THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

ADMISSION CARD

Hildre Betty Jean

has been admitted by the Entrance Board to the
School of Nursing - 4 Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English:</td>
<td>Latin:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhetoric and Com-</td>
<td>Elementary Book</td>
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<tr>
<td>position</td>
<td>and Grammar</td>
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| Classics          | Caesar, I, II, III, IV,
|                   | V, VI             |
| Literature        | Cicero, I, II, III, IV,
|                   | V, VI             |
| Advanced English  | Vergil, I, II, III, IV,
|                   | V, VI             |
|                   |                   |
| History-Civics:   |                   |
| Civil Government  |                   |
| American          |                   |
| World             |                   |
| Ancient           |                   |
| English           |                   |
| Medieval Modern   |                   |
|                   |                   |
| Mathematics:      | Vocational Subjects|
|                   |                   |
| Algebra (through |                   |
| quadratics)       |                   |
|                   |                   |
| Algebra (beyond   |                   |
| quadratics)       |                   |
|                   |                   |
| Geometry (plane)  |                   |
|                   |                   |
| Geometry (solid)  |                   |
|                   |                   |
| Trigonometry (plane) |               |
|                   |                   |
| Sciences:         |                   |
| Physics           |                   |
| Chemistry         |                   |
| Physical Geography|                   |
| Botany            |                   |
| Physiology        |                   |
| Zoology           |                   |
| Agriculture       |                   |
| Biology           |                   |
| Gen. Science      |                   |
|                   |                   |

Conditions:

Total Units: 16

H. L. Stradley

University Examiner
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- A new policy goes into effect this fall that Ohio State University officials hope will result in students doing better academically and will mean that they're more likely to graduate.

That policy sets new admissions requirements for freshmen entering this fall and in the future.

The university admits all students who graduate from an accredited Ohio high school. The new policy, however, makes the admission of some students "conditional."

Students are admitted conditionally if they haven't completed a college preparatory curriculum in high school, as defined by the university.

Conditionally admitted students who didn't take enough college preparatory courses must take university courses to make up their deficiency.

These university classes used to make up deficiencies are credit courses, but they won't count toward graduation. The students' graduation requirements will be increased by the number of hours required to remove deficiencies.

Conditionally admitted students must remove the deficiencies within their first 30 credit hours on campus -- approximately two quarters.
"Our objective through the admissions policy and the requirement that deficiencies be made up in the first two quarters is to help assure that students have a strong foundation, a foundation they should be able to build on to complete a degree program," said Associate Provost Elmer Baumer.

The college prep background required by Ohio State includes four units of English, three units of mathematics, two units of natural science, two units of social science, two units of a foreign language, one unit of visual and performing arts and one additional unit of any of the above.

A unit normally is a year of study in high school.

There has been a general upgrading of preparation for all students -- men and women and students of all races -- in the two and a half years since the university announced that it planned to implement the new policy.

More than one-half (52 percent) of the students admitted this fall were unconditionally admitted.

Had the new admissions policy been in effect in 1982, only one-third of the students would have qualified for unconditional admission.

A large number of students are deficient only in the visual and performing arts requirement. Thirty-one percent of all students admitted had this deficiency.

Ohio State officials are re-examining their policies on the visual and performing arts.

One benefit of the new policy is that it is helping the English department identify more students who need additional

- more -
instruction in writing before they will be ready to take freshman composition courses.

Before, the university used the results of the English portion of the American College Test (ACT) to identify students who had difficulty writing. It required students who scored 15 or below on the test to write essays to further test their writing ability. Students who passed the test could enter freshman composition. Those who didn't were required to take one or two remedial writing courses.

Now, the university is requiring all students who haven't had four years of high school English to take the essay examination of writing ability -- even if those students scored above 15 on the ACT.

The results of the examination show that nearly all of the students taking it need remedial composition instruction.

Meanwhile, more students are coming to Ohio State with enough ability in mathematics to enter calculus courses.

"I believe we are seeing better prepared students in mathematics partly because of the new admissions requirements," said John Riedl, associate dean of the College of Mathematics and Physical Sciences. "I think the new admissions policy is working."

ENROLLMENT: Ohio State officials expect just under 53,000 students will enroll on the Columbus campus autumn quarter. This compares with 53,757 students on the Columbus campus last fall.

The Columbus campus is planning for 6,500 new first quarter freshman students, compared with 6,966 who came in autumn quarter 1983.

The projected drop in enrollment does not reflect a decline in the number of students wishing to attend Ohio State. The drop is a planned decrease to bring the Columbus campus in line with
enrollment limits established by the Legislature.

The enrollment limits do not affect the university's four regional campuses nor the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster.

**SPECIAL EVENTS:** The department of history and the Ohio Historical Society will offer a five-part public lecture series, "Business, Technology and American Society: Historical Perspectives," on Wednesday evenings from Oct. 10-Nov. 14.

The School of Journalism will sponsor a symposium, "Reporting Public Affairs in the Year 2004," Oct. 4-5 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of its Kiplinger Program in Public Affairs Reporting. The symposium will feature well-known speakers from the newspaper and television industries. The school also will bring in Keith Miller as the William Stewart Memorial Lecture speaker this fall. Miller covers the Middle East for NBC-TV.

This is the first year for the **Thurber Writer-in-Residence Program**, sponsored by the School of Journalism and the Columbus Dispatch. William O'Rourke will be the resident writer fall quarter.

The 9th Biosciences Colloquium, "Biogeography of the Island Region of Western Lake Erie: A Laboratory for Experiments in Ecology and Evolution," will be held in Columbus May 28-30, 1985. Ohio Biological Survey, Ohio Sea Grant Program and Stone Laboratory are organizing the national conference.

The department of psychology will host the annual **Delos Wickens Lecture** on Oct. 9. Fergus I.M. Craik, of the University of Toronto, is the speaker.


The department of Romance languages and literatures has invited Robert Darnton to give the first George Remington Havens Memorial Lecture. Darnton, professor of history at Princeton University, will speak Oct. 16 on **French culture**.

Lorin Hollander, distinguished pianist and arts lecturer, will speak, conduct master classes and give a brief recital at the College of the Arts during a three-day stay in Columbus Oct. 10-12.

The College of Social Work and Rosemont Center have planned an interdisciplinary conference titled "Exploring the Adolescent Imagination -- Reality and Fantasy" on Nov. 17 at Rosemont Center. Award-winning novelist Virginia Hamilton, who writes for young adults, will be guest speaker.

- more -
The department of architecture will hold a four-part lecture series titled "The Promise of Regionalism" on Wednesday evenings, Oct. 3-Nov. 14. Four speakers will discuss the idea that architecture can express and deepen the identity and character of a particular place.

Shirley Palmer, professor of sociology, Newark Campus, is organizing a regional conference on Nov. 2 titled "Productivity and Human Needs in the Computerized Office."

The department of psychology is hosting the national conference of the Association for Moral Education Nov. 8-10. The theme this year is "The Institution as a Moral Agent."

The 16th annual conference of the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies will be held at Ohio State on Feb. 22-23. The topic of the conference is "Popular Religious Culture in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance."

WOSU-AM has begun offering a full schedule of news, public affairs and magazine-type programming on Sundays. In addition, the station's two call-in programs, "Open Line" and "Access," have been combined into one program which airs each weekday from 12:30-4:30 p.m.

WOSU-TV is planning to operate four new channels under the name Edulink. The new channels will be used for broadcasting university courses or special education programs to small groups off campus. A special tuner is needed to receive the channels.

The School of Public Administration is participating with the Central Ohio Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration in planning the group's regional conference, "Coping With (and In Spite of) Politics." on Oct. 4-6.

The School of Natural Resources is involved in producing a Land Use Planning Workshop for local officials on Nov. 15.

Special Olympics is scheduled for June 21-23, 1985, at Ohio Stadium. About 3,000 mentally retarded individuals from Ohio are expected to attend.

CLASSROOMS, LABORATORIES AND RESIDENCE HALLS: Two professors in the department of zoology will be working on joint projects with scientists from the Soviet Union and China. Paul Colinvaux plans to travel to Siberia next summer to participate in a long-term environmental study of the area. Llewellya Hillis-Colinvaux will go to China spring quarter to study algae from the South China Sea.

Two departments in the College of Engineering -- welding engineering and computer and information science -- each have received $4.1 million to develop applied research centers. The centers will be a cooperative venture between industry, state
government and the university.

The department of geology and mineralogy is offering a new degree in geophysics and geology. The four-year bachelor's degree will help prepare students for graduate studies in solid earth geophysics or industrial positions with oil, mining and engineering companies.

Two new courses have been added that will help students fulfill the new Arts and Sciences requirement. They are Geography 450, "World Urbanization," and Sociology 301, "Contemporary World Societies: Social Institutions and Social Change."

"Men in Society," a new course in the department of sociology, will be offered this fall.

The College of Biological Sciences is offering a variety of new computer courses: "Introductory Computer Competency for Biologists," "Microcomputers in Biochemistry" and "Biological Applications for Microcomputers."

The College of the Arts has received a Digital Equipment Corp. mainframe computer. It will be used for instruction in computer graphics and computer-aided design by the department of industrial design and the department of art education. The department of dance may use the system if appropriate software becomes available.

A computer-aided design and computer-aided manufacturing (CAD-CAM) lab is being completed in Baker Systems Engineering Building to be used for research and instruction.

The department of industrial engineering will begin operating a flexible manufacturing laboratory this fall. The lab is a cooperative effort between industry and the university to improve small-unit manufacturing processes.

The College of Education is part of a consortium of businesses established to help the companies improve their training and development programs and to give Ohio State students an opportunity to expand their professional skills.

The department of human nutrition and food management will offer a hospitality management program this fall for students interested in hotel administration and restaurant management.

The department of Judaic and Near Eastern languages and literatures is now serving as the home department for graduate students seeking a master's degree with a concentration in Arabic. The department is offering a number of new classes in Arabic literature to meet the needs of graduate and undergraduate students.

The department of communication will double its number of

- more -
production classes this fall with $89,000 worth of improvements in the department's television studio.

The department of English is planning a series of two- to three-week workshops with visiting creative writers. Nationally acclaimed poet Mary Oliver has been lined up for winter quarter and David Ignatow will be at Ohio State in the spring. Irish literature specialist Richard J. Finneran of Tulane University will be a visiting scholar spring quarter.

Taylor Honors Living Learning Center, the residence hall for honors students, is being expanded this year. Beginning winter quarter, several honors classes will be taught there. The center also will have a microcomputer lab with 20 terminals, seminar rooms and office space.

The College of Administrative Science is beginning a new residential program to provide tutoring, access to computer facilities and informal meeting spaces for students and faculty.

CONSTRUCTION AND RENOVATION: Work on the $40 million Cancer Research Institute is scheduled to begin autumn quarter with completion expected in late 1986.

Construction on the agricultural engineering building will start late this fall. The $10 million facility will be located behind the Agricultural Administration Building. Completion is expected in winter 1986.

The Sawtooth portion of McPherson Chemistry Laboratory is being replaced with a $16 million facility. Construction began in May of this year. Construction should be done by spring 1986.

An $8 million addition to the east side of Sisson Hall will begin this November. The College of Veterinary Medicine will use the space for teaching and to house research animals.

Work on McCracken Power Plant has begun and will continue through 1986. Total cost for the new coal-burning boiler and other renovations is $18.5 million. The improvements are expected to save at least $120 million in energy costs by the year 2000.

The department of economics will move from Hagerty Hall to Arps Hall. The psychology department will begin the first phase of its move from Arps to Townsend, with completion of the move taking place when the renovation of Lazenby Hall is finished.

PERSONNEL CHANGES: The university welcomes only one new dean this fall. William A. Jensen became dean of the College of Biological Sciences on Sept. 1. He came to Ohio State from the University of California, Berkeley, where he was chairman of the department of instruction in biology.

Craig B. Davis became director of the School of Natural
Resources July 1. He was professor of ecology and environmental studies at Iowa State University.

Richard M. (Rick) Bay is the new athletic director, effective July 1. He had held that position at the University of Oregon since 1981.

Lena Bailey was appointed dean of the College of Home Economics, effective July 1, and Donald P. Anderson was named dean of the College of Education, effective May 1. Both had been serving as acting deans since the summer of 1983.

Among the major posts to be filled in the coming months are the deans of the Graduate School, the College of Nursing, and University College, and the post of assistant vice president and executive director of University Hospitals.

John B. Gabel is acting dean of the Graduate School; Grayce Sills is acting dean of nursing; Thomas Willke is acting dean of University College; and Donald H. Boyanowski is interim assistant vice president and executive director of the hospitals.

#

Contact: Steve Sterrett, director of news services, (614) 422-2711.
New admissions standards focus on academics

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Continued on page 8.
Brown Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.
Civil Engineering & Architecture.
## REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION to the OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECTS</th>
<th>BRANCHES</th>
<th>Value in Units</th>
<th>College of Agric. and Dom. Sci.</th>
<th>College of Arts and Sci.</th>
<th>College of Engineering</th>
<th>College of Law</th>
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This postcard-size card was brought in by Rick Gardner of the Ohio Union. 5/2/1940.
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Miss Martha H. Crake

IS HEREBY ADMITTED
TO THE

College of Arts, Philosophy
and Science
Preserve this book. It is your admission to The Ohio State University. Have it with you whenever consulting the Secretary of your College. Duplicates will not be issued.

THE
UNDERGRADUATE
ADMISSION BOOK

CONTAINING

1. The Student's Memorandum of Entrance Credits

2. The Student's Personal Memorandum of Courses Completed
Miss Martha C. Cracan

presents a certificate of graduation from the
Columbus North High School

and is entitled to the following entrance credits:

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<td>Rhetoric and Composition</td>
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A unit course of study is a course covering a school year of not less than thirty-six weeks, with five periods of at least

Total number of credits granted: 15 units.

On the above units you will be admitted to the College of Arts, Philosophy and Science upon payment of the usual fees.

Conditions: [Signature]

L. [Signature]
Secretary Entrance Board.

Per...
Advanced credits are allowed for work taken in

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**Total Semester Hours.**

Secretary Entrance Board.
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III. GENERAL INFORMATION

Students are given a copy of the Student Rules and Regulations at the beginning of each college year. They are held responsible for the information it contains.

Students should familiarize themselves with the requirements for the degree they are seeking. If in doubt, they should consult the Secretary of their college.

The University Directory is published in October and February. It contains the names of administration officers, teaching staff and employees, with city address and telephone number; also college and year, home town or city, Columbus address, and telephone number of each student. The Directory is placed on sale in the Entrance Board office.

Housing Bureau: Young women are required to consult the Dean of Women before securing room and board. The Dean maintains a list of officially inspected homes from which the student is expected to make her choice. Young women should correspond with the Dean previous to their arrival in Columbus.

Young men will be rendered all possible assistance by the Young Men’s Christian Association. A Room and Board Register will be found in the Association office.

The Employment Bureau is under the management of the Y. M. C. A. Young men seeking employment should consult the Secretary of the Association.

Students should promptly notify the Registrar’s office of any change of address.

Bulletins of the colleges may be secured in the Entrance Board office.

Report Lost and Found to the President’s office.
City Directory in the Entrance Board office.
Young Men’s Christian Association, Ohio Union.
Young Women’s Christian Association, Orton Hall.
OSU’s ‘Open Door’ Policy
Not Expected to Change

1-8-65

No change is anticipated in Ohio State’s “open door” admissions policy, according to Dr. Lloyd W. Sprouse, director of admissions.

“This policy should continue unless the law is changed and a system of community and junior colleges is set up,” Sprouse said yesterday.

The law requires the University to admit high school students regardless of their class standings.

A bulletin published by the Office of Institutional Research reported that 43 of 86 state universities and land-grant colleges they interviewed are exercising some selectivity in admitting students.

Ohio State still admits all graduates of accredited Ohio high schools.

“The College of Engineering is the only one on campus which has admission requirements higher than those of the University,” Sprouse said.

Engineering students must have three years of high school mathematics and a year of both chemistry and physics.

This year, 1,128 students were admitted to the University and its branches for Autumn Quarter and 481 were deferred to Winter quarter.

If a student graduate in the lower third of his class, he may be denied acceptance Fall quarter and be deferred to Winter quarter.

“If a student is deferred to Winter quarter,” Sprouse said, “he may still get immediate acceptance at a branch campus.”

Admission Policy Remains the Same

2-11-65

In a statement delivered to the Board of Trustees yesterday, President Novice G. Fawcett said the University’s admission procedures agree with policies adopted by the Board of Regents last month.

John T. Mount, secretary for the trustees and vice president for educational services, said the admissions statement was made to “clarify and reaffirm” the University’s admission policy.

He said there has been no change since the Board of Regents’ meeting.

The statement said Ohio high school graduates will be accepted at any Ohio State branch they choose.

The branches are at Lima, Marion, Mansfield and Newark. Control of the Lakewood branch will be transferred to Cleveland State University next summer.

‘Predicted Success’

Admission of freshmen to the Columbus campus on a full-time basis will be based on “predicted academic success, particular qualifications for special programs and the chronological order of application,” the statement said.

University officials said the number of freshmen admitted to the Columbus campus next autumn will be approximately 6,086, the number admitted last autumn.

The statement said it is imperative that students planning to enter next autumn apply at the earliest possible date even though the application deadline for Autumn Quarter is Aug. 1.

Out-of-state freshmen accepted under the 1966-67 policies must have “demonstrated high academic success” and have favorable recommendations from their high school principal,” the statement said.

Under existing policy only out-of-state applicants in the upper third of their high school classes are accepted.

Three Principles

Fawcett said the statement was developed with three principles in mind:

- “As a state-assisted institution, Ohio State ... will adhere to the doctrine of open admission for freshmen to an academic division offering a program of study leading to a degree for all residents of Ohio who are graduates of an accredited high school."

- “As the principal state-assisted university with the primary responsibility for graduate and professional education, priority will be given to qualified students applying for admission to the graduate, professional, advanced undergraduate and the special honors programs of the University.

- “In view of limited state appropriations and classroom, laboratory and library facilities on the Columbus campus, excellent two-year programs of instruction comparable to those maintained on the main campus have been establish
Admission Standards Changed

The Ohio Board of Regents Friday approved a new admissions policy for resident students at state universities. It will eliminate grades as the sole factor for admitting high school graduates.

The new policy will consider such factors as grades, school recommendations, classwork and various test scores as the basis for admission.

Primarily, the policy will apply to students who will live in campus dormitories and college-supervised housing.

The policy, effective next fall, will give universities the authority to refer high school graduates to branch campuses near their homes when dormitories are filled.

"In establishing its admission procedures, each state assisted university should emphasize open access to an appropriate undergraduate program, which will be provided on a commuting basis to every high school graduate who is a legal resident of Ohio," the Board said.

Arthur Thatcher, a board member from Portsmouth, said, "High school graduates should be encouraged to enroll on the campus near their homes."

Under the plan proposed by Chancellor John D. Millett, universities will admit all commuters on a first come, first served basis until space is filled.

Ohio State officials would make no comment until the new policy could be studied. John T. Mount, vice president for educational services, said the University will make a statement concerning the policy sometime this week.
Politicians Keep Door Open

In the battle over proposed changes in the open-door admissions law in Ohio’s state universities, the winning side is almost certain to be the one opposing change.

Most moves to change or modify the law die in statehouse committee rooms. The latest measure, which asked no change in the basic law but would have allowed universities to assign freshmen to branch campuses, survived the House of Representatives, only to die in the State Senate.

Those who defend the present open-door law do so for several reasons. Among their arguments:

- The law, as it is, provides each high school graduate a chance to obtain advanced education at low cost.
- No selective admissions policy could be fair to all students, especially those whose past academic performance belies strong determination and those who do not become good students until after high school.
- Public universities, supported by public funds, have public obligations.
- A selective admissions policy would discriminate against students from inferior Ohio high schools.

The present state university admissions policy is frequently defended in the name of the “people of Ohio.” Those seeking to modify the policy find their opponents a bit more specific.

Dr. John D. Millett, chancellor of the Board of Regents, which last year sought authority to assign students to branch campuses, says “a great many legislators and the entire Democratic party” make it impossible to change the basic law. “Go see Frank King,” he tells those who want to know who leads the opposition.

Senate Minority Leader

Frank King, a Toledo Democrat, is minority leader of the Ohio Senate. He is also president of the Ohio AFL-CIO. In a position to speak for both Democrats and a good share of Ohio’s organized labor, he is quite willing to be a part of the opposition.

“These are public-supported, state-operated institutions of higher learning,” King says. “Certainly every graduate of an Ohio high school ought to have an unrestricted opportunity for entrance on the basis that the university has been paid for by public funds.”

King says he opposed the regents’ bill because it did not make clear the basis on which students would be selected for central or branch campuses. He told Millett that the Senate Democrats would not support the bill. He asked that it be amended to provide assignment on the basis of chronological order of application.

At King’s request, Millett wrote an amendment which was defeated by Senate Republicans. Democrats voted against the unamended bill.

“Opposition to changing the basic law is not formal Democratic policy,” King says, “but in general, both Democrats and Labor do oppose such changes, although some support it.”

Separate Strong From Weak

Despite his efforts to oppose selective admissions, King says he is not opposed to separating weak from strong students within the university. Nor is he willing to guarantee high school graduates more than the chance to obtain a university education. “If they can’t cut it when they get there, then they’ve had their chance,” King says.

“I have children and I’ve been involved in this for some time. I know it’s tough to build schools, I know it’s tough to hire teachers, I know it’s tough to provide what’s needed, but by God we have an obligation to meet.

“They’re spending their time trying to keep students out rather than trying to meet that obligation.”

King and those he represents are not alone in their opposition to change. In fact, Gordon B. Carstens, Ohio State’s vice president for business and finance and the University’s legislative representative, says they are not the major opponents of change.

School Teachers Against

“The opposition to these bills has come strictly from school teachers,” Carson says. “They are the only people who have regularly testified against these bills.”

The school teachers are represented by the Ohio Education Association, whose members teach in primary through university level schools. Of the almost 97,500, teachers in Ohio, 83,131 are OEA members.

The OEA denies playing a major role in the defeat of the regents’ bill, but takes a firm stand in support of the present admissions law.

John A. Hall, OEA director of public affairs and legislative representative, says, “We question whether there is a valid way of going to selective admissions in Ohio at this time.”

Doubt Quality of Schools

The OEA’s doubts seem to arise from other doubts about the quality of Ohio high school education. “Over half the high schools in Ohio,” Hall says, “offered fewer than 50 courses in the last four years, while a decent high school offers from 125 to 150.

“This varying in high school preparation means we’re given a standard not equitable for students of equal abilities.”

“Class rank is almost meaningless. College admissions tests are really not valid or reliable. Even studies at Ohio State have shown that.”

The OEA feels the purpose of higher public education is to develop the innate abilities of the population,” Hall says. “Students should not be barred from a state university because they have not had as adequate preparation as other students.”
Open-Door Law Called Unfair

There is no strong and united opposition to the open door admissions policy of Ohio universities. To say otherwise is to oversimplify the rather vaguely defined battle which has been waged in Ohio's General Assembly for several decades.

Some advocate a change in the basic law. Others say they are satisfied with the law, but recommend new forms of public higher education which would require changes in present admissions procedures. The various factions are united only in seeking an education system under which present admissions procedures would not be practicable.

Generally, advocates of change complain that:

- The 51-year-old open door law is outdated in terms of modern educational needs.
- The law is unfair to both strong and weak students, preventing alignment of education with ability.
- A more flexible system of higher education is needed in Ohio, and the law hinders development of such a system.

Spokesman for Change

One spokesman for change is Dr. Gordon B. Carson, Ohio State vice president for business and finance and the University's legislative representative. He represented the University in support of each of the last three unsuccessful attempts to change the open door law.

"Those who oppose the bills," says Carson, "are concerned only with the question: How does my son or daughter get in? Those with a broader concern worry about those who fail. They would much prefer, and so would I, to see an educational system set up where most who enter it can be successful."

Carson does not feel Ohio now offers high school graduates the proper system of higher education. He recommends an open door to a system similar to that of California.

"The answer which California gives and which Ohio will have to give one of these days is: We will give you the chance at higher education, although the prognosis for you is not good. We will give you the chance, not at the state university, but at a state college. If your chances there are not good, we will give you the chance at a community college. If your record at these schools is good, you will be able to transfer to a higher level school."

Dr. Ronald D. Thompson, Ohio State executive dean for admissions and registrations, holds a similar but more reserved view.

"If the state of Ohio provides, through its branches, community colleges and technical institutes, opportunity to implement the open door policy, we may not need any change," he says, adding, "As a corollary to this, I would hope that the central campus might not be compelled to take every high school graduate."

Defender of Public Education

"You can't talk of building a truly great university," said Thompson, "as long as you have to admit every Tom, Dick and Harry with a high school diploma. Some of these diplomas are merely attendance certificates."

Dr. John Weaver, vice president for instruction and dean of faculties, is not involved in the disagreement over the admissions law. He is, however, a strong defender of public higher education. He advocates an open system "which is able to categorize its students."

"Ohio State has a unique problem. Our problem of numbers is intensified by the open door policy," says Weaver, "but I believe in public education to the point that I don't believe in restricting enrollment or denying the opportunity to attend a state school on the basis of tests, which are often not accurate, or on high school performance, since many students do not find themselves until after they leave high school."

Dr. John T. Mount, executive secretary for the University Board of Trustees and vice president for educational services, says the trustees play little role in advocating any particular admissions policy. "Their action is largely based on the recommendations of the University administration," he says.

"I see no change in the policy," says Mount, "but I do see a modification as we are able to offer more alternatives in two-year programs. This would relieve pressure on the central campus."

Offer Good Programs

"If we can offer good programs at the branch campuses," asks Mount, "why would they want to come here?"

Dr. John T. Millett, chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents, does not support change of the basic admissions law, though the regents last year prepared a bill which would have allowed universities to assign freshmen to branch campuses.

"We do not advocate a change of the law," says Millett. "We asked for clarification of the authority to make assignments of students."

With the basic law unchanged and the regents' clarification measure killed in the Statehouse, Millett says changes could be carried out "by other means," such as limitation of enrollment according to appropriations from the state.
Diploma Opens Door to OSU

BY STEVE MILLER

Each year, thousands of graduates fresh from Ohio high schools come to Ohio State to claim the chance at higher education which their state has guaranteed them.

They face no entrance examinations and need not have acquired a certain grade average or class rank while in high school. Those who begin classes each fall fulfilled their only entrance requirement three months earlier when they received their high school diplomas.

Some 6,000 freshmen will be admitted this fall to Ohio State’s central campus alone. Of these, hundreds will be eliminated by the end of their first year in the university, victims of poor preparation, poor judgment or lack of ability. As they leave, others bearing the same academically fatal flaws are arriving to meet a similar fate.

The law which helps make this process a fact of life at Ohio State is Title 3345.06 of the Ohio Revised Code—the “open door” admissions law. It requires universities supported “wholly or in part” by state funds, to accept without examination any Ohio resident who is a graduate of the 12th grade and has completed certain basic entrance requirements.

Enacted in 1915, Title 3345.06 has never been changed, though many attempts have been made. An attempt has been made in each of the last three sessions of the Ohio General Assembly. Two of them would have allowed university trustees to limit enrollment and set admissions requirements. The third and most recent would have allowed universities to assign freshmen to branch campuses.

Of the three, only the last survived committee sessions. It received approval of the Ohio House of Representatives only to die in the Senate.

The present law draws its most important support from primary and secondary school teachers in the Ohio Education Association, from Democrats and from labor. Bills to modify the law have generally come from the universities.

Defenders of the law believe it is the best means of assuring that young Ohioans will be given a chance to acquire education beyond high school. They doubt the existence of selective admission standards which can be fair to all prospective students, especially those who will fare better in college than they did in high school.

Advocates of change seem equally determined to assure high school graduates a chance for further education. At the same time, many of them feel the present system is unfair to both strong and weak students. They see a wide open admissions policy compounding long-standing problems of housing and faculty.

The quiet battle over the admissions law is fought over issues which have an awkward way of seeming to be shared by both sides. Yet the conflict goes on. After 51 years, neither side has been able to offer the other a suitable compromise.
By CAROLE SIEMON
Lantern Staff Writer

Elimination of the Columbus Branch and the institution of the two-year University College at Ohio State, will not affect the admission policy for Ohio high school graduates applying for the main campus or any of its branches.

Wire reports early yesterday speculated that the dropping of the Columbus Branch meant a change in the University's "Open Door" policy.

"There are still many questions to be answered about University College," said Ronald C. Thompson, dean for admissions and registration.

"But," he said, "it is to be a regular, authentic college just like the colleges of Engineering or Arts and Sciences."

Same Policy

Students attending the new college will be admitted under the same admission policy which is used by all state colleges in Ohio, said Ted R. Robinson, associate dean for admissions and registration.

Any Ohio high school graduate is eligible for admission to the main or branch campuses on a first come first served basis.

Robinson said the branch was instituted to handle students who applied too late to be placed in daytime classes. The branch now offers classes in the late afternoon and evening.

The two-year college is designed to allow students who have not decided on a major to follow a varied course of study. The college will have provisions for a student to transfer into any of the other undergraduate colleges in the university and allow him to work for a regular four-year degree.

Minimal Standards

Robinson said the University's undergraduate colleges will "presumably set some minimal standards for admission of students from the University College."

Those students who have a major in mind may still be admitted to the main campus. Robinson said the new college would not be "a dumping ground" for students with low academic records in high school. He said that all students would be accepted "in accordance with the policy of the Board of Regents and the laws of the state of Ohio."

Hot Topic

This "open door" admission law was enacted by the state legislature in 1915. The policy, Title 3343.06 of the Ohio Revised Code, has been a subject of debate in the last three sessions of the Ohio General Assembly.

Those who have unsuccessfully tried to change the law say that:

- The law is outdated in terms of modern educational needs.
- The law is unfair to both strong and weak students.
- A more flexible system of higher education is needed in Ohio and the law hinders development of such a system.

Those who defend the present law argue:

- The law provides each high school graduate with a chance to obtain advanced education at low cost.
- No selective admissions policy could be fair to all students.
- Public universities, supported by public funds have a responsibility to the public.
- A selective admissions policy would discriminate against students from inferior Ohio high schools.
ADMISSIONS HEAD NAMED OSU VEEP

By GRAYDON HAMBRICK
9-25-70

Ted R. Robinson, director of admissions at Ohio State University, has been appointed vice president for student affairs, effective immediately, OSU officials announced Friday.

Robinson succeeds John T. Mount in the post. The appointment is part of an overhaul of administrative ranks which includes several personnel shifts.

THE APPOINTMENT requires confirmation by the OSU Board of Trustees, but administrators expect no problem with ratification. Trustees approved on Sept. 10 the reorganization plan proposed by OSU President Novice Fawcett.

Robinson, 40, will be paid $25,408 annually in his new post, considered one of the more sensitive jobs on the giant campus in view of increasing student concern with administrative operations and educational changes sought by some militant students.

In announcing Robinson’s appointment, Fawcett also named Edward E. Rhine, associate director of admissions, to serve as acting director.

AFTER A YEAR as instructor in education at Iowa State University, Robinson became assistant director of student affairs there in 1958 and in 1963 was appointed assistant dean of students.

He came to Ohio State in 1964 as associate director of admissions and became director in 1966.

Robinson received bachelor’s, master’s and doctoral degrees at Iowa State.

HIS APPOINTMENT, the last of major job shifts in the reorganization, comes at a time when universities are experiencing fundamental changes in administrative-student relations.

In his post, Robinson will have major responsibility for developing rules regulating student conduct, coordinating extracurricular activities, administering the student health service, counseling and testing, financial aid, off-campus housing and student statistical services.

Regents ask repeal of open admissions

By NANCY FREEMAN
20 Nov 70

The Ohio Board of Regents today will finish drafting a proposal to ask the state legislature to repeal the open admission law allowing all Ohio high school graduates to attend state universities.

The proposal will not be presented to the legislature until January.

An Ohio State official said the Administration would be willing to go along with whatever the legislature decides.

“Taxpayers are footing the state universities and they have a voice only through their elected representatives,” he said.

If the law is repealed, the official said the Administration would devise a new admissions policy by asking for recommendations from the Admissions Office. Then the president’s cabinet would discuss the matter after consulting with Faculty and Administration Councils.

There is also speculation that the Board of Regents will propose an eventual change of regional campuses to two-year community colleges.
Fewer freshmen to be admitted next year

By Gary Clark

Ceilings on incoming freshmen and transfer students which will be initiated Summer Quarter, will reduce the University's main campus enrollment by about 1,200 students.

University officials have estimated that introduction of the ceilings, based on recommendations of the Council on Admissions and Registration, will result in an enrollment at the Columbus campus next Autumn of 45,400 as compared to 46,628 last Autumn.

The Autumn Quarter ceiling for first-quarter freshmen will be 6,650, compared with 6,732 last Autumn Quarter. More than 5,000 freshmen applications have already been received for Autumn 1972. About 3,750 have been processed for admission.

Applications will be processed in the order received until the ceilings are reached. Robert G. Smith, vice president for University development, said, "Entering freshmen should understand that we are no longer working with an admissions deadline of May 1, but with the newly established ceilings. Once those ceilings are reached, no new freshmen will be admitted."

"This was a very careful decision, and was not arrived at arbitrarily," Smith said. "We can now work within these ceilings and do a more effective job of providing quality education."

Transfer students will come under new admissions procedures based on pre-transfer college grades. The combined ceilings for transfers Summer and Autumn Quarters will be about 400 below last year's total of 1,838.

The remainder of the expected overall reduction will be lower undergraduate totals, principally among sophomores, resulting from the smaller freshman classes of recent years.

For Summer Quarter the new freshman ceiling will be 500, down slightly from the 539 who entered last summer.

The ceilings, which apply to the main campus only, are aimed at bringing enrollment into accordance with Section 3345.19 of the Ohio Code. Adopted in 1969, this section sets the University's main campus student level at 40,000.

The Board of Regents has exempted the undergraduate areas of nursing, agriculture and allied medicine and the graduate-professional medical, veterinary medicine, optometry and dental surgery programs from the 40,000-student limitation.

Smith said state institutions now educate about 80 percent of today's college students. "The potential value of these ceilings is they will maintain a healthy balance between state and private institutions," he said.

"In addition, they will be effective in distributing educational opportunities around the state. Freshmen should not view Ohio State as going back on its policy of open admissions.

"There are still a number of possibilities for freshmen who are not admitted because of the new ceilings," he added. "They can attend a branch campus for a year or two, attend another state college that has not reached its ceiling level, or enroll at Ohio State for a quarter other than Autumn Quarter."

Smith said the state subsidy to the University is based on the recommended enrollment figure. He also said the Council on Admissions and Registration is examining special admissions criteria already existing or contemplated for individual programs or colleges at Ohio State, hoping to coordinate these criteria with the general admissions policy of the University.

The council is also developing enrollment policies for quarters following Summer and Autumn 1972.

The enrollment ceilings may adversely affect residence halls. John P. Nelson, assistant vice president for housing, noted that freshman enrollment for Autumn 1971 was down about 1,500 from the same period in 1970.

Nelson hopes new programs designed to improve conditions and create new life styles in residence halls will encourage fewer students to leave after their freshman year.
Deadline reset for frosh entry

By Charles Durfee

Ohio State is making plans to reopen admissions until Sept. 8 because of more than 400 vacancies in the Autumn Quarter freshman class, a University official said.

Richard H. Zimmerman, acting vice president for administrative operations, said the decision to accept more applications is an effort to reach the Autumn Quarter target freshman enrollment of 6,650.

The official announcement by the Office of Public Relations is expected within the next two days after a meeting today to decide orientation procedures for the prospective students, Zimmerman said.

Acceptance of freshman admission applications by the University had closed for Autumn Quarter on May 1.

"There is an unusually larger number of people this year than in previous years who are not enrolling in the University," Zimmerman said. "A number of surveys have shown there is a national pattern."

Several freshman orientation programs are scheduled just before Autumn Quarter begins. The bulk of incoming freshman have already been through the program, and the University does not expect to pick up a large number of students who "just missed" the earlier orientation, Zimmerman said.

Other actions being used to help fill the vacancies are acceptance of more transfer students and allowing new Winter Quarter freshman to enroll during Autumn, Zimmerman said.

At the end of July, Edward Rhine, director of admissions, said Ohio State had received 10,775 applications for the 6,650 spaces in the Autumn Quarter freshman class.

Both the number of available spaces and applications are down compared with Autumn Quarter 1971, when 6,768 persons enrolled as freshmen out of 10,300 applications received, Rhine said.

"Between applications and the number of students who actually enrolled, 62 percent of the applicants enrolled." Rhine said.

Using available University figures it would appear that the percentage has dropped about four points to 58 percent.

John T. Mount, dean of University College, said many universities are finding a larger number of young people are taking a break between high school and college.

More people are traveling and working while others are going to technical schools and junior colleges, he said.

"I think we are pricing higher education out of the hands of students," Mount said. "I'm concerned that the cost of education is becoming so high that we are moving beyond the people's ability to afford it."

Ohio State raised tuition $10 a quarter and room-and-board charges $33 a quarter beginning Autumn Quarter. Last Autumn tuition went up $30 a quarter while room-and-board was raised $47.

"People are looking for cheaper education," Mount explained.
Phone ‘really ringing’ with late admissions

By Joyce McKenna

The Admissions Office reports it has received about 150 phone calls and has handed out 75 to 80 applications since it reopened admissions Monday until Sept. 8.

“Our phone has been really ringing off the hook,” Edward Rhine, director of admissions, said.

Rhine said at a press conference Monday there were 400 vacancies in the freshman and undergraduate classes, representing a four percent drop in the projected number of students enrolled at Ohio State. The admissions office will be taking applications until the new deadline or until the vacancies are filled, he said.

Rhine said he could only think of the same reasons for not enrolling that he had cited at the press conference: more students are taking a break between high school and college to travel or work and others may not be able to afford increasing fees.

“We simply will be working as hard as we can,” Rhine said. “We have contacted many of the students who haven’t followed through on their applications, indicating to them that they can still apply. Any freshman or transfer student who is eligible to enroll at Ohio State will be accepted.”

The admissions office will “make a special effort to do everything we can to help the last-minute applicant,” including helping them get the classes they would want, he said.

Rhine said if the University had not reopened admissions, those 400 vacancies would have meant a loss of some $100,000 in general tuition.

“In anyone’s life $100,000 is nothing you take lightly,” he said. “The University has a budget. If an unexpected expense comes along or if an unexpected gap in the budget comes along, we feel it. The University is large enough to absorb it. The immediate effect is not felt as much by the University as it is by the individual.”

Rhine said there are no plans to roll back the deadline for admissions.

$500,000 Is at Stake
In OSU Student Search

Ohio State University stands to lose more than $500,000 if 400 freshmen and transfer students don’t seek admission before Sept. 8 when enrollment closes, a board of regents spokesman said Tuesday.

OSU originally closed admission in April when it thought it had reached the legislature-mandated ceiling of 45,400 total enrollment on the Columbus campus.

While 6,875 persons have paid fees to enter as freshmen in September, about 400 of them will not appear for the opening of classes, judging from past experience, Edward E. Rhine, director of admissions, said.

Last week the university reopened enrollment and has had requests for application blanks from 200 potential students since then, Rhine said.

For each student enrolled the university receives $1,260 a year. OSU will lose $460 in state fees, $650 in tuition and $150 in general fees for each student short of the ceiling.

Duane Rogers, the regents' director of management information, said.

OSU may lose
$44,400

By JOHN MEEKINS
College-Journal Staff Writer

Ohio State University could lose up to $44,400 in state support and student fees if it does not find 400 new freshmen for this fall quarter.

Edward E. Rhine, OSU admissions director, said Monday the university has received about 200 additional freshmen applications since last week, when freshman enrollment was extended to Sept. 8.

It is too early to predict the outcome of OSU's drive for more freshmen, he said.

According to an Ohio Board of Regents spokesman, OSU could lose the $460 per student paid by the state and the $650 in instructional fees paid by freshmen students.

If OSU does not find the students it seeks, it will suffer a net loss because it already has signed faculty contracts and made arrangements for 6550 freshmen places to be filled.

The Ohio Legislature established OSU's enrollment limit at 45,400 students, including the 6550 freshmen. Admission was offered to 8400 students, with attrition expected to drop the number to the 6550 target.

Acceptance fees have been paid by 6875 freshmen, but administrators believe attrition will reduce the number by about 400 before classes start Sept. 27.

Freshmen are the least expensive students the state supports at OSU. Most expensive are medical students. The state reimburses OSU $5400 per year for each medical student.

Reduction in the number of freshmen applying for admission to OSU reflects a nationwide trend, Rhine said.
Enrollment drop causes admissions to reopen

By Kathy Zinser

While you're struggling through that math course or standing in line outside the Administration Building to get in to see the Registrar, there are increasing numbers of potential students who are using their time to travel, make money or seek other educational opportunities.

"There is an unusually larger number of people this year than in previous years who are not enrolling in the University," said Richard H. Zimmerman, acting vice president for administrative operations.

As a result, in August admissions reopened its acceptance of freshmen and transfers until September 8 to fill the more than 400 vacancies for Autumn Quarter.

Acceptance of freshmen admission applications by the University originally close for Autumn Quarter on May 1.

During Summer Quarter a larger than expected number of those admitted to the freshman class had not paid acceptance fees nor shown up for the orientation program.

As of August 14, 6,875 people had paid acceptance fees to enter as freshmen at Columbus, said Edward E. Rhine, director of admissions. "While it would appear off-hand that 6,875 are more than enough to fill the 6,650 freshman slots available, we know that attrition will reduce the total by about 400 before classes start September 27," Rhine said.

Rhine reported that the downturn in students applying and a concurrent increase in those not paying acceptance fees or showing up for orientation are national trends this year, not unique to Ohio State.

The National Association of College Admissions Counselors conducted a survey in April which revealed that there were 675,000 vacancies in 2,600 colleges and universities around the country. Rhine said that by September, there would be 300,000 vacancies.

Many young people are taking time out to travel after high school, Rhine said. He also stated other post-high school opportunities, the economic situation, costs and revision of the draft laws as possible reasons for the drop in University enrollment.

"I think we are pricing higher education out of the hands of students," said John T. Moot, dean of University College. "I'm concerned that the cost of education is becoming so high that we are moving beyond the people's ability to afford it."

While the Office of Admissions deals with recruitment of additional students, the housing office must think of the possible effects on dormitory vacancies.

The possible closing of Lincoln Tower due to low freshman enrollment became a source of controversy when the figures on the enrollment were released during the summer.

"At this stage, we have fewer freshmen enrolling than we anticipated and consequently, a drop in the number of students living in dormitories," said Milton Overholt, director of the Office of Student Housing.

"I don't know what kind of deficit in the budget we would have if the dorms weren't full," Overholt said. "In any case, bondholders wouldn't suffer in that the debt can be paid out of reserve funds."

Overholt also said it's too early to tell whether the choice of life styles offered by dorm living would be a contributing factor to the number of upperclassmen returning to the dorms.

He added that in order to avoid such problems in the future, the Office of Admissions might admit more freshmen, in the event of a large number of students dropping out.

"I suppose they had only anticipated on five to 10 percent of the freshmen not showing up for orientation," Overholt said, "but they ended up with 18 to 20 percent not showing."

Ohio State raised tuition $10 a quarter and room-and-board charges $33 a quarter beginning Fall Quarter. Last Autumn tuition went up $30 a quarter, while room-and-board was raised $47.

"We are not satisfied yet that there is a great change in the total number of students seeking out a higher education experience," said Duane Rogers, director of management information for the Ohio Board of Regents.

Rogers said he believes differences in student preferences account for the changes in university enrollment. He said six new technical schools opened last Autumn and enrollment has been "growing significantly." He also said that enrollment in the state's four community colleges is expected to increase greatly.

While some young people are traveling and others are seeking out alternatives to a four-year education, those students who decide to stick with the University might be satisfied with the extra elbow room on the West Campus buses and the chance to get a single room in a dormitory.
Staff for admissions handles applications, special projects

By Chil Gold

The Admissions Office expects to distribute 150,000 admissions applications by Autumn Quarter 1973.

"We handle admissions for the entire University including the branch campuses, the agriculture technical institute at Wooster and the Division of Continuing Education," Edward Rhine, director of admissions, said.

"Last year, we sent out more than 125,000 applications and received back more than 40,000. After processing all of the forms, we admitted 28,200 students."

Rhine said the Admissions Office also processes more than 4,500 intra-university transfers annually.

Helps transfers

Ann Bonesteel, an assistant to the director, coordinates all transfers, both intra-university and interuniversity, as well as special programs, projects and publications.

She arranges the manning of the information desk in the Administration Building and sets up campus tours.

