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CHANCELLOR ADVISES FRESHMEN:
‘GO TO CLASS’

ECU CHANCELLOR Steve Ballard speaks to the largest freshman class in the history of the university during the convocation ceremony.

AT RIGHT, new ECU freshmen Valentina Cooper, left, Lauren McNeill, and Natasha Bloomfield join in singing the school’s alma mater during the ceremony at Minges Coliseum on Tuesday evening.

ECU welcomes its largest-ever freshman class during ceremony

BY JOSH HUMPHRIES
The Daily Reflector

Fall classes start today at East Carolina University but for the freshmen in attendance at convocation Tuesday the semester started with an important piece of advice from Chancellor Steve Ballard — go to class.

Ballard spoke to about 150 students at Minges Coliseum Tuesday evening at ECU’s convocation, the event that traditionally kicks off the year at universities across the country.

The chancellor told the students to follow four simple rules to success: Go to class, come back next year, get a degree and learn how to be a leader.

He said research shows that students who go to class regularly make better grades. He also said students who return for their sophomore year following their first year are far more likely to graduate than those who put it off.

“Leadership at this university is about every one of you accepting the reality that you are the leaders of tomorrow,” Ballard said.

He joked that only 10 percent of students remember the chancellor’s name, but 90 percent of students will remember that Skip Holtz was the head football coach.

“That’s OK,” Ballard said. “Go to the games and go to class.”

Student Government Association President Andrew Griffin encouraged the students in attendance to get involved on campus, and associate professor Richard Williams reminded the students to enjoy the experience while it is happening.

“I’m jealous of you because you are going to have this amazing time in front of you,” Williams said.

At approximately 4,700, this year’s freshman class is the largest in the history of ECU, officials said.

Contact Josh Humphries at jhumphries@coxnc.com or at 329-9565.
Bob Dole to stump for McCain in Greenville

He’s scheduled to visit ECU’s Student Stores before heading to the opening of a McCain campaign office.

BY BROCK LETCHWORTH
The Daily Reflector

Former U.S. Sen. Bob Dole will be stumping for Sen. John McCain’s campaign today in Greenville, campaign officials said Tuesday.

Dole is scheduled to visit East Carolina University’s Student Stores around 3:30 p.m. today before heading to the grand opening of a McCain campaign office in Greenville.

Campaign spokesman Brent Woodcox said the “Victory Office,” located at 103B Commerce Street, will open at 5 p.m. Dole will serve as the guest speaker. The office is one of nine the campaign is opening statewide to prepare for the November presidential election.

Woodcox said the Greenville location would be responsible for canvassing the Greenville area and counties located to the northeast of it.

“We expect Greenville to be a very heavily traveled office and get a lot of work done,” Woodcox said. “We have a lot of work to do, particularly in the eastern part of the state so it is going to be important.”

N.C. GOP Chairwoman Linda Daves also is scheduled to appear at the event.

Woodcox said the McCain campaign recognizes that Sen. Barack Obama, McCain’s rival for the presidency, has ramped up efforts in North Carolina, but McCain officials are still confident offices like pool and be able to get the discounts and lower rates that a big corporation can get for its people or a big union for its membership,” she asked.

No Child Left Behind: Dole, who taught 11th-grade history for one year, is all for accountability but believes the No Child Left Behind standards are giving unfair labels to schools that are performing well. “I would not vote for reauthorization without changes,” she said.

“... The legislation has a lot of good to it, but when the state says a particular school is a School of Excellence and the Feds say it’s a failing school, something’s wrong.”

Immigration: Dole says the nation’s immigration problems stem from a failure in 1986 when legislation gave amnesty to illegal immigrants in exchange for securing the borders and enforcing laws. “That did not happen obviously,” she said. “Our immigration system is broken. It’s not something where we can just tune it up or fix little parts. It is broken, no question.”

The November presidential election between Republican John McCain and Democrat Barack Obama: Dole said having experience at the top is vital for the security of country. She served with McCain, a former prisoner of war, on the Armed Services Committee. “The man understands intelligence and military matters, and that’s the No. 1 responsibility of the commander in chief, the security of this nation,” she said. “I think that background is very important.”

Mike Grizzard can be contacted at mgrizzard@coxnc.com and 329-9580.
Our Views

Slammed shut
Board closes college doors to illegals

The North Carolina Board of Community Colleges wants to draft a permanent policy for handling the admission of illegal immigrants to its 58 schools. That prompted the board to vote to study the issue, which it hopes will produce a long-term solution by next August.

