



Responding to New Realities



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Message from the President

All annual reports are late, and some are later than others. Annual reports are also widely unread—competing only with commencement talks and greetings from the president to the freshman class.

Perhaps this explains—at least in part—why this message is being written at a time when we are already past midpoint of the next year.

Yet, annual reports are not without value to those who monitor, observe, and criticize the work of the University, and especially to those of us who, immersed in the day-to-day pressures, need to look up from our desks, papers, and visitors and try to see where we are, what we have done, and most important, where we are going.

These few pages (reading time: 18 minutes, scanning time: 7 minutes) touch briefly on the events, achievements, and developments of the 1973-74 academic year. They offer a glimpse of the sometimes bewildering conglomerate we call The Ohio State University and an insight into its future potential.



As I now review that year, it looks better in print than I actually thought it was at the time. In spite of the inflation and energy crises, both of which hit the University with full force, growth and change continued to be the rule in the academic enterprise.

Growth and change. What do these words mean at the largest single campus in the country? The Columbus campus alone boasted a fall 1973 enrollment of more than 47,000 students; 18,000 faculty and staff members; 6,000 visitors each day; 11,000 students living on campus; 35,000 arriving daily by car; 10,000 by foot, bus, or bicycle; and for all of this—as I'm too often reminded—21,000 parking spaces. To jolt you even further, Ohio State coordinates 400 buildings, 3,000 intramural teams, six miles of utility tunnels, and produces nothing less

than 30 tons of refuse each day.

So what's actually going on behind these admittedly overwhelming statistics? Very simply, the University is hard at work. Professors are at work teaching and doing research; students are working, I guess, at about par—with the beer and books competing for time-honored shares.

The mood of the campus has changed since the volatile early '70s. Student unrest has shifted from the writings of Che Guevara to that bestseller, *The Exorcist*; from the waving of placards to the tossing of frisbees; from frantic rallies to private pursuits (boy of girl and girl of boy); from fascination with hard drugs to rediscovery of the drug of their parents—alcohol. Little more is heard of Vietnam, ecology, Earth Week, or the plight of the Third World. The campus that once seethed now streaks.

Don't misunderstand. The concern is still there. Student participation in the instructional process, new methods of grading and evaluation, off-campus learning experiences, and more problem-oriented courses have all contributed to a new sense of responsibility on the campus scene.

Students have penetrated the community beyond High Street and freely offered their time, expertise, and mostly, their caring. In 1973-74, 25 student projects resulted in more than \$5,000 for the United Way campaign, with student employees pledging another \$11,700.

With faculty, staff, and students joining forces to help meet the needs of society, new opportunities for service and accessibility were

created. As a public university, Ohio State continues to meet its obligations to all Ohioans—not just a chosen few.

Program 65, for example, was initiated in January 1974 to bring Ohio's senior citizens to the University as guests in courses, seminars, and other academic programs. Dental Care for the Homebound took young dental students into the homes of the elderly for examinations and treatments which could not otherwise have been achieved. The installation of curb ramps, elevators, and special equipment throughout the campus provided the handicapped with much-needed access to classrooms, laboratories, libraries, and service buildings.

Although 1973-74 witnessed a major emphasis on service, it by no means sacrificed the highest of academic standards. A survey of deans of professional schools around the country published by *Change* magazine in fall 1973 rated Ohio State's professional schools as follows: Pharmacy, second in the nation; Optometry, third; Veterinary Medicine, fourth; and Education, fifth.

Academic excellence has always been directly proportional to faculty expertise and the ability to communicate that expertise. Instructional Development Grants, first awarded in 1973-74 through the Task Force on Learning, encouraged selected faculty and graduate students to improve their instruction through innovative methods and presentations.

During this year also, Ohio State

educators received recognition for their professional activities in almost every field of investigation. Although I will not attempt to enumerate them here, they included a Fulbright-Hays grant to study urban geography and migration in Lima, Peru; a Guggenheim Fellowship to investigate human reaction to emergencies; and a National Science Foundation grant to study the federal government's role in providing therapy for kidney disease.

Undoubtedly the overriding concern of the year was how best to adjust to the impact of inflation. While too many colleges and universities were being strangled with rising costs, Ohio State fought back with prudent, thoughtful use of its financial resources. It was neither practical nor wise to even consider the elimination of an entire professional college or discipline. Instead, retrenchment meant hacking and chopping away across the board, in all areas of the University.