Julie Miller, chief of operations at the front desk, calls the information booth "the place everybody seeking University information comes to first."

"Since they took the general information desk out of the building, everyone comes to us for information," she said. "Our workers are trained to give as much help as they can."

Admission applications are distributed by Miller and her staff to anyone requesting a form in person. Otherwise, a person seeking admission must request an application by mail.

Assistant Director George C. Kin-nammon coordinates the central operations area. This department handles all Admissions Office mail, such as requests for applications, and categorizes records.

"There are 26 or 29 different types of applications," Marjorie Bennett, chief of mail traffic, said. "The hardest job is trying to get the right mail in the right package."

All application requests and returned applications come through her office. Names are cross-checked at "the main desk" and cards are matched before the applications are forwarded to the counselors for decisions on admissions.

"All operations start and end here," Bennett said. "From the time a student applies until his file is terminated two years later, all contact with the Admissions Office is from our room."

President's message

Peggy Cesner, chief of the clerical staff, said the typing of letters, such as the president's message to incoming students, is handled in the Admissions Office.

"The president's message took four months to print on a bank of typewriters than ran all day long," she said. "Two to three hundred letters are sent out weekly from the central operations area."

New freshman admissions are coordinated by Assistant Director Norman Howard and graduate admissions are handled by Assistant Direc-
tor Stephen Hudson.

"By law, we must accept all students from Ohio accredited high schools," Rhine said. "All students are required to submit scores on the American College Test (ACT),

Rhine justifies the ACT requirement because it "gives some kind of a reading of the student body."

"The Scholastic Aptitude Test has forced ACT to improve its test," he said. "The competition between the two testing groups has forced them to provide better profiles."

Admitting the trend is toward acceptance of either test at smaller universities, Rhine stressed that "big universities do things differently than smaller universities."

"The high school record is given more weight than any other single factor when we consider an out-of-state student for admission," he said. "We compare the ACT with the grades and look at counselor recommendations and extracurricular activities."

No partiality shown

"We show no preference to students from any particular state. We do receive a large number of applications from states such as New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois."

"Only foreign students who can prove they have financial support and travel expenses are considered for admissions," Lucy Lloyd, Rhine's administrative assistant, said.

Although an admissions official is involved with graduate admission decisions, the graduate school makes the final decision on admission, Lloyd said.
Community College Transfers Sought

5-14-73

By Deborrra Armstrong

Eastern Staff Writer

The University is working to increase the number of undergraduate transfer students from Ohio's four community colleges: Lakeland, Sinclair, Lorain and Cuyahoga.

Paul Yarrington, assistant vice president for admissions, registrar and records, has arranged visitations to each of these colleges to meet the faculty and administration, and to discuss policies relating to the transfer of students to Ohio State.

Several Ohio State faculty members are participating in these visitations to establish communication and to increase understanding with their counterparts.

Representatives from the Admissions, Financial Aids and Minority Affairs offices, are visiting the community colleges at intervals to talk with faculty and individual students who are interested in the four-year institutions.

On each visitation, 20 to 25 personnel are sent as representatives to the individual campuses.

In general, 40 to 50 per cent of the students enrolled at the community colleges, who are in a technical program or working for an associate degree, are at least interested in continuing their education at a four-year institution, Yarrington said.

The University is attempting to establish a close relationship with these colleges to make sure students are well acquainted with its programs, he said.

The University is seeking to increase the number of transfer students of rank three (juniors), which has proven in the past to be quite low.

The number of transfer students for Autumn Quarter 1972, was: 772 freshmen, 557 sophomores and 182 juniors.

The Admissions Office plans to continue regular visits.

"I think they (community colleges) were pleased with our visits, interest and objective to get a better understanding of their problems," Yarrington said.
Pilot Program
Admits Frosh
One Year Early

By Elaine Greten
Lantern Staff Writer

Autumn Quarter marks the beginning of a pilot program that allows high school students to skip their senior year and enroll in Ohio State one year earlier than usual. The programs was announced at the January, 1973, Board of Trustees meeting.

Students accepted into the program are chosen on their intellectual capacity and social maturity, qualities which are judged through a process of evaluation by the applicants, their parents, high school teachers and principals, and a special University committee. After this preliminary screening, students and their parents visit the University for interviews with University counselors, staff and faculty to get further acquainted with Ohio State.

Once these early sessions are completed and the students are accepted, they go through procedures identical to those of other freshmen, including summer orientation sessions, housing arrangements and registration.

Robert Arns, chairman of the council on admissions and registration, said the early admission students will receive no special treatment, but "a special effort will be made to keep them in contact with dormitory officials and academic and faculty advisors." This effort will come primarily from the University College, but additionally from the college office in which the students enroll.

"We feel very strongly that this is a really good group of students," said Kip Howard, assistant director of the admissions office. "They are going to be well above average freshmen students in most respects. We have found in talking to the applicants that most of them are more career minded than other freshmen and have more clearly defined occupational goals," Howard said.

"Surprisingly," Howard added, "many of the students showing an interest in the program come from smaller, rural high schools, rather than Columbus or city schools. Most of them seem to have heard of the program accidentally and then contacted us."

Since the student is entering college without a high school diploma, what happens if he drops out during his freshman year? The high schools have varying options, ranging from making up credits in summer school to completing the senior year one year later to taking the General Educational Development tests and applying for a Statement of High School Equivalence in lieu of a diploma.
Admissions tests questioned

By Donga Huffman
1-15-80

The Ohio Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG) is campaigning for a bill in the Ohio Legislature that would give students who take standardized admissions tests more rights.

The “truth in testing” bill is patterned after a bill that went into effect in New York on Jan. 1, said Jeremy Karpatin, a freshman at Oberlin College working with OPIRG this month.

If passed, the bill would force testing companies to make the test questions and answers available to students after the test, to tell the students more about the test when they sign up, and to disclose internal statistics on the test’s validity and cultural biases.

The bill has been referred to the Subcommittee on Colleges and Universities of the House Education Committee and will probably face hearings later this month.

“Our entire educational system is based on the use of tests,” Karpatin said. “There is a lot of guidance based on the tests that is based on incomplete information.”

Karpatin said that until now, any errors that have been found in the testing have been uncovered by accident. “If a student gets a score, he has no way of knowing if there was an error,” he said.

The major testing company is the Educational Testing Service (ETS), a non-profit organization contracted by the College Entrance Examinations Board to design and administer the tests. ETS writes the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT), the Graduate Record Examination, the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the Medical College Admissions Test.

Karpatin said the bill would eliminate what he called “breakdowns in service” by the testing company. While the percentage of errors in the tests is low, ETS has so many customers even a small percentage of error can have a great effect.

The most recent example of a “breakdown in service” he gave was in the Oct. 13 administration of the LSAT, in which a computer error caused several students to get their scores late.

Karpatin said the test companies routinely compile statistics on the tests’ validity and their relationship to success in school. “We feel that the bill would help the admissions boards because once the information is released, it will give them more information to base their admissions decisions on,” he said.

Karpatin said the bill would allow the admissions boards to give “more appropriate weight” to the tests. “The SAT is required in almost every school in the country,” he said. “Most admissions officers don’t really know how much they can trust the tests.”

However, William Napier, executive assistant to the president at OSU, said a survey he took of the directors of OSU professional schools reported unanimous opposition to the bill, although OSU has yet to release an official statement.

They are concerned about not having an adequate mechanism to measure ability to succeed in school, he said. “There is the fear that disclosure of test questions and answers will hurt the quality of the tests.”

Clyde Leib, director of internal communications for ETS, said the quality of the tests would suffer.

“New test forms would affect equating of tests,” he said. Many test questions are used each year so that cross-year comparisons of test scores are possible.

Leib said he prefers to call the bill an “open testing” bill because “truth in testing” implies the testing companies are dishonest.

As far as disclosure of internal statistics, Leib said, most of the information belongs to contracting universities and cannot be given to anyone but them.

In addition, he said, “We have a very strong commitment to confidentiality.” Releasing detailed information might identify individual test takers.

Other statistics on cultural biases, effects of coaching, and validity, Leib said, “are readily available from ETS.”

But Karpatin said OPIRG has reason to believe that is not true. “We have cases where testing experts have asked for information and have not received it.”

Leib also said the bill was “excessive regulatory.” “We don’t feel that federal or state regulation is appropriate.”

He said that the bill would result in increased costs in computer time, printing answer sheets and writing new questions that would have to be passed on to the students.

However Karpatin said the cost would not have to be passed along. He said that the money could be taken from “other projects that do not necessarily benefit the test taker.” In addition, many more test questions are written than are actually used.

But Leib said the other projects are the studies and statistics that maintain the quality of the tests.
Price Of Open Admissions Is More Remedial Courses

By Gary Riefer
Of The Dispatch Staff

Ohio's open admissions law has also brought state universities more students who are unprepared for college work, Ohio State University President Harold Enarson says.

Any graduate of an accredited high school in Ohio must, by law, be admitted to the state university system and "we pay a price for it," Enarson said Wednesday.

At Ohio State, the largest university in the state system, the price can be seen in the large number of students who require remedial courses in math and English before they can begin college-level work.

OSU OFFICIALS said last week that more than two-thirds of their 8,172 freshmen this year required at least one remedial course in math and nearly one-fourth required remedial work in English.

"You have to remember that some of the students who need this help might never have gone to college" without the open admissions law, Enarson said. "People forget you can't have one without the other." Private colleges and state universities in many other states can set more stringent entrance requirements that prevent students who need remedial work from being admitted, the OSU president said.

"But we are wide open in Ohio. That's a basic part of the philosophy of the university system here," he said.

SO OHIO STATE, instead of simply rejecting theses students, tries to help them overcome their initial deficiencies by offering various remedial programs, he added.

In some cases that means the university is spending its own money to devise remedial programs that do not qualify for state funding, according to Associate Provost Terry Roark.

Roark explained that OSU's remedial classes in math receive state funding because most of the university's academic programs give a student credit toward a degree for completing such classes, which are usually considered electives.

Remedial English courses, by contrast, are not recognized by OSU's various colleges as credit courses and so the university receives no state subsidy for them, he said.

ONE REMEDIAL English program the university itself funds is a writing workshop designed to teach students such things as proper sentence construction, cohesive theme writing, and how to use a dictionary.

"If you are really dedicated to having an open admissions policy, you have to provide some help to these students," Roark said. "You're not being very 'open' if you are giving these kids just a sink-or-swim situation."

Enarson said he believes OSU is making some progress with its remedial programs. But he said state officials must expect the problem of unprepared college students to continue to some degree as long as the open admissions law remains.

"And in all the years I've been in this state, I've never seen any substantial interest in repealing the law," he said.

State Is Urged To Keep Policy On Admissions

DISPATCH 1-23-80

A group of administrators of minority affairs programs at Ohio State University urged state legislators Friday to maintain their policy of open admissions at Ohio's state-supported colleges and universities.

The administrators, organized as the Coordinating Council on Minority Affairs, said at a press conference that any attempts to cut down on the number of students requiring remedial help in college should not include limiting admission to selected individuals.

The group called instead for competency testing to begin as early as the third-grade level to identify students who need extra help with basic studies.

Frank W. Hale, Jr., OSU's vice provost for minority affairs, read a statement for the 19 administrators, saying the group rejected selective admission as similar to "corraling the untaught and directing them in droves to two-year colleges or vocational schools."

He called on legislators to instead provide more funding for developmental education projects such as tutoring and learning laboratories for students who need extra help when they get to college.

EDWIN M. CRAWFORD, OSU vice president for public affairs, said later in response to the press conference that the group's statements should help the university's administration in trying "to focus public and legislative attention on some basic educational questions that will need the attention of all Ohioans in this decade."

But Crawford also noted that OSU does more to help new students than many other universities, including offering a growing program of developmental education to provide support services to students who may be at a cultural disadvantage in starting college.
OSU minority officials oppose switch to selective admissions

By DEBRA PHILLIPS

Minority administrators at Ohio State University joined forces Friday to oppose a selective-admissions policy at state-supported colleges.

During a press conference at the Ohio Union, representatives of various campus minority programs vowed they will continue to support an open-admissions policy, although the group said it might favor selective admissions in the future.

Before they would approve such a change, the minority leaders said basic-skills standards must be improved before students arrive at college.

Dr. Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost of the OSU Office of Minority Affairs, said, "Let's keep the colleges, universities and remedial-education programs open until we have an equitable situation and programs can be designed that will bring everyone up to par."

Any graduate of an accredited Ohio high school now can attend state-funded colleges. However, that system could change if the Ohio Legislature revamps college-admission laws.

Competency tests have been suggested to determine if students are academically qualified to attend tax-supported schools.

"We are not blaming anybody," Hale said of the proposed selective-admission policy. "We're simply saying that students coming out of our high schools today obviously are behind, and to require a student, at this point, to pass a competency test to enter OSU would be unfair."

In the meantime, Hale said, state-supported colleges and universities have moral and political obligations to provide remedial programs to college students who are the sons and daughters of taxpayers.

"As long as a student does not have the efficiency or has not developed the competency that he or she should have (to enter college), then we (state-supported colleges) have to continue to work with that student until we rectify the system," he said. "When we arrive at that point, then we'll be able to look at selective admissions."

Recent legislative hearings indicated that millions of dollars is being spent on college programs to upgrade math and English skills.

For example, a recent study by the Ohio Board of Regents showed that 60 percent of OSU freshmen who graduated from Columbus high schools took remedial math and 24 percent participated in remedial English programs.

Nonetheless, Hale called for an increase in funds for both remedial and developmental programs at the college level.

Dr. William E. Nelson Jr., chairman of OSU's Department of Black Studies, agreed.

"How can we put a price on talent, skills and ultimate professional involvement? We don't really know who those people are sitting in these remedial classes. We could have an Einstein. We ought to save these people in those classes instead of dismissing them as incompetents," Nelson said.

OSU President Harold Enarson was unavailable for comment late Friday, but Edwin M. Crawford, OSU vice president for public affairs, commented on the press conference.

"There is not a great deal of difference between what (the minority administrators) said today and what they have said earlier," Crawford said.
OSU minority panel backs open admissions

By Cynthia H. Craft
Plain Dealer special

COLUMBUS — Ohio State University's Minority Affairs Council said yesterday it will oppose any abolition of OSU's open admissions policy.

"We will fight (OSU) President Harold L. Enarson and, if we have to, Gov. (James A.) Rhodes," said Dr. William E. Nelson Jr., chairman of OSU's Department of Black Studies.

The council warned against "a selective admissions policy (resulting) in the coralling of minority students into two-year colleges or vocational schools."

The statement was spurred by recent discussion in the Ohio Legislature on the rising costs of remedial programs thought to result from the open admissions policy.

By law, Ohio's state-assisted universities and colleges must admit any pupil with a diploma from an accredited Ohio high school.

In his testimony to the House subcommittee on higher education last month, Enarson suggested competency tests be administered by 1990 to high school graduates prior to their admission to state universities.

"In the short run, however, minimum competency standards are of little help to universities confronted each fall with discouragingly large numbers of entering freshmen who have yet to master English and mathematics," Enarson said.

Council members said they interpreted Enarson's statements as a suggestion for the adoption of selective admissions policies.

"We are very concerned that competency testing does not become a form of discrimination," said Dr. Georgiana Bowman, coordinator of the OSU Office of Black Student Programs.

Minority officials at state-assisted colleges and universities are being asked to join the fight against universities "becoming bastions for children of the white middle-class alone," council members said.

"This is the first step in the offensive," said Dr. Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost of OSU's Office for Minority Affairs.

The council resolution:

- Demands a more comprehensive teacher preparation program at state universities.
- Asks for a sustained open admissions policy which would accommodate graduating high school pupils who have not received an adequate education.

Edwin M. Crawford, OSU's vice president for public affairs, said the university's commitment to a developmental education program has led it to contribute $5 for every tax dollar it receives from the legislature.

"Ohio State will continue in the future, as it has in the past, its efforts to persuade the General Assembly to bring state support for developmental education to a level that addresses the need more realistically," Crawford said.
Chart to display transferred credit

By Gary L. Presley

\(3 - 3.80\)

Students transferring to OSU next fall from other Ohio colleges will know at a glance which credits will transfer, thanks to a chart being developed by the Admissions Office.

The chart is called a Course Equivalency Matrix (CEM) and should "drastically reduce" the amount of work a transfer student must now do to receive deferred credit, said James J. Mager, director of admissions.

Currently, when students transfer to OSU, they must contact specific departments to see if their credits will transfer.

In autumn quarter 1979, 4,586 students transferred to OSU. Seventy percent of those students came from Ohio schools.

Mager said that it would be impractical to include colleges outside Ohio in the CEM because the remaining 1,400 transfer students could have come from more than 1,500 colleges nationwide.

The Admissions Office is working with representatives from different departments at OSU to decide which courses at other colleges are equivalent to OSU courses. They compare courses on the basis of the descriptions that appear in college catalogs.

If the information given in the catalogs is not enough to make a decision on equivalency, then the course in question will be deferred. The transfer of deferred credit is handled by the individual departments.

The CEM will be most effective when the courses being considered are common to most colleges such as math and English courses, Mager said. The credit transfer of courses dealing with technical subjects still will be determined through deferred credit.

Also, if a course is not on the CEM, that does not prohibit a student from receiving credit for the course. Students still will be able to use deferred credit to get a course transferred if the course is similar to one at OSU and the student wants to do the footwork.

OSU to over-enroll fall term

By Teresa Frisbee

4 - 4.81

OSU will accept 600 more incoming freshmen for autumn quarter 1981 than previously expected, according to William E. Vandament, vice president for finance and planning.

The 600 additional spaces are the result of a move by the Ohio Board of Regents relaxing its demands on Ohio State to reduce the university's over-enrollment.

For the past two years, OSU has exceeded its 40,000 state-mandated full-time student enrollment limit for the Columbus campus.

In order to correct the university's over-enrollment within one year, the administration submitted a plan to the regents March 20 calling for acceptance of only 6,200 freshmen in autumn quarter 1981.

In 1980, 6,900 acceptances were issued.

But Edward Q. Moulton, chancellor for the regents, told OSU administrators the one-year plan would have too many bad long-range effects on university enrollment.

Ohio State's new plan, which will be followed two to three years, was verbally approved by the regents Wednesday. It calls for acceptance of 6,800 freshmen, 600 more than before.

Although the university closed admissions in January to reduce autumn quarter enrollment, there are more than 3,000 names on a waiting list, he said.

A certain percentage of the freshmen accepted for the autumn quarter will not attend Ohio State because of financial problems, decisions to attend other universities or other reasons, Vandament explained.

Because of this expected drop, OSU officials have set a target goal of 6,130 freshmen out of the total 6,800 accepted to actually attend, he said.

The administration plans for these drops and attempts to project percentages close to the actual rate, he said.
Drive requests support of open admissions

By Linda Bohmer

A committee of minority administrators from Ohio’s state-funded universities and colleges hopes to secure 10,000 signatures in support of Ohio’s present open admissions policy.

The signature drive will begin this week and culminate April 16 with a rally at the statehouse when the petitions will be presented to the Ohio General Assembly and the Ohio Board of Regents.

These actions are in response to recent comments about remedial and developmental education being “a waste of taxpayers’ money,” said Ralph Pruitt, dean of special services at Cleveland State University and coordinator of the statewide campaign.

OSU President Harold L. Enarson, testifying Jan. 22 before the Ohio House Subcommittee on Colleges and Universities, suggested that a program be developed to eliminate the need for remedial courses at the university level. He advocated a “basic skills competency standard for college admission” to help decrease the tax money spent on remedial courses.

In 1978-79, the state spent $8.75 million for developmental and remedial education. Statewide, 86,400 students were enrolled in remedial courses, an expense of about $100 per student.

The office of the president had no comment on the open-admissions petitions.

A report on remedial education issued by the Board of Regents in February also bothers the committee of minority administrators, Pruitt said.

The administrators feel that the report, and the discussions following its release, have negative implications regarding remedial programs, he said.

The report stated that on a statewide basis during 1978, about 22 percent of the entering students at Ohio universities and colleges took remedial math, while about 15 percent took remedial English classes.

In response, Mary K. Noonan, public information officer for the Board of Regents, said the study was done as a factor involved in the admissions policy, not as an attack on remediation.

“The Board of Regents has not made any statement to counter the law (on open admissions),” she said. “If we are to adjust to the enrollment decline, we must look at open admissions (and all its facets).”

Frank W. Hale Jr., OSU vice provost for minority affairs, said, “This is not a race issue. Students of all races benefit from remedial and developmental programs.”

Approximately 60 percent of those enrolled in OSU remedial classes are non-minority.

“We (the committee of minority administrators) have just taken the initiative,” said Hale, because any move toward selective admissions or competency testing could affect minority enrollment. Hale is organizing the OSU signature drive along with Timothy McDonald, director of program development, education and research for the Office of Minority Affairs.

Hale said that competency testing is wrong because it assumes that all high school students get equal educations. He said such testing would steer many minority students into vocational or technical schools, which he described as often “a one-way street with no end.”

Forty institutions will be involved in the statehouse rally, Pruitt said, including Youngstown State, Toledo, Sinclair Community College, Ohio University, Cuyahoga Community College, Bowling Green, Kent State, Wright State, Akron and Miami.

Hale said he will enlist student organizations to help obtain signatures and to operate booths on the Oval.
Closed admissions could hurt black enrollment, prof warns

By David R. Leigh

If selective admissions are instituted, it will not be long before very few black students decide not to attend OSU, according to William E. Nelson Jr., chairman for the Department of Black Studies.

Nelson spoke in objection to closed admissions policies for Ohio colleges and universities at a rally that drew over 150 people in the Ohio Union East Ballroom Monday.

The rally was held so minorities could “prepare” for a larger rally at the Statehouse on April 16, according to Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost for minority affairs.

Nelson said supporters of closed admissions policies felt threatened by black success.

Nelson noted the gradual disappearance of poverty programs and concluded there is an intentional effort to blame and punish minorities for the problems of America.

Undergraduate Student Government President Malcolm Taaffe told the group he is opposed to a policy of closed admissions and said it affects white students as well as minorities.

Taaffe said selective admissions would inhibit entrance of students from city schools.

Taaffe said he is “shocked” by President Harold L. Enarson’s position favoring closed admissions, in which a competency test rather than a high school diploma would determine a student’s eligibility to enter a university. In the past Enarson has “been very, very fair.” Taaffe said.

Enarson could not be reached for comment.

The main drive of the upcoming rally is to obtain at least 10,000 people to sign petitions to stop the Ohio Board of Regents and the Ohio General Assembly from ending the present open admissions policies, remedial classes offered in Ohio Colleges and funding to state universities and colleges.

According to Hale, rallies similar to Monday’s have been held around the state and petitions have been circulated throughout Ohio.

“I have no doubt in my mind that we will receive double the 10,000 signatures we need,” Hale said.

He said a Board of Regents report showed that 60 percent of incoming OSU freshmen from Columbus are enrolled in remedial math and 30 percent in remedial English.

Hale said only 7 to 8 percent of those students are black.
Rally Backs College Open Admissions

A rally in support of Ohio's open admissions policy for state universities attracted about 300 supporters from around the state to the Statehouse grounds Wednesday.

Carrying signs with slogans such as "Education is a right, not a privilege," representatives of various minority groups cheered a succession of speakers who opposed any change in the admissions policy.

State policy requires state-assisted colleges and universities to accept any graduate of an accredited high school in Ohio.

Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost for minority affairs at Ohio State University, said that imposing a selective admission system or using standardized tests to decide who will be allowed into college would be unfair because the state's higher education system is supported by all taxpayers.

Hale presented petitions bearing the signatures of 12,500 persons from around the state to both legislators and the Ohio Board of Regents.

Mary Noonan, public information officer for the regents, said after accepting the petitions that the board has made no effort to change the open admissions policy.

Several state representatives who attended the rally said the General Assembly also has made no move to date to change the policy.

State Rep. Les Brown, D-Columbus, said he plans to introduce legislation next week that would make the current policy law so it would not be subject "to the whims of the Board of Regents" in the future.

The rally was proposed by a group of minority administrators at OSU who said they feared that recent discussions about the increasing number of students requiring remedial help in college would prompt state officials to change the admissions policy.
Open admissions backed

By Linda Bohmer

Ohio's open-admissions policy for state-supported universities was endorsed Wednesday by Columbus organizations, Ohio churches and university administrators at a rally of about 500 people at the Statehouse.

The rally culminated a signature drive in support of open admissions enlisting 12,500 signatures from people throughout Ohio.

"Nobody thought that 10,000 minority people and other people throughout the state had that kind of interest," said Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost for the Office of Minority Affairs, presenting the petitions to representatives of the Ohio Board of Regents and the Ohio General Assembly.

Busloads of students from Central State, Wright State, Bowling Green State, Ohio State, Cleveland State, Youngstown State and Ohio universities attended the rally.

State Rep. Leslie Brown, D-Columbus, said he and other black representatives "plan to introduce legislation next week to make it (open admissions to Ohio's universities) law" and not subject to the "whims" of official bodies.

The current policy states that anyone who receives a diploma from an Ohio high school must be admitted to any of Ohio's state-funded universities. Minority administrators from Ohio's colleges devised the rally and signature drive because they feared recent comments and actions by the legislature and Board of Regents could lead to an end to open-enrollment.

"The attack on open admissions is no accident," said William Nelson, chairman of the Department of Black Studies. Such changes in policy are "designed to systematically eliminate black people from all important institutions," he charged.

The speakers agreed that the solution to the problem of spending tax-payers money for remedial education would be to upgrade Ohio's high school teaching instead of cutting college open-enrollment.

Competency testing is not the answer to reduce the money spent on developmental education, said Samuel Belcher, first vice president of the NAACP Ohio State Conference.

He said competency testing "adversely affects opportunities for blacks" and poor students through testing biases.

"Selective admissions is not a minority issue," said Carmen Alvarez-Breckenridge, coordinator of the Office of Hispanic Student Programs, who represented the Governor's Commission on Spanish-Speaking Affairs. "We are all brothers and sisters struggling for one cause — education."
Rule would expel lying students

By Michael Sopko

A proposed rule change that would cancel admissions and registration of students who have supplied fraudulent or incomplete information on university forms has been forwarded to University Senate for approval.

In addition to cancellation, the proposed rule states that no credit or fee refunds will be given to students whose registration has been voided.

The University Senate Rules Committee approved a proposal for the rule at its Monday meeting. The proposal will next go to the program committee for placement on the University Senate agenda. The rule change will be addressed at the May 10 meeting.

If passed, the rule would give written authority to the Admissions Office and Office of Registration Services to cancel admissions or registration of people it considers guilty of gaining admission to OSU "under false pretenses" such as attending another university but not reporting it to OSU.

The rules committee also forwarded revisions of faculty rules dealing with pass/non-pass and examination credit (EM) for Senate approval.

If passed, the rule changes would allow students enrolled in physical education and military science classes to file for pass/non-pass in their own college offices rather than those two offices.

The proposed EM credit rule revision states that no student who has transfer credit for a class can also receive EM credit for the same class. Students who already received EM credit will not be able to repeat the same class for credit or a grade.

The two proposals clarify existing rules and add the transfer provision.

In other action, the rules committee approved the following proposals for the consideration of the entire Senate that would:

- give the Graduate-Professional Council two professional student representatives on the ombudsman search committee. The Council currently is not represented.
- allow for the notification of faculty by their departments on decisions affecting job renewal and tenure and allow faculty to reply to negative decisions.
- abolish the University Calendar Committee because Ohio State is operating under the same calendar until 1999.
Transfer credit plan cuts steps

By Sandra Huggler
5-5-80

The Admissions Office will be directly approving more transfer credit and, in the process, may be saving some students a lot of walking.

By approving more transfer credit, the office will reduce the amount of deferred credit — credit approved by departments.

The amount of credit transfer students receive is not being reduced, but the office will be responsible for approving more transfer credit, said James J. Mager, director of admissions. He said he expects to cut the amount of deferred credit in half this year.

The new system will affect 1,500 to 2,000 students admitted this fall and another 1,000 students admitted in winter, spring and summer of 1981, Mager said.

Students now go to the Office of Admissions in Lincoln Tower upon receiving notice that a course has been deferred for departmental approval. There they pick up a deferred credit slip and a copy of their transcripts.

Students then take the slip to each department from which they seek deferred credit. The department reviews the course and, if approved, grants credit. Finally, students return the slip to Lincoln Tower.

The new system will be instituted June 1. After applying for transfer credit, students will receive both a list of courses that have been deferred for credit approval and a list of department coordinators along with their notice of admission and a copy of their transcripts, Mager explained.

The students then contact department coordinators to review the course for deferred credit, he said. The department will receive the deferred credit slip through campus mail and return it to admissions, he added.

This will save the student two trips to Lincoln Tower, he said.

Mager has asked for guidelines from departments that most frequently review courses for deferred credit.

He said 66 percent of the departments contacted have sent in their guidelines. These departments represent 85 to 90 percent of total deferred credit, Mager said.

Seventy percent of all students who transfer to Ohio State come from 26 other Ohio colleges and universities.
Computer admissions process to begin

By Teresa Frisbee

OSU's admissions office soon will begin the first phase of a computer system that will eventually keep track of students from the moment they become university prospects through their graduation.

But higher education budget cuts could stall the computer system implementation process between the first and second steps, according to William McKevey, director of University Systems Development Group.

The university admissions office has been working for 14 months with OSU computer experts on a system to improve application processing and response time, McKevey said.

Over 100,000 applicants are handled per year by eight admissions counselors, said James Mager, director of admissions. Immediate access to each application filed with the university is nearly impossible, Mager said.

"No one needs to tell us we need to be faster," he said.

Ohio State is one of the only large universities in the nation still processing admission requests manually, Mager said.

If the system works, counselors will be able to retrieve a student's file on a computer screen within minutes, he said. The file will include the student's admission status, orientation requirements, placement test levels, previous education and a record of all contacts with university personnel, Mager said.

The system is designed to eventually combine records of all student-related offices by opening one file for each student, he said. A file for each student will be kept for the entire college career.

Access to the file will be given to officials from residence and dining halls, financial aids, college offices and admissions. Each office will add information to the file.

The admissions office may close for a few days in early July to switch to the computer system, Mager said.

By this autumn, college and university offices which decide to participate will be able to hook into the system, he said.

Not everyone will be able to change information in a student's file, Mager added. Colleges should be able to change a student's address and record the contacts with the student. But only the admissions office personnel will have direct control of test and admission information.

All the student information will not be put into the system immediately, he said. Information will be added gradually.

The system has cost $28,000 to develop and implement, McKevey said.

Implementation is so close, McKevey said, he sees no threat to the system's first phase from recent higher education budget cuts.

However, during the second phase of opening the system to outside offices, OSU funding could be hard to obtain, he said.

The university will have to approve the purchase of computer terminals for college offices and be willing to train employees to use the equipment, he said.

Besides eliminating paper work and lowering search time when it becomes fully operative, the new file system should keep each office current with the student's financial aid situation, changes of address and grades, Mager said.
Admissions office now “on-line” to computer

By Greg Brown

The Office of Admissions went “on-line” to the University’s new computer system at the end of June. Access to the computer means the admissions office will be able to review a prospective student’s total application in a matter of seconds rather than days, as was often the case prior to June 29.

On that date much of the information vital to admission became available on a video screen. By winter quarter 1982 a student’s residence hall assignment; financial aid application and transcript will be retrievable by the touch of a video terminal key.

“We’re very happy with this system,” says Jim Mager, director of admissions. “The University will be able to offer more personalization to the student because he won’t have to make phone calls to four or five different departments to find out the progress of his application.”

The on-line computer system will also expedite inter-departmental work. For example, the student financial aids office will find out much sooner whether or not a student has been accepted to the University, and thus process the financial aid application more quickly.

The admissions office receives approximately 40,000 applications each year and 300,000 supporting documents. It receives some 800 phone calls daily, 200 of which are status inquiries. Mager says that 100 of the status inquiries could not be immediately answered because part or parts of the application were in transit.

“We used to place the burden on the student to keep up with the status of his application,” says Mager. “Soon we will be operating from one student data base and most questions can be answered from this office.”

The previous batch system would record application information into the University Systems computer from keypunch cards. Twice each week applications would be taken to the computer for processing, but that information was not easily accessible, according to Mager.

Last month 17 terminals were installed in the admissions office and now the relevant information is entered, stored and retrieved in that office.

During July and August the 70 to 80 employees in the Office of Admissions are receiving training on the breadth of the computer’s capabilities.

Beginning this fall, representatives from the admissions office will visit other departments that they deal with directly, and explain how the different offices’ operations can be interfaced.

Starting winter quarter, all admission transactions will be conducted on the new computer system. Until then the office will rely on both the old and new systems while the massive transfer of information takes place.

The process for building the on-line admissions system began in 1977. Mager, along with other employees of the admissions office and University Systems, contacted more than 45 institutions which use an on-line computer.

They gathered information which proved useful in designing and new system. Ohio State, however, required a unique design because of its interfacing requirements with other departments. By September 1980 2,000 pages of special computer requirements had been written, and programming of the system began.

Mager says that the staff at the admissions office has labored tirelessly since that time working out the details of implementing the new program. He has special praise for associate director Mark Forman, who was responsible for actual implementation.

Between June 23 and July 7 of this year the Office of Admissions closed most of its operations and the new system went “on-line.”
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Ohio State University Friday (9/4) announced its intent to grant unconditional admission only to students who have completed a college-preparatory curriculum in high school, starting in the autumn of 1983.

The university's Board of Trustees approved a resolution giving two-year notice of the impending policy change as required by Ohio law.

Officials said that under the new policy, students granted "conditional" admission would have to correct deficiencies in their pre-college preparation. Their admission would depend on availability of needed courses and might result in admission deferred to a quarter other than autumn or to a campus other than that requested.

At the request of Trustee Warren J. Smith, Columbus, the board adopted its resolution on admission policy subject to a favorable decision from the Ohio attorney general on the legality of the action.

President Edward H. Jennings emphasized that the new requirement would not affect student financial aids decisions in any way and that access to the university would not be diminished.

"We firmly reiterate our commitment to helping minorities, women and the educationally disadvantaged," he said, "and we will continue our efforts to serve groups that have been too often denied access to higher education."

Ohio State Provost W. Ann Reynolds said the board's action came "in response to a serious lack of college preparedness" on
the part of incoming freshmen. "It is one part of a university strategy to cut back on remedial (below college-level) coursework and to help high school students understand and better prepare for the demands of college-level study."

The action also concurs with a recommendation of the Advisory Commission on Articulation Between Secondary Education and Colleges, a joint study group appointed last fall by the Ohio Board of Regents and the State Board of Education. In its report last April the commission urged adoption of the college-preparatory curriculum as a prerequisite to unconditional admission to state colleges and universities.

Regents Chancellor Edward Q. Moulton said that "Ohio State University will be sending a loud and clear message to prospective students and their parents regarding the need for academic preparedness for college."

Provost Reynolds said the university "welcomes discussion on how best to implement the policy change."

She said: "We want to support the secondary schools of the State of Ohio in their desire to encourage more students to take those courses which develop the quantitative and verbal skills they require to graduate successfully from college."

During the two-year period before the policy takes effect, she said the university "intends to continue to work closely with high schools across the state toward improving the quality of college-preparatory instruction."

She added that Ohio State would provide more and earlier testing opportunities so that students needing remedial work would have time to correct deficiencies before entering the university.

(more)
admission - 3

The State Board of Education defines a college-preparatory curriculum as four units of English and three units each of mathematics, science, social studies and foreign language.

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Admissions updating records

By Steven A. Spaulding

The OSU Admissions Office will complete the first phase in the implementation of its new $28,000 computer system in about two weeks. The admissions staff is inputting data on all winter and spring 1982 applicants, said James J. Mager, director of admissions. This information includes such facts as general information about the student, application and transcript data, college entrance test scores and records of correspondence between the university and the applicant.

The system will be merged with existing data bases in the records and financial aid offices to provide a comprehensive records system.

The improved record-keeping method should provide applicants and currently enrolled students with faster, more personal service.

Mager said his office receives about 800 telephone calls each day, with a fourth of the calls checking on the status of an application.

The department now can answer a question by tapping the system for all the information it currently has about any applicant in a few minutes, a fraction of the time it took using the old manual filing system.

The Admissions Office receives about 40,000 new and transfer applications each year.

The new system holds the equivalent of about ten sheets of information for each student, a current total of about one million pieces of paper, Mager said.

He added that this corresponds to about 150 lateral file cabinet drawers filled with records, which are stored as backup to the original records held by the student’s college office.

The new system should provide more prompt and accurate filing of applicant data, since information is no longer recorded on separate pieces of paper and filed by hand. Instead, it will be input immediately into the system.

Mager said some information was bound to be missed or lost with the old filing method. “Even with a 1 or 2 percent loss rate, people fall through the cracks (in the old system),” Mager said.

The system was installed last June, he said, but it will not be used on a universitywide basis until 1982.

The department will now work on training other staff to tap the admissions data base from terminals located at regional campuses, as well as college and university offices, such as Residence and Dining Halls. This step should be finished by the end of the current school year, he said.

By using the information available in the comprehensive system, Mager said, college offices that need to contact new students immediately eventually should be able to send personalized letters, for example.

By the end of 1982, the Admissions Office plans to expand the system to include prospective applicants.

At least two other computer systems to aid students are being developed by other university offices.

The Department of the Treasurer plans to initiate the first two steps of a four-part Billing and Accounts Receivable System (BARS) with the student fee assessment for winter quarter 1983.

This system will combine all charges and financial aid into a single balance on a quarterly bill, said Penny L. O’Neill, assistant university treasurer.

“The challenge of designing this system is that it is a coordination of offices,” she said. It will be the job of her department to merge the individual billing systems used by various university offices into a unified system.

The first two steps will place on the bill all fees currently listed on the present fee cards, as well as any other charges the student may incur, such as library fines, parking violations, and residence hall damage. The student’s financial aid will be subtracted automatically to give a final balance.

The department will later expand the system to include faculty, staff, and interdepartmental billing.

The Office of Registration, Records and Scheduling is considering developing two computer systems of its own.

One would allow students to process class changes in their college offices.

The other would automatically produce updated grade card stickers for students’ college office files in the event of a misprinted or incomplete grade.

Trustees’ plan to be enacted in 1983

New admissions policy called legal

By Kelly Hibbett

University lawyers believe a tougher OSU admissions policy for 1983 is legal, Provost W. Ann Reynolds said Friday.

The legality of the conditional/unconditional admissions policy is no longer an issue, she said, after assurances from OSU lawyers.

She said the lawyers based their advice on a 1958 attorney general’s ruling involving Kent State University’s request for stricter admissions standards.

Former Attorney General William Saxbe said in his 1958 opinion: “... it is quite plain that although Section 3345.06 Revised Code (open-admission policy), requires that all twelfth grade graduates be admitted, it nevertheless authorizes your institution to prescribe... a requirement of minimum scholastic achievement ‘for unconditional admission.’ Those who do not meet such minimum requirement are clearly intended to be admitted conditionally.”

President Edward H. Jennings said it is clear that the 1958 Saxbe opinion is applicable to the admission policy the OSU Board of Trustees proposed.

The trustees approved a resolution in September which would grant unconditional admissions only to students who have completed a college preparatory curriculum. The policy would be enacted in 1983.

Trustee Warren J. Smith asked that the resolution be adopted subject to an attorney general’s ruling on its legality.

Smith, who questioned its legality because of possible infringement on the open-admissions statute, said he has changed his mind.

“The legality of the admissions policy is pretty clear,” Smith said. “The open-admissions statute is still there.”

Smith said he would still like an attorney general’s opinion assuring the trustees that the implementation of the policy is legal.
Ohio colleges view admission policies

By Kelly Hibbett

If a new policy goes into effect in 1983, students wishing to enter OSU unconditionally will have to complete a college-preparatory curriculum.

The OSU Board of Trustees adopted the stricter policy on Sept. 4. It was adopted on the condition that it be in accordance with Ohio’s open admission statute.

The statute entitles a high school graduate admission to a state-supported institution without examination. For unconditional admission, the student may also be required under the statute to complete courses not included in high school.

OSU officials have said the new admission policy is legal. Before it is official, however, the trustees must drop the condition under which it was adopted at a formal meeting.

The policy came in light of recommendations released in the spring by the Advisory Commission on Articulation between Secondary Education and Ohio Colleges.

The 15-member commission was appointed by the Ohio Board of Regents last autumn to study the problem of students entering college without adequate preparation.

They recommended that private and state-assisted four-year institutions require students wishing unconditional admittance to successfully complete a college preparatory program.

The commission defined a college-preparatory curriculum as four years of English and three years each of mathematics, science, social studies and a foreign language.

The University Senate endorsed the commission’s recommendations Saturday. The Council on Academic Affairs and the Council on Admission and Registration also have endorsed the recommendations.

The two councils will define the requirements for admission either by adopting the articulation commission’s recommendations or setting their own.

Students who do not meet these requirements would still be admitted, but conditionally. They would be subject to additional requirements such as remedial courses in English and mathematics or start college on one of OSU’s regional campuses.

Provost W. Ann Reynolds has said the change is a response to the serious lack of student readiness for college-level work.

Kent State University is the only state institution which has adopted tighter admission standards but others soon may adopt the articulation commission’s recommendations.

Kent State University

Kent State University (KSU) trustees Friday approved an admission policy which would grant unconditional admission to a high school graduate with a college-preparatory curriculum or a 2.5 GPA with a 19 composite ACT score.

If a student fails on either criterion, the student must come to the university prior to enrollment to have deficiencies assessed. Those deficiencies must be erased in the first year of enrollment at KSU.

Provost Michael Schwartz said Kent State wanted to improve its low retention rate by improving the students’ capabilities.

He said the policy is in accord with Ohio’s open admissions statute. “The philosophy behind that statute is to make access to high school graduates.

“But they believe when they are admitted they have the right to succeed. This program is going to find those with problems and educate them,” he said.

“We want to tell high school students that if you are college-bound you need to be prepared,” Schwartz said.

Bowling Green

The Bowling Green State University Academic Council will consider the articulation committee recommendations at its next meeting.

Provost John G. Erikson said any step which indicates to high school students and teachers what students need for success in college is “all for the good.”

But he said he is worried about the student who finds himself or herself at a high school which does not offer the required college preparatory curriculum.

“In that case the university owes him the chance to get those courses at the university,” Erikson said.

He said at Bowling Green standards already exist if a student wishes to enter a degree-granting program. He said because of this he is not sure if the university needs to set admission requirements.

Ohio University

Ohio University (OU) trustees and the faculty senate are planning to discuss the articulation commission’s recommendations.

Provost James Bruning said he is in favor of the recommendations, but questions whether they should be used for admission standards.

“The quality of education is the real issue. It has to be addressed so that high school graduates can come to OU with a good chance of succeeding,” he said.

University of Cincinnati

The University of Cincinnati has not formally voted on setting an admission policy, but has endorsed the articulation commission’s report.

Marvin Schwartz, vice provost for academic affairs, said the university already has selective requirements. He explained that students can enter a degree-granting program directly if they meet college preparatory standards.

If those standards are not met, he said, students must enter University College, an associate degree program. When students meet the requirements of a bachelor’s degree-granting program, they may transfer.
Miami University

Miami University officials have not responded to the articulation commission’s recommendations. “Most students come to us having filled the expectations of the report,” Provost David G. Brown said.

“For us to adopt the report will not have any significant effect on students entering Miami University.”

He said there is a need for universities to enhance admission expectations in order to upgrade Colleges of Education and high schools.

Wright State University

Wright State University officials said they will decide within the year whether to require college preparatory curriculum for unconditional admission.

Deans at Wright State have endorsed the recommendations as a first step to increase the quality of the institution, said Emil P. Kmetec, professor of biochemistry and former vice president for academic affairs.

Kmetec said Wright State has a different problem than OSU because it is a commuter school.

He said students at OSU have an extra incentive to succeed because they travel so far from home.

He said students commuting to school are more likely to drop out if they feel they cannot succeed.

New admissions policy at OSU declared legal

By Gary Kiefer

Ohio State University can tighten its admission standards as planned without violating the state’s open admissions law, OSU trustees were told Friday.

OSU President Edward Jennings told the board that beginning in 1983 high school students will be required to complete a college preparatory curriculum to gain “unconditional” admission to OSU.

The policy change was approved by trustees in September pending a legal opinion from Ohio Attorney General William J. Brown. Jennings said OSU has since received a written response stating that such a policy is legal according to a 1958 attorney general’s opinion that is still valid.

OHIO LAW requires state-assisted universities to accept any Ohio high school graduate.

However, OSU officials said their new policy imposing conditions on some students will not block any applicants from being admitted.

Students who have not completed a college preparatory curriculum will be granted “conditional” admission and will be required to correct any deficiencies in their high school preparation before beginning work on a degree.