While its focus on the future is laudable, the board’s decision to prohibit admission to undocumented students in the interim is quite the opposite. With only a handful of illegal immigrants enrolled in community colleges, the board would lose nothing by taking a more compassionate, open-door approach to admission.

The issue of illegal immigrants and their access to public services is an issue of considerable importance in North Carolina. The state is home to about 300,000 of the nation’s estimated 12 million illegal immigrants, and that population poses numerous challenges to state and local governments.

Community college admission is one such area receiving statewide attention, thanks in part to the gubernatorial campaign this year. The state system has changed its policy four times in seven years, leaving school administrators to reverse themselves time and again. Other officials have failed to help, with the state attorney general’s office prohibiting admission in May before a July about-face.

Last week, the state board met to resolve the issue. And despite receiving a recommendation from the attorney general advising in favor of admission, members voted to slam the door shut — for now.

The board plans to study the issue and determine a policy that suits the long-term interests of community colleges and the state. In the meantime, colleges will prohibit the admission of illegal immigrants, though students now enrolled in classes may continue their study. That population — the one at the root of the ruckus — number 112 of the state’s 30,000 community college students.

Considering the numbers involved, the decision is a head-scratcher. Illegal immigrants are not flocking to state community colleges. They are not pushing out qualified students. They pay for their classes, as any other student does. And yet the board thinks a one-year moratorium is the prudent course of action.

The action would seem to foreshadow a permanent ban, one that caves to political forces that see illegal immigrants as an easy punching bag. They decline to recognize that many of these students had no choice in coming to this country and were brought as youth, or that North Carolina benefits by opening the schoolhouse door for all who wish to better themselves.

Measures that intentionally ostracize undocumented immigrants have no use in North Carolina. Until Washington approves a comprehensive immigration policy, compassion, not exclusion, should be the guiding principle.
Joseph W.
Congleton Jr.

Dr. Joseph W. Congleton Jr., 79, passed away on Sunday, Aug. 17, 2008, after a long illness. The funeral service will be held at The Memorial Baptist Church in Greenville at 2 p.m. on Thursday followed by the burial at Oakdale Cemetery in Washington, N.C.

Born Oct. 2, 1928 in Kinston, he was the first child of Joseph W. Congleton Sr. and Thenny Cleave Mohorn Congleton. He spent his early years in Kinston, later moving with his family to Halifax County where he attended Aurelian Springs High School.

Dr. Congleton received his Bachelor of Science in History in 1951, and his Master of Arts in Education in 1955 from East Carolina College. He received his Ph.D. in Education in 1963 from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where he served as a Graduate Teaching Fellow. Following his undergraduate education, Dr. Congleton served in the United States Navy from 1951 to 1955 where he was Information and Education Services Officer for his squadron.

Early in his career, he taught at several North Carolina high schools including Scotland Neck, Washington, N.C., and Durham. He joined the faculty of East Carolina University in 1964 where he served for thirty years, retiring as Professor Emeritus in 1994. During his tenure at East Carolina, he was a member of Phi Delta Kappa, the national education fraternity, and served as a consultant for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. In retirement, he was a member of the Golden Kiwanis Club and volunteered as a tutor for students at Wahl-Coates Elementary School in Greenville.

Prior to his illness, he attended The Memorial Baptist Church in Greenville where he was a member of the Fellowship Sunday School Class and sang in the choir.

He is survived by his wife, Donna McKinley Congleton, and a daughter, Beth C. Clark, both of Greenville. He is also survived by two sisters, Corrinne Willcox of Rocky Mount and Agnes Fore of Surgoinsville, Tenn.

The family will receive friends tonight from 6 to 8 at Wilkerson Funeral Home in Greenville.
Angioplasty through the wrist is backed by new study

BY LAURAN NEERGAARD
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The best path to a clogged heart may be through the wrist.

About a million angioplasties are performed in the United States each year, and the usual route is to thread a tube to the heart through an artery in the groin.

Now a study shows going through the wrist instead can significantly lower the risk of bleeding — without the discomfort of lying flat for hours while the incision site seals up.

Just one in 100 angioplasties is done via the wrist, and the approach isn’t for everyone. But Monday’s study promises to spur more specialists to use the method.