We came up with no dramatic breakthroughs, no easy solutions. Relying on the cooperation and know-how of the University community, we followed two basic strategies. First, decisions would be made by those closest to the impact. Second, inflation would take its biggest bite out of supporting services. It was all a matter of coming to grips with the problem, of coping, of responding to new realities.

Ohio State could not have balanced its 1973-74 budget without the generosity of its alumni, friends, and the \$94,818,670 in appropriations from the General Assembly. The University is indeed grateful for that

support and will continue its efforts to merit such confidence.

Even with this support, however, the state of Ohio ranked 46th in the nation in per-capita support for higher education in 1973-74—a rank which should concern all Ohioans. Neither the citizens of Ohio nor the administration of the University can afford to be complacent in their efforts to direct public funds into higher education.

Ohio State's total enrollment in fall 1973 was 51,491, a significant increase over the previous year. At a time when college and university enrollments were dwindling all over the country, the Columbus campus set an all-time high of 47,268.

Although the University family, like many others throughout Ohio, was hard-pressed during 1973-74, tuition and fees were not raised. In an extraordinary effort to make higher education more accessible to all Ohioans, fees were kept constant, while cutbacks were felt in other areas.

Ohio State applauds James O'Hara, U.S. Congressman from Michigan and speaker at our December 1973 commencement, who urged graduates "to join with those of us who take strong exception to the notion that we must close the tuition gap between public and private institutions by making it more difficult to attend the public ones."

"We must try to create the opportunity for every American—whatever his age, or the point he has reached in his career—to have access to a full range of postsecondary education opportunities—to the full extent he

can benefit from them," O'Hara said.

The price of retrenchment came high. The alternative to raising tuition was a 5.5 percent cut in academic budgets and 8 percent in nonacademic areas—cuts which the entire University felt all too keenly. This meant fewer dollars for scientific equipment, books, and faculty support and no new programs anywhere—this in a University proud of its capacity to respond to previous new social needs.

This was also the year the energy crisis came to public attention. Again, Ohio State managed prudently. Campus energy conservation efforts, spearheaded by the University Energy Conservation Coordinating Committee, resulted in reported savings of more than \$625,000. Use of electricity was reduced 5.7 percent, and natural gas, 12.4 percent over the previous year. Significant reductions were also made in consumption of fuel oil, diesel fuel, and gasoline. Thermostats were lowered to 68 degrees, unneeded lights and equipment turned off, selected campus turbines shut down, the speed limit for state vehicles reduced, the number of buildings kept open in the evening cut down, and car pools established.

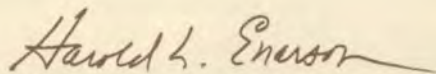
Perhaps you can now begin to empathize with the president of any mega-university as he attempts to meet his thousands of obligations. He is, of course, responsible to the trustees, faculty, staff, and students. Beyond that, and actually *before* that, he must be accountable to the taxpayers through their legislators. These people rightfully expect him to

be responsive to their needs and to faithfully and energetically serve the goal of higher education.

That goal, although some may deem it elusive, seems crystal clear to me. Advocates of the new vocationalism would argue that universities exist for the sole purpose of providing manpower for society's needs and would accuse them of negligence in that endeavor. The traditionalists, on the other hand, believe in the development of the person through liberal education. Is the university destined to become only the custodian of high school graduates who don't know what else to do with themselves for four years or must it be confined to the finishing of "the cream of the crop?"

Neither. As a state institution, Ohio State offers the *opportunity* to Ohio's youth to develop in whatever ways they see fit, whether that is professional training for a specific job or the rounding out of a previously isolated existence. Our overriding goal is personal and professional development.

The University's support, indeed, its very existence is at the whim of the public—a public whose prejudices and passions it readily challenges and whose interest it must always strive to serve. Underneath all of this, I believe, is a deep and flowing reservoir of good will towards Ohio State. A genuine concern for people. A pride in the University. A faith in its future.



Harold L. Enarson, President

A Further Review 1973-74

The following pages were prepared by the Office of Public Affairs.

Academic Growth

The achievement of academic excellence remains a major aim for a quality university. From innovative teaching techniques to distinguished professorships, from high rankings for professional schools to a modern veterinary hospital to the awarding of the University's first associate degrees, the quest for quality in academic life continued apace with academic growth during the past year. The innovations reported here offer but a glimpse of the activities of each of the University's 16 colleges, 84 departments, and 11 schools.