The new policy was among the recommendations released in April by a special commission of educators appointed by the Ohio Board of Regents and the Ohio Department of Education.

THE GROUP said a college preparatory curriculum should include four years of English and three years each of mathematics, social studies, science and a foreign language.

Provost W. Ann Reynolds said OSU representatives will soon begin visiting the state’s school superintendents to explain the policy change.

Trustees Friday also passed a resolution honoring former budget chief William E. Vandament, who left OSU Oct. 31 to become senior vice president of New York University. Vandament, a staff member since 1976, was vice president for finance and planning.
Admission policy ruled legal

By Kelly Hibbett

The Ohio attorney general's office has ruled that a tighter OSU admission policy — scheduled to take effect in 1983 — is legal.

The ruling means OSU can require high school students to complete a college preparatory curriculum to gain unconditional admission, President Edward H. Jennings told the university Board of Trustees Friday.

OSU trustees unanimously approved the new policy in September, with the stipulation that it will be reviewed by the attorney general. Trustee Warren J. Smith questioned its legality under Ohio's open admission statute.

Students who do not meet the policy standards will still be admitted, but conditionally. They will be subject to additional requirements such as remedial English and mathematics.

The attorney general's office used a 1958 opinion by former Ohio Attorney General William Saxbe to make the new policy legal.

The 1958 ruling stated that Kent State University could — under Ohio's open admissions statute — grant unconditional or conditional admission to entering freshmen based on a "requirement of minimum scholastic achievement."

In other business, the trustees approved the temporary administrative staff appointments announced last month by Jennings.

The trustees approved Larry R. Thompson as special assistant to the president, Weldon E. Ihrig as acting vice president of finance and planning and Judith B. Washburn as acting special assistant to the president.

Thompson, a former attorney with the Columbus firm Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease, will begin work today. Ihrig, former assistant vice president for business and administration began Nov. 1. Washburn, former assistant vice president for finance and planning began Oct. 28.

Jennings said the staff changes were temporary until he completes his assessment of OSU's organizational structure.

He also appointed Sue L. Mayer as staff associate, but because it is not an administrative post, the appointment did not need trustee approval. Mayer, currently administrative associate to the director of alumni affairs, will begin Nov. 15.
Classes aid students taking tests

Each year hundreds of high school and college students prepare for an alphabet soup of college and graduate school admissions tests.

Scores on the LSAT (Law School Admissions Test), MCAT (Medical College Admissions Test) or SAT (Scholastic Achievement Test) can mean the difference between being accepted by the school they want to attend or being accepted by any schools at all.

Courses designed to prepare students to take these tests are flourishing. Amity, a Connecticut-based correspondence course offers preparation for three tests. Graduate Admissions Prep Service, another such course, offers five preparatory courses.

Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Centers, based in New York, has schools throughout the country, one of which is located in Columbus.

"We don't make any guarantees," said Alberta Furlong, administrator of Kaplan's Columbus school. "It's a matter of how much time they are willing to put into it."

Students average an improvement of 100 points on tests like the LSAT or MCAT, which are on a 200 to 800 point scale, Furlong said.

She added, "I hesitate to quote statistics and I emphasize that this is an average gain. Like I said it's a matter of the time and effort they put into it."

Kaplan helps prepare students for both college and graduate school admissions tests. Law and medical school tests are the most popular. Cost for the courses ranges from $50 to $800, with the average course costing around $350, Furlong said.

Classes meet for eight to 10 four-hour sessions, but students are expected to do a great deal of outside work.

"Students work on about 200 hours of additional material. We have tapes and old tests they go over on their own. This isn't a magic course that guarantees good results with minimal effort," Furlong said.

Furlong recommended students begin the course at least two months prior to the exam date.

Brian Rigg, a recent OSU graduate, is taking the Kaplan course in preparation for the LSAT.

"I really want to get into law school. My grade point average isn't that great and I want to get the best score possible on the LSAT to offset that," he said.

Rigg said he thinks the course is worth the $375 price. "I can see an improvement already. They help you look at tests in the right way. They go over it section by section to make sure you understand," he said.

Dave Hubbell, graduate student, Lima, took the Kaplan course last year to prepare for admission to medical school.

Hubbell said, "I think it was worth the money. They supply you with organized material so you can study, but it's really up to you. You get as much out of the course as you are willing to put into it."
Subcommittee urges delay in tough admissions policy

By Laura Palko 1-4-82
Lantern staff writer

An administrative subcommittee has recommended OSU's stiffer admissions policy be postponed until 1984 to give high school students time to adjust.

The new admissions policy, which the OSU Board of Trustees adopted last September, was scheduled to take effect in autumn of 1983.

The recommendations were drafted by a subcommittee of the Council on Academic Affairs (CAA) after the University Senate charged CAA with that responsibility last October. The report is being distributed to OSU representatives for comments and will be finalized by Feb. 1.

If stiffer admissions begin in 1984, it will be easier for high schools to rearrange schedules and staffing patterns, said Terry P. Roark, chairman of CAA and associate provost for academic affairs.

The CAA subcommittee's report also includes college preparatory requirements needed for unconditional admission.

The draft of procedures stresses that to adequately prepare students for college-level work, OSU must be more specific in designating which high school subjects should be studied.

"Schools have recognized for a long time that in order for students to take the right classes, they need guidelines," Roark said.

The State Board of Education defines a college-preparatory curriculum as four units of English, and three each of mathematics, science, social studies and a foreign language.

The CAA subcommittee recommends reducing these 15 units to 14 in 1984 and 15 in 1986.

By 1984, a freshman will need four units of English, three of math, and two or three of both science and social studies.

OSU will accept a single unit of a foreign language during 1984 and 1985, as proposed by the subcommittee. By 1988, the foreign language requirement will be increased to two units.

The process of easing into a new admissions policy may present procedural problems for high school guidance counselors, but the subcommittee decided it is the best approach, Roark said.

The current practice of testing entering freshmen for math and writing skills remains an acceptable means of placement, according to the report. Testing procedures in the foreign languages also were found to be valuable.

Because achievement levels in the sciences and social studies are more difficult to define, the subcommittee suggests that students lacking any high school units in these areas be required to complete one five-hour course for each unit.

These OSU courses will not be accepted toward the Basic Educational Requirement (BER). Whether the courses will be accepted for credit toward graduation is yet to be decided, according to the report.

It is still to be determined whether courses completed to remove a deficiency should be accepted for credit toward graduation in certain programs.

Unconditional admission will continue to be granted to freshmen who have excelled academically.

Roark said the majority of high schools are receptive to the subcommittee's suggestions.

There is little disagreement with the English and math requirements, he said, but the foreign language requirement may pose a bigger problem.

"They (high school teachers) want their students to have more experience in the arts, music and vocational education. A foreign language is not linked to subsequent success in the university," said Roark.

The proposed guidelines may lower the attrition rate at OSU, but scientific proof of such success is not available, according to Roark.

"You have to make your best judgment based on experience," he said.

Approval of the new admission policy came after the release of a report by the Commission on Articulation between Secondary Education and Ohio Colleges.

The commission - jointly appointed by the Ohio Board of Regents and the State Board of Education in September 1980 - was charged with the task of developing a college preparatory curriculum for high school students in Ohio.

Kent State University now has a formal admission policy effective in 1983. Other state schools are working toward adopting their own policies.
The Council on Academic Affairs (CAA) voted Wednesday to present the OSU Board of Trustees with the proposal to begin a policy for conditional/unconditional admissions by September 1984.

The trustees originally voted to begin the new admissions policy September 1983. The date change is expected to be proposed to the trustees during the Feb. 5 board meeting.

In October 1981, the CAA appointed a subcommittee to draft a tentative set of requirements for admission to OSU.

The subcommittee released a rough draft of the report in December which recommended the policy go into effect autumn quarter 1984.

The extra year will give high schools and high school students more time to adjust their programs to include any credits necessary to gain admission to OSU, said Terry P. Roark, subcommittee chairman.

Beginning the policy in 1984 will best help the public schools move as quickly as possible,” Roark said.

The delay also will be more fair to any students caught in the middle of the changeover, he said.

The policy will require entering freshmen to have completed a college preparatory program before granted unconditional admission. Students admitted conditionally will have to make up their deficiencies after entering OSU.

The subcommittee’s rough draft of requirements recommends entering freshmen have completed four units of English, three of math and two or three of both science and social studies before being granted unconditional admission.

OSU will accept a single unit of a foreign language during 1984 and 1985. But by 1986, the language requirement will be increased to two units, the preliminary report says.

The subcommittee’s timetable for completion of the new admissions requirements is not rigid, but a public announcement by Feb. 1 is targeted, Roark said.

By Becky Yerak
Lantern staff writer 1-21-82

OSU admissions plan imperfect, dean says

Delaying the enforcement of OSU’s unconditional/conditional admissions policy is a wise move, but some policy areas still need more thought, said John T. Mount, dean of University College (UVC).

Originally, the plan was to go into effect in 1983. But later a subcommittee recommended the policy start in 1984 to give high school students more time to prepare.

A preliminary recommendation of a Council on Academic Affairs subcommittee says by 1984, an incoming freshman will need four units of English, three of math and two or three of both science and social studies.

OSU will accept a single unit of a foreign language during 1984 and 1985. But by 1986, the requirement will be increased to two units, the preliminary report stated.

“It is very important to take the time to have high school students, their parents, and their teachers understand the baccalaureate education and be given time to prepare for those expectations,” Mount said.

If students are not given time to prepare themselves and are admitted conditionally, it could have a negative effect on them, he said.

Mount said he supports the intent of the admissions policy, but offered several suggestions.

For example, Mount said, “not every student, in a diverse institution like OSU, needs the same amount of foreign language.”
The proposed unconditional/conditional admissions policy could diminish minority access to OSU, said Mitchell D. Livingston, dean of student life.

OSU should be concerned about making a major policy decision in the wake of the "sweeping mood of reactionary conservatism that has beset the country," he said.

This attitude change is caused by a decreased emphasis on the the U.S. Department of Education, transfer of some social programs to the state level, proposed legislation to weaken affirmative action and financial aid reductions, Livingston said.

And because of Ohio's financial problems, he said secondary schools may not be able to handle these new educational responsibilities. "How can Ohio schools provide college preparatory courses in this kind of climate?"

In a letter to Associate Provost Terry Roark, Livingston said, "We seriously question whether the state will be able to stand up to the federal government dumping major financial responsibilities back into its lap. The state of Ohio is already facing a $1 billion problem and education will suffer most because of this shortfall."

The quality of high school education could suffer, and if it does, minority students may not be able to meet this new admission standard, Livingston said. "It is frightening. We are raising the standards while schools may be unable to provide this education."

The new admissions policy, approved by the OSU Board of Trustees in September, will grant unconditional admission to high school graduates who have completed a college preparatory curriculum. OSU will grant conditional admission to those students who are not adequately prepared.

The policy will start in autumn 1983 or 1984.

Livingston said the admissions policy is not meant to be discriminatory, but said, "If they (minorities) are kept out, who cares whether it is advertent or inadvertent?"

These students could be affected because many of their parents might be unable to provide them with better opportunities to prepare for the new admissions policy, he said.

High school counselors have encouraged minorities to take a vocational or non-college preparatory curriculum. If one of these students decides to change to a college preparatory curriculum, they may not be properly prepared, Livingston said.

"Most in the higher class will not be affected at all. They will have the opportunity to respond. But the middle class and lower class may not be as prepared," he said.

Admissions for state-supported schools should not be so high as to exclude the average taxpayer, Livingston said. "There should be standards, but they should not represent barriers."

OSU also is reducing remedial classes and Livingston said he is concerned about where many students will receive remedial work. "We are phasing in this policy at the same time we are phasing out the support programs."

Any changes in admissions must consider these societal changes, he said. Livingston said OSU must work closely with secondary schools in notifying students of the admissions changes and in encouraging students to take college preparatory classes.

"We must give adequate time and support to allow minorities to prepare. If that happens it (the policy) can be effective."

But Livingston also said, "We must be prepared to deal with the psychological impact of what it means to be admitted on conditional status," he said.

If a student comes to OSU unprepared, is admitted conditionally and drops out, they will become another casualty in OSU's "revolving door" problem, he said.
Admissions
OSU council accepts new policy

By Laura Palko
Lantern staff writer

The Council on Academic Affairs (CAA) voted 7-3 Tuesday to accept a subcommittee's college preparatory requirements for OSU's conditional/unconditional admissions policy.

A subcommittee of the CAA in consultation with the Council on Admission and Registration was charged with developing acceptable admission standards after the University Senate approved the stiffer admissions policy last October.

The approved policy pattern requires high school seniors to complete four units of English and three units of math. Three credits each of science, social studies and a foreign language are "strongly recommended" by the subcommittee in order for students to gain unconditional admission to OSU.

The OSU Board of Trustees approved the new policy last September. It is to begin in autumn 1983 or 1984, depending on what the trustees decide.

Subcommittee members considered comments of the university community as well as the opinions of public school administrators, teachers and counselors in their policy research.

Members of the policy committee include Robert B. Sutton, committee chairman and professor of foundations and research; David H. Boyne, chairman professor of agricultural economics; Lloyd A. Horrocks, professor of physiological chemistry; Donald B. Cooper, professor of history; and Thomas A. Wilkie, vice provost for Arts and Sciences.

One of the major issues of the policy concerned the foreign language requirement.

Several CAA members said a foreign language should not be a necessary requirement for unconditional admission to OSU.

In response, other members said proficiency in a foreign language is advantageous and will help students in other subjects.

Terry P. Roark, chairman of CAA and vice provost for academic affairs, warned the council that there were going to be at least two opinions concerning the policy. Acceptance of both is not possible, he said.

"About one-half of the people who are interested will be unhappy," Roark said.

During the policy discussion, differing opinions on other subjects also were presented to the council.

Helen C. Swank, associate professor of music, said she felt the requirements should include the visual and performing arts.

David L. Meeker, associate dean of arts, agreed saying, "OSU is of serious concern in the demise of the arts in public schools.

"We have a serious stake in this for the cultural talents in our public schools," he said.

The CAA recognizes the need for an admissions policy in order to better prepare high school students for college-level work, Roark said.

"We have to take the students at the level they are at and help them to succeed," he said.

The new admissions requirements will be presented to the University Senate for vote March 13.
The Council on Academic Affairs agreed Feb. 17 that college-bound high school students should be required to take four units of English and three units of mathematics to receive unconditional admission to Ohio State.

The majority of the council members, however, refused to accept additional requirements of two or three high school units each in natural science, social studies, and foreign languages.

The council voted 7-3 to send the recommendation on high school curriculum requirements to the University Senate for consideration at its next meeting, March 13.

At the heart of the debate were concerns of college and high school educators in the fields of foreign languages, the visual and performing arts, agriculture and others. Through letters and personal contact with council members, foreign language educators pressed the case for broadening the requirements for unconditional admission beyond English and math to include high school units in foreign languages.

In the same fashion, educators in the other fields argued that requiring the high school units in natural science, social studies, and foreign languages, in addition to the units in English and math, would limit high school students' options to take classes in music, art or technical and vocational fields.

David L. Meeker, director of the School of Music, told the council that Ohio State is in a leadership position among universities in the state and that decisions on its admissions requirements are being watched carefully.

If Ohio State were to adopt the broader curriculum requirements, it could contribute to the demise of the arts and music in Ohio's secondary schools, Meeker said.

The council's deliberations were based on recommendations from its subcommittee charged with formulating a proposed policy on conditional/unconditional admissions.

Robert B. Sutton, professor of educational foundations and research, is chairman of the subcommittee. Serving with him are council members Lloyd A. Horrocks, professor of physiological chemistry, and David H. Boyne, professor and chairman of agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Two faculty members from the Council on Admissions and Registration also served on the subcommittee: Donald B. Cooper, professor of history, and Thomas Wilke, chairman of the admissions council and dean of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences.

"It happened that in our deliberations we were fairly far apart," Sutton told the council. Three of the subcommittee members supported the broader curriculum requirements for unconditional admission to the University, while the other two members wanted the requirements limited to English and math.

The majority recommendation from the subcommittee would require 14 specified units for unconditional admission beginning in September 1984 and would increase that to 15 units in September 1986.

The majority recommendation for 1984 was for four units of English, three units of math, two or three units of sciences, two or three units of social studies, and one, two or three units of foreign language. In the latter three categories, the total units should be at least seven.

The recommendation for 1986 would be four units of English, three of math, three of sciences, two or three of social studies, and two or three of foreign language.

"We feel that the prestige and strength of our University will be enhanced, the education of our students will be benefited, and their achievements will be heightened, if we go beyond the minimal requirements" of English and math, the majority report said.

The minority recommendation from the subcommittee, which was the position adopted by the full council, was to require four units of English and three units of math for unconditional admission beginning in September 1984.

"Studies at the high school level in the natural sciences, social studies and foreign languages are meritorious for college-bound students," the minority report said, but "we are fearful that extensive lists of specified and required courses of study may force upon high school students who plan to enroll at OSU choices which will leave them insufficiently prepared for success in any of a number of excellent programs at this University in the visual or performing arts or in technological or advanced vocational programs of study."

The minority recommendation did include a provision that, in addition to the English and math requirements, the University be on record as "strongly recommending" to college-bound high school students that they take three units each in the sciences, social studies and foreign languages.

Wilke was critical of the minority recommendation, contending that limiting the requirements to English and math was only a reaffirmation of the status quo at the University.

Defending the minority recommendation, Sutton said that "if we specify in considerable detail what we want students to take (in high school), then we are closing doors (of learning) to students."

After the council meeting, Terry Roark, council chairman and associate provost for instruction, said the English and math requirements would represent some strengthening of the University's admissions policy because Ohio State could specify the type of English and math classes which would count toward fulfilling the requirements.

"Business math, for example, would not likely count toward the math requirement," Roark said.

The University's Board of Trustees last September voted to institute a conditional/unconditional admissions policy beginning in September 1983. The Council on Academic Affairs was charged with developing the specifics.

The council in January recommended that the trustees postpone implementation of such a policy until September 1984 to permit high schools time to appropriately advise students of the new requirement. The trustees have not yet acted on the recommendation.
Fall admissions closed; quotas already filled

By Becky Yerak
Lantern staff writer 3-3-82

Students who plan to begin their college careers at OSU will have to wait until winter quarter 1983 to do so.

OSU received enough admissions applications as of March 1 to fill its summer and autumn quarter freshmen classes at the Columbus campus. Therefore, OSU has stopped issuing admission notices to entering freshmen who have applied since March 1.

Some exceptions will be granted, and these include transfer students, who have until July 1, and students who are eligible for certain scholarships or programs such as Freshman Scholars, Freshman Foundation applicants, Ohio Academic Scholars, National Merit and National Achievement semi-finalists. Transfer students are given extra time because they apply later in the year, said James F. Loucks, assistant vice president for registration services.

Loucks said alternatives include applying at one of the regional campuses and later transferring to the Columbus campus, applying at OSU’s agricultural institute in Wooster or attending the Columbus campus on a part-time, evening or weekend basis.

The deadline for incoming freshmen was much earlier this year in an attempt to keep enrollment at 40,000, the full-time student state-mandated enrollment ceiling.

By March 1, the admissions office had received over 14,000 applications from entering freshmen hoping to enroll at the Columbus campus, but only 7,500 to 7,600 freshmen will be admitted, said James J. Mager, director of admissions.

Most entering freshmen native to Ohio who complete their applications and verify that they will graduate from high school will be admitted.

About 500 to 1,000 students will not complete the application process and will not be admitted to the Columbus campus. Some out-of-state students will not be accepted because they must meet stiffer admission standards.

For every 10 admission offers made, six accept, Mager said.
OSU urges upgrading admissions standards

By Tom Shoehan
Ohio State Reporter

Better bone up on math, science, English and foreign languages if you want an unconditional admission to Ohio State University in the future.

The University Senate has approved a recommended curriculum that high school students should complete if they want an unconditional admission to OSU. This is not a requirement for admission, because the law has not been changed on open admissions,” said Associate OSU Provost Terry Roark.

UNDER THE open admission policy, any Ohio high school graduate can apply to enter OSU on a conditional or unconditional basis.

“Of course we are saying is . . . if you follow this curriculum you should be prepared to enter college-level work right away. If not, you may need some makeup work.”

However, Columbus school officials said it doesn’t know if it’s a good idea to have such requirements because it forces a student to decide at an early age if he’s going to take college preparatory courses.

Roark said the suggested curriculum — four units of English with an emphasis on writing, three units of math (algebra I, algebra II and geometry), two units each of science, social studies and a foreign language and one unit of visual or performing arts — might go into effect by the fall of 1984.

THE OSU Board of Trustees is to act April 2 on the effective date of the curriculum requirements, he said. The Student Senate curriculum requirements do not need board approval.

Roark noted that Kent State University adopted similar requirements after a joint study last year by the Ohio Board of Regents and the state Board of Education.

The study recommended that four-year private and state-assisted colleges and universities require entering students to have completed a college preparatory program.

Roark said OSU has not had specific curriculum guidelines spelled out in the past.

“We would estimate somewhere between 60 to 70 percent of the (freshmen) students we’ve seen in the past few years would have followed a curriculum similar to what we’re recommending,” he said.

Assistant Columbus School Superintendent Norval Goss said: “That while the Columbus district already has a required curriculum that exceeds state standards, he’s not so sure schools like OSU are doing high school students a favor by making additional requirements.

“I can see what they are trying to do,” he said. “They are trying to say kids who are going to college should be better prepared.

“But on the other hand, I think it’s a little early for every kid in the eighth grade to decide if he’s going to college on an unconditional admission.”

Roark said OSU officials believe having such curriculum standards at the university might cut into the growing number of students who drop out or fail in their freshman year.

“IT SHOULD not be a problem for the high schools to offer this kind of instruction,” Roark said. “About 95 percent of them do.

“And, many students do prepare themselves to tackle university work.

“The ones that don’t are very important because they are in the most trouble.

“They are the students who statistically become part of the revolving-door situation here.”
Clearly defined admission policies, such as the one recently adopted by OSU, send an important message to high school students, telling them what is needed to succeed in college, an Ohio Board of Regents spokesperson said Tuesday.

Maine Haistrow, director of special programs for the Regents, said blame for the problem can be attributed to many areas in the system.

There is a lack of emphasis on the need for high school students to continue taking math and English courses during their senior year when students tend to slack off because they have met graduation requirements, she said.

Another contributing factor to the problem is the great diversity of backgrounds of students entering college.

Approximately 20 percent of the students who entered Ohio's state universities in 1980-81 school year were required to take remedial math and 15 percent were required to take remedial English, according to a study done by the Ohio Board of Regents.

According to the report, 20 percent of university freshmen take remedial math while 13 percent take remedial English. At branch campuses, 25 percent take remedial math and 12 percent take remedial English.
Senate approves admission changes

By Steve Sterrett
27 Jan. 1983

The University Senate on Jan. 15 approved changes to the Rules of the University Faculty to implement Ohio State's new policy of admitting undergraduate students either unconditionally or with conditions.

The rule changes, which now go to the University's Board of Trustees for adoption, will apply to the admission of students who graduate from high school after March 30, 1984.

The senate also approved a new address on industry-industry ties from James Garland, acting vice president for research and graduate studies.

In addition, the senate approved rule changes proposed by the Rules Committee to clarify the duties, term of office, and qualifications of the secretary of the University faculty. These changes also must be adopted by the trustees.

The title of the position would be changed to secretary of the University senate. One key amendment would specify that "the secretary of the University senate shall be a tenured member of the regular faculty, appointed by the president from three nominees submitted by the University Senate Steering Committee. The term of office shall be for three years."

Admissions rules outlined

The rule changes on the admission policy came to the senate from the Council on Academic Affairs, which has been studying implementation of the policy since last March.

As approved by the senate, the rule changes require that:
- for unconditional admission as a regular undergraduate student, a person must have 15 high school units "distributed in accordance with a preparatory curriculum approved by the University faculty;"
- "the methods to be followed in making up entrance conditions shall have the joint approval of the director of admissions and the dean of the college concerned and shall be in accordance with policies established by the Council on Academic Affairs in consultation with the Council on Admission and Registration;"
- a student who is admitted with entrance conditions due to deficiencies in his or her high school curriculum must satisfy the conditions by the time he or she earns 90 quarter credit hours at Ohio State or be placed on academic probation by special action;
- if credit courses are taken to fulfill conditions for admission, then "five quarter hours and 10 points shall be added to the graduation requirements of the conditioned student for each (high school) unit of entrance condition to be removed by this method;"
- transferrable credit transferred at the time of first enrollment at Ohio State will be subject to the requirements for unconditional admission or admission with conditions.

Elmer Baumer, chairman of the Council on Academic Affairs, said that these rule changes are expected to be the last ones needed to implement the admission policy.

The University Senate last March adopted the minimum high school curriculum of college preparatory courses which must be taken by a prospective student to be admitted without conditions.

The curriculum includes four units of English, three units of mathematics, two units of social sciences, two units of natural sciences, two units of a foreign language, one unit of visual and performing arts, and one unit from any of the above categories. A high school unit normally represents a year of study.

Removing conditions

In its deliberations, the Council on Academic Affairs has outlined the processes for removing conditions on admission.

Deficiencies in English may be made up by placement into English 110 or beyond, or by satisfactory completion of English 051 or O60 or the equivalent at another institution.

Deficiencies in mathematics may be removed by placement into level 3 or better on Ohio State's placement test, or by satisfactory completion of Mathematics 102 or the equivalent at another institution.

Deficiencies in the other four areas may be removed by satisfactory completion of appropriate courses at Ohio State or another institution, or by proficiency examinations administered by Ohio State departments in which the student earns the mark "EM."

The lists of appropriate courses in these four areas at Ohio State are in the process of being drawn up.

The Council on Academic Affairs is considering a broad range of high school classes that might satisfy the requirements of one unit of visual or performing arts. Classes that may be accepted could include painting, sculpture, photography, dance, speech, drama, band, mechanical drawing, drafting, etc.

To satisfy concerns about removing foreign language deficiencies, the council has asked the College of Humanities to develop "a new two-quarter sequence of courses in two or more foreign languages using a bold, imaginative approach." The council hopes that the courses will not be terminal, but could allow interested students to continue in 102.

The council also has asked that the vice president for academic affairs and provost name a standing committee to hear appeals of conditional admission and to prepare and maintain the list of courses which may be taken to remove deficiencies. This committee will report to the council.

A difficult issue for the council to resolve was at what point transfer students should be exempted from the admissions policy. After reviewing many alternatives, the council recommended 90 hours, pointing out that this was the equivalent of an associate degree and that the student, therefore, had demonstrated that he or she was prepared for college work.

Better prepared students

For faculty members, the most important aspect of this admissions policy "is that we should see fewer students coming in (to Ohio State) who are unprepared."
explained Lloyd Horrocks, professor of physiological chemistry. Horrocks was chairman of the Council on Academic Affairs subcommittee which studied the implementation of the policy.

"I would hope that the admissions policy will send signals out to the secondary schools," Horrocks said, and students will come to Ohio State better prepared and with a better chance to succeed in their studies. "The ideal is that everyone who comes here can make it," he said.

James Loucks, assistant vice president for registration services, acknowledged that the new admissions policy will require additional work in the Admissions Office to review high school transcripts of new students and often both the college and high school transcripts of transferring students. The Office of Registration Services also will have to develop procedures for recording the progress of students in removing conditions to their admission.

"We are very supportive of the new admissions policy," Loucks said. "We don't want the operational problem to loom too large. We'll do whatever we can to make it work."

James Mager, director of admissions, noted that Kent State University is implementing a policy of admission with conditions this fall and Ohio University plans to implement such a policy in autumn 1985.

Mager expects Kent State, Ohio State and Ohio University will cooperate with Ohio high schools to develop a common form which high school guidance counselors and students can use to monitor each student's progress in meeting the requirements for unconditional admission. The form, which would supplement the high school transcript, also would permit easy reporting to the universities of the student's success in fulfilling the requirements.

The Admissions Office will be communicating with the high schools and with the college offices at Ohio State to assure the new policy is implemented smoothly, Mager said.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- The Ohio State University Board of Trustees on Friday (3/4) approved changes to university rules to implement the policy of admitting undergraduate students either unconditionally or with conditions.

The policy will apply to the admission of baccalaureate degree students who graduate from high school on or after April 1, 1984, and who enter the university autumn quarter 1984 and thereafter.

The rule changes were proposed by the university's Council on Academic Affairs and were approved and recommended to the trustees by the University Senate on Feb. 12.

As adopted by the trustees, the rule changes require that:

-- For unconditional admission as a regular undergraduate student, a person must have 15 high school units "distributed in accordance with a preparatory curriculum approved by the university faculty."

-- "The methods to be followed in making up entrance conditions shall have the joint approval of the director of admissions and the dean of the college concerned and shall be in accordance with policies established by the Council on Academic Affairs in consultation with the Council on Admission and Registration."

- more -
-- A student who is admitted with entrance conditions due to deficiencies in his or her high school curriculum must satisfy the conditions by the time he or she earns 30 credit hours at Ohio State or be placed on academic probation by special action. (A full-time student takes about 15 credit hours each quarter.)

-- If credit courses are taken to fulfill conditions for admission, then "five quarter hours and 10 points shall be added to the graduation requirements of the conditioned student for each (high school) unit of entrance condition to be removed by this method."

-- Transfer students having less than 90 transferable quarter credit hours at the time of first enrollment at Ohio State will be subject to the requirements for unconditional admission or admission with conditions.

The University Senate in March 1982 adopted the minimum high school curriculum of college preparatory courses which must be taken by a prospective student to be admitted without conditions.

The curriculum includes four units of English, three units of mathematics, two units of social sciences, two units of natural sciences, two units of a foreign language, one unit of visual and performing arts and one unit from any of the above categories. A high school unit normally represents a year of study in a particular subject.

The trustees in September 1981 voted to institute the admission policy as a way of encouraging students to be better prepared academically before they come to college.

The Council on Academic Affairs was charged with developing
the specifics of the policy. The council is composed of nine faculty members and four students, plus the chairman, Associate Provost Elmer F. Baumer.

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(Contact: Terry Roark, associate provost for instruction, 422-5881.)

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Admissions policy will tighten after '83

By Cindy Dill
Lantern staff writer
3-7-83

Requirements for admission to Ohio State were passed by the Board of Trustees Friday, a year and a half after the board approved the initial policy.

The requirements idea was approved by the board in September 1981. The Council on Academic Affairs has worked since then to develop the specifics of the policy.

"The new policy had to be written so that it wouldn't conflict with existing graduation requirements and admission standards — that takes time," said Terry P. Roark, chairman of the Council on Academic Affairs in 1982 when the requirements were devised.

The unconditional/conditional admissions policy will affect those students entering OSU in autumn 1984 and after.

Under the new policy, students must complete 15 units of college preparatory classes in high school to be automatically admitted.

As approved by the University Senate in March 1982, preparatory classes must be distributed as follows: four units of English, three units of math, two units of social sciences, two units of natural sciences, two units of a foreign language, one unit each of visual and performing arts and one unit from any of the above categories.

A unit usually is equivalent to one year of study.

Other highlights of the policy include:

* Methods to make up any of the 15 units of college must be approved by the director of admissions, the dean of the student’s desired college, and must comply with the policies of the Council on Academic Affairs.

* A student admitted with deficiencies must make up those deficiencies within their first 30 hours of OSU course credit or they will be put on academic probation.

* The credit for courses taken to make up deficiencies will not count toward graduation.

* Transfer students with less than 60 transfer credits must comply to the requirements of the unconditional/conditional admissions policy.

In other business the trustees saw a presentation by James C. Garland, acting vice president for research.

Garland outlined plans for a medical center that will focus on taking detailed pictures of inner body parts.

The Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) scanner, will be the main piece of equipment at the center.

"It (the NMR) can make subtle distinctions between the soft tissues of the body — something the CAT (computerized axial tomography) scanners cannot do," Garland said.

OSU will be one of five places to own the $1.5 million scanner. The Cleveland Clinic and the University of Pennsylvania are among the other owners.

The trustees also approved:

* The appointments of Richard E. Boettcher as dean of the College of Social Work, effective July 1, and Rodney J. Harrison as acting vice provost for student affairs, appointed March 1.

* Plans to remodel the lobby of the Agricultural Administration Building and add space to display 4-H projects. The $160,000 project will be funded with private contributions.

* The Means Hall roof replacement. The roof will cost an estimated $115,000.

* The replacement of the hot water pipes from McCracken Power Plant to the Ohio Stadium and the installation of a natural gas line off Carmack Road near Lane Avenue. The lines will cost about $90,000.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- A faculty team at Ohio State University is developing a program to correct mathematics deficiencies that begin among seventh and eighth grade students.

Funded by a $175,000 grant from the Standard Oil Company (Ohio), the program is aimed at bridging the gap between arithmetic and algebra instruction, according to Joan R. Leitzel, associate professor of mathematics.

"The grant will allow us to write the seventh and eighth grade materials to supplement existing mathematics instruction at this level," says Leitzel, program co-director with Alan Osborne, professor of education.

Sohio's corporate contributions program recently has become more involved with programs designed to upgrade math and science skills among the nation's junior high schools, according to Glenn R. Brown, Sohio's vice president of technology and planning.

"As an employer of engineers, scientists and technicians, Sohio is very concerned about a potential shortage of these professionals," Brown said. "Such shortages can be caused, in part, by a lack of appropriate mathematics education in junior high school, where students begin to form lasting perceptions about their own capabilities and interests.

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"Sohio believes that the Ohio State program provides an excellent means of addressing this critical problem, and we are pleased to provide financial support," he said.

Leitzel pointed out that the seventh and eighth grade materials are not intended to replace existing curricula, nor will they add to the total instruction time.

"The eight instructional units -- four for each grade -- will require six to eight weeks of instruction in each grade," she says. "Teachers will be shown how these materials replace things they would otherwise have done."

The seventh and eighth grade instructional materials will be piloted at Jones Middle School in Upper Arlington, a suburb of Columbus. Osborne reports that "the staff of this school has been aggressive in trying curricular and instructional innovations within their high quality program. We look forward to working with them on the development of these materials."

The proposal to develop these instructional materials grew from the university's efforts in recent years to remedy the problem of freshman students who come to college with poor skills in math.

Ohio State's department of mathematics has been testing the math skills of college-bound high school juniors for several years. The tests were given last year in some 240 Ohio high schools.

"That program showed that 40 percent of the juniors had essentially no skills in algebra," says Leitzel.

Similar tests are planned for next year, she says. "We will
be able to work with approximately 500 high schools because the state has now provided for the cost of this program within the present biennial budget."

When these high school juniors are shown their test results and are told the level of math required to succeed in college, they often take math their senior year. The enrollment of high school seniors in mathematics is up by some 40 percent in schools where the tests were administered, Leitzel says.

In another program, an alternative 12th grade course was initiated with pilot testing in 1981-82 at two area high schools -- Upper Arlington and Whetstone -- and with field testing in 41 Ohio high schools in 1982-83.

Leitzel says a problem in most high schools has been that they don't have appropriate courses to offer students with serious mathematics deficiencies in the 12th grade.

"The results of the alternative course were good, teachers were pleased and the students did well, demonstrating that they could handle the level of work."

For the past several years, the university has offered short-term remedial instruction for its freshmen with poor math skills. "We learned a lot about remediation in the process," Leitzel says.

"In developing the alternative 12th grade course we used some of the identical test questions that we used in our remedial math program for new college freshmen," she says.

"We found that the high school seniors did consistently better than our freshmen, so we concluded that the high school
can do at least as well as we can in remedial instruction."

She explains that the high school can spread the instruction over an entire year while the same material in a college remedial program has to be crammed into two quarters.

In the work with high school juniors and seniors and with college freshmen, "we became convinced that the bridge between arithmetic and algebra was not good and we needed to adjust the pre-algebra emphases," Leitzel says. "So now we are producing these new units for the seventh and eighth grades designed to focus on the concept of variables and on the transition from arithmetic to algebra.

"Our approach will be very numerical, with use of calculators and, we hope, with microcomputers in those schools that have them."

Other members of the Ohio State team include Franklin D. Demana, associate professor of mathematics, and F. Joe Crosswhite, professor of science and mathematics education.

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(Contact: Joan R. Leitzel, (614) 422-5252.)

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OSU stiffens entrance requirements

By Lisa Guanciale
Lantern staff writer I-20-84

Forty eight percent of freshmen entering OSU in autumn 1984 will have to take college preparatory classes they did not complete in high school in order to be accepted under the conditional admissions rule, according to a statistical profile of the October and November applicants to the Office of Admissions.

High school students graduating after April 1984 must fulfill a minimum curriculum of preparatory classes for unconditional admission to all state universities in Ohio, said Elmer Baumer, associate provost for Academic Affairs.

A student accepted under conditional circumstances is lacking college preparatory requirements that will have to be completed during his freshman year in order to continue at the university.

The conditional/unconditional admissions policy was approved in 1981. Implementation was postponed to allow high school students enough time to fulfill requirements before graduation.

Freshmen applying for admission for autumn quarter 1984 will be required to have four units of English, three of mathematics, two of social science, two of a foreign language, and one extra unit from any of the above categories.

One unit is equivalent to one high school year of a subject.

A unit of visual and performing arts will also be required at OSU and at least one other state university beginning this fall, according to Baumer.

"Most others are not yet requiring visual and performing arts," Baumer said.

The student's deficient units are "expected to be completed in the first 30 hours (at OSU)," he said.

"Fifty two percent of all incoming students have no conditions," while another 25 percent are only lacking one unit of visual and performing arts, Baumer said.

"Forty eight percent would have some type of deficiency, or some kind of course they would need to make up during their freshman year," said James Mager, director of admissions.

All state-supported institutions in Ohio have a program ready or expect to next year, Baumer said.

There were 4,813 students profiled by their applications.

"Twelve percent of the students have some deficiency in foreign language, and 6 percent of the total are deficient only in the foreign language," Mager said.

"Thirty two percent of the students have some deficiency in the visual and performing arts," he said.

Mager said this profile only represents the first half of the applicant pool. The final profile will be available at the end of February.

Mager does not expect dramatic changes in the statistics.

"This is the first time we have been through this, so we really don't know how it will change," Mager said.

Baumer said it will be especially important to explain the requirements thoroughly in orientation programs and to make sure everyone is treated fairly.

Colleges and departments are developing new courses students can take to fulfill the units in which they are deficient, he said.

The profiles showed women had slightly higher deficiencies in math and men had higher deficiencies in foreign language.

Minority students showed no significant difference in any subject.

"It is an effort to give students the opportunity to successfully complete their college degree program," Baumer said.

"Not everything appears on the student's transcripts," he said.

A student who had years of piano training, yet never took a visual or performing arts class in high school might be an example of an exception, Baumer said.

"Tests will be given for EM credit," he said.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- The approximately 6,500 freshmen entering Ohio State University's Columbus campus in September may be the best prepared group of students to enter the university in recent years.

In a report to the university's Board of Trustees on Friday (3/2), Provost Diether Haenicke predicted that these students will be more successful academically than their predecessors.

A major factor in the students' superior preparation compared to previous classes is Ohio State's new admissions policy, which was announced in 1982 and which goes into effect autumn quarter 1984, Haenicke said.

Under that policy, students must have completed a college preparatory curriculum in high school as defined by the university to be admitted unconditionally.

Students who have not taken the college prep high school curriculum will be admitted to the university with conditions.

Conditionally admitted students must remove the deficiencies within their first 30 credit hours on campus -- approximately two quarters. The university classes they take to make up the college prep courses they missed in high school will not count toward the completion of degree programs. In other words, the

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number of credit hours required for graduation will be increased by the number of hours required to remove deficiencies.

Ohio State defines a college preparatory curriculum as four units of English, three units of mathematics, two units of natural science, two units of social science, two units of foreign language, one unit of visual and performing arts and one additional unit of any of the above.

A unit normally is a year of study in high school.

High school students have responded dramatically to the new policy in the two years since it was announced. There has been a general upgrading of preparation for all students -- males, females and students of all races.

Many more applicants for admission this fall have taken the required high school courses than did the students admitted two years ago.

More than one-half (52 percent) of the students admitted for autumn 1984 are unconditionally admitted.

Had the new admission policy been in effect in 1982, only one-third of the students would have qualified for unconditional admission.

The total percentage of students admitted unconditionally would be much higher if it were not for the very large number of students deficient only in the visual and performing arts category -- 31 percent.

Eighty-six percent of the students admitted for autumn 1984 meet the requirement of two years of foreign language. In 1982, the figure was 70 percent.

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that will make it possible for them to succeed with college-level work," he said.

A study of students who were freshmen in 1982 confirms the value of college prep training.

Eighty-two percent of these freshmen who had no deficiencies in math and English survived into their sophomore year. But only 71 percent of the students who entered with deficiencies in math and English enrolled as sophomores.

Students with a college prep background tend to have higher grade point averages than those students without such preparation, the study shows.

In addition to giving students a better chance at success in the university, the new admissions policies help to make them better prepared for life in today's world, said Lloyd Horrocks, who chaired the faculty committee that developed the new policies.

Students planning to become engineers should have a knowledge of a foreign language, said Horrocks, a professor of physiological chemistry. "Many of them may have an overseas assignment at some point in their careers, and a language background will be important to them."

Agriculture students have similar needs, he said.

"Some of agriculture's biggest markets are overseas," he said. "Agriculture students need to know more than how to raise lots of soybeans. They also could benefit from knowing a little language and culture of China, which could be one of their biggest markets."

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The new admissions policies haven't kept students away from Ohio State. Applications rolled in at a faster rate this year than they had in previous years, causing the earliest cutoff ever for accepting applications for autumn quarter.

"Perhaps what we're doing is increasing interest in Ohio State," Horrocks said. "The new policy may create a perception on the part of more capable students that more students like them are likely to be at Ohio State."

Other state universities also have adopted policies similar to Ohio State's. Some already have them in place, and others have postponed implementation until future years.

The statewide effort to strengthen college preparation began following recommendations in 1981 by a study commission of the Ohio Board of Regents and the State Board of Education.

That group, the Advisory Commission on Articulation Between Secondary Education and Ohio Colleges, said that such standards probably would help reduce the need for remedial courses at the university level.

That need has been great in recent years. More than 20 percent of the freshmen who entered Ohio State in the 1982-83 academic year required some remedial courses in math or English, and often in both.

This figure actually is down from previous years, largely because of work the university has done with high schools.

Ohio State's math and English departments test high school juniors so they will know if they need to take more classes in these subjects to be ready for college work. The result has been
that more high school seniors are taking math and English courses.

When the students arrive at Ohio State for freshman orientation, the university tests their ability in math and English.

Students who fall below certain levels on the tests must take remedial math or English courses, regardless of whether they had taken the prescribed college prep curriculum.

"An understanding of the fundamentals of mathematics and English composition are among the most important requirements for a successful college experience," Haenicke said. "That's why we put such emphasis on them. We want our students to succeed."

If conditionally admitted students don't remove the conditions within their first 30 hours of study, they will be placed on probation for one additional quarter. Failure then to remove all deficiencies will result in dismissal from the university.

Ohio State will provide the courses students will need to lift the conditional admissions status.

"In some cases, we have developed new courses for this purpose and, in others, we will use existing courses," Haenicke said. "We hope that one day none of our students will require remedial work at the university level."

Ohio State is taking other steps to improve the academic level of its freshmen.

The university is attempting to recruit more National Merit Scholars and other students with strong academic backgrounds.
It now has 400 National Merit and National Achievement Scholars, which gives it one of every 50 such students in the United States.

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(Contact: Admissions Director James Mager, (614) 422-5995, or Provost Diether Haenicke, (614) 422-5881.)
New admissions policy

PROVOST DIETHER HAENICKE is shown above announcing Ohio State's new admissions policy to the Board of Trustees at its March 2 meeting. The policy will place college preparatory conditions on all students seeking unconditional admission to Ohio State.
Policy improves students' academic preparation

Percentage of students with deficiencies

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"Before, students would say, 'I don't need to take all those college prep courses because I'm going to Ohio State.' Now they realize the courses are needed," says James Mager, admissions director.

By Chris Eversole

The approximately 5,500 freshmen entering Ohio State's Columbus campus in September may be the best prepared group of students to enter the University in recent years.

In a report to the Board of Trustees on March 2, Provost Diether Haenicke predicted that these students will be more successful academically than their predecessors.

A major factor in the students' superior preparation compared to previous classes is Ohio State's new admissions policy, which was announced in 1982 and which goes into effect autumn quarter 1984, Haenicke said.

Under that policy, students must have completed a college preparatory curriculum in high school as defined by the University to be admitted unconditionally.

Students who have not taken the college prep curriculum will be admitted to the University with conditions.