"In experienced hands, it can be done more," said Dr. Sidney Smith, heart disease chief at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and a past president of the American Heart Association, who wasn’t part of the study.

Angioplasty is prized as a minimally invasive way to restore blood flow in a clogged artery. A tiny balloon is inflated at the site of the blockage, pushing back the clog.

Cardiologists have preferred working through the femoral artery in the groin because it is a larger blood vessel than the wrist’s radial artery, easier to tug catheters through.

But catheters have gradually gotten smaller and more flexible, and previous small studies had suggested the wrist approach could be safer because that puncture site can be bandaged. In one earlier study, the wrist method even trimmed hospital costs because patients were discharged sooner.

Both methods were equally effective at clearing heart arteries, Dr. Sunil Rao reported in the Journal of the American College of Cardiology: Cardiovascular Interventions.
New kinds of leaders for a new campus era

BY WALTER C. FARRELL JR.
CHAPEL HILL

As an N.C. Central University graduate I am disappointed that NCCU offered an unapproved bachelor’s degree program through the New L.I.F.E. College at the New Birth Missionary Baptist Church in Lithonia, Ga. Although some say the program was created to provide high-quality educational opportunities, it was a violation of university and UNC System governance and accreditation policies. The organization that accredits NCCU says these degrees “do not carry the same weight as a regular NCCU degree.”

The primary motivation behind this academic sleight of hand was not venal or criminal. Rather it was a response, in part, to growing pressure on public historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs) to increase outside funding as state support has declined.

Few HBCU leaders possess the skill set to be successful in an increasingly competitive fundraising environment in which HBCUs are pitted against each other and their majority counterparts.

In trying to meet NCCU’s fundraising goals, former Chancellor James Ammons apparently cut corners by accommodating the educational agenda of Atlanta Bishop Eddie Long, an NCCU Board of Trustees member (and alumnus), who had established a K-12 complex and was looking to expand his educational empire. Long donated $1.4 million to NCCU — the largest amount ever given by an alumnus — in what could be seen as a quid pro quo for his own NCCU branch. Ammons resigned before the news of the Atlanta satellite campus became public.

NORTH CAROLINA’S 11 HBCUs (both public and private) have long been plagued by weak administrative leadership. Sterling exceptions were retired presidents Prezell Robinson and Talbert Shaw, who rescued St. Augustine’s University and Shaw University (in Raleigh) from the brink of insolvency during the 1960s and 1970s. Currently, Clarence Newsome of Shaw and newly hired Stanley Battle (N.C. A&T State University), Charlie Nelms (NCCU) and Donald Reaves (Winston-Salem State University) have strong track records in fiscal management and the requisite experience to increase alumni giving.

After taking office in 2006, UNC System President Erskine Bowles evaluated administrative and fiscal management capacity at the system’s 15 campuses. Shortly thereafter he facilitated leadership transitions at several institutions, including most of the HBCUs.

Solutions to what can be termed a crisis in HBCU leaders’ administrative preparedness should include: (1) a revamping of the chancellor/president selection process, (2) a focus on customer service and (3) a dismantling of an autocratic management structure.

First, the campus-level selection process for leaders is a key stumbling block in HBCU development. The primary criteria, frequently unstated, have been ethnic affinity, whether the applicant has graduated from the HBCU to which s/he is applying (or another one), and administrative experience in an HBCU.

Not one of these criteria necessarily lends itself to acquiring the best candidate. Search committees must seriously consider applicants who have managed large majority campuses (as has the present NCCU chancellor), those in leadership roles at major foundations, those from the financial sector of higher education (as is the case for the recently hired Winston-Salem State University chancellor) and those with experience in business and industry, rather than those from academic and student affairs who now predominate.

Second, HBCU leaders must begin to focus on customer service. HBCU students have long complained about their treatment by faculty and staff. Initiatives to address these concerns have been implemented at Clark Atlanta University and NCCU in an effort to improve campus climate. Resolving this issue will benefit HBCUs in recruiting top-tier students and in future fundraising campaigns as satisfied customers become generous donors.

Third, the administrative structure of most HBCUs remains largely autocratic. The chancellor/president is nearly always the highest-paid campus employee and often presents himself/herself as the most knowledgeable about all functions of the university — from academic affairs to buildings and grounds. Leaders and their lieutenants tend to run roughshod over administrators and faculty irrespective of their line authority and rank. There is limited opportunity for discussion and adoption of ideas and programs that do not emanate from the top.