531 New Courses Added

"Fundamentals of Black Dance" was only one of the 531 new courses added to Ohio State's list of academic offerings last year, bringing the total to 8,200. Representing more than 90 departments throughout the University's 16 colleges, they included such titles as "Anthropology of Women," "Urban Transportation Analysis," "Law and Inflation," and "Environmental Pollution Abatement." Instruction

was enhanced with the addition of the Charles H. Kimberly Professorships in Chemistry and Pharmacy, the Designated Chair in Endocrinology, and the Leo Yassenoff Chair in Philosophy and Jewish Studies. These new chairs and professorships brought the University's total to 10 endowed chairs, eight endowed professorships, two designated chairs, and 10 designated professorships.

3,000 Students Try Teaching

Learning how to spell may be a mighty big assignment for a freckle-faced six-year-old, but teaching him may be equally demanding for even the most patient University student. That's what 3,000 student teachers discovered last year, as they handled classes in 18 Franklin County school systems, both public and private. Each



candidate for a B.S. in education is required to spend one academic quarter student teaching and is placed in either the elementary or secondary levels. Evaluations are made on the basis of such criteria as teaching performance, relationships with students, and professional qualities.





Innovation Improves Classes

Students in basic anatomy classes will soon be learning from the self-teaching slides prepared by Dr. Beth L. Wismar, associate professor of anatomy and recipient of one of the University's first instructional development grants. Awarded by the University for the first time Spring Quarter 1974, the grants encourage selected faculty and graduate students to improve their teaching through innovative methods and presentations. Dr. Wismar's "pilot autotutorial program in human anatomy" is one of 16 proposals which were fully funded. An additional 14 were partially supported, bringing the University's total investment in the new grants program to \$15,033.

Professional Schools Rank High

Ohio State's Colleges of Dentistry, Law, Medicine, Optometry, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Medicine continued to draw top university graduates during 1973-74, with

Autumn Quarter enrollment reaching 2,656. The November 1973 issue of *Change* magazine recognized the College of Pharmacy as second in academic standing nationally and the College of Education as fifth, both ranked on the basis of evaluations from deans of 1,180 professional schools across the nation. The Colleges of Optometry and Veterinary Medicine were also mentioned as leading schools in their fields.



106 Earn First Associate Degrees

The first to complete the two-year occupation-centered curriculum at the Agricultural Technical Institute (ATI), 106 students received Associate of Applied Science degrees in June 1974. As the nation's only technical school of its kind specializing in agriculture, ATI drew a student body of 400 to its Wooster campus last year. Students focus on any of 11 areas of specialization, combining general studies, mathematics, science, and technical courses. Last year, a new Livestock Management Technology curriculum was initiated.



New Veterinary Hospital Opens

Accommodating one of the nation's largest veterinary enrollments, a new \$9-million hospital was formally dedicated in June 1974. Located at 1953 Coffey Rd., West Campus, the new facility has been used by the College of Veterinary Medicine since August 1973. The fourth and largest clinical facility of the college, the structure incorporates the most modern equipment for clinical instruction including 90 box stalls for large animal patients, 21 small animal wards, 10 operating rooms, and specially equipped areas for treatment in ophthalmology, dermatology, dentistry, physical therapy, and diagnosis of heart and brain disorders. The hospital also offers 12 research modules, a 280-seat auditorium, four seminar rooms, and a self-learning laboratory with slides, tapes, 8-mm movies, and closed-circuit television.



Journalism Moves to New Home

Student reporters and editors kept the presses rolling and the Lantern newsroom bustling as the School of Journalism moved into its new \$3-million home in January 1974. Located at its former site on the corner of Neil and 18th Avenues, the structurally renovated building offers about 400 aspiring young writers an additional 55,000 sq. ft. of space and the opportunity to master the most recent technological equipment in the publishing field. Video display computer terminals, similar to those now used on large metropolitan dailies, are already challenging Ohio State students to keep up with the latest breaking news.





Student Involvement

To the daily operation of one of the largest universities in the country, Ohio State's students add spontaneity—that inexplicable element which defies the predictable. More than 100 years have passed since the first class of 24 entered in 1873, and few have been as exciting as the last. It has seen a rare combination of concern and vitality directed toward the people of Ohio, as well as the University itself. It has seen involvement.

Marching Band Goes Coed

After 95 years, the all-male Marching Band broke ranks to admit its first women members in 1973. The women, one regular member and four alternates, first wowed a packed Ohio Stadium at the second game of the 1973 football season on Sept. 29. During the remainder of the season, they moved in and out of the 150-person regular marching ranks by way of the band's traditional system of challenges. As a grand finale, all five helped spirit the Bucks to victory in the 1974 Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Calif., on New Year's Day.