Conditionally admitted students must remove the deficiencies within their first 30 credit hours on campus — approximately two quarters. The University classes they take to make up the college prep courses they missed in high school will not count toward the completion of degree programs. In other words, the number of credit hours required for graduation will be increased by the number of hours required to remove deficiencies.

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Many more applicants for admission this fall have taken the required high school courses than did the students admitted two years ago.

More than one-half (52 percent) of the students admitted for autumn 1984 are unconditionally admitted.

Had the new admission policy been in effect in 1982, only one-third of the students would have qualified for unconditional admission.

The total percentage of students admitted unconditionally would be much higher if it were not for the very large number of students deficient only in the visual and performing arts category — 31 percent.

Eighty-six percent of the students admitted for autumn 1984 meet the requirement of two years of foreign language. In 1982, the figure was 70 percent.

Two years ago, only 84 percent of the freshmen met the math requirement. Now, 93 percent do.

The admissions data is available now because Ohio State closed applications for autumn enrollment at the Columbus campus Jan. 5 and recently completed processing over 11,000 applications. Only about 6,500 will actually enroll. The overall academic background of the students who do enroll will be only slightly different than the overall background of all students admitted.

Ohio State Admissions Director James Mager said high school counselors and teachers have done a good job of informing students of the new requirements.

"They say it makes their job easier," he said. "Before, students would say, 'I don't need to take all those college prep courses because I'm going to Ohio State.' Now they realize that the courses are needed."

In the past, students felt a strong college prep background wasn't essential because Ohio State must admit any student who graduates from an accredited Ohio high school.

The unconditional-conditional admissions policy is not meant to end open admission to the University, but it is intended to assure that more students are prepared in the best possible way for college work, Provost Haenicke said.

"Students with weak preparation have always found it difficult to compete with those with excellent academic
preparation. We are seeking to help our students by assuring that the largest possible number comes to us with preparation that will make it possible for them to succeed with college-level work," he said.

A study of students who were freshmen in 1962 confirms the value of college prep training.

Eighty-two percent of these freshmen who had no deficiencies in math and English survived into their sophomore year. But only 71 percent of the students who entered with deficiencies in math and English enrolled as sophomores.

Students with a college prep background tend to have higher grade point averages than those students without such preparation, the study shows.

In addition to giving students a better chance at success in the University, the new admissions policies help to make them better prepared for life in today’s world, said Lloyd Horrocks, who chaired the faculty committee that developed the new policies.

Students planning to become engineers should have a knowledge of a foreign language, said Horrocks, a professor of physiological chemistry. "Many of them may have an overseas assignment at some point in their careers, and a language background will be important to them." Agriculture students have similar needs, he said.

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OSU reaping rewards of tough talk on admissions standards

By David Lore
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Tough talk by college admissions officers is producing immediate dividends in the quality of Ohio's college-bound high school graduates.

The freshmen entering Ohio State University's Columbus campus in September "may be the best-prepared group of students to enter the university in recent years," said an OSU engineering publication.

College officials for years have been urging high schools to send them students with at least minimal competency in basic subjects.

Now, suddenly, their wish is starting to come true.

Fifty-two percent of OSU's 6,200 incoming freshmen have enough basic credits from high school to be admitted as unconditional students next fall, OSU Provost Diether Haenicke announced last month.

Under a policy effective for the 1984 freshman class, the rest will be admitted as conditional students. They will be required to pass summer placement tests and, if necessary, take remedial courses.

OSU officials say only 33 percent would have unconditionally qualified if the same standard had been applied to the freshman class of 1982.

Students who want to go to college are now more likely to take the tough courses, such as chemistry and trigonometry, he said.

For unconditional admission, an OSU freshman must have four units of college preparatory English; three units of mathematics, including algebra, advanced algebra and geometry; two units of a laboratory science; two units of social studies; two units of a foreign language; and one unit of the visual or performing arts.

Only 7.4 percent of the new freshmen don't meet the math standard, compared to 16.4 percent in 1982, Mager said.

In foreign languages, only 14.4 percent of the new freshmen have a foreign language deficiency, compared to 30.3 percent in 1982.

In English, 7.6 percent of new freshmen don't have enough credits compared to 14.6 percent in 1982. In science, 4 percent are deficient now compared to 16.9 percent in 1982.

Social science never has been a problem, Mager said, but about 30 percent of the freshmen in both 1982 and 1984 came to the campus without any credits in music, art or theater.

The new policy, which arose from findings of a 1981 state task force, was first adopted by Kent State University for last year's freshmen.

Bruce Riddle, Kent State admissions director, said 50 to 60 percent of last year's freshmen were admitted on a conditional basis. This year, the figure is 40 percent, although that could increase because Kent State accepts applications until July 1.
The university can only accept 6,700 applicants because of a state enrollment ceiling, Mager said.

The university formulated the cut-off number at the end of 1984 by subtracting the estimated number of enrolled students for next year from the state mandated ceiling of 40,000 full-time students, said Weldon Ihrig, university fiscal officer.

Mary Noonan, director of communications at the Ohio Board of Regents, said the enrollment ceiling was a legislative initiative enacted in 1971. The legislature was worried that the five residential campuses — Kent State, Miami, Ohio University, Bowling Green and Ohio State — were building more dormitories than they would eventually be able to finance, she said.

There was concern in the legislature there would not be enough students to fill the dorms and the state budget would have to help pay for them. To avoid this, they limited the number of full-time students each school could enroll. The university receives no funding for each student over the ceiling, Noonan said.

Ohio University faced such a situation in the early '70s. They could not support all of their residence halls. Therefore, some of them were converted for use by the medical school.

Applications not accepted for autumn 1985 will remain on file. In May, after students who have decided to attend OSU have paid their $40 acceptance fee, the university will know whether there will be any openings.

However, Mager said the prospects aren't good. Previously most students accepted to OSU paid the fee.

Applicants who are not immediately accepted for autumn 1985 and are waiting for notice of an opening have other alternatives. They can begin classes at a regional campus, enroll part time on main campus or start either summer or winter quarter.
Debate brewing on OSU arts credit

By Tom Sheehan
Dispatch OSU Reporter

A faculty committee has recommended that Ohio State University change a new requirement that incoming freshmen have one credit of visual or performing arts for unconditional admission.

But a member of the Coordinating Council of Deans of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences said any attempts to tamper with that requirement will be opposed.

The Committee on Conditional Unconditional Admissions, the faculty group charged with monitoring OSU’s admissions policy, which took effect last fall, said not enough students have been able to meet the visual or performing arts requirement.

FOR THAT reason, the committee said having one credit in visual or performing arts should be an option rather than a requirement.

In their recommendation to a subcommittee of the university’s Council on Academic Affairs, committee members said the requirement does not cut down on dropouts or reduce remedial courses at OSU, as intended.

They pointed out that 27.9 percent of incoming freshmen last fall did not meet the arts requirement.

Those students gained conditional admission, meaning they had to take university courses to make up for lack of that requirement.

Since OSU announced two years ago that it was beefing up its entrance requirements as of fall quarter 1984, most incoming freshmen have been able to meet the other entrance requirements.

THOSE INCLUDE four units in English, three in mathematics, and two each in foreign language, social studies and science.

Andrew Brokema, dean of OSU’s college of the arts, said he and the four other deans on the coordinating council are opposed to making any changes in the new entrance requirements for at least two years.

He said the University Senate, which makes final recommendations on the matter to OSU trustees, was strongly behind the admissions policy when it was adopted.

Brokema said it would be wrong to change the arts requirement just because some incoming students cannot qualify.
OSU administrators are decreasing the number of dropouts through programs aimed at high school students. Mark Piwinski, research associate for the Department of Planning Studies, said programs like the unconditional/conditional admissions, the early math placement test and the Early English Composition Assessment Program have decreased the dropout rate from 26 percent in 1979 to 21 percent in 1984. These programs are aimed at better preparing high school students for college, which administrators said is a key to college success. "We know students who are better prepared tend to stay around school longer," Piwinski said. However, President Edward H. Jennings said that students not coming to college with adequate preparation is a problem at universities around the country. "As a nation we have failed to point out that if you have not taken grammar and mathematics your chances of finishing college go way, way down," he said. However, he said attending a school the size of Ohio State magnifies the problem of poor preparation. Students get put into large classes their freshman year and do not receive special attention needed if poorly prepared, Jennings said.

**Conditional unconditional policy**

Jennings said one cause of poor high school preparation is that colleges began dropping their admission requirements 20 years ago. In order to upgrade OSU's admission requirements, the new admission policy was started for the freshman class of 1984. The policy requires incoming students to have four high school credits of English, three credits of math, three credits of science, three credits of social studies, two credits of foreign language, one credit in the visual and performing arts and one additional credit in any subject. If a student fails to meet any requirement, he must take a five-hour course in that subject before he completes his first 30 hours at Ohio State. These courses do not count toward graduation. Students also differed.

Grade points for students after their first quarter averaged 2.56 for those meeting all the requirements, 2.36 for those meeting the math and English requirements, but deficient elsewhere, and 2.11 for those who failed to meet the math and English requirements.

Sharla House, admissions counselor, said Ohio State is working with the high schools to ensure that students meet the requirements. "We sent a letter in 1980 indicating that Ohio State planned to adopt the conditional/unconditional admissions. We did not want to do anything the high schools did not know about," House said.

She said this allowed high schools to help prepare the students three years in advance, so that when they entered college they would be prepared.

Ohio State also sends posters and booklets explaining the requirements to high school students and parents, House said.

Mager said, "These types of efforts have had an effect. Students at the junior high and high school level and their parents are so much more conscious of preparing for college." Jan Meyer, counselor at Worthington High School, said that more juniors and seniors are taking college preparatory courses because of the policy.

Mager said statistics prove that entrance-level freshmen are more prepared.

Sixty-six percent of students entering in 1982 would have had requirement deficiencies, while only 46 percent had deficiencies in 1984. Of the 1985 applicants, 39 percent had deficiencies, Mager said.

Freshmen students who entered under the conditional/unconditional admissions agree with administrators that the requirements are enough to enable them to succeed.

Darrin Harville, a freshman from Franklin, said he had fulfilled all of the requirements before entering Ohio State.

Harville said the requirements adequately prepared him to be successful in his engineering courses.

Pam Purdue, a freshman from Columbus, said she did not feel her high school preparation was up to par with some of the other students' preparation classes, but she felt the new policy enabled her to handle the work.

**Arts requirement**

The only requirement of the conditional/unconditional admissions that has not been found to have a direct link to college success is the arts requirement. Mark Piwinski, from the Office of Planning Studies, found in a study of students entering in 1982 that those who did not meet the requirement were more successful than those who did.

After one year 14 percent of the students without the requirement had dropped out, while 20 percent of those with the requirement had left school.

This has caused controversy about the necessity of the requirement. A task force has been approved by the Council on Academic Affairs to decide if the requirement should remain part of the admission policy.

**Math program**

The Early Math Placement Test was developed to encourage students to take math courses during their senior year in high school. Albert Adcock, head of the math department at Westland High School, said there is a problem getting seniors to take math because they do not like it or understand its importance.

A study done by the OSU Math Department found in 1978 that 55 percent of the students who tested into Math 151 or higher had graduated in four years.

However, only 19 percent of the students entering into the remedial level had graduated.

The study also found that only 10 percent of the students who tested into calculus had dropped out of school, while 55 percent of the remedial students had dropped out.

Twenty-eight percent of the students entering in 1977 tested into Math 50, OSU's remedial math course.

Bert Waits, associate professor of mathematics, said something needed to be done to better prepare entering freshmen.

Waits said he worked with Adcock to develop the Early Math Placement Test, which tests high school juniors for deficiencies.

"There was a lot of unconstruc-
Jim Mager, director of admissions, said the requirements were also a result of a push from the Ohio Board of Regents in 1981 for Ohio universities to require freshmen to have all of the courses in the policy except for the arts requirement.

Jennings admitted that some students entering Ohio State with poor high school preparation are successful, but the new policy gives students a realistic chance at success.

To test the usefulness of the requirements, Pivinsky said he sampled 544 students who entered Ohio State the fall of 1982 and looked at them as though they had been admitted under the new policy.

Students meeting all the requirements had a higher success rate than those who did not, Pivinsky said.

The study found success rates for the students after three years in college were: 75 percent for students meeting all the requirements, 66 percent for students meeting the math and English requirements but deficient elsewhere, and 36 percent for students deficient in math and English.

Grade point averages among the Other Ohio universities are joining Ohio State in pushing for tougher entrance requirements.

Elaine Hairstone, vice chancellor for academic and special programs for the Ohio Board of Regents, said all Ohio universities are adhering in some form to the Board of Regent's recommendations for admissions.

However, Chris Clark, counselor for Wasterville South High School, said Ohio State has "put more teeth into their program."

Mager said other schools allow entering students to take proficiency tests for courses not taken in high school.

Also, unlike Ohio State, other Ohio universities do not require that students make up courses if they have an overall score of 19 or above on the ACT test or a certain grade point.

"People at Ohio State have taken a harder line. There is no back door. If you do not take the requirements, you have to make them up," Mager said.

House said Ohio State and the University of Cincinnati are the only Ohio universities that require the students with deficiencies make up the courses in college.

tive talk from colleges complaining of the poor high school preparation," Waitz said.

Adcock said, "I, among many, was tired of hearing these kinds of statements."

"We (the high school teachers) were upright because everybody was pointing their finger at us, saying it was our fault," Adcock said.

Waitz said he and Adcock felt it would be more constructive for the universities and high schools to work together.

The test given to students at Westland High School in 1977, was similar to the test given to freshmen at orientation, Waitz said.

The test was given at over 600 Ohio high schools last year. The Board of Regents began funding the testing program two years ago.

"I strongly believe and evidence has supported that students taking this exam have a better understanding of their strengths and weaknesses before entering college," Hairstone said.

Students are given the test scores and math placement level they would place into if they were entering college.

They are also told what math level they need to place into for
said the class is a combination of Ohio State's Math 050 and 102.
Ohio State designed the course because the high schools did not
have this type of a course for seniors, Demana said.
High schools only offer seniors advanced math courses like
trigonometry and calculus, Demana said.
"Students who are shaky in
algebra would not benefit from
these courses so they do not take
anything," Leitzei said.
Hairston said this is a serious
problem because, "If a student
does not take math his senior year,
there is a direct correlation with
doing poorly in college."

Laura Wells, a junior from Col-
umbus, said she took the course
because she not taken any math
during her junior year in high
school.
"I felt that was a mistake
because I knew I would have to take
one or two courses in my major in
college," Wells said.
Wells said she would not have
been able to test into Math 148 if she
had not taken the course.
Leitzei said because of the
course, students are testing into
higher math courses.

Demana said 73 percent of the
students who have taken the course
have placed into Math 148 or
higher.
Leitzei said the
course also gives students a more
positive view of math because it
uses calculators.

Most of the students who test into
remedial math have problems with
computation, Leitzei said.

"Of the students in that category
(remedial math students), some
hate it (math), some are afraid of
it, some believe they can't do it," Demana said.

"Having calculators removes
this stigma. It allows them to have
success with hard problems. They
don't spend time doing Mickey
Mouse problems," Demana said.

Gayle Hyslop, a junior from Col-
umbus who took the course, said
she came into college ahead of
other students because she knew
how to work her calculator correct-
ly while other students did not.

Leitzei said this type of course
allows students to graduate earlier
because they do not have to take the
remedial levels.

She said, for example, that if nur-
For example, Waits said if students are interested in engineering they need to place into Math 151 to be in step with the program.

The test is causing more students to take math their senior year, Waits said.

After the first year of the test, senior math enrollment increased by 73 percent at Westland High School, Waits said.

The test, along with the conditional/unconditional program, is causing a decrease in the number of students testing into remedial courses, Waits said.

The percentage of students testing into remedial math has dropped from 27 percent in 1979 to 14 percent in 1984.

Also, students testing into calculus has increased from 7 percent in 1979 to 11 percent in 1984.

Waits said this is because students are seeing that they have deficiencies.

"A student may be getting an 'A'
 or a "B" in his high school math courses, then take the test and get quite a shock because he sees he isn't as prepared as he thought," Waits said.

Waits said the test also motivates students to do something," Waits said.

However, several freshmen students who took the test said it did not affect their choice of a senior math course.

For example, Pam Purdure, a freshman from Columbus, said she was already taking the college prep math sequence at her high school when she took the test. The test results did not change her class plan.

The test also makes students more realistic about their abilities, Waits said.

"If a student is busting his tail and does not do well (on the test), the junior year is a good time to make career goals," Waits said.

If a student tests into the remedial level, "barring superhuman efforts, getting through the engineering requirements will not happen," Waits said.

High schools are also upgrading their math programs because of the test results, Waits said.

Adcock said Westland High School looks at the results to see where their students' deficiencies are.

He said they use this information to upgrade those particular areas.

Adcock said one problem high schools now face is that students enter into math courses they cannot handle because of the increasing focus on math requirements.

"We now may be pushing too hard. Some students are pushing too hard," Adcock said.

Adcocks said the high schools are trying to develop programs for students who are not ready to handle Algebra II or calculus.

A direct result of the Early Math Placement Test was the development of a math course for high school seniors.

Frank Demana, associate professor of mathematics, said the results of the test, given to high school juniors, were showing students who would be entering into Ohio State remedial math courses.

The senior course is designed to prepare students who test poorly in high school so that they do not have to take remedial college courses, Demana said.

Joan Leitzel, vice provost, and one of the designers of the course, singing students do not test into math 102 their first quarter in school, it puts them behind one year.

An English program

The Early English Composition Assessment Program tests high school students' writing abilities.

The test, funded through the Ohio Board of Regents, is given in ten test sites in Ohio. Ohio State administers the test in the Columbus area.

Hairstone said the program has gone well in test sites but because it was started only two years ago, significant results cannot be seen yet.

Judy VanKirk, head of the English department at Walnut Ridge High School, said the test scores of students are improving and that she expects to see more improvement in the future.

High school juniors write a composition similar to the one that entering freshman have to write.

Students are judged by a panel of 40 teachers, 20 of whom are Ohio State teachers and 20 who are high school teachers. The judges can tell the students what English course they would test into at Ohio State.

Hairstone said that although most high schools require students to take English courses every year, there is not enough emphasis placed on writing.

Melinda Wright, professor of English, said that by looking at test results, high school juniors can see if they need to take more writing courses before entering college.

Ohio State works with high school teachers to show them what colleges expect and how to prepare students for college English courses, Wright said.

VanKirk said each teacher is given the results of students' scores so they can adjust to the needs of individual students.

Hairstone said this program will lead to a decrease in students entering into the remedial level English courses.

Story by

Terri Farrell
### Freshman Statistical Profile

<table>
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<th>Percent deficient in:</th>
<th>Sample Autumn 1982 enrollees</th>
<th>Autumn 1984 enrollees</th>
<th>Autumn 1985 applicants</th>
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<td>Visual and Performing Arts</td>
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<td>Percent with no deficiencies</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>51.2</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

The graph depicts a profile of freshman autumn 1985 applicants for admission at OSU in comparison to autumn 1984 applicants and enrollees. The graph also includes a sample study of autumn 1982 enrollees before the conditional/unconditional policy started.
New options given to OSU applicants

By Jo O'Connor
Lantern staff writer

When in-state applicants for admission to the Columbus campus of Ohio State fail to make deadlines, they are offered alternatives, in most cases, by the Admissions Office.

"We accept students on a rolling basis, as soon as the students apply we accept them. Those students who don't make deadline, run the risk of not getting accepted for the quarter requested, even though we have an open-admissions policy," Martha Staiger, admissions counselor, said.

The open-admissions policy means every applicant who is a graduate of an accredited Ohio high school must be admitted to the university.

Staiger said when the in-state students miss the application deadline they are given an option letter, which offers alternatives in their schooling. She said the options include:
- enrolling at one of Ohio State's five regional campuses.
- beginning school winter quarter because the applicant missed the fall deadline, or attending the summer quarter prior to the autumn quarter which they originally applied for. Students choosing the second option can continue classes in the fall.
- students living in the Columbus area can commute and go to evening classes.

Staiger added that although it is not a part of the option letter, another alternative is to attend another institution for one quarter, then transfer.

Keith Jordan, manager of freshman processing, said there were 1,900 late freshman applicants applying for autumn '85, as of July 15. He said all of them received option letters and, of the 1,900 late applicants, 597 letters have been returned thus far specifying one of the options.

Of the 597, 255 chose to begin summer quarter, 255 elected to start winter and seven chose to wait until spring quarter. One hundred and thirty applicants chose to begin in the fall at one of the regional campuses, Jordan said.

OSU's Columbus campus accepts approximately 6,500 freshman each year — 95 percent of whom are in-state residents.

Staiger said Ohio State does not recruit out-of-state because there are no established quotas for non-residents.

Jim Mager, director of admissions, said the application deadlines have been moved up over the past three years. He said in 1983 the deadline was moved from March 1 to Jan. 15 and in 1984 it was moved to Jan. 5. For students who want to enter the university in the autumn of 1986, applications must be in no later than Dec. 19, Mager said.

"If the trend continues, we could even set an earlier deadline for the enrollment of 1987," Mager said.

Staiger said the deadlines are coming earlier in the year because students are getting their applications in sooner.

Mager said his office sends out warnings to community colleges, Ohio high schools and the media to notify them of the approaching deadlines.

Staiger said Ohio State has "exception spaces" available for minority students, higher-ability students (based on their academic records), and non-traditional students (age 22 or older).

Staiger said when a student applies their application is good for a year.
Tables simplify transfer process

By Jo O'Connor
Lantern staff writer

The admissions office hopes its new procedures for transfer students will make the involved process easier.

Incoming transfer students now must provide textbooks, syllabi and other course material to receive credit for an equivalent course at Ohio State, said Jim Mager, director of admissions.

Mager said the new procedure will reduce the work load for the transfer students.

"What we are embarking on is getting equivalency tables set up with the different departments in the university and other universities," Mager said.

Mary Ann Williams, recently appointed as associate director for transfer students, said she is in the process of setting up articulation tables within the university which determine equivalency for courses taken at other schools. Students will be sent the tables before they actually begin at Ohio State.

There are some departments on campus that have similar agreements with university transfer credits, Williams said.

Judie Monson, mathematics counselor, said her department has had tables set up for the past 16 years.

"Sometimes we see a one to one match up with the courses or the sum of two or three courses can equal one course. Other times we see a course which is equivalent to portions of an Ohio State course. In these cases, we label them special. Finally, we see courses that aren't stable in content and we label them deferred," she said.

Monson said deferred credits are evaluated as such, because they do not reflect the same coverage of the material in an Ohio State course. She said in courses labeled 'special' or 'deferred' transfer credit can be re-evaluated if the student brings in course material to the department.
Programs strive to lure freshmen

By Jo O'Connor
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio State admissions office hopes three new recruitment and retention programs instituted last year will keep students from becoming disenchanted with Ohio State.

The programs involve inviting high school guidance counselors to seminars at Ohio State to encourage recruitment, directly calling high school juniors with high PSAT scores and traveling to different counties and visiting OSU applicants.

"These programs are to focus on students, not only to get them to attend Ohio State, but to get them interested in higher education," said Martha Staiger, admissions counselor.

Staiger said retention is defined as the time a student applies to Ohio State and the time when he or she is actually on campus.

Jim Mager, director of admissions, said the reason the new programs came about is because other universities were beating Ohio State to the punch with successful programs to attract high ability students.

"For example, Michigan State University was recruiting students from Franklin County," Mager said.

Staiger said calling the high ability students was done by student volunteers for two and one-half weeks in April.

Mager said when these students take their PSAT tests they check off a box stating they want to be included in the college mailing lists and the release date for this list is April 1.

The admissions office targeted high school seniors who were accepted by Ohio State but who have not yet decided to attend for the first admission alumni receptions.

Staiger said the admissions office used the help of the alumni clubs in Erie, Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Montgomery, Darke and Trumbull counties of these county areas to hold the receptions.

Ken Hydak, an incoming freshman from Strongsville, who attended the program, said although the reception was not a large factor in his decision to attend Ohio State, he thought the program was helpful.

"It was helpful, especially talking to some of the faculty in the engineering program about the co-op programs," Hydak said.

Staiger said next year the recruitment planning committee is increasing the number of counties to 12.

Mager said the recruitment planning committee was set up to combine efforts with all the colleges in recruiting more high ability students to attend Ohio State. It is comprised of about 45 members with representatives from all of the colleges, regional campuses, financial aid, minority affairs and alumni affairs. The committee, which began in 1981, meets about eight times a year.

Another program is High School Counselor Day, which was held in May. The admissions office invited over 100 guidance counselors from around the state to inform and update them on different programs and things happening on campus.

Mager said the committee is going to change the date of counselor day to the end of September because there is usually a turnover of the high school staff then. Also, this is the time when the guidance counselors see most of the students.

She said other recruitment/retention programs which have been going on for a number of years include college fairs, mail distribution and departmental career days.

Mager said "no-need scholarships" are another program in the discussion phase. These scholarships would be given to high ability students who do not necessarily have a financial need, to attract them to Ohio State.
OSU finds freshmen better prepared

By JEFF GRABMEIER
C-J Staff Writer

More Ohio State University freshmen than ever this year will meet the tougher admission standards the university began requiring last autumn, according to OSU officials.

Of the 11,025 applicants to OSU for this fall, 61 percent have taken all the college-preparatory classes necessary for unconditional admission, figures show. Last autumn, 51.2 of the incoming students fit that category.

A study of some students entering OSU in 1982 showed that only 33.6 percent of them met all the admission requirements.

Students who don't meet the requirements are admitted to OSU conditionally and must take remedial classes with no college credit to make up their deficiencies.

The result of the improvement is that fewer students will have to take remedial classes this year, officials said.

"The students and (high) schools are much more conscious about what the requirements are, and they are responding," explained Elmer Baumer, an OSU associate provost.

Baumer said OSU has worked with high schools in the state to explain the requirements so college-bound students can plan their coursework.

"There seems to be a greater awareness about what we require," Baumer said.

David Thompson, a guidance counselor at Walnut Ridge High School in Columbus, agreed.

"When we discuss classes with our college-bound students, we try to stress what the college requirements usually are," Thompson said.

In April 1982, OSU trustees approved a new admissions plan that requires students seeking unconditional admission to OSU to take college-preparatory classes.

For unconditional admission to OSU, high school students need four units of English, three units of mathematics, two units of science, two units of social studies, two units of a foreign language and one unit of visual or performing arts. They also need one additional unit in any of the required classes.

Since the requirements just went into effect last year, Baumer said it is too early for definitive data on how the requirements have affected the success of students.

But he said early signs indicate that the tougher standards have had the desired effect of making better students.

"We've had more problems staffing our advanced mathematics courses than our remedial courses, and that's a pleasant switch," Baumer said.

The one problem remains the visual and performing arts requirement, he said.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- This fall's freshman class at Ohio State University is better prepared academically than any in the recent past.

Almost two-thirds of the applicants -- 61 percent -- have taken all the college-preparatory classes that the university began requiring last autumn. That total is up from 51 percent in 1984 and 33.8 percent in 1982.

That means, of the 11,025 freshman applicants for the Columbus campus for autumn quarter, 61 percent have no deficiencies under the "conditional admissions" policy.

Fewer students will have to make up college-preparatory classes, a fact that pleases officials in the Office of the Provost.

(Of the 11,025 applicants, Ohio State expects about 6,700 students will actually attend classes at the Columbus campus this autumn. Classes will begin Sept. 26. The 11,025 figure represents all students who applied and were accepted by Dec. 19, 1984. Students often apply to several colleges and later determine which one they will attend.)

"During the past two years, we have made a quantum improvement in the foundation work taken by the students who apply to this institution," said Elmer Baumer, associate provost.

-more-
"We are obviously pleased. We could not really ask for a better reception from the students and the schools.

"People in our admissions office have been on a regular program of meeting with high school counselors all over the state," Baumer said. "The reception on the part of the high school counselors has been excellent."

The new admissions effort began in 1982 when university trustees approved a plan to require a specific college-preparatory curriculum for freshman students entering the university in autumn 1984.

The curriculum consists of four units of English, three units of mathematics, two units of natural science, two units of social science, two units of a foreign language, one unit of visual and performing arts, and one additional unit of any of the above. A unit is normally one year of high school study.

By state law, the university must admit all students who graduate from an accredited Ohio high school.

Last fall, however, the university instituted the new admissions policy. Students who have completed the preparatory curriculum in high school are admitted "unconditionally."

Entering students who have not completed the preparatory curriculum are admitted "conditionally" and must take university courses to make up their deficiencies. Students are given college credit for their work, but courses do not count toward graduation. Additionally, deficiencies must be removed within the first 30 credit hours -- or about two quarters -- on campus.

Baumer expects the admissions policy will result in

--more--
better-prepared students who stay in college and successfully complete their programs.

Baumer noted the effort to strengthen college-preparatory curriculums is not limited to Ohio State. "There has been an effort at the state level to make high school graduates, parents, and counselors conscious of what we consider a solid preparation for college," he said.

"This is the second year of Ohio State's admissions program," he continued. "We need to monitor its impact and we intend to do that. There's still room for improvement, but the reception has been excellent."

Deficiencies in the visual and performing arts requirement remain high. Baumer said a committee is currently reviewing the requirement and may report to the Provost sometime during autumn quarter.

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<th>PERCENTAGES OF FRESHMAN DEFICIENT IN EACH SUBJECT AREA</th>
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<td><strong>Percentages of freshmen with no deficiencies</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Contact: Elmer Baumer, associate provost, (614) 422-5881.
New requirements improve freshmen

By Kathe Goldmeier
Lantern staff writer

Improved secondary education in Ohio has benefited this year's freshman class of about 6,500 at Ohio State.

Sixty-one percent of the 1985 class have completed all college preparatory classes while in high school, according to Jim Mager, director of admissions. This compares to 51 percent in 1984.

Two years ago the university revised its admitting policy requiring freshmen to complete four English units, three math units, two foreign language units, two natural science units, two social studies and one performing and visual arts unit. One unit equals one year of class. The first class affected by the new rule was the 1984 freshman class.

Students with deficiencies are admitted to the university contingent on their taking comparable classes within the first 30 hours of their enrollment. Failure to comply leads to probation and possible dismissal.

The program was devised, according to Admissions Director Jim Mager, because the number of remedial classes were increasing, while the number of students successfully completing their degree program was decreasing.

Associate Provost Elmer Baumer said many students were not prepared for the rigors of college course work because their educational background was poor.

One year after the programs' inception, Assistant Dean of University College Thomas Minnick reports that no students have been dismissed because of deficiencies. Fifty students however, have been placed on probation as of spring quarter.

"Dismissal is on an individual basis. We examine student grades and how seriously they've met those conditions of enrollment," said Minnick.

University College is studying whether the stricter entrance requirements are affecting the number of students who complete their degree program.

"We have studies in progress with very little to look at. It's a very complicated, structured picture so we want to be careful," reports Minnick.

William Halverson, associate dean of University College, said students enter the university with subject deficiencies for various reasons.

"I would surmise in the majority of cases students entering with deficiencies have these deficiencies because they chose not to take classes threatening to them," Halverson said.
Admissions looks to humanize

By Heather L. Weigand
Lantern staff writer

The office of admissions is looking for a way to "try and humanize the process of transferring for undergraduate students," according to an acting associate director of admissions.

Mary Ann Williams, a black studies professor, is working in conjunction with Jim Mager, director of admissions, to help find a way to alleviate the problem experienced by transfer students of transferring credits who are coming to the university have.

"The issue now as we look at this institution is that we are going to be involved more and more with transfer students. This is a phenomenon that is going on through out the state. A very significant number of high-quality students are coming to Ohio State from community colleges," said Elmer Baumer, associate provost.

process for transfers

"The idea that there are not high-quality students at community colleges is just not accurate with the picture that we have," Baumer said.

"We need support from all levels of the university for these students," he said.

"It's important for faculty to understand first hand what a course from another college looks like so they can have better understanding in dealing with the student," Baumer said.

"As we become involved with the transfer students, one basic problem we have to deal with is equivalency of basic education requirements," Mager said.

"We have to come to grips with this problem and iron it out. We are giving them credit for some classes and yet we're not giving them credit for others," Mager said.

Mager added that it is necessary to develop a policy with respect to the university's enrollment limit.
Admissions policies

OSU faces increasing enrollment

By Becky Fowler
Lantern staff writer

Maintaining Ohio State's state-mandated Main Campus enrollment ceiling of 49,000 students has been getting harder for the Admissions Office to do in recent years.

Ohio State needs to stay under the enrollment figure because under a 1969 law, if the university exceeds that ceiling, Ohio State would lose a portion of its state support.

Legislators, however, made certain programs such as health-related fields and agriculture programs exempt from the ceiling.

That law was originally passed to help balance the enrollments at state-funded universities, said Jim Mager, director of admissions.

Enrollment levels are primarily maintained by placing quotas on the number of incoming freshmen and transfer students admitted to the university. The admissions office usually does this by closing freshman admissions when the ceiling has been reached.

Because of the number of applications received for the past few years, the application deadline has been steadily moved up. Students hoping to enroll in autumn quarter 1985, for example, faced a November 15, 1984 deadline.

As a result, the administration has tried to find another solution to the admission problem, Mager said. Although nothing has been decided yet, the university is considering setting a fixed target date for admission applications.

Another possibility is a switch to a selective admission policy. Mager said he doubts if this would ever happen because state law requires the university be open to all Ohioans.

"I don't think selective admission would ever be a viable alternative due to the statute. I think the question of when a student can enroll is more of an issue," Mager said.

Ohio State's status as a land grant university does not have a major impact on any enrollment requirements, Mager said. Land grant universities were established in each state by the Morrill Act in 1862, when the federal government issued large tracts of land for states to establish universities.

For example, the University of Wisconsin, is a land grant school with a selective admission policy, said Al Crist, assistant director of admissions. To be admitted to Wisconsin, he said, students must graduate in the upper half of their high school class and meet other requirements.

In addition to Wisconsin, Crist said he thought Michigan State University, the University of Illinois, and the University of Minnesota were all land grant universities with selective admission.

comparing

Three forms of entrance for students

By Martin Malley
Lantern staff writer

Not all of Ohio's state-subsidized colleges have open admission for Ohioans.

That's because there are three types of state-owned institutions: selective admissions, modified selective admissions, or open admissions.

Most state schools — for example, Ohio State and Bowling Green State University — have either open or modified admissions policies.

Ohio State has an open admission policy. This means any resident of Ohio may enter Ohio State by meeting the entry deadlines and having a high school degree.

Even if the deadline is missed, a student can simply wait and apply for winter quarter.

A modified admission policy, like Bowling Green's, places restrictions on students entering school fall semester.

To be admitted to Bowling Green, students must have a high school grade point average of 2.5; must have completed upper level classes in math, English and history; and must be in the top 50 percent of their class, said Vicky Jenson of the Bowling Green admissions office.

Ohio's only state college with a selective admissions policy is Miami University.

Chuck Schuler, the director of admissions, described Miami's policy as competitive, aimed at recruiting only the best students.

"We select the students according to class ranking, grade point average, SAT and ACT scores, and the type of classes they took," Schuler said.

Unlike Bowling Green, Miami is not always able to accept students winter semester.
Ohio State to start selective admissions

By Harry Franken
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Ohio State University will turn to a policy of selective admission beginning with students applying for autumn quarter 1987, President Edward H. Jennings said yesterday.

Jennings told the University Senate the policy is "a major change with very positive, long-term effects on the quality of the university, its student body, its national reputation and its ongoing ability to serve the great state of Ohio."

The open admission policy and a state-mandated limit on enrollment actually resulted in an admission policy "determined by the efficiency of the U.S. Postal Service," Jennings said.

The open admission policy was a failure, he said. Under it, freshmen were accepted on a first-come, first-served basis that has been leading to earlier cutoff dates each year. The application cutoff date for freshmen who enter this autumn was before Thanksgiving 1985.

Jennings vowed that the new admission policy will be flexible and will guarantee more minority representation.

OSU has 58,199 students on its Columbus campus this year and 4,526 at its branch campuses. Of those students, 7.3 percent are minority students.

In citing the failure of the open admission policy, Jennings said a study a few years ago showed that one-fourth of all entering freshmen dropped out before reaching their second year.

The problem has been solved, in part, by a conditional admissions policy instituted in 1984, he said. Entrance requirements were toughened that year.

Keeping more students in college, however, has resulted in reducing the number of freshman admissions.

The size of the entering class was reduced from 8,300 in 1979 to 6,500 in 1986. Jennings noted that the cutoff date for enrollment moved from March back to November.

"This situation cannot continue," he said. "Unmanaged, our admissions process could soon require high school students to apply at the end of their junior year, a totally unreasonable expectation.

"Our system is not fair to high school counselors, to parents, and to those students who are not sure a full year ahead of time that they even want to attend college."

Edward H. Jennings

Jennings said the open admission policy was partially to blame for the university's "lack of promise on affirmative action."

"Our practice of closing admissions nearly a full year before matriculation undoubtedly overlooks a large number of minority students who are not identified in the early recruitment net," he said.

Jennings said the new policy would incorporate a variety of predictors of academic success, such as high school class rank, grades and test scores. He said the system should be flexible enough to admit deserving students who do not meet those criteria.
OSU drops open

By Wendy Wallace
Lantern staff writer

Because of increasing demands on enrollment, Ohio State will adopt a selective admissions policy for the Columbus campus, President Edward H. Jennings announced to the University Senate Saturday.

"If we are to regain institutional control — to manage our freshman enrollment instead of letting it manage us — we must look toward instituting selectivity in the admissions process," Jennings said.

The new policy will first affect freshmen applying for admission to the Columbus campus for autumn quarter 1987. Jennings said admission would be based on grades, high school class rank and curricular requirements as defined in the 1984 conditional admissions policy. Test scores would be used only if an applicant's class rank and grades do not reflect his true potential, Jennings said.

"We have a tendency to assume test scores are a way to reject students when, in fact, they are used to accept students," Jennings said.

Currently, the university has an open admissions policy whereby all applicants from Ohio are admitted if their applications are received before the admission closing date. Applicants from other states are already admitted on a selective basis much like that of the new policy, said James J. Mager, director of admissions.

At the same time, OSU officials face a state-mandated autumn quarter enrollment ceiling of 40,000 full-time students. A deadline will be set when admissions officials think this limit will be reached. After the target number of applications is reached, Ohio State will become as selective as any university in the country, Jennings said, admitting only those students, such as honors students and Freshmen

admissions

Foundation Scholars, who contribute to important institutional goals.

The admissions closing date for autumn quarter 1986 was Nov. 15, 1985. "This year's closing date served no purpose well and it won us fewer friends," said Vice Provost Thomas A. Willke, chairman of the Council on Admission and Registration.

Even though the deadline has continually moved up, Ohio State has exceeded the limit for the past several years, Mager said.

As a consequence, the university loses state funding for each student over the enrollment limit, said Matt Filipic, director of budgets and resource planning for the Ohio Board of Regents.

Jennings said he views a selective admissions policy as the only realistic solution to the over-enrollment problem. However, "we also support and believe in the spirit of open admissions," Jennings said.

Even with an open admissions policy, accessibility to Ohio State has not been a reality for several reasons, Jennings said. First, one-
Admissions  From page 1

fourth of the students accepted under the open admissions policy dropped out before the beginning of their sophomore year, he said.

“We were not promoting real accessibility when admission to Ohio State was little more than a revolving door for those students who were not academically prepared,” Jennings said.

Several years ago, the university began programs to reduce the dropout rate. These programs, such as involving faculty more with incoming students, direct enrollment to degree-granting colleges and new high school coursework requirements, reduced the dropout rate from about one-fourth in 1979 to one-sixth in 1985, Jennings said. However, he added, higher retention levels mean fewer open spaces for incoming freshmen.

A second barrier to accessibility, Jennings said, is the application deadline which each year has to be moved up. “Unmanaged, our admissions process could soon require high school students to apply at the end of their junior year, a totally unreasonable expectation,” Jennings said.

This situation prevents accessibility to those high school students who don’t decide to come to college until later in their senior year, Jennings said.

With the selective admissions policy, however, the deadline for applications can be moved to February or March, Jennings said.

Jennings also said he believes the new policy may make Ohio State more attractive to students who might have thought the open admissions policy meant lower academic standards. Thus the number of applications the university receives might actually increase. “There may be no question that we would get more applications under these (new) criteria,” he said.

Mager agreed, saying that in 1984, when Ohio State adopted more rigorous standards for coursework taken in high school, the number of applications increased.

With the new policy, the drop-out rate will likely decline, requiring the number of freshmen admitted in the next two or three years to be adjusted, Mager said.

Jennings urges students, faculty and staff to give input to the subcommittee of OSU’s Council on Admissions and Registration on developing the new policy.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Ohio State University President Edward H. Jennings on Saturday (2/1) announced plans to institute a new selective admissions policy for the university's Columbus campus.

The policy is expected to apply to new freshman students entering the Columbus campus in autumn 1987.

Speaking before the University Senate, composed of representatives of the faculty and student body and key administrators, Jennings made his remarks in response to a progress report of a faculty committee that he requested last fall to study the problems of freshman admissions.

"The current system limits access, discourages diversity and reduces opportunities for those students who are qualified," Jennings said.

"For autumn quarter freshman admissions to the Columbus campus, where the demand pressures are so intense, The Ohio State University must become a selective admissions institution.

"This will be a major change for Ohio State, with far-reaching and -- I believe -- very positive long-term effects on the quality of the university, its student body, its national reputation, and its on-going ability to serve the great State of Ohio in the best traditions of the land-grant philosophy."

Instituting selectivity "is the only realistic alternative"
that will allow us to respond to the huge demand for admission to Ohio State within the limits of the enrollment ceiling -- and, most importantly, to do so in the context of our land-grant obligation to assure broad accessibility," Jennings said.

He pointed out that by law the Columbus campus is limited to a full-time equivalent student population of 40,000, with allowances for some categories, such as students in agriculture and certain professional fields and part-time evening students.

Jennings expressed his support of both the enrollment ceiling and open admissions concepts. "But given that the number of high school graduates who want to attend Ohio State's Columbus campus substantially exceeds the number we can admit under the ceiling, we are faced with clearly conflicting goals."

The number of applicants for the limited spaces for new freshmen has required the university to move its admission deadline for the Columbus campus earlier each year. Freshman admission for autumn 1986 was closed last Nov. 15.

"This situation cannot continue," Jennings said. "Unmanaged, our admissions process could soon require high school students to apply at the end of their junior year -- a totally unreasonable expectation."

Jennings added that the early deadline undermines affirmative action. "We are undoubtedly overlooking large numbers of minority students who are not identified in the early recruitment net. Uncounted numbers are simply foreclosed from applying to Ohio State by the news that the open admissions period has ended."

The university can predict which students are most likely to succeed at Ohio State, Jennings said. "Our selective admissions
evaluation process will incorporate a variety of proven predictors of academic success, including high school class rank, grades, curricular background as defined in the conditional admissions policy, and test scores where they show evidence that past academic performance does not reflect a student's potential."

The president emphasized, however, that these factors are not the only predictors of academic success. "No one has yet found a way to measure motivation," he said.

"Selective admissions must be flexible enough, and tied to our institutional mission and goals closely enough, to ensure that we are enhancing true accessibility."

Jennings said selective admissions would meet the university's goals of:

-- "enhancing academic excellence, diversity, affirmative action, accessibility, and equal opportunities;"

-- simplifying the transfer process and encouraging graduates of two-year institutions to complete a four-year degree at Ohio State;

-- "maximizing each individual's opportunities for personal achievement through admitting and advising applicants based on proven predictors of academic success."

In developing the specifics of the new admissions policy, Jennings called on faculty, staff and students to express their views to the subcommittee of the university's Council on Admission and Registration as it deliberates on this issue in the coming months.

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Selective admissions will

By Margaret Newkirk
Lantern staff writer

Switching to a more selective admissions policy will increase minority enrollment at Ohio State, Admissions Director James Mager said Wednesday.

President Edward H. Jennings told the University Senate on Saturday the open admissions policy forced Ohio State to set its application deadlines so early that many students did not have a chance to seek admission.

Under the new policy, students may apply until the winter of their senior year in high school.

Class rank and grade point average will be used to select incoming students. College board exam scores will be considered only if they help the applicant.

"With the current procedure of open admissions, our closings are so early that it doesn't give us much chance to recruit minority students as we would like," Mager said.

Mager said the university now accepts minority students after the closing deadline in order to help increase the chance of their enrollment.

"But the typical minority student, or any other high school student for that matter, does not bother to apply after they have heard that admissions are closed," he said.

Sue Blanshan, OSU Human Relations officer, agrees the new admissions policies will help minority enrollment.

"Almost any approach that's fair would be better than what we've got now," she said.

Blanshan said early application deadlines were a problem for all high school students, most of whom are not thinking about college choices by the end of their junior year.