HBCUs will be unable to achieve sustainability and growth if they continue hiring leaders who employ unproductive administrative and fiscal strategies. The need to change organizational behavior will become more urgent as the HBCUs prepare students for a 21st century domestic and global economy that is increasing in demographic diversity.

Walter C. Farrell Jr., professor of management in the School of Social Work at the UNC-Chapel Hill, is researching HBCUs’ roles and functions in the 21st century.
CLASS OF 2012 MOVES INTO THE TRIANGLE

The kiss-and-go lanes on Duke University's East Campus had a look of organized chaos for much of Tuesday.

Parents, exhausted from hauling the necessities of freshman living into new campus digs, lingered beside cars, vans and SUVs.

Their teens were eager to spread their wings across uncharted college territory.

As the 1,706 Duke freshmen begin their college experience, they have much in common with thousands of other Triangle freshmen.

Classes begin today at N.C. State University, Meredith College, Peace College and St. Augustine’s College. N.C. Central and UNC-Chapel Hill started earlier this week, and Shaw University starts Thursday.

As these freshmen join the 2 million first-year students heading off to college across the country this month, Beloit College in Beloit, Wis., releases its annual Mindset List. Tom McBride, a Beloit humanities professor, and Ron Nief, Beloit director of public affairs, provide a glimpse of cultural and political touchstones that have helped shape the lives of today's 18-year-olds.

What were the headlines in 1990, the year most of the freshmen were born?

A president named Bush — George Herbert Walker, in this case — was increasing the number of troops in the Middle East “in the hopes of securing peace,” the Beloit list creators said. High fuel prices forced airlines to cut staffs and flight schedules, and the Big Three car companies faced declining sales and profits.

Is that a phone socket and landline in the dorm room?

Freshmen today, according to the list creators, have grown up in an era when computers and instant communication are the norm. These students are used to texting each other on cell phones. They might describe landlines and wall phones as quaint and retro.

Who is their favorite Quidditch player?

Harry Potter was a plucky 11-year-old when J.K. Rowling’s first book in the series of seven came out in 1997. Add 11 years to that, and the boy wizard could be an upperclassman at their school sporting his magic on a Quidditch field, the Beloit list-makers speculate.

Other touchstones in an 18-year-old’s lifetime:

Sammy Davis Jr., Jim Henson, Ryan White, Stevie Ray Vaughan and Freddy Krueger have always been dead during the lifetime of these teens.

Karaoke machines have been annoying people since they were in diapers.

WWW typically means World Wide Web to them, not World Wide Wrestling.

To help feed all the returning students, Vernon Dunnegan of Duke University Food Services grills meat for a crowd estimated at 4,000 people.

Pee-Wee has never been in his playhouse, and McDonald's and Burger King have always used vegetable oil to fry french fries.

— Anne Blythe
Student Files Are Exposed on Web Site

By BRAD STONE

The Princeton Review, the test-preparatory firm, accidentally published the personal data and standardized test scores of tens of thousands of Florida students on its Web site, where they were available for seven weeks.

A flaw in configuring the site allowed anyone to type in a relatively simple Web address and have unfettered access to hundreds of files on the company’s computer network, including educational materials and internal communications.

Another test-preparatory company said it stumbled on the files while doing competitive research. This company provided The New York Times with the Web address of the internal files on the condition that it not be named. The Times informed the Princeton Review of the problem on Monday, and the company promptly shut off access to that portion of its site.

One file on the site contained information on about 34,000 students in the public schools in Sarasota, Fla., where the Princeton Review was hired to build an online tool to help the county measure students’ academic progress. The file included the students’ birthdays and ethnicities, whether they had learning disabilities, whether English was their second language, and their level of performance on the Florida Comprehensive Assessment Test, which is given to students in grades 3 to 11.

Another folder contained dozens of files with names and birth dates for 74,000 students in the school system of Fairfax County, Va., which had hired the Princeton Review to measure and improve student performance.

The Princeton Review said the student information should have been protected by a password, but that the protection was most likely lost when the company moved its site to a new Internet provider in late June. The company said it was looking into how many people might have accessed the files, some of which could be found through search engines.

“As soon as I found out about this security issue we acted immediately to shut down any access to this information,” said Stephen C. Richards, the company’s chief operating officer. “The Princeton Review takes Internet privacy seriously, and we are currently conducting a review of all of our procedures.”