Women Athletes Gain Recognition

Cheering the Bucks on to the 1974 Rose Bowl victory was only one way Ohio State coeds displayed their athletic prowess during the past year. They were among the 700 varsity athletes who brought regional recognition to Ohio State through 11 women's and 18 men's intercollegiate sports competitions. The University also coordinated one of the largest intramural sports programs in the nation, with an estimated 20,000 students competing in 36 athletic activities and 27 sports clubs, including cricket. Fund raising efforts continued towards the construction of a \$10 million University Activities Center, first priority in a comprehensive improvement plan for recreation, intramural and physical education facilities.

Garden Plots Sprout Greens

The College of Agriculture and Home Economics struck a blow at the high cost of eating this spring by offering 300 garden plots on North Star Rd. to faculty, staff and students. The response was overwhelming, as more than 700 vied for the 25-by-45-foot plots and the opportunity to grow their own vegetables. The gardeners discovered Buckeye Gardens rewarded them in a variety of ways: physical, social, emotional, and gastronomical. Further evidence of the project's success is the long waiting list growing in anticipation of next year's planting season.



1,000 Youngsters Choose Art

More than 1,000 Columbus-area youngsters abandoned Saturday morning cartoons this year in favor of color and creativity at the University. The Saturday Art Workshops lured all ages, from preschoolers to adults, to campus to delve into painting and drawing, ceramics, three-dimensional media, batik and weaving. About 60 University students in art education taught the classes, and were responsible for planning and executing complete eight-week curricula. In addition to movies and slide presentations, demonstrations by guest artists supplemented studio work.

Volunteers Act as Tutors

True to its motto, "a helping hand that gives," Student Volunteer Programs (SVP) developed a "Brain Bank" of qualified University students to meet requests for tutors for Columbus area youngsters this spring. As a counseling, orientation and referral service, SVP continued to offer a "shopping list" of



community service agencies to those looking for volunteer opportunities. Besides sponsoring a campus campaign for the "National Hike-Bike for the Retarded" in April, student volunteers counseled young

adult runaways at the Huckleberry House, advised fatherless boys at the Big Brothers Association, and worked at University Hospital and 52 other service agencies during 1973-74.



Offices Give Personalized Touch

In one of many attempts to personalize Ohio State, Ombudsman Joanne Murphy spent much of the year probing and explaining the whys and wherefores of University policy to more than 800 students. In addition, the Office of Student Services was reorganized under the direction of Vice President Richard H. Armitage to reflect more accurately new directions in programming, group guidance, and student development. Progress was made in women's intercollegiate athletics, the efficiency of campus food services, the effectiveness of the Undergraduate Student Government, and the services of the Health Center.

Community Commitment

Reaching out and touching those beyond High Street has become one of Ohio State's top priorities in recent years. Hopefully having abandoned any shred of the ivory tower image years ago, the University now serves its greater community in hundreds of ways—continuing education, medical clinics, cooperative extension, and research programs. It is this community commitment that continues to strengthen the University's partnership with the people of Ohio.

Students Welcome Senior Citizens

What does a sorority housemother have in common with a businessman, teacher, journalist, and missionary? All became guests of the University last year as part of Program 65. Initiated Winter Quarter 1974 as an experiment, the program provides Ohio residents 65 and older with an opportunity to attend selected undergraduate classes as nonpaying guests of the University. They are not required to take examinations and, therefore, do not receive course



credit. During Winter Quarter, 65 persons signed up. In the spring, nearly 100 participated in 62 different courses, with Program 65 guests relating well to young people and University students welcoming the senior citizens into their midst.

Nisonger Center Offers Special Help

Tying a shoe is a much more difficult task for some youngsters than for others. The Nisonger Center for



Mental Retardation helps these special children by teaching those who love them how to show it. In addition to continuing education and para-professional programs such as the Pre-School Project, the Developmentally Delayed Infant Education Project, and the Adult Education Program, Nisonger Center provides an interdisciplinary learning experience for University students representing 20 fields and seven academic colleges.