But, the deadline is a particular problem for minority students. That's because many minority students are the first in their families to consider going to college, she said, and since they have not planned college careers, need more time to make up their minds.

Early deadlines "minimize the time that parents, teachers, or counselors can work with students, and talk to them about going to a four-year instead of a two-year college, or going to college at all," she said.

Those deadlines also close out students waiting to hear about scholarships before deciding on a college, most of which are awarded after the OSU deadline, Blanshan said.

Representatives of The Office of Minority Affairs refused to comment on the new admissions policy, although they said a statement is being prepared.

Paul Schang, director for Minority Support Services at Iowa State University said it's possible for a selective admissions policy to cut both ways, with higher standards excluding minority students who might have otherwise been admitted.

Iowa State's admissions policy is similar to Ohio State's new standards.

Blanshan doesn't agree. Suggesting higher enrollment standards might hold down minority enrollment is "assuming things I wouldn't assume," she said.
Jennings reassures teens about policy

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio high school students who want to attend Ohio State University in the fall of 1987 and beyond need not be scared away by OSU's new admission policy, OSU President Edward H. Jennings said yesterday.

No Ohio high school graduate will be refused admission to OSU, Jennings said. The state requires its public colleges and universities to admit graduates of accredited Ohio high schools.

But potential freshmen who do not measure up to OSU's tougher standards may have to begin their studies at a branch campus or at a different time than the most-popular autumn quarter if they want to advance to the Columbus campus.

THE NEW POLICY will apply to fall-quarter admission of first-time freshmen to the Columbus campus only, Jennings said.

Details of the policy have not been developed, but such factors as high school class rank, curriculum, grades and test scores will be considered.

"It won't be that you've got to have a certain grade point or you've got to have a certain test score," Jennings said. A committee of faculty members will examine all aspects of a potential freshman's high school performance.

OSU's policy has been one of open admissions — freshmen have been accepted on a first-come, first-served basis each year — but a state-ordered enrollment ceiling has been shrinking the size of the freshman class and moving the application cutoff date earlier each year.

The size of the freshman class has been reduced to 6,500 in 1986 from 8,300 in 1979. The cutoff date for applications, previously in March, was Nov. 15, 1985, for freshmen who will start classes this fall.

THE SIZE of the fall 1987 freshman class will be determined in November, Jennings said. He expects the cutoff date for applications will be in February or March 1987.

At that time, OSU faculty members and officials will examine the applications to get an idea of a freshman "profile," Jennings said. Standards will be developed to decide which freshmen will be accepted. Students will be notified by April 1, 1987.

Keeping standards flexible will ensure minority representation, geographical diversity and other goals for a well-balanced, well-qualified class, Jennings said.

OSU will not set quotas for a certain classification of students but will establish "favorable criteria," such as minority status or high class rank, he said.

JENNINGS SAID the most important factor in the new admission policy will remain the same: Taking a college-preparatory curriculum in high school.

Current requirements for unconditional acceptance are four units of English, three of mathematics, two of natural science, two of social science, two of foreign language, one of visual and performing arts, and one additional unit of any of those subjects.

Jennings' advice to Ohio students hoping to attend OSU is to take college-preparatory courses, "study hard and get good grades," he said.

The new standards should have little affect on out-of-state students, who already have to meet specified criteria, said OSU Admissions Director James Mager.

Raising admission standards will cut student attrition and produce higher-quality students, Jennings said. A long-term consequence will be "larger percentages of the student body in the upper divisions, which (fits) the typical profile of a comprehensive, research-oriented institution."

Despite attrition and the enrollment ceiling, Jennings does not think the freshman class will dip below 6,000 students. He said it is a tragedy that 1,000 freshmen who began classes last fall have dropped out because they were not prepared for college.

In the fall of 1985, OSU had 53,199 students on its Columbus campus and 4,526 at its branch campuses. Of those students, 7.3 percent were members of minority groups.
Getting in gets tough

By Carmel Martin
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State is the last Big Ten school to enact a selective admissions policy.

Currently, Ohio State has an open admissions policy for state residents. Any resident who has graduated from high school and applied before the deadline is admitted.

Students may, however, be admitted on a conditional basis if they have not completed required college preparatory courses in high school: four units of English, three units of math, two units of social studies, two units of science, two units of language, one unit of visual-performing arts, and one additional unit of any of the above.

Students admitted conditionally must complete the equivalent of these courses after coming to Ohio State.

Among Big Ten schools, Michigan State University, the University of Illinois, Indiana University, and some colleges at the University of Michigan and Purdue University also require certain high school courses. They also look at other factors, such as class rank, test scores and high school grade point average.

Gary Engelau, director of admissions and records at Illinois, said that once the student has the required coursework, he basically enters the admissions competition based on his rank in class and admissions test scores.

"The combination of rank in class and test scores gives us a predicted grade point average," he said, "and we admit the best qualified on the basis of the predicted grade point."

At Michigan State, the requirements for residents and non-residents are the same, but at different levels, said Lance Erickson, associate director of admissions.

Erickson said Michigan looks at the nature, strength and breadth of an applicant's high school record, grade point average and/or class rank, and ACT or SAT scores.

Northwestern University, whose admissions policy is the same for Illinois residents and non-residents, admits on the basis of five criteria: high school transcript, ACT or SAT scores, extra-curricular activities, recommendations and essays written by students. An interview is optional.

At the University of Wisconsin,
limit the university loses state funding.

This is an effort by the state of Ohio to help balance the number of students at some state-funded universities, said James Mager, director of admissions. This ensures that one institution's enrollment is not increasing while another's is decreasing.

The new admissions policy is expected to reduce the academic dropout rate, which has been a problem for Ohio State.

Five years ago, about 25 percent of the freshman class could be expected to drop out before their sophomore year, Mager said.

Although the rate has dropped to 21 percent, this is still a larger academic attrition rate at Ohio State than at other Big Ten schools, he said.

At Michigan State, academic attrition is not a problem, William Turner, director of admissions, said.

"In fact," he said, "our retention and graduation rates are roughly double the national average."

About 90 percent of the freshmen at Illinois continue into their sophomore year, Engelkau said.

At Purdue, Murray said about 97 percent of the freshmen are eligible to return for their sophomore year.

Robert Magee, director of admissions at Indiana, said the university has a 92 or 93 percent retention rate between the first and second years of college.

To combat the dropout rate, the new policy will include criteria that show past academic success. In his speech to the University Senate Feb. 1, President Edward H. Jennings said the requirements include high school class rank, grades and curricular background. Test scores will be used only if an applicant’s class rank and grades do not reflect his true potential.

At Minnesota, Abbott said, there is a proposal to shift from recommended to required high school courses. The proposal probably will go into effect in the next couple of years, he said.

"We've felt that many of our students are not well enough prepared," Abbott said.
OSU's selective admissions

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Some high school students and their parents might protest selective freshman admissions at Ohio State University, but officials at other universities defend the move.

"It is neither possible nor desirable for Ohio State to attempt to be all things to all Ohioans," OSU President Edward H. Jennings said when he announced recently that OSU will toughen admission standards for fall 1987 applicants to the Columbus campus.

THESE OFFICIALS agreed: Lane Erickson, University of Michigan associate director of admissions; Herb Fairfield, Indiana University associate director of admissions; Charles Schuler, Miami University director of admissions; Carol Harter, Ohio University vice president of administration; John Martin, Bowling Green State University director of admissions; and Newton Smith, University of Minnesota admissions officer.

Five of the six universities have selective admissions policies throughout the institution. Minnesota selectively admits students to five of its six colleges and is considering tougher standards for entry into the sixth.

All six representatives interviewed said demand for freshman spots has increased or held steady in recent years.

Ohio law requires state colleges and universities to admit all graduates of accredited Ohio high schools. The state has established enrollment ceilings for each university.

At OSU, where admission has been on a first-come, first-served basis, the enrollment ceiling has reduced the freshman class to 6,500 in 1986 from 8,300 in 1979. The cutoff date for freshman applications has been pushed from March to November.

By raising standards for admission to the fall quarter, OSU expects to reduce student dropouts and produce higher-quality students.

THE KEYS to a successful selective admissions policy are to remain flexible about which students are accepted and to offer alternatives to students who are rejected, the six admissions representatives said. Jennings has said OSU plans to do both.

policy defended

OSU should be prepared for some initial negative reactions from rejected students and their parents, several of the representatives agreed.

"If you're going to institute this, you have to ride through that first year until it becomes understood," Erickson said.

Individual reviews of applications are "the thing that will sell a program of this sort," he said.

As long as students believe they are getting full consideration, they can accept rejection more easily, Erickson said. Students won't lose if they are steered to a branch campus or another Ohio school, he said.

"Ohio has a very broad higher-education system," he said. "It's not necessary for all these students to go to Ohio State. They can go to other Ohio institutions and get a good education."

Fairfield said an open admissions policy at OSU "doesn't make any sense" because many students are not equipped to handle the course load.

"People get the idea that's elitist, but I think it's practical," he said. "It's not fair to put a student in a position where you know they're not going to succeed."

SCHULER said the transition will be tough in the first couple of years, "but if you make it known what the requirements are and what the possibilities of acceptance are, the students do a good job of self-selection."

One problem with selective admissions, he said, is that prospective minority freshmen might "select themselves out" by concluding they do not fit the requirements.

Harter said that at Ohio University, where selective admissions standards are being applied to the entire school for the first time, the interest of potential students has been stimulated.

Applications will close March 15 and are running about 25 percent above last year's rate, she said. "The effect has been very positive," she said. "High-quality students are pleased the university has recognized that quality."

Details of the new OSU policy will be developed next year. After the application deadline in February or March, OSU officials will set standards based on the qualifications of potential freshmen.
OSU policy ‘no surprise’

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Some high school students may be shut out but few should be surprised if they cannot attend Ohio State University under its new selective admissions policy, several local guidance counselors said.

"The state universities for the last several years have come out with recommended programs of study. Most of our kids have geared their curriculum to that anyway," said Dick Curtis, a counselor at Westland High School.

Because a college preparatory curriculum will play a key role in selective admissions, "I'm not sure why it's being viewed as a new policy," said Linda Wead, a counselor at Brookhaven High School. Students there have known for years what courses state institutions expect them to have, she said.

ON FEB. 1, OSU President Edward H. Jennings announced that OSU will toughen admission standards for fall 1987 applicants to the Columbus campus.

OSU has admitted students on an open, or first-come, first-served, basis. A state-mandated enrollment ceiling has been shrinking the size of the freshman class and moving the application cutoff date earlier each year.

Although criteria for selective admissions will not be established until next year, Jennings has said that a key factor will be the same college preparatory courses now required for unconditional acceptance.

Some guidance counselors believe selective admissions at OSU may make high school students try harder earlier.

To escape remedial courses at OSU, students must take four units of English, three of mathematics, two of natural science, two of social science, two of foreign language, one of visual and performing arts and one additional unit of any of those subjects.

SELECTIVE ADMISSIONS at OSU came as no surprise to several counselors. Still, the new policy may make high school students "wake up a little sooner," said Ginna DeWitt, a counselor at Westerville North High School.

"I've always told the kids that Ohio State has open admissions but that getting through (OSU) is a different story. Everyone can get in but not everyone can get out," she said.

Selective admissions probably will force students "to prove that they're a college student, that they're capable of competing, earlier. Right now it's just a matter of meeting deadlines," said Jerry Fry, a counselor at Beechcroft High School.

UNDER OPEN admissions, "students see everybody and anybody getting in," said Joanne Kitchen, a counselor at Whitehall-Yearling High School. "If Ohio State puts some teeth in (the new policy), the kids will know they mean business."

Kitchen said students expect to work hard to be admitted to Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, which has selectively admitted students for 20 years.

"If Ohio State sticks to their guns, I think they'll get a better quality of students," she said.

Selective admissions "will be to the advantage of the poorer student who is not going to do well in college to screen them out sooner," DeWitt said.

"The person who's going to suffer is the late bloomer," the student who does not do well in high school but has the potential to buckle down in college.

SEVERAL COUNSELORS said they would advise those students to attend an OSU branch campus or a community college. That approach will allow them "to demonstrate they're capable of doing college work, and then they can transfer in," said Jack Bullar, a counselor at Centennial High School.

For many high school juniors — the first class that will be affected by the selective admission policy — it may be too late to make a significant impact on their class rank or grade point average. But Bullar is advising juniors to take college admission tests this spring so that if they do not do well, they have another chance in the fall.
Jennings calls for admissions changes

Editor's note: President Jennings announced a new selective admissions policy for Ohio State during a speech to the University Senate Feb. 1. The following is the full text of his remarks:

I want to thank the Admissions Subcommittee of the Council on Admission and Registration for its very thorough work on this complex issue. From the data presented so far, it is abundantly clear that the admissions procedures for Ohio State University must be changed. If we are to regain institutional control — to manage our freshman enrollment instead of letting it manage us — we must, with your assistance, look toward instituting selectivity in the admissions process for the autumn quarter 1987 at the Columbus campus.

In my view, this is the only realistic alternative that will allow us not only to respond to the huge demand for admission to Ohio State within the limits of our enrollment ceiling but also to do so in the context of our land-grant obligation to assure broad accessibility. The manner in which we implement selectivity can be a key factor in enhancing the quality and diversity of the student body.

"Both the enrollment ceiling and open admissions concepts are well intended. But given that the number of high school graduates who want to attend Ohio State's Columbus campus substantially exceeds the number we can admit
under the ceiling, we are faced with clearly conflicting goals."

As I mentioned, Ohio State is subject to a state-mandated enrollment ceiling. Our Columbus campus is limited to a full-time equivalent student population of 40,000 with allowances for special categories such as agriculture students, certain professional areas and part-time evening students. Our capacity is fully engaged at that level. We support the wisdom of this ceiling because it provides for the full and most efficient use of all the physical capacity in public higher education throughout Ohio.

Further, we also support and believe in the spirit of open admissions. Indeed, open admissions finds its roots in the philosophical underpinnings of the land-grant institutions of this nation, which were created to ensure access to higher education for all who were qualified. Ohio has sought to move beyond that basic philosophy and encourage access to higher education for all high school graduates. The state has supported this goal in modern times by creating a wide diversity of high quality two- and four-year public institutions throughout Ohio. Indeed, this University has played an important role in that expansion.

Applicants turned away for the autumn quarter at our Columbus campus have traditionally been encouraged, as an alternative to enrolling for a different quarter, to begin their studies in the fall at a regional campus in Lima, Mansfield, Marion, Newark or at the Agricultural Technical Institute at Wooster. These community-based institutions offer our students courses of the same high quality that freshmen and sophomores have available at the Columbus campus.

Both the enrollment ceiling and open admissions concepts are well intended. But given that the number of high school graduates who want to attend Ohio State's Columbus campus substantially exceeds the number we can admit under the ceiling, we are faced with clearly conflicting goals. And for a number of reasons, accessibility has not been served under the current admissions practices at this institution.

First, our attrition and retention figures have clearly exposed the false promise of open admissions. When we studied the problem of attrition in detail some years ago, our data confirmed that fully one-quarter of any freshman class would leave Ohio State before the beginning of the sophomore year.

In other words, in the past, approximately 2,000 Ohio high school graduates were enrolling at Columbus every year under our open admissions process only to leave again without advancing beyond freshman status. These incoming freshmen were sadly misled by the misnomer "open admissions" and did not realize that Ohio State — indeed, public higher education throughout Ohio — would be so academically demanding. Open admissions tends to signal unfortunate, and unfounded, perceptions that it also means lower retention rate more rapidly than anyone could have predicted. The overall academic quality of our student body has indeed improved.

But an additional consequence is fewer spaces for incoming freshmen. Because of higher retention, and to remain within the enrollment ceiling, the size of our entering class has been reduced from 8,300 in 1979 to 6,500 for 1986, accompanied by a slight increase in total enrollment.

This leads me to the second practical barrier to real accessibility. The volume of applicants for fewer spaces means that our admission deadline to the Columbus campus is too early. In order to remain within the enrollment ceiling, our closing date has arrived earlier and earlier in recent years — from the first of March, to mid-January, to the first of the new year, to just before Christmas. And for the autumn quarter of 1986, we closed Columbus campus admissions prior to Thanksgiving of 1985.

I might add that we should have closed in the first week of November to meet the enrollment ceiling. We did not succeed in doing so because we were overwhelmed by the volume of applications arriving daily. We exceeded our enrollment target before we had time to serve notice that a cut-off date was approaching. And as a consequence, we will be over-enrolled next year by even more than we were this year.

This situation cannot continue. Unmanaged, our admissions process
could soon require high school students to apply at the end of their junior year — a totally unreasonable expectation. And even with the substantial retention rate improvements in recent years, it is still the case that our current admissions policy generates a situation in which almost 1,000 of our new freshmen will still leave the Columbus campus within the first few months of enrollment, while other well-qualified students are denied admission to Ohio State because of the early deadline.

Our system is not fair to high school guidance counselors, who cannot reasonably advise their students because they do not know when Columbus admissions will close. It is not fair to parents, who cannot realistically plan for their children’s educational futures or expenditures. And it is especially unfair to those students who are not yet sure a full year ahead of time that they even want to attend college.

enrolling minority students.

Most important, implemented properly, with the appropriate support activities maintained on the campus, selectivity in admissions will allow us to correspondingly increase the number of minority students graduated. Indeed, we will insist that policy changes include these goals.

When I asked the Admissions Subcommittee of the Council on Admission and Registration to take a look at the full scope of our admissions problems, their goal was to formulate options on how we might manage our freshman enrollment to enhance both quality and diversity. Because it would be very poor state policy to raise the enrollment ceiling at the Columbus campus due to finite resources, it is also clear to all who examine the problem that only one realistic option remains.

For autumn quarter freshman admissions to the Columbus campus, certainly, we must set admissions deadlines and write new guidelines soon, because decisions on the 1987 incoming class need to be made. Nevertheless, we must place those actions in the context of the long-term future. Let me just take a moment to review some fundamental principles that must be the foundation of new admissions procedures at Ohio State, which will have an impact on this University and its character and progress for many years to come.

We know that we can readily predict which students are most likely to succeed at Ohio State. Our selective admissions evaluation process will incorporate a variety of proven predictors of academic success, including high school class rank, grades, curricular background as defined in the conditional admissions policy, and test scores where they show evidence that past academic performance does not reflect a student’s potential.

Such a broad range of academic success predictors, wisely applied, can be important to strengthening not only academic excellence and diversity at Columbus, but also true accessibility to this University’s and the state’s educational opportunities.

Beyond our own regional campuses, Ohio has a wealth of community colleges, technical schools and college and university campuses, both small and large, public and private, that are of high quality — and that have the excess capacity that Ohio State’s Columbus campus does not.

Resources abound in Ohio to ensure opportunities for each student to fulfill success. No one has yet found a way to measure motivation. We must not establish rigid standards that might overlook the individual student who could matriculate successfully at Ohio State, despite what may appear to be inadequate academic records.

“Selective admissions and accessibility are not mutually exclusive. Indeed, they cannot be, in any enrollment management plan that is appropriate for Ohio State. Selective admissions must be flexible enough, and tied to our institutional mission and goals closely enough, to ensure that we are enhancing true accessibility.

Approached in this manner, selective admissions will allow us to select a student body characterized by academic excellence and broad diversity — cultural, racial, economic and geographic throughout Ohio. Ohio State will no longer be closing the Columbus admissions door on talented and capable students who, through no fault of their own, may not be alerted to or prepared for early closing dates.

By using proven predictors of academic success, we also will be taking an important next step toward the further improvement of retention of our students, and at the same time helping students choose wisely and realistically among the many educational opportunities provided by the state for all Ohioans.

We have an opportunity to respond to the immediate issues with our autumn quarter admissions on this campus by taking positive actions that honor and advance the true philosophy that defines our land-grant mission.

This is another example of how our current admissions procedure where the demand pressures are so intense, the Ohio State University
undermines accessibility. We all recognize that late awakenings to higher education goals are often clustered among first-generation college students, a group that typically lacks the advantage of family experience with college application forms and deadlines. Yet these are often the very students whom we have a special obligation to serve at the Ohio State University and to whom the goal of open admissions is most specifically directed.

Related to this is our lack of progress on affirmative action. Ohio State's minority enrollments, once a point of pride for the national leadership they reflected, are too low. This is deeply disturbing at a University with a strong tradition of affirmative action achievements that began long before it was legally mandated — or even fashionable. The current situation does indeed mirror a national trend. But I believe it also is linked to our current admissions policies.

Our efforts to recruit minorities have been extensive and relatively successful in the past. Yet through our current practice of closing Columbus campus admissions early a full year before matriculation, we are undoubtedly overlooking large numbers of minority students who are not identified in the early recruitment net. Uncounted numbers are simply foreclosed from applying to Ohio State by the news that the open admissions period has ended. It is an absolute priority that we recommit ourselves to achieving greater minority participation in the Ohio State higher education experience. I believe that selectivity in admissions as outlined here will allow us to greatly enhance our record of

must become a selective admissions institution. This will be a major change for Ohio State, with far-reaching and, I believe, very positive long-term effects on the quality of the University, its student body, its national reputation, and its ongoing ability to serve the great state of Ohio in the best traditions of the land-grant philosophy.

But it is important to recognize that while changes must come, the Ohio State University is today already a selective admissions institution. In actual practice, admissions have been "open" for only a few months every year — and, in recent years, for only a few weeks. Under the current system, once the target number of applications is received, Ohio State becomes as selective as any university in the country.

After the Columbus campus admissions close, we admit for autumn only those students who will contribute to important institutional goals — for example, honors students, Freshman and Foundation students and other students with special talents. And with smaller class sizes and earlier closing dates, the numbers in these special categories have been increasing rapidly.

In moving beyond the current system that limits access, discourages diversity and reduces opportunities for qualified students, the subcommittee will need to hear from all of you, as well as the faculty as a whole, our staff members and our current students. Campuswide participation will be vital as we formulate specific policies and monitor the implementation of new admissions procedures.

his or her potential and individual educational goals.

Not every student should go to Ohio State — but some should. Not every student should go to a community or technical college — but some should. It is neither possible nor desirable for Ohio State to attempt to be all things to all Ohioans. Indeed, as retention improves among our increasingly qualified undergraduates, we need to recognize that Ohio State is becoming primarily an upper division university.

This evolution is entirely appropriate and is a wise use of limited public funding for the state's major, comprehensive, research-oriented University that already serves as the primary center for graduate and professional study. But it places upon us a further obligation to enable and encourage upper-level transfers as we move to a different admissions policy for new, first-quarter freshmen.

We have recently intensified these articulation activities with two-year institutions. We have especially high hopes for these efforts and expect to expand them in the future.

Our admissions processes at all levels — whether for incoming freshmen or upper-division transfers — must allow consideration of differences in individual opportunities. I want to emphasize this, because it is clear that high school rank, grades, tests and curriculum are not the only predictors of academic success.

We cannot forget that there are other factors — such as maturity, life goal-setting, economic factors and personal encouragement or lack of encouragement by guidance counselors, teachers and family members — that affect academic

I have full confidence that the decisions the faculty will make to implement selective admissions will advance our progress on all of these interrelated goals:

"Our admissions processes at all levels — whether for incoming freshmen or upper-division transfers — must allow consideration of differences in individual opportunities. I want to emphasize this, because it is clear that high school rank, grades, tests and curriculum are not the only predictors of academic success."

- Enhancing academic excellence, diversity, affirmative action, accessibility and equal opportunities;
- Improving articulation with the two-year institutions to encourage upper-division transfers and make full use of the state's limited resources; and
- Maximizing each individual's opportunities for personal achievement through admitting and advising applicants based on proven predictors of academic success.

As the quality of our students and their academic efforts continues to rise to meet our expectations, the quality of this University as a whole inevitably will rise as well. Our shared goal must continue to be nothing less than the highest standards of excellence in all that we pursue at The Ohio State University.
A proposal outlining criteria for the selective admissions policy was brought before the University Senate Saturday.

"(The proposal) will go in campus mail Monday to all faculty and staff, the student government, its bodies and anybody else who's interested," said Thomas A. Willke, chairman of the Council on Admissions and Registration.

Willke invited these people to review the proposal and submit written comments to the council by April 14.

The proposal sets down the basic guidelines of the new admissions policy that will apply to first-quarter freshmen during fall quarter 1987 on the Columbus campus.

First, the proposal calls for the establishment of a fixed closing date for applications. The deadline for fall quarter, 1987 is Feb 15 of that year. All applications received by the closing date would receive equal consideration.

Second, the council proposed that the applications be reviewed as they are received based on several criteria, but primarily high school class rank and the strength of the high school program.

"High grades alone, regardless of the courses taken, should not be sufficient for admission," the proposal stated.

The proposal also calls for administrators to consider whether applicants would "promote cultural, racial, economic and geographic diversity or possess special talents."

Finally, test scores would be used to evaluate applicants only if they indicate the other criteria do not adequately reflect the applicants' potential.

Applications will be reviewed as they are received, and those applicants who clearly meet the fixed criteria would be notified of acceptance immediately. However, the proposal stated these criteria would have to be set high enough to maintain control over the number of applicants who qualify.

Deficiencies in high school math and English will weigh more heavily against applicants than deficiencies in the natural and social sciences and foreign languages.

The proposal also analyses shows students who have deficiencies in the former two areas will have more difficulties than students with deficiencies in the latter two areas.
The proposal noted that a deficiency in the visual and performing arts requirement does not seem to affect students' performances.

The applications of those who do not clearly meet the criteria would be referred to a faculty committee for review.

This committee, comprised of six faculty, one graduate teaching associate and advisers from the Admissions Office and the Office of Minority Affairs, would determine whether these applicants are as equally qualified as those admitted routinely, but were denied because their qualifications were not reflected by the criteria.

Those not accepted through either the Admissions Office or faculty committee review would be notified that further consideration would be postponed until after the deadline. Any spaces left at that time would be filled with as many of these applicants as possible.

"Those still remaining would be offered alternatives of enrollment at the Columbus campus another quarter, a regional campus for any quarter, or if they're commuters, part-time evening enrollment," Willke said.

Until now, the university has been passive in its selection process, relying on the date postmarked on the application to determine whether the applicant would be admitted, Willke said.

"Now we propose to be active and select on the basis of qualifications," he said.

"Most of the details will have to be worked out in practice, and indeed, will have to be changed from time to time," Willke said.

President Edward H. Jennings said he would support the proposal as long as it insures flexibility. "I feel confident it will do that," he said.

In other business, the Senate heard several committee reports:

- Council on Academic Affairs
- The council voted unanimously to establish a University Honors Center to promote and support university honors programs which will initiate experimental interdisciplinary honors courses. The center is temporarily located in Taylor Tower, but will be moved to the Old President's Mansion, W. 12th Avenue, after the building is renovated.

Athletic Council

- An indoor multi-sport facility will be built in the near future, provided funds are raised.
- Athletic Director Richard M. Bay has met with the university coaches to streamline budgets because of the loss of television revenue.
- The committee reviewing the elimination of eight sports will submit a proposal to the council at its April meeting.

Traffic, Parking and Public Safety Committee

- The committee recommended a $3 filing fee be charged for appealing parking tickets. If the appeal is won, the fee will be refunded. No final decision has been made.
MEMORANDUM

Subject: Freshman Admissions Policy

Date: March 7, 1986

From: Thomas A. Willke, Chairperson
      Council on Admission and Registration

To: University Faculty, Staff, and Students

On February 1 President Jennings reported to the University Senate that the University should move to a system of selective admission for Autumn Quarter, Columbus campus, beginning with the incoming class of 1987. Previously the Council on Admission and Registration had studied the question and provided the President with a background report recommending a move to some form of selective admissions. Now the Council is charged with soliciting input from all constituencies on proposed policies and procedures for implementing selective admission.

The Council invites your reactions and suggestions to the attached proposal. Send written comments by April 4 to:

Council on Admission and Registration
121 Denney Hall
164 West 17th Avenue

Thank you.
A PROPOSAL FOR SELECTIVE ADMISSION OF NEW FIRST QUARTER 
FRESHMEN TO THE COLUMBUS CAMPUS FOR AUTUMN QUARTER

INTRODUCTION

In his presentation to the University Senate, President Jennings outlined the shortcomings of this University's first-come, first-served policy for managing the admission of New First Quarter Freshmen (NFQF) to the Columbus campus for Autumn Quarter. In particular, he noted that the policy provides inadequate control in meeting the state-mandated enrollment ceiling, serves our applicants badly, impedes progress toward our institutional goals, and harms the University's public image.

In the past few years this self-defeating policy has led to ever-earlier closing dates to the point that this year we had to close admission for Autumn Quarter 1986 on November 15, 1985. Thus, in practice the University had open admission for a few short weeks. After mid-November, The Ohio State University became as selective as any university, in the country, admitting only a select few honors candidates, Freshman Foundation applicants, and students with special talents. Even with these extreme measures, next fall we will exceed our enrollment target for freshmen by almost 1,000 students. Without a change in policy we can expect a closing date in October 1986 for Autumn Quarter 1987 because applicants will rush even more to beat the deadline.

As the President pointed out, many of those admitted under the first-come, first-served policy in recent years have not been well served by the "false promise of open admissions." Fully one-quarter of these freshmen have left before the beginning of the sophomore year. Even though our conditional admission policy is helping, the fact is that "open admissions tends to signal unfortunate, and unfounded, perceptions that it also means lower academic standards." He further noted that, "It is neither possible nor desirable for Ohio State to be all things to all people." Many other institutions of high quality have excess capacity that our Columbus campus does not, and some students will be better served by these colleges and universities, community colleges, regional campuses, and technical schools.

While some applicants are poorly served by admission to the University, others who could benefit from attendance have been denied admission, often through no fault of their own. Many of the latter group are those whom Ohio State has a special obligation to serve, for example, the first generation college students who lack the advantage of family experience with college application forms and deadlines.

Our progress toward affirmative action and our recruitment of top scholars have been seriously hindered by the early closing dates because many are discouraged from applying for admission by the news that it is too late.
A change to a more rational selective admission policy is clearly necessary, and legal and historical precedents from both this University and others indicate that a change is possible. In this report the Council on Admission and Registration proposes a procedure for selective admission similar to that used at colleges and universities throughout the country. Three other state universities, Miami, Bowling Green and Ohio University, currently use a similar procedure as did OSU as late as the 1960's.

PROCEDURE FOR SELECTIVE ADMISSION

Immediately following is an outline of the suggested procedure for the admission of Ohio residents to the Columbus campus for Autumn Quarter. A flow chart is attached. Further discussion of the key issues, e.g. criteria to be used for judging admissibility, follow.

A fixed closing date for applications would be announced at the beginning of the admission cycle. All applications received before that date would receive equal consideration.

As applications are received they would be reviewed, and those applicants clearly meeting the established criteria would be admitted on a rolling basis; that is, notices of admission would be sent on a continuous basis as applications are received and approved. The criteria for admission on a rolling basis would need to be set high enough to ensure control of the number admitted while preserving consistency of judgment. Or put another way, the expected enrollment yield from the rolling admissions must be safely below the enrollment target so that the enrollment target would not be exceeded or so that an arbitrary tightening of the criteria for later applicants would not be required to meet the target.

Rolling admission would be managed in two ways. First, many of the applicants would be admitted routinely by the Admissions Office because their qualifications would be apparent and easily judged. For example, an applicant with high class rank and no admission conditions needs no special scrutiny for admission. With an estimated 16,000 applications it is a practical necessity that most be admitted routinely. That is possible because probably less than 20% of the total 1987 applicant pool will ultimately be denied admission for Autumn Quarter, Columbus campus.

Rolling admission would also be done by a faculty committee. Every application not accepted as above would be referred to a faculty committee for a closer inspection. The committee would determine whether the applicant had qualifications equivalent to those of students admitted as described above or had other qualifications to advance the University's special missions. If so, that student would be admitted on a rolling basis.

Applicants not admitted through the Admissions Office review or the faculty committee inspection would be notified that their admission decisions were deferred until after the closing date. At that time, all applications in this deferred pool would be reviewed by the faculty committee. The number of applicants admitted from the deferred pool would depend upon the spaces available to meet the enrollment target.
Those applicants not admitted would be sent letters denying them admission to the Columbus campus, Autumn Quarter, but offering the alternatives of enrolling on the Columbus campus for another quarter, on a regional campus any quarter, or, if appropriate, as a part-time evening commuter on the Columbus campus Autumn Quarter.

**ADMISSION CRITERIA**

The primary academic criteria for admission should be the applicant's high school class rank and high school program. High school class rank, or an equivalent calculated from grade-point average, is readily available, is relatively free of legal complications, and has proved to be a good predictor of academic success in college.

The high school program, as reflected by the number and kind of admission conditions assessed, would be the other significant academic factor in determining admission preference. This University's conditional admission policy has been an enormous success in leading high school students to stronger college preparatory studies, and the new admission policy should capitalize on the strengths of that policy. High grades alone, regardless of the courses taken, should not be sufficient for admission.

Analyses of Columbus campus Autumn Quarter 1984 NFQP showed higher retention rates, fewer failed courses, and higher cumulative point-hour ratios for students who met the unconditional admission requirements. Mathematics and English were the most important courses in this regard, with foreign language and the natural sciences less so; deficiencies in the visual and performing arts do not seem to affect retention probabilities. Deficiencies in the social sciences are very rare. Thus, there should be a very serious trade off between high school rank and admission conditions in mathematics and English. If a student has more than one deficiency in mathematics and English combined, normally acceptable high school rank would not be sufficient for rolling admission. Such cases would be referred to the faculty committee, but applicants would not be considered admissible unless there were special circumstances or qualifications. Admission conditions in the natural and social sciences or foreign language would have lesser effect while those in the visual and performing arts would have none. Students admitted with conditions would, as now, still need to remove these conditions.

Reaching beyond the academic criteria, the admission procedure, especially through the faculty committee, must be especially sensitive to applicants who promote cultural, racial, economic, and geographic diversity as well as those who possess special talents. These special recognitions will be an integral part of the admission procedure and will advance the University's commitment to these special goals.

Test scores would be used only in a positive way, that is, if they indicate that the high school record may underestimate a student's potential to succeed in college or if they suggest special talents not apparent otherwise.
FACULTY COMMITTEE ON FRESHMAN ADMISSION

The Faculty Committee on Freshman Admission would be central to the new process. Its first charge would be to establish criteria that would allow the majority of the admissible applicants to be cleared routinely by the Admissions Office. In the first year especially, the committee would have to make many individual decisions. It would admit all applicants whose qualifications appear to be equivalent, although not identical, to those needed for routine admission. By judging applications on an individual basis, the committee would ensure that the merits of each applicant are considered even though they do not fit the standard mold. For example, an applicant might have a lower class rank but come from a high school with demonstrably high standards and successful graduates. Or, through test scores or other means (e.g. audition, portfolio) the applicant may show talents or potential not reflected in the high school record.

As part of its selection process, the committee must take positive action to maintain and enhance the University's policies regarding affirmative action and the accommodation of other university goals. As a result, the committee must be permitted a flexibility that allows for unique merit and qualifications in whatever form they appear. Ideally the policy would lead to a healthy diversity in the incoming freshman class.

The committee should function in a manner similar to that of the Faculty Committee on Conditional/Unconditional Admission. With some experience the committee should make and refine explicit policies for the Admissions Office to follow, thereby allowing an increasingly greater proportion of the admissible applicants to be admitted routinely. The experience of the Conditional/Unconditional Admission Committee indicates that this will happen rather quickly and efficiently.

The committee will always be needed to make decisions on the marginal applicants. It will monitor the new process, provide appropriate flexibility, and rule on appeals. The committee should also make recommendations as necessary for changes to the freshman admission policies and procedures to the Council on Admission and Registration.

The committee should consist of six faculty with staggered three-year terms and one graduate teaching associate. It should be assisted—ex officio—by resource persons from the Admissions Office and the Office of Minority Affairs. To assure the broadest student-faculty representation of opinion, policy matters will be addressed by the appropriate University committees.

CLOSING DATE

The traditional closing date for admission at most institutions is between February 1 and March 1. The Council recommends a February 15 date for 1987. A February 1 date would jeopardize the processing of the graduate student applications which are due on that date. A March 1 date would further delay notification of the final decision to the large pool of deferred applicants, and it is important to give them final word as soon as possible so that those denied admission to the Columbus campus have time to pursue alternate choices.
Exceptions to the closing date for the special categories will still be needed, but in much smaller numbers than before. Prior to the closing date, exceptions will not be needed because affirmative action and the other special goals will be an integral part of the admission criteria.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Under current conditions it is estimated that about 20% of the total applicant pool would be denied admission to the Columbus campus for Autumn Quarter. When a sufficient high school preparatory program has been followed, a high school rank cut-off at approximately the upper 40% to 50% from the top would be required. Students with a lower high school rank would be admitted on the basis of an unusually strong high school program or special qualifications which fulfill a specific University mission, for example, affirmative action.

A preliminary assessment of the effects of this new policy indicates that it would greatly assist recruitment of honors and minority students, increase costs in the Admissions Office, and incur considerable faculty involvement the first year and a lesser, but still significant, amount thereafter. It would increase the proportion of more qualified students and therefore, ultimately, the proportion of upper-division students. This, in turn, would have an effect, both welcome and manageable, on various University units. Increased retention will ultimately decrease the allowable number of NFQF for Columbus for Autumn.

With some care in the execution of the new policy, regional campuses need not suffer a loss of image. For each of the past few years fewer than sixty Columbus campus applicants who were denied admission under our first-come, first-served policy actually enrolled at regional campuses. Under the proposed policy the type of students may change, but the number will probably remain insignificant because the total number denied admission to the Columbus campus, Autumn Quarter, should be the same as before.

CONCLUSION

The Council recommends the adoption of the freshman admission policy and procedure presented above. It incorporates competitive criteria to admit the majority of the applicants efficiently by setting quantitative standards based upon the latest available profile of Columbus campus Autumn Quarter NFQF. The faculty committee review of other applicants will not only ensure flexibility in the application of the academic criteria, but also the fulfillment of the University's affirmative action and other specific admission goals.

Replacing the present self-defeating, self-contradictory freshman admission policy with the proposed policy would have a number of salutary consequences:

- It would preserve the open admission tradition of the University by admitting all eligible applicants while restricting only the choice of time and place of enrollment.
· It would ensure finer and steadier control over the number of students admitted.
· It would end the tightening spiral of earlier and earlier closing dates and the negative consequences which accompany it.
· It would advance the goals of the University and its pursuit of excellence by admitting a greater concentration of more qualified students and thus would allow limited resources to be used to the best advantage.
· It would enhance the reputation of the University as an institution in the pursuit of excellence.
· It would facilitate the recruitment of students having special qualifications which advance the goals of the University.
· It is a straightforward policy congruent with public expectations for a quality institution of higher education.
· It would replace the current mixture of both non-judgmental and highly selective policies with an internally consistent policy.
PROPOSED FRESHMAN ADMISSIONS POLICY
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
COLUMBUS CAMPUS, AUTUMN QUARTER

Application Received before Deadline

Is applicant above predetermined percentile in high school class rank or equivalent?

Yes → Does applicant meet standards for college preparatory curriculum?

Yes → Admission

No

Does applicant meet special qualifications as determined by a faculty committee on freshman admissions?

Yes → Admission

No → Admission Deferred until after deadline

Second Evaluation by Faculty Committee

High → Admission

Low → Admit to Regional Campus or to Columbus Campus Winter Quarter
Council passes new admissions policy

By Garrett Kelm
Lantern staff writer

A policy aimed at restricting the number of incoming freshman by toughening admissions standards was approved Wednesday by the Council on Academic Affairs.

The approved policy, drafted by the Council on Admission and Registration, would create a committee solely responsible for freshman admissions, taking some of the burden off other committees and speeding up the admissions process.

Thomas A. Willke, chairman of the Council on Admission and Registration, said this new admissions policy would improve the student retention rate and upgrade the quality and prestige of the university.

"This program was set up to help manage the number of students, and to get the students who will remain and graduate," Willke said.

The policy sets up four steps to screen freshman applicants.

First, many freshman applicants would be routinely admitted by the admissions office for meeting requirements established by the committee, such as high class rank.

Applications not accepted after the first screening would be evaluated by the committee, where it would be decided if the applicant had other special qualifications equivalent to high class rank.

Applications not accepted after the second screening would be deferred until a later date, when they would be reviewed by the faculty committee again, and possibly admitted depending upon the amount of spaces open to meet fall quarter enrollment targets.

Applicants still not accepted would be sent a letter offering alternative opportunities such as enrolling during a different quarter or at a regional campus.

Letters of acceptance would be sent out continuously as applications are received and approved, helping to speed the admissions process.

The criteria for admissions would change as well. More attention would be paid to the English and mathematic abilities of the student and less to social sciences and foreign language abilities. Attention would also be given to the applicant's high school college preparatory curriculum.

Elmer F. Baumer, associate provost and academic affairs administrator, said Ohio State can no longer "stay in one place," referring to the much criticized academic admissions policy of the past.

"This is an extremely important proposal that will make a big difference in the way the university functions. It's an impressive effort," Baumer said.

A draft of the proposal will be presented before the University Senate later this month.
Credit transfers to be simplified by computer

By Cynthia L. Quigley
Lantern staff writer

A new computer system is aimed at eliminating the headaches of transferring credits for Ohio State students.

Tom Schriner, associate director of admissions for undergraduate transfers, said the Admissions Department is reconstructing its system of evaluating course equivalencies for transfer students by putting them on the computer system, MATRIX.

The department currently lists the course equivalencies on paper. "MATRIX will allow us to store, maintain and retrieve information on course equivalencies at another institution and on courses or credit at Ohio State," Schriner said.

Schriner said that by improving the system of evaluating transfer credit, the department will be able to manage information in a more accurate and timely fashion.

Proposed course equivalency tables are being sent out to 18 departments for approval and adjustment. When the tables are sent back to the Admissions Department, they will be loaded into the system.

These departments, including English and mathematics, were chosen because they receive the largest amount of course work transferred into the university. The authority to decide on how a course from another institution is evaluated rests solely with the faculty in each department or college, Schriner said.

Initially, 11 Ohio state-supported universities will be on the system. However, the MATRIX system is expandable to include more departments and institutions.

Schriner said MATRIX will allow transfer students to work with their college or department to choose courses most suited to them. MATRIX will also provide more timely and accurate updates on course changes.

Schriner said the department is also working on reducing the amount of special credit and deferred credit for transfer students.

Special credit is awarded for a course completed at another university when a specific equivalent course is not offered at Ohio State. Schriner said the department is asking the faculty to more completely describe courses and not just label them as special credit.

The department is also asking the faculty to make every effort to eliminate deferred credit to make the transfer process easier for transfer students. The way the system is set up now, if a transfer student receives a deferred credit, the student must go to the department to get the credit evaluated. Deferred credit may still be used in some special cases.

Transfer students are not the only ones who will benefit from the MATRIX system. Under the new system, an advisor will be able to help a student who wants to take a course at another institution. That student will be able to go to his or her college office and find a course — equivalent to one at Ohio State — at a different institution.

Testing of the system is scheduled to begin next week. It will be done by loading information into the system and then retrieving the information to see if the system works.

Director of Admissions James J. Mager, said he doesn't know when the system will be ready for use.
Admissions proposal questioned by student

By Jason J. Meyers
Lantern staff writer

A proposal to create a faculty committee on freshman admissions brought objections from a student who spoke at a USG meeting Wednesday night.

Scott Baughman, a freshman from Sylvania, spoke out in favor of including an undergraduate representative on the proposed committee.

The Council on Admissions and Registration proposed that a committee composed of six faculty members and one graduate teaching associate make decisions on freshmen applications under the new selective admissions procedure.

"An undergraduate student should be included to give his input," said Baughman, who is the undergraduate representative on the admissions council. "They have one graduate student, but no undergraduate."

Under the proposal, the committee would establish criteria for routine freshmen admissions by the admissions office. This would take care of the majority of admissions.

Then the committee would consider admitting "marginal" students. These would be students who did not fit the established criteria but demonstrated "equivalent qualifications," according to the proposal.

The committee would decide whether or not to accept applications from this latter group on an individual basis.

Thomas A. Willke, the chairman of the council, said making decisions on an individual student's admission is strictly a faculty matter.

"It's like giving grades," he said. "Students should not decide who does and does not get admitted."

The whole committee would probably not vote on individual applications, Willke said.

"There would be thousands of applications to process," he said, adding that the committee would probably break up into teams to deal with the work load.

Besides establishing criteria for admissions, the committee would also "make recommendations as necessary for changes to the freshmen admission policies," according to the proposal.

"General policy matters would go upwards to the council which has student representation," Willke said. Any recommendations made by the admissions committee would be voted on by the Council on Admissions and Registration.
Selective admissions step closer at OSU

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

For those who have been relying on an early postmark and the traditional first-come, first-served admissions policy to get into Ohio State University, times are changing.