Several other companies have recently committed similar Internet blunders. The British mobile operator O2
misconfigured its cellphone photo service so that its customer's private images were accessible to anyone using Google. And Facebook recently exposed the birth dates of some users who had wanted to keep them private.

Natalie Roca, executive director for research and testing at the Sarasota County public schools, said she was "surprised and troubled" by the release of the student data. She said the student information the county gave to the Princeton Review to build the testing tool was strictly confidential.

In addition to the information on students, the site contained the Princeton Review's educational materials for the LSAT, PSAT and SAT exams, course schedules, an internal analysis of the effectiveness of the company's instructors, and the entire texts of some Princeton Review books, like the 2008 edition of "Cracking the LSAT."

One folder on the Web site gave unusual insight into how test preparation companies use older exams to prepare their practice tests. The folder contained digital scans of eight official SATs and six PSAT exams from 2005 through 2007. The tests are created by the Educational Testing Service, a nonprofit organization in Princeton, N.J.

An accompanying guide for Princeton Review exam writers, dated January 2008, said that the company's "current SAT course diagnostic tests are not as reflective of the real E.T.S. tests as they should be." It then described "spiraling," or writing a new practice question based on an old question from the official test. The document instructs authors to avoid copyright infringement by obeying the "three word rule" — ensuring that no three consecutive words remain the same.

Ray Nicosia, the executive director of test security for the Educational Testing Service, said the company had retired the exams that were made available on the Princeton Review Web site and now sells them to tutorial companies. He said he would need more information to determine whether the Princeton Review had properly attained and used the exams.

The Web error indicates that the Princeton Review neglected several accepted online security practices.

In addition to failing to properly restrict access to the student information, the company combined confidential and innocuous files on the same computers — which security researchers say is never a good idea.

"In this case it would have made sense for the company to separate information such as the names of the students from their test scores and whatever confidential information the company had," said Mike Haro, an analyst at Sophos, an Internet security firm. "But we are finding that companies today don't change until they have experienced the pain of a data breach that is exposed to the public."

America's Best Colleges

America's Best Colleges 2008
Richard Vedder and Michael Noer 08.13.08, 6:00 PM ET

Competition is good.

Choosing a four-year undergraduate college is one of the biggest decisions a typical American family can make. And for too many years, information about the quality of American higher education has been monopolized by one publication, U.S. News & World Report.

We offer an alternative.

In conjunction with Dr. Richard Vedder, an economist at Ohio University, and the Center for College Affordability and Productivity, Forbes.com inaugurates its first ranking of America's Best Colleges, an annual list. In this report, the CCAP ranks 569 undergraduate institutions based on the quality of the education they provide, and how much their students achieve.

The best school in the nation? Princeton University, followed closely by the California Institute of Technology, Harvard, Swarthmore and Williams. The U.S. Military Academy at West Point came in sixth on our rankings, spearheading a generally strong showing by all the service academies.

Top 50 U.S. Colleges
Top Private Colleges
Top Public Colleges
Complete College Rankings

CCAP's methodology attempts to put itself in a student's shoes. How good will my professors be? Will the school help me achieve notable career success? If I have to borrow to pay for college, how deeply will I go into debt? What are the chances I will graduate in four years? Are students and faculty recognized nationally, or even globally?

To answer these questions, the staff at CCAP (mostly college students themselves) gathered data from a variety of sources. They based 25% of the rankings on 7 million student evaluations of courses and instructors, as recorded on the Web site RateMyProfessors.com. Another 25% depends on how many of the school's alumni, adjusted for enrollment, are listed among the notable people in Who's Who in America.

The other half of the ranking is based equally on three factors: the average amount of student debt at graduation held by those who borrowed; the percentage of students graduating in four years; and the number of students or faculty, adjusted for enrollment, who have won nationally competitive awards like Rhodes Scholarships or Nobel Prizes. (Click here for complete methodology.)

The data show that students strongly prefer smaller schools to big ones. The median undergraduate enrollment in the top-50-ranked schools is just 2,285, and only one of the top 50 (the University of Virginia) has more than 10,000 undergraduate students.

Generally speaking, big state schools performed poorly: the University of Wisconsin, Madison, ranked 335th; the University of Texas, Austin, 215th; and the University of Minnesota 524th. California public schools scored relatively well, with the flagship Berkeley campus coming in 73rd place.