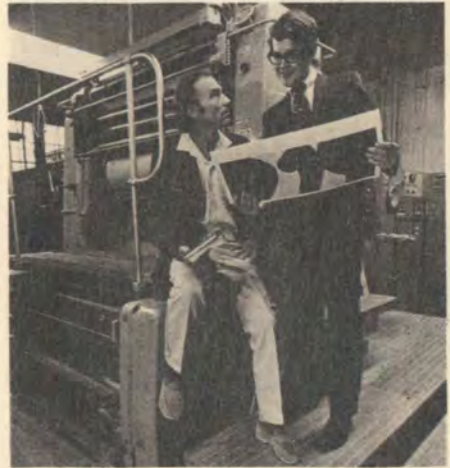


Medical Students Learn First-Hand

More than 200 medical students learned about emergency health care, alcoholism, deafness, drug abuse, and mental retardation first-hand through community health assignments in 43 Ohio counties as well as in other states and foreign countries during 1973-74. Required for seniors, the program gives them the opportunity to serve as participant-observers in health settings outside the University. Students work with physicians in their offices, make hospital rounds, and visit public and private community health agencies.

Students Probe Lake Pollution

Researchers for the University's Center for Lake Erie Area Research (CLEAR) took to the waters this year aboard the floating laboratory of the "Hydra" and returned to their home port at the Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, the first freshwater field station in the United States. Some 15 students spent the summer of 1974 at the Put-in-Bay research center helping with CLEAR's most extensive project, an assessment of pollution control efforts to decrease the effects of lake aging. In addition to their annual sampling program in the western and central lake areas, CLEAR researchers are surveying the eco-system at the site of the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station and the effects its discharge might have on fish.



University Press Publishes Novel

University Press chalked up a number of firsts during the past year, not the least of which was the publication of its first novel, "Solitaire." Here its author, Mjomir Drvota, associate professor of photography, reviews the book jacket with Weldon A. Kefauver, director of the University Press. In addition to the publication of 20 books, most of a highly specialized scholarly nature, the Press entered into a consortium this year with the University of Cincinnati to publish five or six books a year.

Solar Home Is a First

Introducing thousands of Ohioans to the latest in solar energy systems, the University's Solar Home is one way of meeting the national energy shortage. Constructed at the Ohio Expositions Center in the spring and summer of 1974, it is the first completely solarized residence of its



Engineering, as it attempts to improve the design of future heating and cooling systems. Co-sponsored by the Homewood Corp., some two dozen Columbus businesses contributed services, materials, and components.

TV Brings Campus to Thousands

Through its educational communications facilities, the Telecommunications Center reaches thousands of Ohioans who may never visit the campus in person. During the past year, the programming, production, engineering, and traffic functions of WOSU-AM, WOSU-FM, WOSU-TV, and Closed-Circuit TV (a six-channel instructional system serving more than 27,000 students on campus) were consolidated at a single location. The WOSU-TV transmitter was relocated north of Westerville, increasing its power, improving the television signal, and extending coverage. The dedication of WPBO-TV in Portsmouth brought educational television to viewers within an additional 55-mile radius.

kind in the country. Solar panels, installed across the roof, absorb the sun's energy and store the heat in fluid until it is circulated throughout the house. Expected to be occupied by a Columbus family, the home was a project in design development for graduate students in the School of Architecture. The house will also serve as a laboratory for the Department of Mechanical



Individual Achievement

In a sea of black caps and gowns, there's one person who's very special. He's about to receive one of the 225,000 degrees Ohio State has conferred since its founding. More than 10,000 of those were awarded during the past year alone. What makes one person different? The personal triumphs and frustrations that went towards his degree. On that very special day, it's individual achievement that counts.

President Ford Speaks to Graduates

Nearly drowning out the Summer Wind Ensemble's hearty rendition of "Hail to the Chief," those jamming St. John Arena the morning of August 30, 1974, welcomed President Gerald R. Ford to the Ohio State campus with a standing ovation. Addressing about 2,500 Summer Quarter graduates, their families and friends, President Ford proposed "a great new partnership of labor and educators." The year's distinguished commencement speakers also included Daniel J. Boorstin, director of the National Museum of History and Technology at the Smithsonian

Institution; James G. O'Hara, U.S. Congressman; James A. Norton, chancellor of the Ohio Board of Regents; and Milton Caniff, internationally syndicated cartoonist.

Honorary Degrees Are Presented

In addition to the honorary Doctor of Laws degree bestowed upon President Gerald R. Ford at the Summer 1974 commencement, honorary degrees were presented during June graduation ceremonies in Ohio Stadium. Milton Caniff, originator of "Steve Canyon" and "Terry and the Pirates" comic strips, received the Doctor of Humane Letters degree, while Doctor of Science degrees were awarded to Joseph Sandy Himes, professor of sociology at the University of North



Carolina, Greensboro; Walter R. Krill, dean emeritus of the College of Veterinary Medicine at Ohio State; and Robert M. Zollinger, chairman of the Department of Surgery in Ohio State's College of Medicine.