"The message to high school students is that you've got to work" to be accepted at OSU in the quarter of your choice, said Thomas Willke, vice provost for arts and sciences and chairman of the Council on Admissions and Registration.

The University Senate's unanimous approval Saturday of a selective admissions policy for first-quarter freshmen means that OSU is closer to changing its approach to choosing students.

The university's trustees will be asked to approve the policy at their June meeting, Willke said. Their approval is expected.

AN ESTIMATED 80 percent of those who apply under the new policy will be admitted, Willke said.

"If you go to high school and take the right courses and do reasonably well, you'll get in, no sweat," he said.

The new policy will be used to determine freshman admissions to the Columbus campus in the fall of 1987. A target enrollment will be established.

A faculty committee will establish specific qualifications for admission, Willke said. The committee will consist of six faculty members, with the admissions director and the vice provost of minority affairs as non-voting participants.

General guidelines, such as placement in the top third of the high school class, may be given to prospective students once the committee has established standards. But the policy must remain flexible because OSU does not yet know how well-qualified its applicants will be, Willke said.

The major criteria for admission will be "the quality of the high school program and how well the student has done," Willke said.

CLASS RANK will be the major measure of academic success, Willke said. Test scores will be considered if they indicate student potential not shown by class rank or grades.

Students who do not meet the requirements but who are minorities or have special talents in such areas as music, dance and athletics will be given special consideration, Willke said.

The cutoff date for fall 1987 freshman class applications on the main campus will be Feb. 15, 1987.

To cope with the expected 16,000 applications, the committee will admit students on a rolling basis — that is, an well-qualified student will be notified of acceptance soon after his or her application is approved. Deferred applications will be reviewed by the committee after the closing date.

The new standards will have little effect on out-of-state students, who already have to meet specified criteria for admission.

Students who are not admitted will be offered the alternative of starting classes at a branch campus or at the Columbus campus during a different quarter.
Senate gives O.K. to policy on admissions

By Greg Brown

To a round of applause, the University Senate at its May 3 meeting unanimously passed a proposal that will establish selective admissions for freshman applicants to the Columbus campus.

For the first time in 20 years, the applicant's class rank and high school coursework will become criteria for admission.

The new policy will take effect for individuals applying for admittance autumn quarter 1987.

A newly added phrase to the policy allows the faculty admissions committee to account for a low class rank because of graduation from an academically demanding high school. "In the first year especially, the committee would have to make many individual decisions," the policy states.

President Jennings last fall asked the admissions subcommittee of the Council on Admission and Registration to study the problems of freshman admissions. At the senate's February meeting, the president called for formation of a selective admissions policy.

At the March meeting, the council presented its proposal to the senators, and subsequently mailed the proposal Universitywide.

Due to the heavy demand for entrance to Ohio State, the University has had to cut off autumn quarter admittance to the Columbus campus earlier each of the last several years. Consequently, many qualified students are denied access to Ohio State simply because they missed the early deadlines.

The new policy will cut off 1987 autumn quarter enrollment on Feb. 15, with some exceptions.

The University Senate also passed a resolution creating an interim committee to implement the policy. A more permanent committee is to be established within a year. The committee will review any applications in doubt and those with certain academic deficiencies.

The rules pertaining to conditional/unconditional admissions still will apply.

In other business, Sue Blanshan, executive officer of the Office of Human Relations, spoke to the senate about the need to enhance affirmative action and
University Senate...

Continued from page 3.

staff development efforts at the University.

She pointed out that Ohio State has routinely complied with state and federal guidelines regarding affirmative action, but that more work is needed. She cited a senate committee report that shows we are losing ground in an effort to get more equitable representation of minorities and women.

"As we strive for academic excellence across our campus," said Blanshan, "we will simultaneously strive for affirmative action excellence for our students, faculty and staff."

Her office is on campus to help achieve these goals, she said.

The other goal of the office is career enhancement. Blanshan said an example of work toward this goal already in progress is the Administrative Development Program. It provides on-campus internships (see related story on page 7), and sponsorship to off-campus administrative institutes.

The office also will offer assistance to employees in the areas of career consultation, life-career transition information and planning, and pre-retirement planning services, among others.

"Supportive working and learning relationships will be at the core of our revitalized commitments to the human experience on this campus," said Blanshan.

"Each of you by virtue of your respective disciplines, fields and studies has a unique contribution to make to our rethinking, planning and advancing in the areas of affirmative action and career development.

"I invite you to join this important endeavor, and I welcome your suggestions as well as your questions."

The next senate meeting will be held at 9 a.m. June 7 in 113 Dreese Laboratories.
Committee excludes undergrads from admissions policy decisions

By Jason Lovins
Lantern staff writer

University Senate has turned down a proposal to allow an undergraduate student to be on the committee overseeing selective admissions.

During its May 3 meeting, the senate heard arguments that a student of junior or senior status should be placed on the Interim Faculty Committee. The committee was established to carry out the new selective admissions policies.

The policies for incoming autumn quarter freshmen were unanimously approved at the same meeting. They are based on principles outlined by the Council on Admission and Registration.

"(The senate) didn't think students could be objective to their peers, being only two or three years older," USG President Brian Hicks said. "I don't think that's the case at all. We have students on the Council of Academic Misconduct, and they have been very objective."

James Leitzel, secretary of University Senate, said no single reason could be found among the 132 senate members for voting down the proposal. He said he assumed the amount and type of work involved with the position were probably among the biggest reasons for voting down the proposal.

Leitzel said the committee could have to deal with the right of privacy for families of incoming freshmen. He also said, "The work will involve evaluations in yes/no situations, dealing with individuals and school districts. These are things students don't have a background with."

Leitzel said he doubted that a student would have time for the paperwork. "The work load is going to be tremendous," he said. "When you have to get 10,000 applications evaluated, even if the student were only given 1,000 or 2,000, in a 10-week period, it's a tremendous amount of work."

Hicks said a student could make the time. "I think we could find a student who would be willing to take 10 or 12 hours to have time for this work," he said. "Or, depending on how the work schedule is set up, we could send in two or three people on a rotational basis."

Leitzel said graduate students were also considered for membership on the committee, but the senate decided against that membership as well, for the same reasons.

"A student is here to be a student," he said. Faculty members on the committee can rearrange their schedules to handle the workload.

"The work for students may take too much of their time," Leitzel said.

Hicks said the proposal reflected a study on student involvement done last year by President Edward H. Jennings' office.

"The theme of that study was that students are important on a university campus," Hicks said. "They should be represented on every committee from the lowest level to the highest. A lot of people who voted saw that study. I wish Jennings had been there to see what happened."

Leitzel said any policy issues before the committee would be sent for further study to the Council of Admission and Registration, which has undergraduate student members.
Main campus transfers restricted

By Carl Horst
Lantern staff writer

Numbers of transfer students admitted to Ohio State's Columbus campus are being restricted as a result of 1986 summer and fall quarter enrollment limitations.

Transfer students who missed the May 17 deadline to enroll at Ohio State will have to wait until winter quarter 1987, said Mark Tappen, admissions counselor and staff assistant.

"Our department was forced to close admissions early (for transfer students), because of the mandate which was set for the university," Tappen said.

"At this point we have no way to determine the number of students closed out. We're still handling the applications that were accepted early."

The ceiling limit on admissions, set by state law, affects only the Columbus campus. Students will be able to transfer to one of the regional campuses at Lima, Mansfield, Marion, Newark, or the Agricultural Technical Institute at Wooster.

"For students living in the area, a regional campus is a viable option," Tappen said.

Douglas Torrance, assistant director at Lima, said, "It's still too early to know what effect the new deadlines will have on our enrollment.

"Our admissions numbers see some increases from these deadlines," Torrance said. "But, it's not that significant of a factor. Most of our students come from the surrounding area."

Tappen said late applicants who live in Franklin or surrounding counties may still be considered for admission Summer or Autumn quarters only if they are willing to commute and attend on a part-time evening or weekend basis.

For incoming freshmen, there are a limited number of transfer spaces reserved for special programs. Some of those programs are: Ohio Academic Scholars, the Freshmen Foundation, National Merit and Achievement Semifinalists and the Honors Program.
Policy ignites protest

By Garrett Kelm
Lantern staff writer

The selective admissions policy sparked a protest rally Monday on the Oval.

"This new admissions policy will adversely affect an already too low black population at OSU," said Alfred Joseph, a member of the International Committee Against Racism which sponsored the rally.

"There are 55,000 students at Ohio State and approximately only 2,000 are black," Joseph said, "And that does not reflect the black population here in Ohio."

But Thomas A. Willke, chairman of the Council on Admission and Registration, said the committee was mistaken.

"The group has just simply not looked at the facts," Willke said, "They really haven't done their homework."

The council drafted the proposal which was passed unanimously in May by the University Senate.

"This was done with great care in regard to affirmative action," Willke said, "We had a sitting member (on the council) from the office of minority affairs, who enthusiastically supports it."

Frank W. Hale Jr., vice-provost of the office of minority affairs declined to comment.

In response to the comment that Keith Troy, the recruiter for the office of minority affairs who sat on the council, supports the admissions policy, Joseph said, "His paychecks come from Jennings, so I understand why he supported the proposal."

Willke said the new admissions policy will offer better opportunities to minority students.

"One of the criteria for admission will be special qualifications," Willke said, "And if the university sees minority students who we think would have a future here, we'll be happy to accept them."

Willke said the current admissions policy with its early deadline date discouraged minority students from applying.

"(Troy) would go around recruiting in January and February, talking to high school students to get them to come to Ohio State, and they'd say, 'Ohio State's closed,'" he said.

Joseph said Ohio State should be more concerned with retention of minority students instead of a new admissions policy.

"Ohio State's getting rid of the remedial classes shows that they're not concerned with retention," Joseph said. "Most blacks go to the worse schools, so they need those classes."
OSU policy discriminatory, critics say

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio State University's new tougher admission policy will discriminate against minority students, a group of students and faculty members said yesterday.

Black students traditionally do not do as well as white students in high school, OSU junior Gregg Weiss said at an International Committee Against Racism rally on the OSU Oval.

THE POLICY for first-quarter freshmen in the fall of 1987 will admit students on the basis of class rank, curriculum, grades and test scores. Because many blacks do not rate high on those indicators, fewer will be admitted, Weiss said.

"We're using criteria biased toward myself and white students," he said.

Students who opt for vocational instead of college preparatory training in high school will be penalized if they change their minds and apply for admission to OSU, said Pamela Himona, an OSU junior from Cleveland.

In February, OSU President Edward H. Jennings outlined the need to limit the number of first-quarter freshmen admitted in the fall to the Columbus campus.

A state-ordered enrollment ceiling has been shrinking the size of the freshman class and setting the application cutoff date earlier each year. The application cutoff for the coming fall quarter was Nov. 15.

LAST MONTH, the University Senate unanimously approved a new policy, which will include a target enrollment for the 1987 freshman class and an application deadline of Feb. 15, 1987.

OSU officials have said special consideration will be given students who do not meet admission requirements but who are members of minorities or have special talent in areas such as music, dance and athletics.

"I'd like to see what that consideration is," Keith Kilty, a professor of social work, said yesterday. "I haven't seen any of that."

Minority enrollment at OSU is less than 5 percent, Kilty said. Selective admissions, the rising expense of attending college and the decreasing availability of financial aid will combine to keep minorities out of OSU, he said.

ACCORDING TO OSU enrollment statistics, 4.6 percent of the students are blacks. Overall minority enrollment is 7.4 percent.

Thomas Willke, vice provost for arts and sciences and chairman of the Council on Admissions and Registration, said yesterday that copies of the policy were distributed to faculty and student groups before its adoption by the Senate in May.

No one raised concerns about minorities at that time "because we covered affirmative action so well," Willke said.

Keith Troy, coordinator of academic studies for the Office of Minority Affairs, was a member of the policy planning committee and agreed with the final document, Willke said.

The policy will reinforce OSU's reputation as a predominantly white, elitist institution, Kilty said. Few objections were voiced to the proposed policy because "the faculty here is very elitist, and there's a real sentiment that this should be a private university."
Admission policy to start Autumn
Prof: Enrollment requirements to become stricter

By Sonya Lynn Elam
Lantern staff writer

Although the selective admission policy for incoming freshmen will not go into effect until fall quarter of 1987, the practice of limiting enrollment is not a new concept for OSU.

Many colleges and departments throughout the university have already implemented restrictions on admission and even more are considering the possibility.

One of the colleges that has undergone some of the most dramatic changes in recent years is the College of Engineering.

The college's current system of limiting enrollment by the use of minimum grade point averages was implemented in 1983. The Council of Academic Affairs tabled a discussion Wednesday of the college's most recent proposal.

The college's new proposal, if approved, will do away with the current grade point system. The new selective admission policy would require each department to have a set limit for the maximum number of students that it would admit annually to the program.

According to the proposal, students with a grade point of 3.0 would be admitted to a program. Students with a grade point of 2.0 to 2.99 would be ranked ordered on a secondary point-hour ratio based on grades in core courses for each department, and admitted in order of rank up to the enrollment limit.

If passed, the proposed changes would go into effect fall quarter of 1986. The Council of Academic Affairs will discuss the proposal again next Wednesday.

"I think the climate of having selective admission at the freshman entrance level has prompted more discussion," Charles Corbato, professor of Geology and Mineralogy said. Corbato is chairman of the subcommittee of the Council on Academic Affairs that is studying enrollment management.

"In the past, the basic philosophy of the university has been that the undergraduate program should be available to anyone who wants it," Corbato said.

But the changes many of the colleges and departments are undergoing indicate that policy is fading. The main reason many new entrance requirements are being implemented is to limit the enrollment in certain majors, Corbato said.

The College of Business is one college that has had problems with increasing enrollment. The college has restructured its admission policy twice in the past six years and a third proposed change is under discussion.

The college's first restriction, implemented in 1980, required students to complete six core courses and have a minimum 2.0
grade point average for admittance.

That policy was stiffened in 1984 when a requirement for a C in all core courses was added.

A proposal to raise the minimum grade point to 2.4 is currently under consideration, Jay Yutzey, assistant director of the undergraduate program, said. The proposal will go up for review next fall, and if approved, should go into effect in the fall of 1987, he added.

"The enrollment targets that were supposed to be achieved in 1984 have not been met," Yutzey said.

The college currently has about 3,350 students. If the new proposal is approved and effective, enrollment should decrease to a desired 2,600 students, Yutzey said.

The Department of Industrial Design has also recently developed a restrictive admissions policy in order to limit its enrollment.

"Nearly 500 students attempted to enter the program in 1981," said Joe Koncik, chairman of the department. Unfortunately, the department's limited faculty and resources could not accommodate them all. The department now requires a minimum 2.0 grade point and portfolio review before admission and limits its enrollment to 120 students.

"The restrictions are mainly an enrollment and quality control mechanism," Mona Dove, assistant college secretary for the College of Arts and Sciences, said. "We want to make sure the students are prepared to do the work before they enter the program."

Dove, a former employee of the Academic Affairs office, said the quality aspect is more important than the enrollment number. The faculty of the various colleges and departments do not want students to enter a program if they are not prepared to handle the course load.

Vivian Harvey, assistant dean secretary in the College of Home Economics, does not want the admission restrictions to mislead students.

The College of Home Economics requires a minimum 2.0 grade point for admission, but students need to have grade points substantially higher than 2.0 if they are to be successful in some of the majors, Harvey said.

She advises students to talk to a counselor in the college office before transferring into any college.

Although many of the departments and colleges are turning toward selective admission, others still have no requirements.

The College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Agriculture are two of the larger undergraduate colleges that do not have any set requirements for admission.

The College of Arts and Sciences
includes the College of Biological Sciences, College of Humanities, College of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, College of Social and Behavioral Sciences and the College of the Arts.

The trend, however, is leaning toward more selective admission standards. If the selective admission policy for incoming freshmen is successful, the university may go even further and implement a direct admissions policy similar to the University of Michigan and the University of Illinois, Corbato said.

A direct admission policy would require students to declare their major and be accepted into a program before they start their freshman year. With direct admission, University College would be eliminated.

"Since we are going selective admission, that may be the direction we are heading," Corbato said. "Before a selective admission policy was accepted, it was not possible to think that way."

Corbato said he believes the selective admission policy will have a positive affect and may curtail the individual colleges' need for restrictions. In five to ten years, Corbato predicts the caliber of students entering OSU to be higher.

"OSU is going to be perceived as a tougher school to get into," he said. "People who wouldn't think of coming here before, will."
Proposed Engineering Requirement Increase

Under proposed enrollment limits, the College of Engineering would raise its required minimum grade point average. While the requirement currently varies from branch to branch, the proposed system would allow students with a grade point of 3.0 admission to any program. Students with a grade point of 2.0 to 2.99 would be ranked ordered on a secondary point-hour ratio based on grades in core courses for each department. These students could then be admitted in order of rank up to an enrollment limit set for each branch of Engineering.

If passed by the Council of Academic Affairs, the proposed changes would go into effect fall quarter of 1986.

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<th>Branch</th>
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<th>New limit</th>
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<td>Aeronautical and Astronautical Eng.</td>
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<td>Welding Eng.</td>
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Smarter students sought

By Ginger Pullen
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State will no longer be the place
high school students apply just in case
they can't get accepted anywhere else.

Since Ohio State became a university,
it has had an open admission policy.
This meant that any student with a high
school diploma was automatically ac-
cepted into the university on a first-
come, first-serve basis. This is not the
case anymore.

On June 11, the OSU Board of
Trustees adopted a selective admission
policy for the university's Columbus
and registration, will use the appli-
cant's high school class rank and high
school program as its primary
academic criteria for admission.

Under the university's existing condi-
tional admission policy, an applicant
must have completed a college
preparatory curriculum in high school.

In addition to the academic criteria,
the admissions policy will be sensitive
to those applicants who promote
university. Rich Becknell said that
Ohio University, with its main campus in Athens, has had a
selective admission policy for incoming
freshmen for about a year. The
school judges its applicants on the basis of
high school curriculum, high school
grade point average and test scores.

"When you combine the three, you get
a good indication of how they will do in
college," Becknell said.

Like Ohio State, Ohio University
makes exceptions to its policy by accep-
ting students into programs where they
have been historically misrepresented.
They also consider special talents, he
said.

OU has an enrollment ceiling of 15,000

ACT and SAT scores will be used as an
admission criteria only to indicate that
the applicant's high school record may
underestimate the student's potential
success or if the tests suggest special
talents.

The Ohio Revised Code limits the
enrollment of the central campus of
Ohio State to 40,000. President Edward
H. Jennings proposed the policy last
year to help the university stay below
this enrollment ceiling and still have
quality students.

Under the new open admission policy,
Ohio State was forced to move its
admission deadline back every year.
The new policy would set a specific
deadline for application. The Council on
Admission and Registration proposed a
deadline of Feb. 15.

Rich Becknell, Assistant Director of
Admissions at Ohio University said that
the change in Ohio State's policy will
have an effect on other Ohio colleges.

"We're seeing more multiple applica-
tions to different colleges," he said.
They are no longer confident of getting
into Ohio State if they don't get into any
other school, he said.

Becknell said Ohio University, with
its main campus in Athens, has had a
selective admission policy for incoming
freshmen for about a year. The
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grade point average and test scores.

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Like Ohio State, Ohio University
makes exceptions to its policy by accep-
ting students into programs where they
have been historically misrepresented.
They also consider special talents, he
said.

OU has an enrollment ceiling of 15,000
students. The selective admissions policy helps keep quality students while remaining within this ceiling, Becknell said.

The University of Cincinnati also has a selective admissions policy through each one of its colleges. Carla Shere, Admissions Counselor at UC said the students apply directly to their college. Each college has its own criteria, but all are based on test scores and class rank, she said.

Shere added that the policy is always selective and has no exceptions.

An alternative at UC is their open college, into which anyone can be accepted until they have achieved the level required to enter a specific college.

The University of Cincinnati, with an enrollment of 37,000 students, is the second largest university in Ohio.

Becknell said that Ohio State has become the fourth state college in Ohio to adopt a selective admissions policy for all freshmen. The others are Ohio University, Miami University and Bowling Green State University, he said.

Other large universities around the nation also have selective admissions policies. The University of Minnesota, which has the largest enrollment in the nation, has a policy similar to that of UC.

Newton Smith, Admissions Officer at Minnesota, said applicants for admission to the university apply directly to one of six colleges on the campus. Five of these colleges are selective while the General College will accept any Minnesota resident, he said.

Smith said admission to the other five colleges requires meeting requirements consisting of a combination of test scores and high school class rank. Minnesota also has exceptions to its policy for minority and special students, he said.

The University of Massachusetts bases its selective admissions policy on the applicant’s high school class rank and SAT test scores, said Mark Harding, admissions advisor at the university.

Harding said since UM is a public school, there is an enrollment ceiling of 20,000 students set by the state. Applications are pooled and the averages of these applicants are determined. Those who fail above the average are accepted and those who fall below are declined.
Black caucus will examine effects of admissions policy on minorities

By Manuel L. Silverio
Lantern staff writer

The new selective admissions policy will be carefully scrutinized by the Black Graduate and Professional Student Caucus to monitor its effects on minority applicants, said Larry Williamson, president of the organization.

Sue A. Blanshan, executive officer of human relations and supervisor of OSU's affirmative action program, said the "university is taking definite steps not to discriminate."

She said there has been discrimination in the past because many black applicants are the first in their families to attend college and often don't know how to put a college application together.

The new policy has proposed the deadline for admission be moved from November 15 to February 15 to allow first-time college applicants more time to enroll, said Thomas A. Willke, vice provost and chairman of the council of admissions.

Richard C. Kelsey, associate professor of Human Services Education, said the new system "is not designed to accommodate students who come from minority cultures."

Many high schools with a large black student enrollment, Kelsey added, do not encourage the students to prepare for college.

"There is going to be a decrease in the numbers of black students in OSU," he said.

A report by the council of admissions said the new policy "must be specially sensitive to applicants who promote cultural, racial, economic, and geographic diversity."

The report also says affirmative action will be an integral part of the selective admissions criteria.

"This system allows for individual judgments to take into account special qualifications for minority status," Willke said.

The Faculty Committee on Freshmen Admissions will review applications that do not meet the class rank and college preparatory curriculum prerequisites in the new selective system. The report said the cut-off will be the top 40 to 50 percent.

Decisions on students not automatically admitted will be deferred to the faculty committee, which will also set the policies for the admission process, the report said.

Willke said fewer than 20 percent of the applications will be turned down when the policy is implemented. This estimate is supported by the report.

The number is similar to the number of rejected applications under the actual first-come, first-serve basis, Willke said.

Williamson said he did not know what the exact effect will be, but asked the university to consider income level and senior year efforts of high school students who do not meet the college preparation and class rank requirements.

Willke said the faculty committee will consider late high school efforts. He said the committee has the power to admit people even though their records don't admit them automatically.

Other individual factors, Willke added, will be special talents such as music and dance, high school counselor's recommendations, and whether the applicant worked while in school.
More freshmen staying in school

By Noreen Mulcahy
Lantern staff writer

Encouragement of high school students to take a college preparatory curriculum and early math placement tests has increased the retention rate of OSU freshmen over the past few years, said Jim Mager, director of admissions.

Retention rate is determined by the number of freshmen who return after their first year.

The admissions office is now looking at the academic achievements of high school seniors applying to Ohio State. The office will examine how well the students do in college preparatory classes such as math, science and foreign language.

Since 1983, representatives from Ohio State have traveled to Ohio high schools informing students about enrollment requirements.

High school students are better prepared when advised ahead of time as to what is expected of them, Mager said.

In addition to being better prepared when they enter Ohio State, the number of students taking remedial math courses has declined dramatically, said John Riedl, acting dean of the College of Math and Physical Sciences.

Riedl attributed the decline to early math placement testing. High school juniors are given the option of taking the test.

“Riedl said students know where they stand and what will be needed to get where they are going,” Riedl said. If results from the tests show that students need more math, academic counselors and teachers encourage the students to do so.

The early math placement test program was developed in 1977, said Bert Waits, director of early math placement in the College of Math and Physical Sciences.

The number of students taking remedial math courses peaked at Ohio State in 1979, when 43 percent of the incoming students had to take the classes, Waits said. The figure for fall quarter 1986 had declined to 25 percent.

Both percentages were determined by the combined number of students receiving a score of four or five on OSU's math placement test. Five is the lowest level on the scale.

High schools are asked to volunteer for the early math placement program. Last year, 666 of approximately 900 Ohio high schools used the program, according to statistics kept by the College of Math and Physical Sciences.

Riedl said the program has encouraged many high schools to improve their math programs.

“High schools have been very supportive,” Riedl said. Many have asked for advice on how their math curriculum could be improved.
Black admissions
OSU groups try to increase black enrollment

By Molly Huggins
Lantern staff writer

More black students are graduating from high school but less are going to college, according to area academic counselors. Several groups at Ohio State are working to combat this problem.

The extension of the 1987-88 admissions deadline to Feb. 15 should increase black enrollment at Ohio State, Director of Admissions James Mager said.

By allowing a longer time to file for admission, there should be more black students applying and proportionally more admitted, Mager said.

Blacks are a minority on campus and Ohio State has goals to increase the number through the Office of Minority Affairs. In addition, the university wants student enrollment from Ohio to be equally represented in geographic and economic diversity.

Ohio is facing a decrease in black student enrollment, said Ron Rabold, guidance counselor at Columbus Northland High School. Less than 10 percent of the black students in Ohio go to college after graduation.

Junior colleges, which are generally less expensive and have lower academic admissions requirements, must get black students interested in higher education, Rabold said. After junior college, he hopes many would continue their education by transferring to a four-year college.

Ohio State has put a lot of effort in minority recruitment, Rabold said. Many scholarships are given out to academically advanced black students, but a majority of these students would go to college anyway, he said.

Fewer blacks are meeting the strict national college admissions requirements, and fewer are admitted, Rabold said.

Most academically advanced minority students could receive scholarships, but are not aware of the opportunities. Black students need to be informed of scholarships available and prepare early by taking college preparatory courses when entering high school.

Northland has a program for freshmen which informs them of new admission requirements and scholarships, and encourages them to plan for their college education now, Rabold said.

Cynthia Harris, counselor and recruiter for the Office of Minority Affairs, said low OSU enrollment is due to economic problems and not academics.

Most black students at OSU are first generation college students, and often economic reasons keep these students from getting their degree, Harris said.

Many government support systems have changed and students have no way to pay for their education, she added. Many do not see the benefits of higher education and also don’t think they could afford it, she said.

The Freshman Foundation Program provides academic and financial support through developmental education, and awards financial aid based on verified need, Harris said.

The program is not only for freshmen. Undergraduates can participate if they qualify academically, Russell said.

To be eligible, high school minority students must have at least a 2.5 grade-point average in college prep courses and be a resident of Ohio, Russell said.

The program also offers counseling and tutoring.

In the 1985-86 academic year, 7,837 students participated in the program.

Prestigious Scholarships of $1,750 are also awarded to freshmen based on academics.

The OSU Office of Minority Affairs has a variety of programs for black students. In one example, university representatives go to Ohio high schools and encourage students to start early and take college prep courses.

Ruth Russell, director of minority recruitment said the goal of the office is to “recruit, retain, and release with a degree” minority students at OSU.

Another scholarship program of the Office of Minority Affairs is the Minority Scholars program, which started spring quarter of 1982. This offers $1,000 scholarships to minority students who have graduated from a secondary Ohio high school with a 3.0 grade-point average or better in college prep courses.

Recipients are selected on the basis of a 300-500 word autobiographical essay that reflects the student’s educational and career goals, recommendations from the high school principal and counselor, and a personal interview.

The Office of Minority Affairs invites high schools from Ohio to send their highest ranking minority seniors to OSU for one day to visit with various department representatives. There is also a guided tour highlighting advanced teaching materials available. Students attending will be eligible to compete for Minority Scholars scholarships.

The Office of Minority Affairs sponsors an annual job fair to attract corporate, government and social service agencies. These people are specifically interested in interviewing minority candidates. Within this program are co-op opportunities and internships available for minority students.

Many black student organizations also help in recruitment, Harris said. Alpha Phi Alpha participates in tutoring and has a variety of programs.

A group of undergraduate black students called the Black Student Recruitment Committee assists in recruitment efforts through identifying black populations in Ohio and developing recruitment strategies, Harris said.
Preparedness a factor in ACT, SAT score rise

By Ellen Murray
Lantern Staff Writer

College entrance exam scores are on the rise in Ohio.
Better SAT and ACT scores, the two standard college entrance exams, can be attributed to national emphasis on quality education, state administrators said.
William L. Phillis, assistant superintendent of the Ohio Department of Education, said there is an increasing commitment to achievement by administrators, teachers and students throughout the state.

However, James J. Mager, Director of OSU Admissions said it is important to consider many factors when generalizing test scores.

A smaller percentage of students take the SAT in Ohio, so it is not unusual those scores are above average, he said.

Mager said Indiana scores are below the national average on the SAT, but it is the predominant test used in that state.

"We can be relatively confident about ACT scores because more people take that test," Mager said.

One reason scores might be on the rise is because of increased competition to gain admission to state schools, Mager said.

Ohio State has admitted freshmen on a selective basis since the 1960's, but in recent years, student preparedness for college is being given greater consideration, Mager said.

There has been a decline in the need for remedial courses because freshmen have been better prepared since the early 1980's, he said.

State universities are in the process of adopting more stringent curriculum requirements for incoming freshmen, said John Hauck, executive director of the Buckeye Association of School Administrators.

"I don't want to suggest point increases are insignificant, but they are very small," Hauck said. "We can be pleased with the upward trend over the last few years."

Hauck said quality instruction, regular attendance and student participation help increase the scores.

"Declining enrollments have caused a cutback in personnel, leaving schools with more experienced teachers," Hauck said.

Patricia Farrant of the American College Testing Program in Iowa City said scores on the ACT, which is the predominant test given in 28 states, have nationally been on the rise for five years and are the highest overall in ten years.
Selective admissions set to begin

By Mike Sponhour
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State's new selective admissions policy will get its first test this week as a faculty committee begins to review applications from prospective freshmen for the 1987 fall quarter.

Arthur W. Leissa, a member of the interim faculty committee on admissions, said Ohio State received about 17,000 applications from potential freshmen each year. About 10,000 applicants who graduated in the top one-third of their high school class and have taken all required college preparatory courses will be admitted automatically. The remaining 7,000 applicants will be sent to the committee for further study and approximately 2,500 will be admitted.

Although the committee will accept 12,500 students for next fall quarter, they expect only about 6,500 to actually attend.

The new selective admissions policy will be used to screen fall quarter applicants only. Students applying for winter, spring and summer quarters or to a regional campus will be admitted on a first-come, first-served basis.

Leissa expects the new system to improve the quality of students.

"This process will have the greatest impact on academics here in 30 years," he said. "There will be fewer dropouts."

Elizabeth Menaghan, chairwoman of the committee, said the new admissions policy could make freshman classes smaller because fewer students will drop out, leaving fewer spaces for new students.

"I don't think it will increase the total size of Ohio State because of the enrollment limit that is state mandated," Menaghan said.

The committee will use several criteria to review the applicants:

- How high schools graduate have performed on math and English placement exams given during freshman orientation.
- Whether the student is a member of a minority group.
- If the student has received scholarships or has been recruited by a sport.
- Whether ACT and SAT scores show potential.

Menaghan said the committee will use a number of standards to select the students.

"Anything that is an indicator of a special talent; if a student has been recruited by a special program, we would take that information into account, but it wouldn't guarantee anybody admission. But just because the dance program or the athletic program wants a specific person, we're not going to say that is fine," Menaghan said.

"There are some excellent records going back 11 years indicating how well, at least in English and math, a graduate from a particular high school usually does," Leissa said.

Also, the committee will not take into account students' intended major, Leissa said.

Menaghan said there were still some fine details in the selection process that have to be ironed out.

"Whether everyone will review every case or whether several people will prepare a case and then make a recommendation to the whole committee is still being established now," Menaghan said.
Transfer policy made easier; induces minority enrollment

By Mike Sponhour

Plans to simplify the approval of transfer credits from other universities are being prepared by university administrators.

"Making transferring easier will encourage minority enrollment at Ohio State," said James Mager, director of admissions.

"Ohio State does have a very clumsy transfer policy. This certainly does not help our goals on affirmative action," Mager said.

"More minority students are enrolling at two-year schools and are then transferring to four-year schools," he said.

"We anticipate (transfer changes) will help us enroll an increase of well-qualified minority students from the two-year schools," said Thomas Schriner, assistant director of admissions.

"We want a transfer system that allows clear communication and will allow for smoother transition from the two-year school," Schriner said.

One proposed change in the transfer policy would allow some credits from other schools to be immediately added to a student's transcript, Schriner said.

Previously, credits from other schools have been classified as deferred until the student met with an advisor who reviewed the class notes or textbooks to determine if the course is similar to one offered by Ohio State.

Until the credits are approved, many transfer students are classified as freshmen, allowing them use of the freshman forgiveness rule, Schriner said.

The plan would abolish the term "deferred credit" and replace it with "general credit" which could be added to transcripts before a student takes any classes at Ohio State.

General credits would only be used for basic educational requirements. Transfer credits for upper level classes would still require departmental approval, he said.

The transcripts of the incoming rank of students will be more reflective of work they have completed at other institutions than they previously have been, Schriner said.

Freshman and sophomore level classes account for about one-half of all credits transferred to Ohio State. About 2,000 students transferred to the university each year.

The Council on Admissions and Registration has not met to give the plan final approval.

In addition, university faculty began meeting in December with professors from Cuyahoga Community College, Hocking Technical College and Columbus Technical Institute to publish a handbook indicating which courses could be automatically transferred to Ohio State, Schriner said.

"We want students at the two-year schools to be able to make the most informed course selection possible given their intention to transfer to Ohio State," he said. "In the long-run, it will save the students a good bit of time."

However, most transfer students come from other four-year state universities, Schriner said.

A new computer program showing which classes at other state universities are equal to classes at Ohio State will be put into use in January by admissions officers, Schriner said.

The program will include class equivalencies in 19 different academic departments from 11 state universities. About 80 percent of transfer students come from these schools, Schriner said.

The computer program will have course equivalents from state schools such as Ohio University, Bowling Green State University, Cleveland State University, the University of Cincinnati and Kent State University.

The computer will also help Ohio State students who want to take a class at another college during the summer.

"The college adviser... could give the student good advice on what course at that school will be equal to a course at OSU," Schriner said.
Central system reduces number of forms mailed

Keeping track of prospective students at a university the size of Ohio State is no easy task. People with several academic interests often receive duplicate applications. It's annoying to them and wastes the University's time and money.

The Office of Admissions and University Systems are working to correct the problem.

The job is to create a centralized system that will organize data on prospective students. The computerized information will be available to departments and colleges on all University campuses by spring of 1987.

The objective is to create an organized file that is easy to access and that colleges and departments can use without overlapping, says Ann Fox, associate director of admissions systems support.

"The intent is for each department that has access to University Systems to be able to use and build on the prospective student record in its own office," Fox says.

The system is expected to have the names of and information concerning about 200,000 prospective students. That is the average number of inquiries and test score tapes combined that come to the University each year.

Recruiters will be able to look at the list of people interested in a particular academic area and quickly see test scores, grade point averages and other information contributed by the student.

If, for example, a particular college is interested in recruiting students who have grade points of 2.8 and above, they will have a much larger list of students to conduct their recruiting with. The process will be more selective than the present or past systems of recruitment.

Another advantage the system gives recruiters is that it allows for a sophisticated one-on-one relationship with students. When a recruiter sends a letter to a student, it can be personalized with information from the student's computer file. For example, if someone has expressed an interest in both biology and agriculture, a recruiter from the biology department might write and say, 'I know you are interested in both biology and agriculture, and in order to help you to make a decision I have enclosed some information from our department...'.

Another plus of the system is that it will provide a record of recruiting methods used by individual colleges and departments. The records can be reviewed to determine which methods are most successful and therefore most profitable for the University to use, Fox says.
Clearing the clutter

UNTIL THE ADVENT of a new system to centralize information on prospective students, people interested in more than one academic area were buried in mailings from Ohio State.
Students side-step new rule

By Maureen Kilkenny
Lantern staff writer

OSU faculty and administrators are afraid more people are enrolling for summer quarter classes in order to beat the fall quarter selective admissions policy.

Members of the Council on Academic Affairs said at a recent meeting they are concerned students will take one-credit classes just to get into the university.

The selective admissions policy will begin autumn quarter 1987, but it will not affect transfer students from branch campuses, students enrolling winter, spring or summer quarters or part-time students.

Russell Spillman, vice provost of student affairs, said, "If people are using it (summer quarter) to avoid the selective admissions process then it would be in opposition to the selective admissions policy. We may have a wider variation in students in terms of academic preparation."

He said it may also affect the number of students admitted autumn quarter 1988. Spillman said the higher the retention rate, the fewer students will be admitted the next year.

James Mager, director of admissions, said 350 applications for summer quarter have been received, which is up about 10 percent from last year. He said the university will accept about 600 people on a first-come first-served basis.

"A good portion are students who are really interested in autumn but couldn't get in," Mager said. He said he's expecting the same thing to happen winter quarter.

Mager said many of these students who are using this "backdoor" approach to admissions are Franklin County residents.

It will be easier for those people to stay at home and take a summer course and be assured of a position in the fall.

Usually, 22-25 percent of freshmen are from Franklin County.

But, he said he thinks the percentage will drop now that everyone will be treated equally under selective admissions. Mager said the major difference in admissions is the mix of people who will be attending classes.

Mager said the Council on Admission and Registration has discussed possible regulations. Options include, requiring students to take a certain amount of hours during the quarters which are not under selective admissions, or making a year-round selective admissions policy.

He said no formal action will be taken this year. Mager and Spillman said those changes will be reviewed after they've collected data from the first quarter of selective admissions.
OSU extends minority deadline

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Ohio State University wants more minority students in next fall's freshman class, so it has extended the deadline for those students to apply.

Between 5 and 6 percent of the 16,000 students who met the Feb. 15 application deadline were minority members, OSU Admissions Director James Mager said. OSU wants to have closer to 12 percent of minority students.

A new deadline for minority students has not been set, Mager said. Limited applications are being accepted for honors, music, dance, scholarship and other special programs.

Once they apply, the minority students will be evaluated under the competitive standards of the new selective admission policy, he said.

The policy, in effect for the first time this fall at OSU's Columbus campus, admits students on the basis of what classes they took in high school and the grades and class rank they achieved.

Of the 16,000 applicants, about 500 were eliminated because their applications were not complete, Mager said. An additional 2,600 applicants were denied admission because they did not meet the requirements, he said.

Generally, students who took college-preparatory courses and were in the top third of their high school class were admitted, Mager said, but individual reviews by a faculty committee gave special consideration to other students whose grades were not as high.

For example, some students who displayed exceptional leadership or who faced hardships during high school were admitted, he said.

The goal of selective admissions is to accept students on the basis of their academic qualifications instead of the previous first-come, first-served policy. OSU officials have said they will keep the policy flexible and will give special consideration to minority and other groups so student diversity can be maintained.

OSU expects about 6,500 of the students who have been admitted to enroll in the fall, Mager said. Until they know which students actually will enroll, OSU officials cannot compile a freshman profile, but Mager said he expects the average grade point, class rank and test scores to be higher than in the past.

About 10,500 students have received their acceptance letters. On Thursday, OSU will mail letters to about 5,000 students whose applications received individual reviews, Mager said. About half of those students have been accepted.

Students who are denied admission for fall quarter still can enroll at the Columbus campus during winter or spring quarters, Mager said. Students also can take classes part time or on weekends or can enroll on a full-time basis at a branch campus.

The 300 new-freshman slots for the upcoming summer quarter were filled last week, Mager said.

The selective admission policy did not significantly change the number of applications received, he said.

OSU had received about 15,000 applications for the fall quarter of 1983 by the Nov. 15, 1985, deadline, Mager said. An additional 1,000 or so applications had been received by February 1986.

About 2,000 students were turned away last year because they did not meet the application deadline or requirements for honors, scholarship and other special programs.
Minority deadline changed

By Valerie Faler
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State has extended its autumn quarter 1987 application deadline for several student programs in order to maintain a more diverse student body, said James Mager, director of OSU admissions.

The deadline extension will affect programs such as honors, music, dance, athletics, scholarships, the Freshman Foundation for minorities and other special programs involving non-traditional students.

The new deadline date has not yet been set, Mager said.

The university extended the deadline because university scouts had not recruited enough minority and non-traditional students into these programs by the original Feb. 15 deadline.

Criteria based on the new selective admissions policy will be used to evaluate all the applicants, Mager said.

The new policy admits students on the basis of: their high school grade-point average; their class rank; and their college-preparatory class work.

Special consideration is given to students who have experienced personal hardships or have shown exceptional leadership during their high school years, Mager said.

The old admissions policy was based on a first-come, first-served acceptance basis.

Since this is the first time the policy is being used, OSU officials plan to keep the policy flexible. Special consideration will be given to minorities and other groups so that student diversity is maintained, Mager said.

Ohio State has received the majority of its applications for autumn quarter. Sixteen thousand applications have been received; 13,000 applicants have been accepted. It is anticipated that half of the accepted applicants will enroll. Some students will go to other colleges and others will decide not to attend college at all, Mager said.

Ohio State has already turned down 3,000 applicants because they did not meet the requirements set up by the new selective admissions policy, he said.
Black applicants at a record high

By Katy Delaney
Lantern staff writer

The number of blacks applying for admission for fall quarter is up, but university officials say that doesn't mean black enrollment will be higher by fall.

Although black admissions are at a record high, only half of those applicants usually enroll.

"We had more applications by April 6 than we had all of last year put together," said James Mager, director of admissions. "This university usually runs about 5.1 percent to 5.3 percent black students' (applications), but this year we're now over six percent."

Out of an application pool of about 16,500 applicants, 1048 of them are black and another 100 black student applications are in the admission process, he said.

But the yield rate, or the time between admission and enrollment, must be considered, Mager said. Usually between 45 to 50 percent of those admitted actually enroll.

However, Frank Hale Jr., vice provost for the Office of Minority Affairs said, "We're hoping to get 75 percent of those applicants."

President Edward H. Jennings said he hopes a change in the university's recruitment activities and selective admissions policy will make that possible.

That kind of increase would be a substantial improvement and he thinks it is a realistic goal.

"Underrepresentation of minorities is a problem now all over the country," Jennings said.

To counteract that trend, Ohio State created a task force in the Office of Minority Affairs to increase the recruitment efforts and to get 75 percent of the black applicants.

"We're doing things this year that we've never done before," Mager said. "We're trying to turn this trend around."

One new program Ohio State implemented was a high school visitation day in November.

Sixty-five high schools were invited and 50 of them sent five student representatives for a day and a half.

For the program, individual colleges set up booths so the students who were not sure of their major could get information in several different areas.

Students who knew what they wanted to major in went to specific departments, talked to faculty and toured facilities.

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Continued from Page One

Hale said the program was successful because 219 of the 248 students who participated applied and have been admitted.

Another form of recruitment is by using the ACT college aptitude test, which has a part indicating the students scholastic interest.

The admissions office then releases names of students with specific interests to colleges within the university. Individual colleges will try to recruit students by inviting them to events and programs that might interest them and make them want to attend Ohio State.

Hale said, "We try to inform and persuade them to choose this university."

He tells applicants they should come to Ohio State because it has a history of attempting to support minority students through the many campus programs.

Since students usually apply to two or three colleges, Mager said he feels the competition will be especially high.

"It is still a matter of speculation though, because of the increased competition. Other universities are reporting higher figures and are also pushing for higher black enrollment, so we really don't know what will happen," Mager said. "I do know that this is a very competitive situation."

Also the university has extended the February application deadline for minorities such as, non-traditional students, high-ability students, music and dance students and certain scholarship students; Mager said.

Admissions are now closed for non-minority students who do not fall into any of these categories, he said. They must apply to go to another campus or to enroll another quarter.

Jennings said the November deadline under the open admissions policy had hurt minority applications. Minority students typically send in their applications later than white students because the families of white students are more likely to encourage their children to apply sooner.

been bruised because of the present Congressional hearings. He added, however, that, so far, the hearings have not given any indication that the President was "witlessly" engaged in scandalous activities.

Tower said all the necessary evidence has not been discovered in the current Senate hearings and until then he will not make assumptions about the validity of the evidence in the Tower Report.

Tower was elected to vice president Lyndon Johnson's seat in the Senate in a 1961 special election and served until 1965. He then became a negotiator on strategic nuclear arms in meetings with the Soviet Union in Geneva.
Transfer students limited

By Lisa Cayton-Stockdale
Lantern staff writer

The number of transfer students admitted to the Columbus campus for summer and autumn quarter will be restricted to meet state enrollment limitations, according to university officials.

