

of readiness for college. So, therefore, we do not wish to use methods of selecting the students that will cause the student body to be sharply, say, stronger students or weaker students or older students or younger students or male or female or veterans or nonveterans or any of the other factors that we might have used to do the selection.

So we really boiled it down to only two possibilities: One, chronological date of receipt of application which we do have on record, or a random process to assure the most representative sample of the total application group.

We had to reject the chronological factor for several reasons. Much of this application traffic resulted from a series of visits which I paid to the high schools of the District telling the students about the college and explaining the program. But I did not do those all on the same day, of course, so that they were strung out over a period from the 10th of November to the 10th of January, but all but one of them was done before the Christmas holiday. But it would be very unfair to the one school where I did not go until after the Christmas holiday because there were more than 2400 applications by the time I went to that school as an example. So that for that reason and for the fact also in some of the schools the counselors held the applications of the students for several weeks, assembled, cleaned them up and then sent them in, that sort of changed the date really that these students had applied.

So we proposed then a random selection process where all students who applied before the deadline have an equal opportunity to be number one in the list. They also have an equal opportunity to be number 5,280, which happens to be the number of feet in a mile and we often think how long that line would be.

Now, we will use the number as a sequence, sequence number to all the students in for pre-registration and counseling. If we find that some of the students, for example, thought they were seniors in high school but turn out to be really only juniors they are not eligible to start next fall because they have not achieved high school graduation. So as we counsel along, then we will determine the eligibility of the student and determine whether or not he might have a better opportunity for the program he wants in another institution, and then continue to call them in in the order of this sequencing by random process.

Now, as Mr. Horsky said, the decision of the Board to approve this method is tentative and will be considered for its second reading as we say tomorrow at the Board meeting.

Mr. SISK. Well, thank you. I appreciate that explanation.

Mr. WALKER. I appreciate your statement Dr. Farner. I just want to make this observation, Mr. Chairman. I was a little concerned when I read about this method of selecting students, because I was hopeful that you would at least do some screening. Otherwise I think you will pass over many young people who are capable of doing college work. So I was just hopeful that you would at least do a certain amount of screening to avoid that.

I am not saying that I am against these young people who have not done so well in their high school days. I would like to see them, if possible, given an opportunity because we know by experience that many high school students who did not do so well in high school do well in college.

Dr. FARNER. Yes.