Distinguished Teachers Named

"The major task of the teacher," he says, "is to create student involvement, interest, and an attitude toward intellectual activity." Arnold Ross has done just that. A professor and chairman of the Department of Mathematics since 1963, Dr. Ross was one of eight faculty members who were selected by students to receive the 1974 Alumni Award for Distinguished Teaching. Now in its 15th year, the program is sponsored by the Alumni Association and the Development Fund to "recognize and give evidence of the importance placed on superior teaching in the University and to provide encouragement and incentive for teaching achievement."

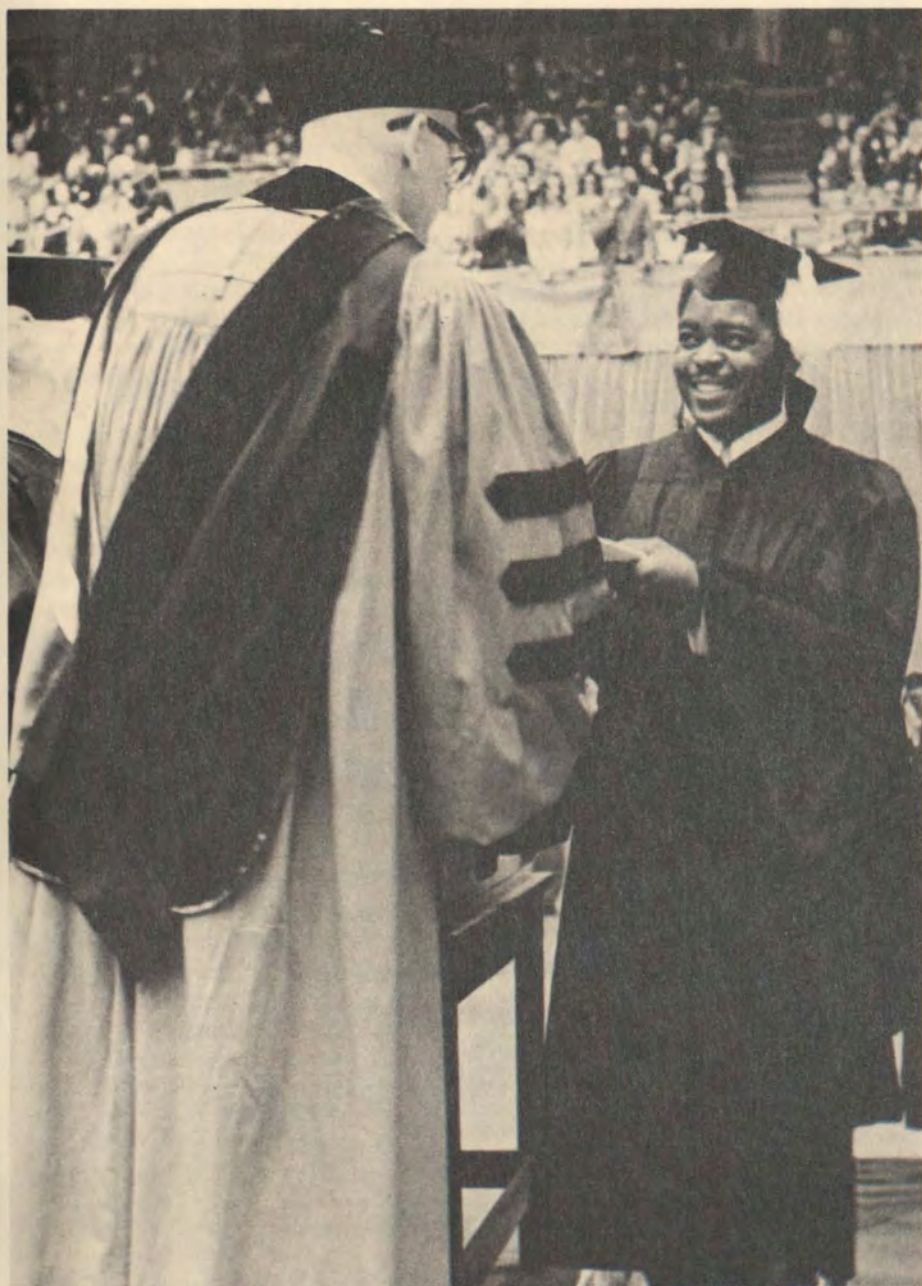


10,656 Receive Degrees, Certificates

Four, six, ten years of term papers, laboratory reports, and final examinations culminate in that diploma and handshake. During 1973-74, 10,656 degrees and

certificates were awarded, including 7,120 bachelors, 126 certificates, 2,041 masters, 653 Ph.D.'s, and 716 professional degrees. More than 1,000 students were named honors graduates for their high academic achievement.