Thomas Schriner, associate director of admissions, said 641 transfer students have applied for summer quarter and 3764 transfer students have signed up for fall quarter, but there is no way to know how many students have been closed out.

James Mager, director of admissions, said transfer students with less than 90 transferable hours of credit must have submitted applications postmarked by April 7 to be considered for admission to the Columbus campus for either summer or fall quarter.

Mager said it is necessary to close admissions in order to meet the enrollment limitations mandated by the state.

The state places enrollment limitations on the university because the state is only willing or able to provide a certain amount of money, Mager said.

Schriner said Ohio State could be fined if the enrollment limit is exceeded. The amount of the fine would depend on the number of students that were over enrolled.

Schriner said Ohio State always reserves a couple hundred transfer spaces for special programs, such as the Honors Program, for high ability students; special programs for non-traditional students; and the Freshman Foundation Program designed for minority students.

Transfer students who did not meet the April 7 deadline are encouraged to consider alternate enrollment options, Schriner said.

The options include:

- enrollment at a regional campus
- choosing to begin full-time on the Columbus campus winter quarter of 1988
- or commuting as a part-time student on an evening or weekend basis only.

State law requires the enrollment be limited to 40,000 full-time students or its equivalent. This means if two students attend part-time, under 15 hours, they count as one. This is why it is possible to have an enrollment of more than 40,000 students.

In addition, the 40,000 full time equivalency limit does not include students enrolled in professional schools, agriculture students or part-time evening students who commute.

Mager said agriculture students are not included in the enrollment limitation because Ohio State has the only four year agriculture program in the state.
Transfers receive attention; steps taken to ease process

By Lisa Cayton-Stockdale
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State has a poor transfer system, but a strong effort is being made to change that, according to officials from the Office of Admissions.

"This university has a long history of not paying much attention to transfer students and as a result we (the university) have a poor transfer system in place," James Mager, director of admissions, said.

"In the past, freshman admissions have taken priority over the admission of transfer students but that is in the midst of changing," Mager said.

Thomas Schriner, associate director of admissions, was hired in December 1985 to try and solve the problem.

Mager said there are three basic reasons why more attention is being paid to transfer students.

First, the provost's office has received several complaints about Ohio State's transfer system in the past few years.

Second, recent studies at Ohio State show a large proportion of the student body at Ohio State is made up of transfer students.

Third, the university is becoming more concerned with the recruitment of highly motivated minorities.

Most transfer students are minority students who have already proven themselves at two-year institutions, he said.

He said the Office of Admissions has accomplished several things, in regard to improving the transfer system, over the past year under the leadership of Schriner.

"We now have an on-line course equivalency system with over 5,000 courses," Mager said. "We also are now able to give advice to students who wish to take courses over the summer at other institutions around the state and we have worked directly with some two-year colleges to try and provide them with helpful information."

Schriner said the course equivalency system is designed to make the transfer system easier. It includes courses from 10 other state-assisted institutions: the University of Akron, Bowling Green State University, University of Cincinnati, University of Toledo, Ohio University, Miami University, Youngstown State University, Kent State University, Cleveland State University and Wright State University.

"This is a truly exciting development and there is not another system like it in the state," Schriner said.

He said the system will be expanded to include colleges such as Marion Technical College and Lima Technical College in the next few months.
Policies increase standards, rejections

By JACK GONZALEZ
Lantern staff writer

The university's new selective admissions policy has resulted in a freshman class of higher academic quality, says Ohio State's Director of Admissions.

"The profile of the class that we have admitted for 1987 shows that it is an academically better prepared class," said James J. Mager.

Ohio State adopted a selective admissions policy in April 1986 in an attempt to restrict the number of incoming freshman by toughening admissions standards.

Eighty-five percent of the total applicants were admitted for autumn 1987. The number of applicants applying for autumn quarter 1987 were 15,078, which was comparable to figures for 1986.

Eighty percent of this year's incoming freshman class completed full college preparatory curriculum compared to 67 percent in 1986, according to a report issued by the Interim Faculty Committee on Admissions.

The following are comparisons from the report between this year's freshman class and the freshman class of 1986:

- 1.6 percent of the class is deficient in English compared to 4.1 percent in 1986.
- With only 2.9 percent of the students in 1987 are deficient in mathematics, while 10.2 percent in 1986 has a mathematics deficiency.
- Ninety-one percent of those affected by selective admissions in 1987 graduated in the top half of their high school classes.
- Three percent in 1987 graduated in the bottom two-fifths of their high school class, 14 percent were at that level in 1986.

ACT composites were higher in 1987 with 31.5 percent scoring a composite of 26 or higher compared to 22.4 percent in 1986.

The breakdown of ethnic groups showed that 91 percent of black, 87 percent of Hispanic and 84 percent of white applicants were admitted for Autumn 1987.

Incoming freshman were evaluated by two primary indicators—the students college preparatory curriculum and high school rank, according to a report issued by the Interim Faculty Committee on Admissions.

Other considerations in the admissions process included extracurricular activities, improvements in performance during high school, special hardships that students may have suffered, physical disabilities and non-traditional applicants.

High standardized test scores such as the ACT or SAT were used in the evaluation as an indicator that the high school record was an underestimate of student potential. Students with low or average scores were not penalized, the report said.

Special consideration was given to students from minority groups, to those who demonstrated special talents in the arts and to those who were active in programs that offer academic and social support, such as varsity athletes.

Final profiles will not be available until 14 days after the start of autumn quarter classes, when the university takes an official enrollment count, Mager said.
OSU freshmen better-prepared

By Ruth Hanley
Dispatch OSU Reporter

Because admission standards are tougher, the new freshman class at Ohio State University is starting school today with more academic preparation than last year's newcomers.

The result will be a higher level of classroom instruction, said OSU Provost Myles Brand.

"We expected the incoming freshman class to be an improvement, but we're startled beyond our expectation on what that improvement is," he said yesterday after a convocation to welcome students to campus.

Brand urged about 300 students who attended to take advantage of academic and other resources offered at OSU.

"Some of you newcomers may be overwhelmed by the magnitude of the campus," he said. "Let me assure you that Ohio State's site is to your benefit. The university exists to serve you.

"I EXPECT you to study and study hard, but having been a student myself, I know it's important to learn outside the classroom, laboratory and library."

About 53,000 students will take classes at OSU's main campus this fall.

This is the first quarter for the new selective admission policy, which accepts students on the basis of high school curriculum and performance. Previously, OSU admitted any student who applied by the deadline.

The exact size and composition of the new freshman class will not be determined until after OSU officials see how many students show up. A summer report by the faculty committee that evaluated and admitted students gave a profile of the 1987 class based on the 6,518 applicants who indicated they would attend fall classes by paying acceptance fees by the May 1 deadline.

ACCORDING to the profile of this year's class:
- 89 percent had completed a college preparatory curriculum, up from 97 percent in 1986.
- 1.6 percent had a deficiency in English and 2.9 percent had a deficiency in math, down from 4.1 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively.
- 91 percent graduated in the top half of their high school class, up from 78 percent.
- 8 percent graduated in the bottom two-fifths of their class, down from 14 percent.
- The median ACT-test composite score is 23.4, up from 21.5 in 1986. This year, 31.5 percent earned a composite ACT score of 26 or higher, compared with 22.4 percent in 1986.
- 21.1 percent will be from Franklin County, down from 26.6 percent last year; 8.8 percent will be from outside Ohio, up from 4.1 percent.
- 85 percent of the 15,078 applicants were admitted, according to the report.
- Of 759 black applicants, 696, or 91 percent, were admitted, and 35 paid acceptance fees.
- Of 143 Hispanic applicants, 134, or 94 percent, were admitted, and 59 paid acceptance fees.
- Of 13,819 white applicants, 11,416, or 84 percent, were admitted, and 8,105 paid acceptance fees.
- Of the 664 applicants whose ethnic background was undetermined, 587, or 88 percent, were admitted, and 301 paid acceptance fees.

BASED ON the 6,518 people who paid acceptance fees, the class will be 90 percent white, 3 percent black and 1 percent Hispanic, with 4 percent of undetermined ethnic background.

The number of minority students could be higher when the final enrollment figures are determined because they were among the groups for whom the Feb. 15 application deadline was waived.

The selective admission policy will remain the same for next year's freshmen. OSU officials will assess its effectiveness during the next 2 years, Brand said.

OSU also will track this year's freshmen over the next 6 years to see how their performance and retention rate compare with other classes.

Selective admission applies only to first-quarter freshmen for fall quarter at the Columbus campus. The policy was adopted last year because OSU received more applications than its state-mandated enrollment ceiling allowed it to accept. Students were admitted on a first-come, first-served basis, and the application deadline came earlier.
COLUMBUS, Ohio -- The first freshman class admitted under Ohio State University's selective admissions policy is better prepared academically and has more highly ranked students than previous freshmen classes, a new report says.

Especially significant is that this year's freshmen class also will have more black students, according to the report of the Interim Faculty Committee on Admissions.

"The freshmen admitted this fall show that selective admissions is consistent with university goals of increased access to minorities and enhanced quality and diversity of the student body," said Elizabeth Menaghan, associate professor of sociology and chairperson of the faculty committee.

The committee, which developed and implemented the university's selective admissions procedures, reported that:

-- Of the freshmen admitted to the Columbus campus this fall, 80 percent have completed a college preparatory curriculum, compared to 67 percent in 1986. And 91 percent are in the top half of their high school classes, up from 78 percent in 1986.

-- About 6 percent of this fall's class will be black, compared to an average of about 5.2 percent the past several
years.

-- Overall, 85 percent of the applicants this fall were admitted, including 91 percent of black applicants, 87 percent of Hispanic applicants and 84 percent of white applicants.

In a written response to the committee's report, Provost Myles Brand judged selective admissions an early success.

"Our first experience with selective admissions was significantly better than our expectations," Brand said. "The quality of the incoming first quarter freshmen increased, while not hindering the recruitment of minority students and others with special qualities, such as artists and athletes."

President Edward H. Jennings called for selective admissions at Ohio State in the fall of 1985 as a way to increase the academic success of freshmen and as a fairer system of admitting students.

Jennings noted that under open admissions, the application deadline for freshmen had to be moved earlier and earlier each year to keep within the state-mandated enrollment ceiling. This was unfair to prospective students, he said.

In April 1986, the University Senate approved a selective admissions plan for the Columbus campus and established the interim committee to develop and implement the new policy.

In its report, the committee said that the changing composition of the student body resulting from selective admissions will require changes in faculty expectations of students and the number and type of courses offered at the university.

For example, faculty who have used their classes to "weed out" students who are not ready for college may have to change their outlook.

In a study done several years ago, the Office of Student Life found that only about 20 percent of the black students and 50 percent of the white students who enroll at Ohio State graduate within five years. But with selective admissions, the report said, "(this) revolving door will not exist."

An influx of better prepared students at Ohio State also will affect the demand for some courses, particularly entry-level classes in English and math, according to the report.

Brand said that data collected by the provost's office confirms that there is lower enrollment in entry-level courses and larger enrollment in higher-level courses this fall.

Departments may have to review and adjust their course
offerings in coming quarters as the demand changes, Brand said.

While selective admissions has allowed the university to admit better prepared students, this has not hindered the university's attempts to attract minority students who have been hurt by economic and educational disadvantages.

The fact that the percentage of blacks in the incoming freshman class has increased this year shows that selective admissions can work hand-in-hand with minority recruitment, said James Mager, director of admissions and a non-voting member of the faculty committee.

"We feel very strongly that selective admissions did not have a negative effect on minority recruitment and admissions," Mager said.

More help is coming for minority students at Ohio State, Brand said. Three university committees have been working on issues related to minority recruitment and retention and the provost's office will issue an action plan this fall using these committees' recommendations as a starting point.

Another issue that the faculty committee considered is the scope of selective admissions.

Currently, the selective admissions policy only applies to first-quarter freshmen applying to the Columbus campus fall quarter. But the policy may have to be extended, the committee said, if a large number of less qualified students are admitted winter, spring and summer quarters, making it impossible to admit more promising students in the fall.

Mager said the admissions office will be "looking very carefully" to see how many of the students who were denied admission autumn quarter will apply to the university winter quarter.

However, Brand said no changes in selective admissions will be made in the 1988-89 school year. "We need to assess the current policies before instituting changes," he said.

To help do that, Brand said the sociology department will conduct a year-by-year study of next year's freshmen class, comparing its performance to that of previous classes. The study will measure the impact of specially designed support programs and will focus on factors that improve retention of students.

In developing Ohio State's selective admissions policy, the faculty committee decided that the primary criteria for admission to the Columbus campus autumn quarter would be the applicant's high school class rank and high school curriculum.

The university encourages applicants to complete a college preparatory curriculum that includes four units of English, three units of math, two units each of natural sciences, social studies -more-
and a foreign language, one unit of arts, and one additional unit from the above.

In addition, special consideration is given to disadvantaged students and applicants who promote cultural, racial, economic and geographic diversity, as well as those students who possess special talents.

ACT and SAT scores are used only in a positive way to indicate that a student's high school record may underestimate the student's potential to succeed in college, or if they suggest special talents.

"My judgment is that the committee established a proper order of criteria and that they used test scores appropriately to suggest potential academic success not identified by other measures," Brand said.

The interim faculty committee will continue to monitor selective admissions on a year-by-year basis until it is decided either that the staff of the admissions office can assume full responsibility for the process or that a permanent faculty committee is needed, Brand said.

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Contact: Myles Brand, (614) 292-2711; James Mager, (614) 292-3474; or Elizabeth Menaghan, (614) 292-0289.

Written by Jeff Grabmeier (Jeff/336)
This autumn’s freshman class is the first admitted under Ohio State’s new selective admissions policy.

Under this policy, freshmen seeking to enroll autumn quarter on the Columbus campus are selected for admission on the basis of their academic qualifications, according to Paula Compton, associate director of admissions.

The primary criteria for admission are the applicant’s high school curriculum and high school class rank, Compton said.

The University encourages applicants to complete a college preparatory curriculum that includes four units of English, three units of math, two units each of natural sciences, social studies and a foreign language, one unit of arts and one additional unit from the above.

In addition, special consideration is given to disadvantaged students and applicants who promote cultural, racial, economic and geographic diversity, as well as those students who possess special talents, she said.

Test scores are used only in a positive way to indicate that a student’s high school record may underestimate the student’s potential to succeed in college or if they suggest special talents.

Ohio State President Edward H. Jennings said the selective admissions policy helps the University fulfill several of its goals.

“Selective admissions allows the University to select a student body characterized by both academic excellence and broad diversity,” he said. “I believe the policy will have very positive long-term effects on the quality of Ohio State.”

A preliminary profile of freshmen admitted to Ohio State this autumn indicates that they are better prepared academically.

In autumn quarter 1986, 42 percent of the incoming freshmen had been in the top 20 percent of their high school classes; this fall, about 50 percent will be in that category.

Further, about 91 percent of this year’s class graduated in the top 50 percent of their high school classes, compared to 78 percent in 1986.

In announcing the new policy last year, Jennings said selective admissions was a necessary and positive step for Ohio State.

In recent years, Ohio State has received more applicants for admission to the Columbus campus for autumn quarter than can be accepted under the state-mandated enrollment ceiling of 40,000 full-time equivalent students. With certain exceptions, these applications had been accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis, which had resulted in earlier and earlier application deadlines.

Under the selective admissions policy, the deadline for applications to the Columbus campus for autumn quarter is Feb. 15.

Ohio residents who are not accepted for autumn quarter admission to the Columbus campus can apply for admission for a quarter other than autumn, or to one of Ohio State’s regional campuses.
Enrollment, scores drop
Fewer freshmen, with lower test marks, enter OSU

By NICOLE R. HAMPTON
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State is losing the freshman recruiting battle, and the quality of those students that do attend is slipping.

The number of first-quarter freshmen has been declining over the last four years, said Jim Mager, director of admissions.

"We're just not getting our fair share of students," Mager said. "I think what happened in the '80s is (that) there's been a decrease in the number of 18-year-olds and increased recruiting from other schools."

In 1982, Ohio State had 5,652 new freshmen. By 1987, the university had only 5,260, according to a report from the Council on Academic Affairs.

The report stated that only 8.4 percent of the out-of-state freshmen attending Big Ten universities in 1987 came to Ohio State, the lowest number in the Big Ten for that year.

"We used to be in the top 10 for the number of new freshmen we had," Mager said. "Now we're in the 30s or 40s."

Paul Young, professor of architecture and member of the council, said Ohio State does not do as much recruiting as other schools.

"If you have a high school senior, you know the stack of mail from Ohio State isn't as big as the stacks from other schools," he said.

The quality of Ohio State's freshmen has also been dropping.

Although more students from the top 50 percent of their high school classes attended Ohio State in 1987-88, the number of students sending ACT scores of 21 or better to the university has decreased over the last four years.

The number of students with an ACT score of 21 or better who have their scores sent to Miami University and Ohio University has been increasing, according to the report.

Ohio State has also seen a decrease in national merit scholars. In the 1983-84 school year, Ohio State had 68 merit scholars. This year, the university has only 46 merit scholars, according to the report.

Joan Leitzel, associate provost, said Ohio State is trying to attract more merit scholars by offering them a $500 grant. Miami University offers their scholars a $1,000 grant, she said.

Mager said the grant might not help attract more scholars if the student has applied for need-based financial aid.

If a student fills out a financial aid form, the student is then under federal restriction, meaning he or she must report all income, including university grants, Mager said. The College Scholarship Service then determines what the student can contribute to his or her education.

When the university gives extra money to the student, it is counted as part of the student's income. The government will then take away that much money in aid, and the student will be no better off than before, Mager said.

Harry P. Allen, professor of mathematics and member of the council, said, "It doesn't do any good to give them $500 from one pocketbook and take $500 from another pocketbook."

The council is considering ways to increase freshmen enrollment, including out-of-state recruiting, by earlier notification of financial aid for special groups and more frequent direct mail contact.
CORRECTION

In Monday's story, "Enrollment, scores drop," the use of the word "quality" in the first paragraph needs clarification. The overall quality of freshmen entering the university has increased. The average ACT score among freshmen has increased from 21.6 to 21.9 from 1982 to 1987. However, the number of students with an ACT score of 21 or better who are having their scores sent to Ohio State has decreased over the past four years.
New system for contact with prospects is on-line

By Greg Brown

Mary K. visited Ohio State during her junior year in high school. She liked the campus and people she met enough to send a postcard to the admissions office seeking more information. She also wrote an academic department. Both offices sent her a variety of publications. Trouble is, both sent her the same thing.

This scattershot method of corresponding with prospective students soon will become a thing of the past.

A computer filing system goes into operation today, April 7, when the 150,000 annual requests for information about Ohio State get logged into a network of terminals across the Columbus and regional campuses. After today, each transaction with a potential undergraduate, graduate or professional student will be entered into the computer.

Relevant offices Universitywide are to become a part of the system.

Each time an office sends a new brochure or application form, it will enter the interaction into the computer.

"Having a record of every contact we've made allows us to cut down on duplication," says James Mager, director of admissions. "As important, we will be able to give more personal attention early on to individual needs — what academic areas a person's interested in, or if he or she is an honors candidate."

Design of the Prospect Student System began two years ago, although Mager says he can remember conversations as long ago as 1974 on the need for such a project.

He's had to hire new staff for data entry and evaluation. However, postage for one, will be saved by reducing duplication of materials sent because colleges and offices won't be recruiting independent of each other. Some publications get sent three times or more to one student.

In addition, the University will get a better chance to target certain groups of students it wants especially to attract. "This can become a major instrument in affirmative action or honors recruitment for example," Mager says.

Designed by staff at University Systems, the database will be accessible throughout the University. And Mager stresses that colleges and offices will build onto the data as well with their entries of contacts made. Training will begin later this quarter.

One of the most exciting aspects of the new system, says Mager, is it will help determine better why students choose to attend or not attend Ohio State. "This will give us much more insight into what types of interaction are the most useful. Ironically, this computer system will help us operate on a more personal basis with prospective students."

For more information about the system and training sessions call Mager at 292-3474 or Elaine Vogel at 292-3501.
Tougher admission standards reduce freshman dropout rate

By Karis Andrews
Laternn staff writer

Ohio State's dropout rate has decreased over the past 10 years because of two tougher admission policies, university officials said. The policies, conditional admissions and selective admissions, used by the university for the past four years, have placed stricter requirements on freshmen applying to Ohio State.

The first policy, conditional admissions, was implemented in 1984 and stated that if incoming students failed to take a college preparatory curriculum in high school, they would be accepted to Ohio State only under certain conditions. These conditions stipulated that students deficient in college preparatory classes have to take remedial math and/or English classes, depending on what are the students' deficiencies. These must be taken during their freshman year before going on to higher level classes.

Jim Majors, director of admissions, said, "We started this program because of very poor retention rates. We have some portion of the population that says, 'Oh, I'm going to Ohio State, so I don't need to worry about my grades,'" he said.

Majors and his staff conducted research that indicated that the more college preparatory courses high school students had, the better their chances of succeeding in college.

During the 1982-83 school year, 27 percent of the high school students indicated they had taken four units of English, three units of math, three natural sciences, three social studies and two foreign languages. This past year the figure was 54 percent, which was a major change throughout the state of Ohio, Majors said.

"The good thing that came out of this was that high school students who were planning on going to four-year institutions were taking more college preparatory curriculum," he said.

Majors said as a result of this program, two trends were turned around. First, the retention rate for freshmen and sophomores increased, and second, the percentage of students enrolled in remedial classes decreased.

"We expected this because there is a strong correlation between a college preparatory curriculum and success at Ohio State," Majors said.

Lillian Zarzar, staff assistant and admissions counselor, said, "We are seeing more students who have taken college preparatory courses in high school, which makes them better prepared to handle course-work requirements at the college level."

Selective admissions, the second policy designed to reduce Ohio State's dropout rate went into effect in 1987.

One of the goals of this program was to make admission to Ohio State a more orderly process.

See DROPOUT, page 2
Majors said the "first come, first serve" policy became "too crazy."

The other goal of the selective admissions program was to base admission to Ohio State on academic qualifications, rather than on how quickly applications arrived at Lincoln Tower.

Majors said this sent two messages out to high school students.

"It told high school students that you need to take college preparatory classes in order to get admitted to OSU, and you need to do well in those classes," he said.

Majors said since 1986, about 15 percent of Ohio State applicants have not been admitted. These were students in the lower half of their senior class and/or those who did not take college preparatory courses.

The selective admissions process is tedious because between 16,000 to 17,000 applications are reviewed each year, Majors said.

The applications go through two levels of screening. A committee of six faculty members meet twice a week for a two-hour period to review applications and "weed out" the 15 percent, Majors said. Standard parameters are set up for these faculty members in order to make the screenings consistent.

These parameters include a student's class rank, the number of college preparatory classes taken and leadership capabilities.

The second level of screening takes place for the borderline applicants and students with special circumstances.

The admissions office has a special staff that handles a student's special circumstances, which may include disabilities or family problems.

Majors said students in the top 20 percent of their senior class that have taken college preparatory courses are readily admissible.

The university's history of freshmen acceptance determines how many freshmen will be enrolled every year. For instance, for every 100 students, about 45 will actually enroll.

"We admit at least twice as many as we expect to enroll, because on the average we know that if a student applied to Ohio State, they have probably applied to another institution," Majors said. "We usually shoot for around 6,500 students."

A state statute places a limit on Ohio State as to how many full-time students -- not including part-timers or commuters -- the university can have on campus.

"Ohio State's limit is 40,000, and if we exceed that amount, we will have to pay monetary penalties (to the state)," Majors said.
OSU restricting winter admissions

The Ohio State University is no longer accepting applications for admission to the Columbus campus for the winter quarter from new freshmen, former freshmen and sophomores, or freshman and sophomore transfer students.

It is the first time OSU has restricted student admissions for the winter quarter.

Only applications postmarked by Oct. 14 will be considered for winter-quarter admission, officials said.

“We are pleased that more students than ever are choosing to come to Ohio State,” said James J. Mager, director of admissions. “However, we simply cannot accommodate all of them.”

OSU admitted about 600 more freshmen this fall than expected. Many students who were turned away for fall classes have been admitted for the winter quarter, filling freshmen-level courses.

Limited spaces on the Columbus campus are available for students who qualify for special freshman programs, such as the Freshman Foundation and the Minority Scholars programs.

Students shut out of classes on the Columbus campus may attend regional campuses.
Winter Quarter admissions end early due to unexpected student increase

By Patty A. Harden  Lantern staff writer

For the first time in Ohio State history, the university has been forced to close winter admissions due to a larger-than-expected number of re-applicants and returning freshmen and sophomores. "We've never had to do this since I've been here. And I've been here for 17 years," said James Mager, director of admissions.

An enrollment-monitoring group met Oct. 11 to discuss issues concerning the demand on classes. The group recommended the university not accept any more applications, Mager said.

The increased number of students requesting admission for Winter Quarter was in part caused by an increased number of applicants closed out Autumn Quarter. Those people were advised that if they really want to attend Ohio State they should apply for Winter Quarter, Mager said.

"The number of people closed out Autumn Quarter who re-applied was more than expected," Mager said. Also, an unexpected number of students are coming back to school, he said.

"We've never had to do this since I've been here. And I've been here for 17 years,'" he said.

"We (the math department) and the English department are the ones who have the major responsibilities of classes for freshmen," he said.

Joseph Ferrar, chairman and professor of mathematics, said the serious problems are finding classrooms and teachers for the freshmen and sophomore level classes. "We already have 600 more students than we planned for. Autumn," Ferrar said.

He said not only were more sections added Autumn Quarter to help students but a larger number of students were allowed in each section. And some teachers, mostly graduate students, were assigned extra classes.

"We don't need a whole lot of students coming in putting demands on those courses," he said.

The department's ability to accommodate those demands is limited, he said. Specifically, it is difficult to find qualified people to teach foreign languages, especially since most students request French or Spanish classes, he said.

Although the state regulates the number of students a university may have enrolled, Ferrar said the university is required to admit all qualified students from high school. Ohio State is already at the 40,000 undergraduate limit, he said.

The limit does not include the regional campuses, professional students, graduate students or part-time students.

Ferrar said it is likely the university would run out of classrooms if admissions are again too high Spring Quarter. If that would happen he said he might have to hire more people to teach classes.

However, Ferrar said classes will not be moved back to West Campus because the buildings there are being used for research.

Mager said any students closed out for Winter Quarter should immediately apply for Spring Quarter.
OSU, community colleges join in transfer programs

By Suzy Stollmaier
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State is attempting to attract more students from two-year institutions in Ohio with high minority enrollments by making it possible to transfer more general course credits.

The OSU Admissions Office and about 50 faculty members, working with Columbus State Community College officials, have finalized an agreement, which has identified 245 courses that can be transferred for credit from Columbus State to Ohio State, said Tom Shriner, OSU associate director of transfer admissions.

He said Ohio State also plans to make final arrangements with Cuyahoga College in Cleveland during Winter quarter 1989, and is currently discussing agreements with Sinclair Community College in Dayton and Loraine County Community College in Loraine County.

Jim Mager, director of the OSU Admissions Office, said the articulation agreements also serve as part of the admission office's commitment to Affirmative Action.

"All students would benefit from the program, but we picked these community colleges because of their high minority population," Mager said.

"The generating force is spending our resources where they will best benefit the university," he said. "The university is committed to upping the enrollment of minority students, and it's important to recognize that all this work will benefit majority as well as minority."

Shriner said that for the agreement between Columbus State and Ohio State, general courses required for various degrees were accumulated from about 30 different college departments across campus, primarily from the Colleges of the Arts and Sciences and the College of Business.

Once the equivalencies were chosen to match these degree requirements, course selection guides were produced that show how Columbus State credits fit into the general equivalencies in those colleges, he said.

He said the reaction so far has been very positive, and that the 72 students who transferred from Columbus State to Ohio State this fall did so with the help of the new agreement.

Shriner said the courses and programs are regularly updated so advisors can properly advise students what to take.

Shirley Palumbo, vice president for academic affairs at Columbus State, said that two-year institutions are the portholes of entry into higher education.

She said only 40 percent of high school students in Ohio go on to colleges or universities, as compared to the national average of 68 percent.

Palumbo said that many high school students choose to attend a community college because it's closer to home, they can't afford the cost of a university at that time, or they just are not ready for the size of a university.

"We have a lot of students who intend to go on to four-year institutions," she said. "Many people don't deal well with big places and big classes, so we're here to improve the participation rate in higher education."

Palumbo said she would like to see more students stay and receive their associate's degree before continuing on to a four-year institution.

"What we'd really like to see in Ohio is a full-faced acceptance of an associate's degree without unbuttoning it and only accepting certain credits," she said. "That way students could come into a four-year institution with junior standing and earn their bachelor's degree in around two more years."

Shriner said the three-page course equivalency guide compiled by Ohio State and Columbus State, along with additional information on credit evaluation and the admission process at Ohio State, comprise a handbook that has been distributed to staff members at Columbus State.

Shriner said the handbook addresses the Triple A's of Transfer: Admissibility — Am I admissible? Acceptability — Can these credits be accepted for transfer credit? And Applicability — Can these credits accepted for transfer be applied to general education requirements for a degree?
Future students see OSU by video

By Suzy Stollmaier
Lantern staff writer

College-bound high school students will soon be able to tour Ohio State from the comfort of their own living rooms.

Lillian Zarzar, freshman admissions counselor, said the admissions office is in the process of producing a promotional video of Ohio State that officials hope to have available for high school student viewing for recruitment next Autumn quarter.

She said many universities are using videos as an alternative to the traditional view-book to recruit students.

Jim Mager, director of admissions, said that in the '60s and '70s major information about a university was placed in a view-book, which included colored pictures of the university. In the last few years, with the advent of VCRs, high schools have been accumulating videos of universities in their video library.

"We get many inquiries throughout the year from Ohio high schools to get a copy of our video, and they can't believe we don't have one. 

"Residents in Ohio can currently view videos at school or check them out to take home, and we feel they should be able to have one from Ohio State," Mager said.

Scott Guthrie, videographer for the Office of University Communications, who is helping to produce the video, said the office of admissions has not needed a video before because there were no selective admission requirements.

Zarzar said the office of admissions is currently doing research to find exactly what type of students the university is seeking to recruit for specific programs.

"This will enable us to create a video which targets those markets," she said.

"Having a video will give us the opportunity to get the word to parents at home," Zarzar said.

"The family can get more involved in a video than they could by just flipping through a view-book."

She said with the traditional view-book, only one person would usually sit down and look at it, whereas a video reaches groups of people.

"A video gives an overview and the student and family have to sit through the whole thing in order to find out about the university," she said. "With a view-book, the student tends to just turn to the one page that interests him."

Zarzar said the video, when complete, will expose viewers to students, alumni and faculty.

"We anticipate that it will include things like promoting Ohio State's size, as a place for excellent education to prepare students, as a place where our degrees are constantly recognized, what the Big Ten link means, the advantage of being in the capital of Ohio, and the excitement of Ohio State," she said.

Mager said there is also an informational value in having a video, so the viewer can compare opportunities at various institutions.

He said the video will run about 10 to 20 minutes and will provide the viewer with enough information to get them interested, after which he says, he hopes they will take the next step to visit the campus or get more information.
Incoming freshmen face summer closeout options

By Kristin Sindiong
Lantern staff writer

Options are still open to new students who want to attend the Columbus campus even though summer quarter admissions have been closed for freshmen. Admission officials are recommending night and weekend classes or attending a regional campus.

Paula Compton, associate director of admissions, said summer quarter enrollment is limited to 300 freshmen. She said this year the admissions department received more than 300 applications for summer quarter and had to close admissions a month earlier. The deadline for last year’s admissions was Feb. 26.

James J. Mager, director of admissions, said the university will only offer admission to freshmen whose applications were postmarked before January 20, 1989.

Although Columbus campus admissions have already closed, Compton said late applicants should consider other options such as attending one of the regional campuses that offer open admissions all year.

Compton said students who enroll at one of the regional campuses summer quarter can begin taking classes on the Columbus campus winter quarter.

A state mandate dictates undergraduate enrollment for Ohio universities cannot exceed 40,000 students for autumn quarter.

However, Ann Donahue, coordinator of admissions at the Newark campus, said she does not expect an increase in summer quarter enrollment at Newark.

Newark’s summer enrollment for freshmen last year was 349 students, 83 of whom were new to the campus.

Donahue said Newark is trying to increase the number of applicants through advertising. She said letters and fliers are sent to 100,000 homes in Newark’s recruiting area.

“The college has to spend money to offer classes in the summer anyway,” said Donahue. “We’d like to see them full.”

Another option open to late applicants is to take classes on a part-time basis during evenings and weekends at the Columbus campus. Compton said the students who choose this option can begin taking classes full time winter quarter.

These students are not eligible for autumn enrollment. Autumn quarter is the only quarter which has selective admissions.

The selective admissions process concentrates on an applicant’s high school curriculum and performance. Compton said other factors such as deficiency points or outside activities are also considered.
Council of Academic Affairs concerned about the growing enrollment numbers

By Jay Gross
Lantern staff writer

The Council on Academic Affairs has recommended to the University Senate an extension of the OSU selective admission program for all quarters because of increasing enrollment figures.

"Open admission in winter and summer is creating problems like we had in the fall," said Joan Leitzel, associate provost of curriculum and instruction and the chairperson of the Council on Academic Affairs. "We are getting too many applicants. We will eventually have to go to selective admission in the winter and spring.

Selective admissions is presently in effect for fall quarter only. Under open admissions, the application deadline for fall quarter freshmen had to be moved back earlier each year to keep within the state-mandated enrollment ceiling. Many students were unable to get their applications in on time because of confusion from the changing admissions deadlines.

OSU President Edward H. Jennings' staff is reviewing the recommendation by Academic Affairs this summer.

"Implementation of selective admission in fall quarter has gone very well," said James Meeks, special assistant to the president. "It seems to be accomplishing many of its purposes. Whether it's extended to other quarters raises additional problems that we need to fully explore."

Paula Compton, director of freshmen admissions, said, "The demand of students wanting to enroll in the university for other quarters has increased the need for selective admissions to be implemented in those quarters."

In 1989, for the first time ever, the university had to close winter admissions earlier than expected, Compton said.

Admission was closed before the normal deadlines because of the great demand for enrollment that quarter, she said.

"No one can argue that open admissions is fair," Leitzel said. "Our selective admissions policy in the fall is better than the open policy other quarters."

In April 1986, the University Senate approved a selective admissions plan for the Columbus-campus.

The selective admission program began with the selection of the incoming freshmen class of fall 1987. The program was seen as a more objective system of admitting freshmen and as a way to raise the academic level of freshmen.

Jennings called for a selective admission program at Ohio State in the fall of 1988. Open admissions in the fall was not fair to prospective students, Jennings said.

"The open admissions policy we had before was unfair to the people of Ohio," said Gene Schuster, university registrar.

In some parts of the state people were not aware of the changing application deadlines, he said.

"If we admit too many people, no one will be able to get classes," Compton said. "Admissions must be monitored to keep the school operating properly."

Since the program has been instituted, the academic level of incoming students has been raised in class rank and college preparatory courses. Retention figures are up more than four percent for the freshmen classes who have been admitted during selective admissions.

"For Ohio State it will work better to use the selective process," Schuster said. "We will wind up with a stronger institution, offering less remedial courses, better retention rates, and save money in recruiting students, making the university more successful."

Selective admissions is not based on grades, test scores and class rank alone. Admissions factors also include academic potential, leadership, competitiveness of the high school and special hardship factors, said Leitzel.

"If we were just judging students by ACT scores and grade point averages, we would not be getting a diversity of students," Leitzel said.

Leitzel credited the faculty admissions committee for keeping diversity in the freshmen classes admitted under selective admissions.
Selective admissions cuts remedial classes

By Jay Cross
Lantern staff writer

Selective admissions has decreased the need for remedial classes because incoming freshmen have completed more college preparatory courses, said Joan Leitzel, the associate provost of academic affairs at Ohio State.

Leitzel said enrollment in remedial courses is down since selective admissions began in 1987. This reflects the improved strengths of freshmen in math, English and the other college preparatory curriculum.

The academic level of freshman has increased in completion of college preparatory courses and class rank since the program began.

In 1986, 78 percent of the freshman graduated in the top half of their high school class whereas 1987, 91 percent, and 89 percent in 1988.

Leitzel said the changing student body, resulting from selective admissions, will require changes in faculty expectations of students and the number and type of courses offered by Ohio State.

"The expectation is that our students will succeed," Leitzel said.

Faculty who have used their classes to weed out students not ready for college will have to change their outlook, she said.

Selective admissions is forcing our students to compete academically, said MorrayLee Holzapfel, program director of a Columbus schools program, "In The Know".

"If students want to attend Ohio State in the fall, they will have to prepare, otherwise they will have to apply other quarters or look for an alternative school," Holzapfel said.

The committee on selective admissions recommended that the university continue to offer remedial courses for students and to develop academic support systems for them.

The committee said these students can succeed if they are given the appropriate remedial courses to overcome deficiencies.

An active support system is needed to provide counseling and tutoring to assure students the university wants them to succeed, the committee said.

The two goals of selective admission, enhancing the diversity of the student body and making the university more accessible to underrepresented minorities, will make it necessary to admit students who are academically at risk, the committee said.

Students scores on their placement exams during orientation are low despite selective admissions, said Michele Davis, coordinator of the OSU academic support program.

Davis said many students do poorly on placement exams because of test anxiety or stress.

"Generally, people who don't do well on placement tests don't make it past their first year," Davis said.
Subject: Winter Quarter 1990 Admissions

Date: August 25, 1989

From: James J. Mager, Director of Admissions

To: Deans, Directors and Chairpersons

This memo is to inform you that The Ohio State University officially closed admission for Winter Quarter 1990, Columbus campus, on August 25, 1989 for new freshmen. This closing became necessary when it was determined that our number of freshman admissions for Winter Quarter 1990 reached capacity. Those students applying for Winter Quarter 1990 must have submitted applications postmarked by August 25, 1989. Therefore, students who did not meet that deadline may now choose the following enrollment alternatives instead of Winter Quarter 1990, Columbus campus:

1. Enrollment at any of the regional campuses located at Lima, Mansfield, Marion, Newark, or the Agricultural Technical Institute at Wooster.

2. Enrollment beginning Spring or Summer Quarter 1990. [NOTE: Please be aware that published application deadlines are subject to change without notice.]

Enrollment units and departments with ongoing recruitment activities may wish to modify their plans according to the situation outlined above. Additionally, those who know of interested prospects, especially students who would derive special benefit from Ohio State's academic program and honors opportunities, are encouraged to communicate application instructions to these students.

As in the past, a limited number of freshman students eligible for special fields or programs at the Columbus campus (e.g., honors program for high ability students, special programs for nontraditional students, and the Freshman Foundation Program for minority students) will be admitted on an exception basis after the announced application closing.

At the present, we are still open for transfer students applying for Winter Quarter 1990, but we expect an early closing. Graduate and professional applicants, of course, may continue to apply until the deadline published for their respective program.

If you receive inquiries from current or prospective applicants regarding the matters outlined above, please be assured that Dr. Paula K. Compton, Associate Director for Freshman Admissions, or I would be glad to respond to any questions you may have. Please feel free to call us.

cc: President Jennings
    Acting Provost Hutchinson
    Vice Provost Spillman
    Vice Presidents
Slight decline in ACT scores seen

By Tony W. Robinson
Lantern campus reporter

Despite a drop in the average ACT score of Ohio’s high school seniors, the director of admissions at Ohio State is not concerned about the ability of this year’s class of incoming freshman.

“When I see such a miniscule drop in the scores, I personally am not too worried,” said Jim Mager, Director of Admissions regarding the two-tenths of a point decline in the average score.

According to information released by the Ohio Department of Education last week, Ohio’s 1989 high school seniors scored an average of 19.1 on the 1989 test as opposed to last year’s 19.3.

Although no figures will be available for Ohio State until mid-October, Mager said he would be surprised to see a drop in the average scores of the estimated 6,300 incoming freshman.

According to the Department of Education, the number of students taking the test has been increasing each year. Mager cited this as a reason for the decline in the average score.

Ohio State should actually expect to see a slight increase overall, Mager said.

The College of Engineering was the only college at Ohio State which had ACT information on this year’s class immediately available.

James Marshall, assistant dean for the College of Engineering said preliminary figures show an increase in the scores of freshman engineering students.

Marshall said the average score increased from 24.8 in 1988 to 24.9 this year for 939 students entering engineering programs.

Marshall also said this year’s incoming class included approximately the same number of National Merit Scholars as past years.

Both Marshall and Mager said it was important not to overemphasize the importance of standardized tests and aggregate scores. “We don’t use the ACT in any major way,” Mager said.

Mager said the ACT is just a guideline and that the Office of Admissions looks primarily at class rank and a college preparatory curriculum as criteria for admissions.

Marshall and Mager also agreed Ohio State is becoming more popular and the demand for entrance into the university allows the admissions office to be more selective.

“The more high-ability students that apply,” Marshall said “the tougher it is for lower ability students to get in.” This, in turn, increases the the quality of the student body, Mager said.

He also said an increasingly stronger freshman class can be expected as a result of higher standards at the high school level. Irene Bandy, assistant superintendent of public instruction at the Ohio Department of Education, said the Commission on Articulation Between Secondary Schools and Colleges made recommendations to universities for higher entrance requirements in 1981.

Bandy said nearly all the state universities in Ohio, including Ohio State University, adopted the full recommendations or some form of them as part of their admission conditions.

This resulted in the standard college preparatory curriculum that includes four years of English, and three years each of math, science, social studies and a foreign language for high school students, Bandy said.

Concerning the decline in test scores this year, Bandy said the state experienced a similar dip in 1983. Although the drop is significant, Bandy said, it will not propose a serious concern unless it repeats itself next year.

According to the Department of Education, this year’s national average ACT score also dropped to 18.8 from 18.8 last year.
This memo is to inform you that The Ohio State University officially closed admission for Winter Quarter 1990, Columbus campus, on September 13, 1989 for Rank 1 and 2 transfer students. Admission for new freshmen closed on September 1, 1989. This most recent closing became necessary when it was determined that our number of freshman and sophomore level transfer admissions for Winter 1990 had reached capacity. Those students applying for Winter Quarter 1990 must have submitted applications postmarked by September 13, 1989. Therefore, students who did not meet that deadline may now choose the following enrollment alternatives instead of Winter Quarter 1990 Columbus campus:

1. Enrollment at any of the regional campuses located at Lima, Mansfield, Marion, Newark, or the Agricultural Technical Institute at Wooster.

2. Enrollment beginning Spring or Summer 1990. [NOTE: Please be aware that published application deadlines are subject to change without notice.]

Enrollment units and departments with ongoing recruitment activities may wish to modify their plans according to the situation outlined above. Additionally, those who know of interested prospects, especially students who would derive special benefit from Ohio State's academic program and honors opportunities, are encouraged to communicate application instructions to these students.

As in the past, a limited number of freshmen and transfer students eligible for special fields or programs at the Columbus campus (e.g., honors program for high ability students, special programs for nontraditional students, and the Freshman Foundation Program for minority students) will be admitted on an exception basis after the announced application closing. Graduate and professional applicants, of course, may continue to apply until the deadline published for their respective program.

If you receive inquiries from current or prospective applicants regarding the matters outlined above, please be assured that Tom Schriner, Associate Director for Transfer Admissions, or Paula Compton, Associate Director for Freshman Admissions, or I would be glad to respond to any questions you may have. Please feel free to call us.

cc: President Jennings
    Vice Provost Spillman
    Vice Presidents
Admissions tours bring thousands to campus

By David Tull

In August, more than a thousand of them flocked to Ohio State; high school students and their parents intent on learning about the state's flagship university.

Before they left they had seen virtually all there was to see in two hours time — academic buildings, dorm rooms, libraries and medical facilities. They even stood on the Ohio Stadium field where the Buckeyes battle each Saturday.

These are the admissions tours offered by the Office of Community and Visitor Relations, a part of University Communications. The admissions tours are showing a tremendous increase in popularity, according to William Wahl, manager of community and visitor relations.

In August alone, 1,028 people took the twice-a-day tours, compared with about 950 last August. The University, which normally uses 15-passenger, scarlet and gray vans, rented 48-passenger buses to meet the demand.

From January-December 1988, 5,116 people took the admissions tour, says Lori Gundlach, assistant manager of community and visitor relations and tour organizer. Already this year, 4,705 people have participated.

July was especially impressive, with 708 — more than twice the number for July 1988. In March of this year, 1,128 took the tours, compared with 972 last year.