Small liberal arts schools shine in our rankings, probably due to both the quality of their faculty and the personal attention they can provide. Williams and Swarthmore both rank in the top five, while Pomona, Smith, Middlebury and Amherst all come in the top 20, ahead of such schools as Stanford (23rd) and Brown (27th).

http://www.forbes.com/2008/08/13/college-university-rankings-oped-college08-cx rv mn 0813intro print... 8/19/2008
Several relatively unknown schools do surprisingly well in our rankings. Wabash College, a tiny, all-male school located in Crawfordsville, Ind., ranks 12th on our list, and Centre College, a highly regarded liberal arts school in Danville, Ky., ranks 13th. With an entering class of just 250 freshmen, Wabash benefits from both high student satisfaction with their courses and lots of graduates who received distinctions in their post-collegiate careers. Centre was in the top 10% of schools on all criteria.

There were some interesting regional surprises. In North Carolina, Duke University ranked in 80th place, behind both the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, (66th) and Wake Forest (69th). Northwestern (11th) was the top school in the Midwest, beating out regional powerhouses like the University of Chicago (18th), Notre Dame (77th) and Washington University in St. Louis (146th).

The list also suggests that some schools—the University of Pennsylvania (61st), Georgetown (76th), Cornell (121st) and Dartmouth (127th)—may be living a bit off of their reputations. Graduates of these schools typically ran up large debts; at most of them, notably Dartmouth, students are not particularly happy with the quality of instruction. (CCAP did take perceived course rigor into account while determining student assessment of instructors and courses.)

It is important to remember that if a school appears on this list at all, that indicates it meets a certain level of quality. In other words, the Milwaukee School of Engineering (569th) is by no means the worst school in the nation. According to the U.S. Department of Education, there are more than 4,000 college campuses in the U.S. The CCAP ranks only the top 15% or so of all undergraduate institutions.

Some schools refuse to cooperate with any publication ranking colleges. CCAP ranked them anyway. Sarah Lawrence, which traditionally has remained "unranked," comes in 25th on the list.

Unlike other lists, the CCAP doesn’t subdivide its rankings into categories like “National Research Institution” or “Liberal Arts Colleges.” When choosing a college, prospective students ultimately select only one, meaning that all undergraduate institutions are competing with one another for students. It is not as though a high school senior selects one large, public school and one small private school. The senior picks only one, and our ranking reflects that decision process.

Admittedly, there is an inherent absurdity in ranking colleges and universities with mock precision from first to 569th. The sort of student who will thrive at Williams might drown at Caltech, to say nothing of West Point. And it is possible to get a "Harvard" education at the University of Minnesota, just as it is possible to get a "University of Minnesota" education at Harvard. When choosing a school, it is important to match the student to the school.

Nonetheless, we believe that these rankings reflect, in a very real way, the quality and cost of an undergraduate education at a wide range of American colleges and universities. And when families have to make a decision with a six-figure price tag and lifelong impact, we think they deserve all the information they can get.

**Top 50 U.S. Colleges**
**Top Private Colleges**
**Top Public Colleges**
**Complete College Rankings**
America's Best Colleges

#464 East Carolina University

08.13.08, 6:00 PM ET

Public
Cost: $15,418/year *
Class Size: 4,222
Student to Faculty Ratio: 20 to 1

SAT Range: 920-1100 **
ACT Range: 19-23
% of applicants admitted: 84%
Application deadline: Mar. 15
Early admission:

What is the best reason for a prospective student to choose your school?

"We are a service university. Our motto is based on service, and we fully believe that we provide a service to our community and that students go on to provide services to their community. This is originally what it was intended for."

_Alyssa Turner, Class of 2009

"ECU is definitely a best-value institution, offering many high-quality academic program options at a very affordable price. While it is a multi-faceted, large university, it maintains a small-college feel because of quality student services, committed faculty and caring staff."

_Marilyn Sheerer, Provost

Sources: U.S. Department of Education, The College Board, Petersons

*Cost includes tuition, room and board, books, fees, and other expenses.
**Range for Critical Reading and Mathematics sections. Does not include writing score.

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- Rank
- Name
- State
- Cost
- Freshman Class Size

Complete Coverage:
America's Best Colleges

< Previous: Kennesaw State University

Next: Azusa Pacific University