Deliberate Assessment

The dilemmas facing Ohio State's administrators during the past year were not much different from those in the past—only the details changed. Specifically, the pressure was on to handle a growing enrollment, a limited budget, grade inflation, and the energy crisis. Sharing these problems with most institutions of comparable size, the University relied on input from faculty and student task forces, as well as administrative expertise.

Retrenchment Balances Budget

The Board of Trustees approved a final 1973-74 budget of \$285,851,000 in September, with retrenchment as its single most important element. To bring income and expenditures in line required substantial cutbacks of 5.5 percent in the academic units and 8 percent in the operations areas. These were achieved through reductions in staff, chiefly through attrition and a freeze on hiring, lower operating costs, and some curtailment of programs and commitments.

The outcome was a balanced budget, but one that totaled some \$640,000 below actual income and expenditures for the previous year. Not only were there fewer dollars available, but the purchasing power of those dollars had been reduced sharply by inflation. In addition, mandated Civil Service pay increases were not fully funded by the legislature, and the University had to absorb some \$500,000 of that cost.

In June 1974, a committee on Resource Planning and Priorities completed a 15-month study and made recommendations on budgetary processes, resource allocation and how to inform the University community on budgetary matters.

Columbus Is Largest Single Campus

The University broke previous enrollment records in Autumn

Quarter 1973, with the Columbus campus at 47,269 and the total University at 51,491. Columbus was the largest single campus in the nation, according to the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. The association also reported that Columbus had the largest number of undergraduates, 36,545, and the most first-quarter freshmen, 7,265. Ohio State was third in the enrollment of women, with 18,485.

Another significant development on the Columbus campus was the 37 percent increase in part-time enrollment to 5,378, in response to an expanded Evening Program. Among undergraduates, the gain in part-time students was even more dramatic—from 1,796 to 2,935, or 63 percent—and the Graduate School, from 2,111 to 2,431, or 15 percent. Full-time enrollment declined slightly, from 42,041 to 41,891.





University Looks at Grading System

Sharing the dilemma of "grade inflation" with most universities,

University Senate appointed a Select Committee on Grading in Spring Quarter 1974 to identify the system's problems and to recommend changes. The committee is expected to report to the Senate in Autumn Quarter 1974, with final revisions to be approved by the Board of Trustees as official rule changes. The most recent revision of Ohio State's grading system came in Winter Quarter 1974 with the "forgiveness rule," allowing freshmen to drop up to 15 hours of D or E from their cumulative averages. A student loses his credit for the original course and must substitute a course of the same credit value. Although a new grade average is computed, the original course is not erased from his official record.





Promotion, Tenure Reevaluated

Valuing both the experience of age and the vitality of youth, the University joined many others across the country in the reevaluation of promotion and tenure policies. With 63 percent of 3,100 faculty members tenured in 1973-74, the Office of Academic Affairs called for a closer scrutiny of the problem. Provost Albert J. Kuhn, in an open meeting of the Ohio State chapter of the American Association of University Professors in autumn 1973, urged that positive tenure decisions be reserved for only the most promising candidates, that promotion before the fourth year rarely be considered, that no new faculty members be appointed without required degrees, and that early retirements be encouraged. The faculty's judgment remains the overriding factor in the final decision on tenure, even though such decisions are legally rendered by the president and Trustees.

Conservation Program Saves Energy

The University's intensive energy conservation program, initiated Autumn Quarter 1973, resulted in a 5.8 percent reduction in electricity consumption from the previous year, and a 12.4 percent reduction in the use of natural gas. Trying to meet the energy crisis head-on, the University pooled the specialized talents of its faculty in the Energy Conservation Coordinating Committee and launched a two-year study of the use of energy in campus buildings. The



committee also issued guidelines for office and classroom lighting, heating, and air conditioning, and set a 50-miles-per-hour speed limit for university vehicles. Gas and oil consumption was further reduced by selective shutdown of central power plant turbines.