Some of the increase has to do with the active recruiting by the admissions office,” says Wahl. “And the word is getting around to students and parents that Ohio State gives an excellent tour.

“We hear from parents that many schools give a walking tour that lasts only half an hour. We do a two-hour riding tour that lets them see where every academic discipline is, lets them see residence halls and shows them what campus is really like.”

The Ohio State tours also are convenient and no reservation is required. Vans leave twice a day, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and participants simply show up at the admissions office.

Parents ask the most direct questions, usually about residence halls, meal plans and campus safety.

This summer visitors saw a “typical” student room in Baker Hall, except that it was unoccupied. Visitors were startled by its starkness. “So, we decorated it,” says Gundlach. “We put in books and notebooks on the desk, a stereo, and posters and copies of the Master Schedules on the wall.” They even included snacks in the decorating scheme — empty potato chip bags stuffed with cloth.

Larkins Hall is a popular stop on the tour; participants have said it’s like a private health club. So is Ohio Stadium. At the Main Library, visitors often are intrigued by the LCS computers.

The 20 tour guides are students, Gundlach adds. “Students have a deep affinity for Ohio State and they’re the best ones to tell a prospective student what it’s like,” she says.

“It’s a popular job and a demanding one. Something new is happening at the University every day. We try to keep our guides up to date and also ask them to share new information.”

Rupert of Bedford, a senior majoring in communication, describes the facility to prospective students and their parents.

Because it is a gratifying job, most students stay on as long as they’re at the University. At times guides will be stopped on the Oval by a new student who tells them, “I took a tour with you and you’re one of the reasons I came to Ohio State,” Gundlach says.

Admissions tours are among several offered to campus visitors, Gundlach points out. Recently, students have guided the presidents of Oklahoma State University and its Board of Regents on a tour of campus, as well as a group of visiting international journalists. Throughout the year, students guide international visitors, VIPs, alumni and others.

“Of all the tours we give, the admissions tour is the most important,” Gundlach says. “This is the one that sells Ohio State.”
Transfer students face enrollment limits

By Trish Borne
Lantern campus reporter

Despite an increased demand for transfer admissions to Ohio State, there might not be enough enrollment space available even though Ohio State continues to seek transfer agreements with other Ohio institutions.

OSU officials announced Sept. 13 that admissions for freshman and sophomore-level transfer students had been closed for winter quarter 1989. This is the earliest date ever for winter transfer closing at the university, officials said.

According to Associate Director of Admissions Tom Schriner, there has been a steady trend in earlier transfer admission closing for both winter and autumn quarters.

Schriner said the reason behind the early closing dates is because of the increased demand of students wanting to come to Ohio State.

Bill Strauss, assistant director of planning studies, said since selective admissions have been instituted for freshman admissions, there has been a significant increase in students staying in school.

Joan Leitell, associate provost for academic affairs, said, when the state-mandated enrollment level for Ohio State is at its ceiling, and the number of students staying in school is high, the allowed number of new students admitted to the school drops.

Charles Corbato, associate provost of academic affairs, said, the Council on Academic Affairs has a proposal that will apply some selective admission policies to transfer admissions. This proposal will be presented to the university senate in October, he said.

On Wednesday, OSU President Edward H. Jennings signed a transfer agreement with

Columbus State Community College which will make it easier for Columbus State students to attend Ohio State.

Jennings said, "There should be special privileges for Columbus State to increase the education opportunities in Central Ohio."

Columbus State was the largest contributor of transfer students to Ohio State last year with 193 students, he said.

Cuyahoga Community College is now in their first stage of a transfer articulation agreement with Ohio State, Schriner said. They are using an advisory handbook, similar to the one used at Columbus State, but they have not yet signed an official agreement, he said.

Rocking Technical College's School of Natural Resources does have a signed articulation agreement, which focuses on transfer admissions into OSU School of Natural Resources, Schriner said.

Paula Compton, Associate Director of Admissions, said the reasoning behind selective admissions is that there is an increased enrollment demand, usually signaled by early admission closing dates.

See TRANSFER: page 2
OSU may become more fussy about students

By Tim Doulin Dispatch Staff Reporter

More prospective students want to enroll at The Ohio State University than can be accommodated, causing the university to consider becoming pickier about whom it lets in.

OSU may start admitting students in the winter and summer quarters based on academic credentials rather than on a first-come-first-served basis.

“The high demand for enrollment in winter and summer quarters is causing us to close admissions earlier and earlier,” said Joan R. Leitzel, OSU’s associate provost.

“Right now, our decisions on who comes to Ohio State is based on who gets their applications in first, not academic consideration.”

OSU already uses a selective admissions policy for admitting students fall quarters. A proposal to extend selective admissions to winter and summer quarters is being studied by OSU’s Council on Academic Affairs and will be sent later to the university senate.

Under the proposal, the selective admissions policy would apply to:

• New first-quarter freshmen on the Columbus campus.
• All part-time evening students pursuing a degree on the Columbus campus.
• Students from OSU regional campuses or the Agricultural Technical Institute with less than 45 credit hours seeking to transfer to the Columbus campus.
• Continuing education students with less than 45 credit hours seeking to change from non-degree status to degree status.

Once cleared by the senate, the proposal goes to the OSU Board of Trustees. The policy would go into effect the summer quarter of 1991.

About 54,000 students are attending the Columbus campus, where the state limits enrollment. Despite the limits on the number of spaces, the university continues to receive a lot of applications.

As a result, the university closed admissions for the 1989 winter quarter on Oct. 14, 1988, about 2½ months before the quarter started. Admissions for 1989 winter quarter weren’t closed until Dec. 1, 1988.

The university closed admissions Jan. 20 for this year’s summer quarter. In 1987, the university didn’t close admissions for summer quarter until March 20.

Under OSU’s selective admissions policy, students are admitted to the university based on a list of criteria, including high school class rank, strength of high school courses and standardized test scores.

The student retention rates and minority student enrollment have increased at OSU since the university implemented its selective admission policy the fall quarter of 1987.
Officials to weigh student diversity, admissions policy

By Michelle Buemi
Lantern campus reporter

Maintaining a diverse student body while still being fair in admissions policies might become increasingly difficult for OSU officials in the next decade.

James Mager, director of admissions, said Thursday at a meeting of the Council on Admissions and Registration that he thinks the university should strive for diversity and quality for incoming classes, without exceeding a 20 percent out-of-state enrollment.

By 1994, competition for spots at state universities are expected to be intense, which could lead to problems in accepting out-of-state students over tax-paying Ohioans, he said.

Mager said this year’s out-of-state enrollment for the incoming freshman class is 11.4 percent, which is lower than expected.

“Three or four years ago, 4 percent of our incoming class was from out of state, which hurt Ohio State’s competitiveness because of lack of diversity,” he said.

Mager said students came here because it is supposed to be a national institution, only to find 96 percent of the students lived within approximately 100 miles from Ohio State.

“Then it went from 4 percent, to 8 percent, to 12 percent, and the question is, if this trend continues, what does the university do to become prepared for it?” he said.

As the university becomes more competitive, students have to be turned away, Mager said.

“As students with 2.8 and 3.0 averages from Ohio are told ‘we don’t have space for you,’” he said, “We’re finding an amazingly high percentage of those people ask, ‘how many of your students come from out of state?’”

Herb Asher, special assistant to OSU President Edward H. Jennings, said this problem is severe at schools like Miami University of Ohio and the University of Michigan.

“I think when we talk about numbers like Miami University’s, where 25 percent of the incoming class (is from out-of-state), then I think you’re talking about comparatively good ‘B’ students who are being denied admission,” Asher said.

He said the University of Michigan has allowed its out-of-state student percentage to reach approximately 37 percent. Officials there are aiming for lower targets now, Asher said.

“The issue became one of qualified Michigan students who were not able to get into the University of Michigan because of the high number of out-of-state students,” he said. “One could imagine that situation could develop in Ohio.”

Although the number of students attending college is increasing, Asher said Ohio traditionally has had low participation in terms of higher education. He said there is a policy to increase the participation in postsecondary education here.

Asher said OSU’s admission policy is in compliance with the state’s open admission policy, which means Ohio residents who meet the minimal qualifications are not denied admission.

However, he said they are tightening the options for those students.

“As options narrow, we get closer to formally rejecting Ohioans,” Asher said. “And then you can imagine that would also put the issue of what proportion of your students come from out-of-state directly on the issue.”
ADMISSIONS CLOSED FOR SUMMER QUARTER

COLUMBUS -- Officials of The Ohio State University have announced that the university can offer admission to the Columbus campus for summer quarter 1990 only to those freshmen whose applications were postmarked on or before Jan. 19.

The deadline was set to hold the number of new freshmen on the Columbus campus in summer quarter to a total of 300.

Applications for admission to the Columbus campus for autumn quarter 1990 will be accepted through Feb. 15.

James J. Mager, director of admissions, said that students whose applications are received after the deadlines will be encouraged to consider other options, such as enrolling at one of the regional campuses in Lima, Mansfield, Marion or Newark, or at the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster.

Late applicants also may wish to begin full-time studies on the Columbus campus in winter or spring quarters of 1991, Mager said.

Undergraduate transfer students and graduate students may continue to apply for either summer or autumn quarter.

For both summer and autumn quarters, the university has reserved limited spaces for students who qualify for special --more--
student programs. As in the past, students who meet the requirements for these programs may be accepted after the regular deadlines. Such programs include Ohio Academic Scholars, Summer Academy, National Merit and National Achievement Semifinalists, the Honors Program, and the Freshman Foundation Program and Minority Scholars Program.

Contact: James J. Mager, director of admission, (614) 292-3474.
Summer admissions closed

Lantam staff reports

Ohio State has passed through one deadline and set another in the application process for incoming freshmen.

The university has closed admissions for the Columbus campus, summer quarter 1990. Only those incoming freshmen who have their applications postmarked on or before Jan. 19 will be accepted, James J. Mager, director of admissions, said in a written statement.

Mager said the reason for the deadline was to keep the number of incoming freshmen during summer quarter to 300. Students who have not met the deadline can still enroll at one of the regional campuses in Lima, Mansfield, Marion, Newark or at the Agricultural Technical Institute in Wooster.

A deadline has also been set for autumn quarter. Applications must be postmarked on or before Feb. 15 in order to be considered for admissions, he said.

Applications are still being accepted for undergraduate transfer students and graduate students for both summer and autumn quarters.

Mager said students who qualify for special student programs may also continue the application process. A limited amount of space has been set aside for such programs as Ohio Academic Scholars, Summer Academy, National Merit and National Achievement Semifinalists, the Honors Program, and the Freshman Foundation Program and Minority Scholars Program.

Applicants who have not met the deadlines or any of the special program qualifications will have to wait until winter or spring quarter 1991 to gain full-time admission to the Columbus campus, Mager said.
OHIO STATE EXTENDS SELECTIVE ADMISSIONS TO OTHER QUARTERS

COLUMBUS -- The Ohio State University Board of Trustees, citing increased applications and higher student retention rates, voted Friday (2/2) to extend the selective admissions policy to cover winter and summer quarters.

The policy, as adopted in 1986, had applied to autumn quarter only. Most new freshmen enroll beginning autumn quarter.

Ohio State has been experiencing an over-demand all quarters from prospective transfer students and summer and winter quarters from new freshmen applicants.

According to James J. Mager, director of admissions, the current autumn-only selective admissions policy has confused some guidance counselors and prospective students.

"Because we are a first come, first admit university for the transfer students and new freshmen for summer, spring and winter quarters, there is still a lot of confusion about whether we are open or closed for admissions," Mager said.

"We just closed admissions for summer quarter this past January. Some people think we're already closed for autumn, but that deadline is Feb. 15. We're constantly sending out notices to the high schools and news media."

-more-
Mager said Ohio State needs fixed deadlines as other universities have. "We need to admit students who are the most academically qualified and give alternatives to students who are not.

"The high schools tell us that Ohio State, as the state's flagship institution, should be sending the message that one's admission to and success in college is related to academic preparedness, not the timing of the application. This new policy should make Ohio State more consistent with that message."

Trustees noted that since autumn quarter admission became selective, the number of new freshmen applications for summer and winter quarters has increased significantly. The application deadlines for summer and winter have had to be moved earlier each year. Ohio State closed last year's summer quarter admissions the previous Jan. 20 and winter 1990 admissions last Aug. 25.

In addition, student retention rates have risen and the percent of minority undergraduate students has increased since the autumn quarter selective admission policy became effective in 1987.

Under the new resolution:

- The university's selective admissions policy will be extended to winter and summer quarters for new first-quarter freshmen on the Columbus campus, beginning summer quarter 1991.

- The policy also will be extended to all part-time evening students pursuing a degree on the Columbus campus.

- Students at Ohio State's regional campuses and the Agricultural Technical Institute may transfer to the Columbus campus if they have 45 credit hours and a 2.0 cumulative grade point average.

- Regional campus and ATI students with fewer than 45 credit hours may transfer if they meet the freshmen selective
admission standards. For those who do not meet these standards, performance in classes taken at the regional campuses or ATI will be taken into consideration.

- Continuing education students with 45 or more credit hours and a 2.0 cumulative grade point average may transfer to degree-granting colleges or to University College. Students with fewer than 45 hours may change to degree status if they meet the freshmen selective admissions standards. For those who do not meet the standards, performance in university classes will be taken into consideration.

- In the case of regional campus, ATI and continuing education students, exceptions can be made for special cases in response to student petitions to the Faculty Admissions Committee.

- Continuing education students who seek a transfer to a college with special entry requirements must meet the requirements of the college.

- Students wanting to transfer to Ohio State from other two-year and four-year colleges and universities will be guaranteed admission, subject to admissions deadlines, if they are Ohio residents with 90 or more completed credit hours and a 2.0 cumulative grade point average. The Faculty Admissions Committee will establish standards for other transfer students.

Under the new system, application deadlines for summer and winter quarters will be fixed a couple months before classes start, Mager said. He noted that autumn quarter application deadlines will continue to be early in the year because high school students typically choose the universities they will attend by spring of their senior year.

The new policy for incoming freshmen does not go into effect until summer quarter 1991.

The deadline to apply for admission for this spring quarter was Thursday (2/1). Ohio State reached its enrollment limit Jan. 19 for summer quarter 1990. The application deadline for autumn quarter 1990 is Feb. 15.

Contact: James J. Mager, (614) 292-3474.
Student-hunting colleges may ease admission

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

A buyer's market may await those high school seniors expecting to go to college.

With the number of Ohio high school graduates declining, some private as well as public colleges may be less selective in admitting students.

"It puts the buyer more in the driver seat," said Fred Weed, admissions director at Capital University. "Students may well find themselves getting into places they would not have been accepted last year when there was a larger pool of applicants."

Ohio's class of 1990 is about 118,200, down from 125,036 last year. The number of each year's seniors is expected to decline through the mid-1990s. And that means an anticipated drop in enrollment at many colleges and universities.

"With as many colleges competing for a fewer number of students, there is cause for concern," one admissions director said.

Applications to private colleges in the state are down 5 to 15 percent from last year. Public colleges are seeing 4 to 23 percent fewer applications.

"It is not that surprising to me and my colleagues," said James J. Mager, admissions director at The Ohio State University. "We do look at the demographics, and we do know in 1990 there will be fewer high school graduates than 1989. That is the general trend in Ohio and the Midwest."

OSU hasn't counted all its applications but expects the total to be about 10 percent less than the 19,000 it received last year. Even at that, the university foresees no problem in meeting its goal of enrolling 6,300 new freshmen in the fall.

"If we are down 3 to 4 percent, that is one thing. If we are down 15 to 20 percent, it is another," Mager said. "We will decide later in the spring how serious the problem is and what we might want to do. I'm not sure what our reaction might be."
This memo is to inform you that The Ohio State University received a sufficient number of applications to reach its enrollment limitation for Summer and Autumn Quarters 1990, Columbus campus, Rank 1 and 2 transfer students. Transfer students with less than 90 transferable hours applying for either Summer or Autumn Quarter 1990 must have submitted applications postmarked by 5:00 p.m., April 16, 1990. Therefore, transfer students may now choose the following enrollment alternatives instead of Summer or Autumn Quarter 1990 Columbus campus:

1. Enrollment at any of the regional campuses located at Lima, Mansfield, Marion, Newark, or the Agricultural Technical Institute at Wooster.


Enrollment units and departments with ongoing recruitment activities may wish to modify their plans according to the situation outlined above. Additionally, those who know of interested prospects, especially students who would derive special benefit from Ohio State’s academic program and honors opportunities, are encouraged to communicate application instructions to these students.

As in the past, a limited number of transfers eligible for special fields or programs at the Columbus campus (e.g., honors program for high ability students, special programs for nontraditional students, and the Freshman Foundation Program for minority students) will be admitted on an exception basis after the announced application closing. Graduate and professional applicants, of course, may continue to apply until the deadline published for their respective program.

If you receive inquiries from current or prospective applicants regarding the matters outlined above, please be assured that Tom Schriner, Associate Director of Admissions, or I would be glad to respond to any questions you may have. Please feel free to call us.

cc: President Jennings
    Provost Hutchinson
    Vice Provost Spillman
    Vice Presidents
by Alice Orchard

New Selective Admission Policy

Begins at OSU with Fall Quarter

Ohio State's selective admission policy has undergone some changes that may affect enrollment in the College of Agriculture. Selective admission policy now is effective for this autumn quarter at the Columbus campus. In 1991, it will become effective during autumn, winter and summer quarters for freshmen and transfers applying to the Columbus campus. Spring quarter is an exception.

Ray Miller, assistant dean of student affairs in the College of Agriculture, says that course requirements for incoming freshmen are still the same, but as the applicant pool becomes more competitive, students with higher class rankings have a better chance of being admitted. If a student's class rank is lower than that of other applicants, the admissions committee still will take other admission factors into consideration.

According to Mary Poling, admissions counselor for the College of Agriculture, the selective admission policy first was implemented to allow students an equal chance to apply to Ohio State. Before 1986, applications were accepted on a first come/first served basis. It became a race to be the first to apply. As a result, students were finding that they had to apply during their junior year in high school in order to have a chance at enrollment. In 1986-87, the selective admission policy was implemented to curb that race. Since that time, academic improvements can be seen in incoming freshmen. Students are coming in better prepared. For example, 65 percent of first quarter freshmen met selective admission course requirements in 1986. In 1989, 83 percent of incoming freshmen met the same course requirements.

"Ohio State has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars providing remedial courses for students who should have taken and passed those subjects in high school," says Miller. "By requiring college preparation courses in high school, we have reduced the number of course offerings we had to make at the remedial level. The selective admission policy helps reduce the cost of education here at the university."

Freshman enrollment in the College of Agriculture has remained steady since the selective admission policy was implemented in 1986. Will the new restrictions cause a decrease in enrollment? "If enrollment levels in the College of Agriculture become sufficiently low," says Miller, "I am sure there will be some exception spaces granted. If there is any significant impact on any college, the admissions committee will make special considerations. Their intent is not to force colleges out of business."

Miller does not feel that having a different set of requirements for agriculture students is in their best interest. "If the selective admissions policy were different for the College of Agriculture, students interested in other areas might use it as a back door entrance to the university," says Miller. "Nor would we do our image any good if we have a different set of criteria for our students. Agriculture is now business and science related. It is going to require individuals with intellect and the ability to solve problems. We would like to have the very best of those kinds of students."

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Ray Miller helps a student with admission application.
Dewey Allen Adams, professor of Comprehensive Vocational Education in the department of Agricultural Education, had some doubts when selective admissions first was implemented. He felt that students who opted to follow a high school vocational program would be hurt because they would not have the college preparation course requirements. However, he said he has since changed his point of view. He now feels that selective admissions has had a positive effect on students coming into the College of Agriculture. "The selective admission policy has forced career centers, vocational schools and high schools to adapt their curriculum so that vocational students also can take college preparation courses," says Adams. "Students are coming into our college both vocationally and academically prepared."

With the applicant pool having higher class rankings, can a student from a small class, rural high school hope to compete with students from urban schools? Competitiveness of a student's high school is taken into consideration. James Mager, director of admissions for The Ohio State University, claims that rural high school students rank just about average, if not above, when comparing them to urban high school students. The university as a whole has seen an increase in the percentage of students ranking in the 60 percentile or better—69 percent in 1986 to 84 percent in 1989. If a student does not meet the class rank requirement, other admission factors taken into consideration can actually adjust class rank to a higher level. "There is no specific class rank number or percentile that we work with," says Mager. "The student's class rank is considered with and adjusted by several other factors. However, the applicant pool is becoming more competitive as students are coming in better prepared. It is this fact that is making it difficult for a student with a low class ranking to be admitted."

Admissions makes sure that there are no major shifts in the representation by county. "We are doing everything we can to offer options and openings for students," says Mager.

But if an agriculture student does not make the cut, what options does he/she have? "We are very sensitive to the fact that Ohio State has the only four-year public agriculture college in Ohio," says Mager. "The student who doesn't make the cut still has options. They may apply spring quarter or any quarter at a branch. The only restrictions will be for freshmen and transfer students applying to the Columbus campus during fall, winter, or summer quarters." Students also have the option of applying at another university, taking some general classes, then transferring to Ohio State.†
Students unprepared for college

By John Blanton
Lantern staff writer

Ohio law states that students with a high school diploma are entitled to go to college. But that doesn't mean they are prepared for college, said John Goff, assistant state superintendent of public instruction.

Last year 5,331 OSU students had to take pre-college math and 997 were required to take pre-college English because they were not prepared for college in high school.

Goff said he wasn't surprised at the number of students enrolled in pre-college classes at Ohio State.

"You have to remember, a high school diploma denotes minimum standard accomplishment," he said.

Ninety-three percent of the freshmen at Ohio State last year ranked in the upper-half of their high school graduating class, but many ended up in pre-college classes.

"A lot of children in Ohio are not being educated across the board," said Mari Nelson, advising coordinator for university college.

Cleveland Public School Superintendent Frank J. Huml attacked the problem in a novel way: he lowered his district's standards for passing the 9th and 10th grades.

"Cleveland has a nearly 50 percent dropout rate, and I assume what (Huml) is trying to do is keep the kids in school and turn them around," Goff said.

But beginning this fall there will be new, higher standards for passing and graduating in all Ohio public high schools.

For the first time, beginning in the 9th grade, high school students will be given a state proficiency test in reading, writing, mathematics and citizenship every year until they graduate.

"They have two chances a year to pass the test," Goff said. "If they don't pass the test as well as fulfilling their local school's requirements, they will not graduate."

Two years ago Ohio State implemented selective admissions.

To be accepted now, students must successfully complete a college preparatory curriculum in high school. Ohio State Director of Admissions Jim Mager said this means about 15 percent of college-bound students are now turned away for academic reasons.

Mager said Ohio State doesn't want to just sit back and complain about high school education. He said Ohio State works to prepare high school students for college.

In 1977 Ohio State began to give high school juniors the Early Math Placement Test. The test is the same one used to place Ohio State's incoming freshmen.

The E.M.P.T. allows high school students to see where they stand and to prepare for college math in their senior year.

At first there were only a few schools participating in the E.M.P.T. program, but in 1983 the program began to receive state funding.

Now two-thirds of public and private high schools give the test on a voluntary basis.
University of Florida losing students to Ohio colleges in wake of killings

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

The recent slayings of college students in Gainesville, Fla., have prompted some Ohioans attending the University of Florida to enroll in schools closer to home.

Ohio University has received 23 telephone calls from Florida students, or their parents, inquiring about the possibility of enrolling on the Athens campus this fall.

"We had a flurry of telephone calls from students and parents of students who had enrolled at the University of Florida," said Jim Walters, admissions director at OU.

"The murders just scared them very much. They were Ohio residents who literally packed their bags and left."

OU has admitted eight of the students for fall quarter, which began this week. The students are freshmen who had applied and had been accepted at OU for fall quarter, but chose to attend Florida.

Students who had not previously applied to OU were sent applications for winter quarter classes, which begin in January. The university is sensitive to their situation, Walters said, but simply doesn't have room for them.

The Ohio State University has received "a number of telephone calls from students who were lined up to attend Florida," said Thomas J. Schriner, the university's associate director of admissions.

"The personal safety factor caused them to have a change of heart," Schriner said.

OSU has accepted two freshmen for fall quarter, which begins next Wednesday. Three Florida students have transferred to OSU, including a junior.

"Normally, we would not admit students this late, but we felt it was a humanitarian response to the requests," Schriner said.

University of Florida officials estimate that about 500 students have left the university in the wake of the slaying of three female students at the university and a man and woman who attended nearby Santa Fe Community College.
Trouble ahead at colleges

The pool of Ohio high school graduates has dropped, and officials at Ohio universities and colleges are worried.

By Tina Doulin
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

It's that time of year when admissions directors at Ohio universities and colleges start to get a little bit nervous.

Students are arriving on campuses, and admissions directors are anxious to know just how many there will be.

Demographics indicate trouble ahead. The pool of Ohio high school graduates has dropped to its lowest level in years. Projections indicate the crop of high school graduates will continue to decline at least through 1994 and won't reach the 1989 level again until after the year 2000.

Nationally, some colleges and universities are falling short of their freshman-class goals.

The Ohio State University wanted 6,100 freshmen this fall but will have about 5,900. OSU made up the difference by accepting more transfer students, said James J. Meger, admissions director.

"For this year, we feel we fared well," Meger said. "But between now and 1994, it is going to be tough."

Basically, universities have two ways to obtain money: students and fund raising.

Tuition pays the salaries of the president, the administration, faculty and staff members at a university.

In Ohio, state funding for public universities is based on enrollment. Thus, fewer students could result in layoffs, mothballing campus buildings and doing away with some study programs.

"There will be some winners and losers in the 1990s," predicted Jim Walters, admissions director at Ohio University in Athens.

"We will see some colleges decline in size and may even see a few go under or consolidate. You can't hide from it. Somebody is going to get hurt."

Ohio University expects to exceed its goal of 3,050 incoming freshmen and slightly increase last year's total enrollment of 17,301.

In the past, colleges have weathered shortfalls of high school graduates by persuading a higher percentage of the graduates to attend college and by catering to non-traditional students, such as adults and foreigners. But many admissions directors believe those methods may be stretched to the limit.

"If you continued to increase the
college-going rate of high school graduates, you could keep enrollment stable," said Bill Stahler, vice president of admission and financial aid at Otterbein College.

"I would like to say yes, that can be done. But it would take a terrific effort on the part of teachers and the school systems."

A survey by admissions directors at private colleges in Ohio showed that applications to the private schools in the state were down 5.5 percent last spring and that enrollment is expected to be down about 4 percent this fall, Stahler said.

Otterbein is going against the trend by enrolling about 1,560 full-time students this fall, slightly more than last year.

Stahler credits Otterbein's location for helping the college avoid enrollment problems facing other schools. Central Ohio is a growing area, and some area colleges are cashing in on that.

"Our student population is from the immediate central Ohio area," said Mike Lemaster, vice president for student services at Columbus State Community College.

"As long as this area is growing, we will see less of an impact on enrollment."

Two-year colleges enjoyed the greatest enrollment increases among public colleges and universities in Ohio last year, with Columbus State being one of the fastest growing community colleges in the state.

Columbus State's enrollment this fall is about 13,100, up from 11,100 last fall.

Capital University also is a winner this fall, posting a record enrollment of about 3,180 students. But the university isn't talking about standing pat — it wants to grow even more.

"In this day and time, that may sound unrealistic," said Dolphus Henry, admission chief at Capital.

"But given enough planning and a seasoned process, we think we can."

An aggressive campaign that will take Capital recruiters to neighboring states in search of students is in the works. The university hasn't set an enrollment goal.

"It is going to get much more competitive for all of us, and colleges will deal with it differently," Henry said.

Ohio Dominican College expects to maintain its enrollment this fall at about 1,200, thanks largely to strong recruitment of international and adult students.

"We are down in some areas, but our marketing strategy for the last couple of years has been to be fairly diverse, and so far it has worked," said Steve Isenman, a spokesman for the college.

Franklin University saw its freshman class drop from 255 last fall to 165 this fall. Still, the school expects overall enrollment to be up slightly by keeping current students in school.

"We have had a big retention effort the last two years that has really helped," said Jim Kilgore, director of marketing at Franklin.

Just how well Ohio's college enrollment fared this fall will be known for sure in a couple of months when official totals for both public and private universities are released.
U.S. recession may increase enrollment

By Matt Emery and Jennifer Reick
Lantern staff writer

Education administrators at Ohio State and other schools predict a recession will lead to increased enrollment and a possible decrease in government funding, but other factors make an accurate prediction impossible at this time.

"It's difficult to assess the immediate impact right now," said James Mager, OU Director of Admissions.

"In previous recessions, it has been seen that enrollment will improve when employment is hard to find," Mager said.

Michael Barron, Director of Admissions at the University of Iowa, agreed that fewer jobs traditionally mean an increase in enrollment.

Barron said a university situated in a large metropolis, should experience an enrollment increase of people who would not ordinarily have chosen college as a career move.

Mager said the decline in the number of 18-year-olds will be more of a factor than the recession on university enrollment figures.

He said the effect of the recession on enrollment, however, might buffer the declining pool of 18-year-olds, but it is difficult to predict at this point.

In 1990, the institutions least affected by the decline in 18-year-olds were the schools that drew local students, Mager said.

"There is a lot of discussion on the possibility of a trend that students are staying home and attending college," he said.

He added that the idea is only in discussion phases and may be related to the economy, but that it hasn't been scientifically proved.

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During the recession of 1981-82, the university had a 5.18 percent increase in freshman enrollment.

JoAnne Davis, executive director of I Know I Can, a counseling program offered by Columbus Public Schools, said many students are starting to consider lower-cost or two-year colleges, and more are considering in-state schools because of the recession.

Davis said students planning to go to graduate school are trying to avoid borrowing money to pay for college.

Mike Leymaster, vice-president for student services at Columbus State Community College, said freshman enrollment this quarter is 18 percent higher than winter quarter of 1990.

Though enrollment might increase, there is still fear of financial difficulty at Ohio State.
OSU toughens admissions for new freshmen

By EJ Johnson
Lantern staff writer

The Gee Administration plans to improve the quality of incoming OSU freshmen by implementing tighter selective admission requirements and creating a better recruitment strategy.

OSU President E. Gordon Gee would not specify the exact changes in the selective admissions policy, but said he foresees tighter future admission requirements.

"I think the OSU selective admissions is not elitist or exclusionary, but a fine institution like this needs to attract the best and brightest in the course of excellence that we are pursuing," Gee said.

OSU freshmen enrollment continued to fall from 6,148 in Autumn 1989 to 6,072 in 1990. Under the current selective admissions policy a student is required to complete a college preparatory curriculum in high school.

Russell J. Spillman, vice provost for student affairs, said the current selective admissions policy was adopted two years ago, partly because Ohio State had to stop accepting applications in November to stay below the state-enforced limit of 40,000 full-time students.

Spillman said Ohio State is beginning recruitment efforts through improved financial aid and by showing Ohio State in its best light.

Gee said Ohio State needed to create better scholarship programs and other programs to recognize students for university recruitment. The first thing Ohio State must do in recruitment efforts is to work hard with Ohio's public schools.

"What happens many times in a big institution like this is that people take it for granted," Gee said. "If I can't go to X then I will go to Ohio State. That is not a reality or the way that it should be."

Spillman said Ohio State is "way ahead of the game" in preparing students at the high school level.

"Fifteen to 16 college-prep classes are required for admission to OSU, and now every Ohio high school knows that," he said.

"I want every student in Ohio to think that Ohio State is the place that they ought to go," Gee said.
OSU move follows path it laid out

By Tim Doolin
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

Ohio State University President Gordon Gee's talk of changing the size and configuration of the undergraduate enrollment is consistent with the direction in which the university has been headed in recent years.

Total enrollment has increased slightly, but the size of the entering freshman class has been dropping the last four years. OSU expects to accept about 5,400 new freshmen in the fall, about 700 fewer than last fall and about 1,700 fewer than in the fall of 1988.

That adds up to good news for students, said James J. Mager, admissions director.

"For years, students complained about things like having four persons to a room in Lincoln Tower, about getting closed out of classes and the advise-to-students ratio," Mager said.

"The truth is we can better serve a smaller class." Some say the smaller freshman class is because of the shrinking number of high school seniors in Ohio. Mager said it has more to do with OSU's switch in 1987 from an open admissions policy to selective admissions, and is largely by design.

Selective admissions has allowed OSU to accept better students. As a result, the percentage of the freshman class returning to OSU for their sophomore year has steadily increased, from about 75 percent for the last open admission class to about 85 percent for the 1989 freshman class.

"The retention rate has really been climbing since we went to selective admissions, so that has allowed us to plan for smaller freshman classes," Mager said.

Higher freshman retention rate is one reason that smaller freshman classes haven't translated into a smaller student body.

Another reason OSU has maintained a satisfying enrollment is that the university continues in admik about 3,000 transfer students a year. In fact, about one-third of the bachelor degrees awarded by the university go to students who started college elsewhere.

Higher retention rates and transfer students have enabled OSU to make progress in increasing the proportion of junior and senior classes, something Gee wants to see.

In time, Gee wants to reduce the number of undergraduate students by about 10 percent and increase the number of graduate students by the same percentage. Gee shares Mager's belief that the move will strengthen the undergraduate program and the mix of students will strengthen the university academically.

OSU has 53,464 students on the Columbus campus; 41,161 are undergraduate and 12,303 are graduate and professional students.

At the moment, projections show the total enrollment on the Columbus campus in the fall will be about the same as last fall, Mager said.

The mix may be different, Mager said. The number of applicants for graduate school is up about 25 percent, he said.

*Projected
Source: The Ohio State University
Dispatch graphics

Enrollment cut
The Ohio State University expects to reduce the number of freshmen it will admit this fall. Here is OSU's fall-quarter enrollment for recent academic years:

- 1986-87: 6,314
- 1987-88: 6,988
- 1988-89: 6,448
- 1989-90: 6,072
- 1990-91: 5,400

- Projected
Source: The Ohio State University
Dispatch graphics
Ohio's colleges, universities having to share fewer new students

By Tim Doolin
Dispatch Higher Education Reporter

Fewer high school seniors are applying to Ohio's colleges and universities.

The weakened economy, high tuition fees and fewer Ohio high school graduates are blamed for the drop in the number of applications for fall classes.

Smaller freshman classes mean more financial worries for institutions already facing tight budgets, but university officials do not seem to be panicking.

"I don't think there are any major catastrophes out there," said James J. Mager, admissions director at The Ohio State University. "Being down a single-digit percentage number isn't going to knock anybody out of the business.

"You just don't want it to happen three or four years in a row."

OSU received 15,928 applications from prospective fall freshmen, or about 2.4 percent fewer than last year. Still, OSU does not anticipate any trouble reaching its targeted freshman class of 5,400 students, which is 700 fewer than last fall by design.

The university sent more than 2,000 letters last week telling prospective students that OSU has no place for them this fall. Fee deposits from prospective freshmen who have been accepted for fall quarter are up 20 percent over the same time last year.

Nationally, private colleges and universities are seeing the biggest drop in applications with many public universities experiencing healthy increases.

In Ohio, there does not seem to be a clear winner. Many private institutions are reporting declines in applications, but most public universities, like OSU, are slightly down.
Less space for next year's freshman class

By Laura Briggs
Lantern staff writer

Autumn quarter 1991's freshman class is estimated to be only 5,400 students because of the increase in student retention at Ohio State. This will be the smallest number of new students at Ohio State in decades.

"Current students are staying, so there is less room for new students," said Jim Mager, director of admissions. The only other option to accommodate more students is for the university to grow, which is not what enrollment planners desire.

The average freshman student enrolling this quarter is in the top 20 percent of his or her high school class, Mager said. Ten percent are in the top three percent.

"A second group of people who did not quite meet the admission criteria were offered winter, spring and summer classes at the Columbus campus, and also were offered classes at regional campuses with the option to transfer," Mager said.

The lower third of the 1991 high school graduating class is only offered to enroll spring quarter, Mager said.

Although this is a viable option, Mager said he would never recommend for a student to wait nine months before enrolling because it hinders a student academically.

"We are not encouraging students at the bottom of their class to apply unless there are some very special circumstances," Mager said.

There are certainly some students who can succeed in college and are able to succeed at Ohio State who we are not able to accommodate," he said.

"We spend 90 percent of our time in admissions telling students not admitted what their options are."

Ohio State does not specialize in accommodating lower-ability students, Mager said. This is the mission of two-year schools. He said Ohio State has been working with a state-wide commission on articulation and transfer. The commission identifies courses from two-year institutions that will transfer to four-year colleges.

Because of the current enrollment trend, Ohio State can no longer guarantee admission of transfer students with just a 2.0 grade point average, he said.

The two main factors Ohio State looks at when...
New system eases transfer student woes

By Erin Watterson
Lantern staff writer

The Ohio Board of Regents has developed a new statewide policy to ease the transfer of students and credits between Ohio public colleges and universities.

The purpose of the policy is to avoid "duplacting" course requirements among the state schools and to help students transfer within the system.

The Board of Regents asked Ohio public colleges and universities to develop a transfer module. This module is a subset of a college's or university's general education requirements and consists of 54 to 80 quarter hours, or 36 to 40 semester hours, of specified courses in English composition, humanities, mathematics, social science, behavioral science, natural science, physical science, fine arts and interdisciplinary courses.

Robert Arnold, associate provost of academic affairs administration, said that by this fall, each of the 23 state-assisted schools should have consistent transfer modules.

Once a transfer student is accepted, a completed transfer module at one school will automatically meet the requirements for the transfer module at the receiving university.

According to the catalog statement of the state policy, students who meet the requirements of the transfer module are subject to certain admission conditions.

The receiving institutions are encouraged to give students who complete the transfer module and either the associate of arts or associate of science degrees preferential consideration for admission.

These students will be able to transfer all courses in which they have received a passing grade. To be given credit for the module, students must have an overall grade point average of 2.0 or better.

Donald W. Good, associate professor of English and chairman of the Transfer Module Task Force, said this is the first time the university is giving transfer credit for DM.

"This is a step closer to treating the native and the transfer student alike," Good said.

Most transfer students do not complete their associate degree before coming to Ohio State. Good said. The module will encourage students to finish their associate degree before transferring.

The state policy also encourages receiving colleges and universities to give preferential consideration for admission to transfer students who have completed the transfer module with a grade of C or better in every course and 90 quarter hours (or 60 semester hours). In addition, students who have completed the module with a grade of C or better will be encouraged to finish their associate degree before transferring.

See TRANSFER / Page two
Math scores may not affect applicant quality

By Melissa A. Visnic
Lantern staff writer

University officials do not expect low math scores on new state-mandated, ninth-grade proficiency tests to drastically affect the quality of applicants to the fields of math and sciences.

Beginning this year, ninth-grade students will have to take and pass all four parts of a proficiency exam before graduating in 1993.

According to the Ohio Department of Education, initial test results show only 65 percent of high school seniors passed the math portion of the test. Sixty-two percent of high school juniors and only 55 percent of high school sophomores passed the math exam.

Robert Arkin, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, said he does not expect the test results will be a major factor in determining whether a student will pursue further education in areas such as math and science.

"Students are being turned off to subjects like math much earlier than high school, possibly even as early as grade school," Arkin said.

Russell Pitzer, chairman of the Department of Chemistry, said the low math scores only confirmed what educators in math-related fields already suspected: that math aptitude scores were dropping.

The results will not affect the number of students in these fields because the entrance requirements will remain the same, Pitzer said.

Paula Compton, associate director of freshman admissions, said the issue is one that will have to be addressed soon, because along with the proficiency test requirements, there will be a four-tiered diploma system in effect, beginning with the class of 1993.

The first diploma is one of attendance, Compton said, and is given to a student who completes the curriculum but does not pass the ninth-grade proficiency test.

Compton said a competence diploma will be awarded to students who pass the ninth-grade test and a diploma with distinction will be awarded to students who pass a 12th-grade proficiency test and meet other requirements mandated by the school district.

Compton also said a diploma with commendation will be given to students who pass the 12th-grade proficiency test and meet requirements established by the state.
'10,000 visitors are coming, so be cordial,' says Mager

This autumn, if faculty and staff spot a frustrated teenager trying to decipher a map, or are approached by a family looking for Lincoln Tower, they are urged to make the visitors feel welcome.

Autumn quarter is a time when many prospective students and their families visit the Columbus campus as part of their college decision-making process.

This quarter, Ohio State is especially prepared for an anticipated 8,000-10,000 visitors.

Eight days have been designed to provide a "taste test" of the University. The special days are Oct. 4, 9, 17, 25 and 30; Nov. 20 and 26; and Dec. 5.

"We're hoping faculty and staff members will consider themselves 'campus hosts' on these eight days in particular," says James Mager, director of admissions.

Many enrollment units will be offering open houses. The prospective students also can participate in the admissions and financial aid overviews and campus tours that are usually available.

"There are many offices and individuals pitching in to make these days a positive experience for our visitors," Mager says.

"Thanks to the direction of URISC (the Undergraduate Recruitment Implementation Steering Committee), we are seeing unprecedented cooperation and resources turned toward the prospective students and their families." Thousands of visitors are expected.

"Counting the bus tours and other individuals that come to campus during autumn quarter, we're expecting 8,000 to 10,000 people" says Bill Wahl, manager of visitor and parent relations.

Special parking will be provided on west campus to accommodate the anticipated increase.

Members of the Parent Association are volunteering to greet and direct visitors. Employees from the office of Residence and Dining Halls will provide beverages for families waiting for campus buses.
Summer applications drop

By Tom Spring

Applications from new and transfer students for summer quarter are down this year.

According to Gail Capel Stephenoff, assistant to the director of admissions, 254 prospective freshmen applied for summer quarter. That’s down from 370 a year ago, or a decrease of 31.4 percent.

Transfer applications number 506, down from 533 last year, a drop of about 5.1 percent. The deadline was March 1.

Stephenoff notes that the number of applications may be affected because selective admissions has been implemented for summer quarter for freshmen and all four quarters for transfer students.

One area that has shown growth is graduate students. This year, 2,568 had applied as of April 12, an increase of 12.2 percent over last year’s 2,289. The deadline is June 1.

Autumn quarter applications show similar trends. Applications stand at 15,753 for incoming freshmen, a drop of 2.2 percent from last year’s 16,107. The application deadline for freshmen was Feb. 15.

“This drop is not a major concern because the number of high school graduates is 3 percent lower than last year. Thus, we are beating the demographics,” Stephenoff says.

Stephenoff notes that only 50 percent of freshmen who are admitted actually enroll at Ohio State. “We’re shooting for 5,400 freshmen,” she says.

Autumn transfer student applications are down 6 percent, at 2,681, a drop from 2,853. Transfer students have until June 15 to apply.

Meanwhile, 15,320 applications are in from graduate students for autumn quarter. That number is up 5.9 percent from last year’s 14,469. The application period for graduate students continues through Aug. 15.
Higher admission standards benefit students, incoming freshmen

By Howard Kalin
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State has raised its admissions standards and the result is a significant improvement in the average ACT and SAT scores for next year's freshman class.

Last year, the average ACT score for incoming freshman was 22.8 on a scale of 30, while this year the average is expected to be around 23.6, said James Mager, assistant vice president for enrollment management. He said they are expecting the average SAT score to be about 50 points higher than last year.

Today is the national deadline for acceptance of payments that guarantee enrollment in U.S. universities.

The number of students who have paid their acceptance fee is up 8 percent from the same time last year, said Gail Stephenson, assistant to the director of admissions.

The deadline for applications was February 15, and all applicants were notified whether they were admitted or denied by late March, Mager said.

This year applications were up by more than 1,000 from last year. There were 17,000 applications this year as opposed to 15,887 a year ago.

Even, with an increase in applications this year, fewer students were admitted. Last year, 14,285 were admitted, while only an estimated 14,000 were admitted this year. This indicates a more selective process of admitting students, Mager said.

The higher admissions standards benefit OSU students as well as the denied students because it allows them to receive more special attention at another institution.

"By having higher admissions standards, at least where we are now, everybody comes out a winner," Mager said.

This year, Mager expects OSU not to have to go to the waiting list to fill out the freshman class. The waiting list had to be used last year to get to 5,800 enrolled freshmen.

The tougher admissions standards are also a result of downsizing. The undergraduate enrollment was up to 54,000 students at one point, while this year there are only about 48,000 undergraduates, Mager said.

Minority enrollment has also increased this year, Mager said. "One goal of ours is to increase OSU's diversity," he said.

Mager also said that he is expecting about 11 percent of the freshman class to be comprised of out-of-state students. This is lower than many other Big Ten institutions and OSU is trying to increase its percentage of out-of-state students, Mager said. He said it is typical for other Big Ten and Ohio schools to have 15-19 percent out-of-state students. Stephenson said that an increase in geographic diversity makes Ohio State a more respected national institution.