'Lifelong Learning' Draws 64,000

"Equal access to higher learning for all," a recommendation of the Citizens' Task Force on Higher Education, meant expansion of continuing education programs into evenings, weekends, and

summers. In 1973-74, more than 64,000 Ohioans participated in 793 conferences, short courses, and seminars. Established by the Board of Regents, the 32-member task force was comprised of state legislators, concerned citizens, and educators such as Ohio State's President Harold L. Enarson. The task force made its final report to the Board of Regents in May 1974, urging "lifelong learning opportunities for all ages" and "excellence in higher education through planning and adequate financing."

Headcount Enrollment

Autumn	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Columbus Campus Only					
Undergraduate	35,426	35,979	36,271	35,438	36,545
Graduate School	7,283	7,519	7,555	7,678	8,067
Post-Baccalaureate					
Professional	2,182	2,379	2,595	2,750	2,656
Total	44,891	45,877	46,421	45,866	47,268
Regional Campuses					
Dayton	385	303	254	273	282
Lima	1,233	1,277	1,197	1,065	1,017
Mansfield	1,052	1,189	1,113	1,026	1,090
Marion	567	761	749	652	606
Newark	796	943	863	863	845
Wooster	-	-	-	198	383
Columbus RCC*	-	-	-	97	-
Total	4,033	4,473	4,176	4,174	4,223
Total Enrollment**	48,924	50,350	50,597	50,040	51,491

* The Residence Credit Center was established on the Columbus Campus in the fall of 1972 to enable part-time commuter students to enroll in after-5 p.m. classes without relation to enrollment ceilings.

** The totals reported here for 1969 through 1971 do not include medical interns tabulated in official enrollment figures compiled and published by the Office of the Registrar.



Land Inventory/As of August 5, 1974

Location	Acres
Columbus	3,385
East Campus	475
West Campus	1,187
Individual Properties	
Peripheral to Main Campus	64
Don Scott Field	1,364
Golf Course	295
Outside Columbus	3,142
Lima Campus	565
Mansfield Campus	548
Marion Campus	180
Newark Campus	101
Gibraltar and Peach Point	13
Other	1,735
Total Lands Used	6,527



Student Financial Aid, 1973-74

	Amount	Number Of Awards
Scholarships and Grants		
Undesignated Scholarships	\$ 960,581	1,941
Designated Scholarships	800,930	1,674
Remission of Fees	64,120	145
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants	198,256	747
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	736,698	992
Health Professions Scholarships	244,447	521
Ohio Instructional Grants	1,803,042	5,954
Employment		
Employment Office Placements		3,518
College Work-Study Program	\$ 1,165,143	1,981
Loans		
University Loans	\$ 642,062	5,818
Foundation Loans	106,454	391
National Direct Student Loans	2,815,914	4,029
Health Professions Loans		
Dentistry	392,234	276
Medicine	410,117	259
Nursing	94,531	115
Optometry	86,166	52
Pharmacy	50,283	52
Veterinary Medicine	274,867	166
Law Enforcement Loans	69,094	303
Cuban Loans	1,500	1
Totals	\$10,916,439	28,935

Totals are for aid to undergraduate and professional students administered by the Office of Student Financial Aids and do not include funds administered by individual University departments.

Approved Budget 1973-74

**Current General Unrestricted
Columbus Campus**

Personnel Services	\$101,206,000
Operating and Equipment	22,060,000
All Other	5,756,000
Total Columbus Campus	\$129,022,000

Regional Campuses

Administration	\$ 131,000
Lima Campus	1,401,000
Mansfield Campus	1,306,000
Marion Campus	851,000
Newark Campus	1,177,000
Agricultural Technical Institute	671,000
Total Regional Campuses	\$ 5,537,000

Departmental Earnings	\$ 5,323,000
University Services	2,133,000
Research Foundation Administration	1,530,000
Total Unrestricted	\$143,545,000

Current General Restricted

Endowments	\$ 1,000,000
Mershon Center	700,000
Federal Grants and Contracts	41,295,000
Ohio Grants and Contracts	2,200,000
Engineering Experiment Station	1,735,000
Development Fund	3,100,000
Other Private Gifts and Grants	1,834,000
Conference Accounts	1,200,000
Total Restricted	\$ 53,064,000

Current General Auxiliaries

Cooperative Extension	\$ 12,317,000
University Hospitals	46,721,000
Student Housing	12,994,000
Intercollegiate Athletics	4,809,000
University Bookstores	2,630,000
Student Unions	1,838,000
Parking Facilities	1,480,000
Fawcett Center	922,000
Facilities Services	1,974,000
Dairy and Meat Laboratories	2,076,000
University Airport	972,000
Other	509,000
Total Auxiliaries	\$ 89,242,000
Total Current General Funds	\$285,851,000

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