INTRODUCTION

In order to understand how our technical writing program is set up, I feel you need to have some general background concerning the Agricultural Technical Institute (ATI) which is located in Wooster, Ohio. The Institute is a two-year agricultural college, an administrative unit of The Ohio State University College of Agriculture. ATI opened in 1972 with a beginning class of 198 and is now in its ninth year with an enrollment of about 760. We offer an associate of applied science degree in seventeen technologies, ranging from a traditional dairy science program to a less traditional beekeeping program.

Our student body is diverse, with students from large urban areas and small rural areas; most are from Ohio, though some are from other states and even other countries. Most of the student body is 18-20 years of age and unmarried; of the 766 students, 509 are male and 257 are female. About 33% of the incoming class is placed in a developmental communication skills program and about 50% is placed in a developmental math program. Less than ten percent of our students transfer to baccalaureate-granting institutions.

ATI has four academic divisions under which the seventeen technologies fall, and one academic division, General Studies, under which support courses fall. Below is the breakdown:

Animal Industries Technologies
- Dairy
- Horse
- Livestock—Beef and Swine/Sheep

Horticulture Industries Technologies
- Floriculture
- Greenhouse
- Landscape
- Nursery
- Turf

Agricultural Mechanics Technologies
- Soil and Water
- Forest Products
- Materials Handling
Technical Writing courses are taught in the Communication Skills area, an arm of the General Studies Division. How we unified these technical writing courses with industry is the topic of today's presentation.

The objectives of the Institute, as set forth in our bulletin, include that of offering a college-level program in selected agricultural technologies so that our graduates possess occupational competence in their technologies. This goal of occupational competence posed a challenge to those of us teaching technical writing. Traditional courses of instruction in technical writing have not been directed to agriculturally based two year colleges. If we were to help fulfill the objectives of the Institute, we had to offer a technical writing program demonstrably based upon the writing tasks of the students' occupations.

Our original technical writing course had already been in existence since the school opened, but it became clear that it was not fulfilling the individual needs of the students in the technologies or the needs of the students in the industries once they graduated. Each technology at ATI has an advisory committee composed of eight to fifteen people in actual industry positions including farm operations. The members, according to ATI requirements, are persons who are recognized by their industry as prominent and successful with a thorough understanding of their total industry needs, challenges and trends. An important point of the committee's formation is utilization of the advice and counsel of such a committee once its members have been brought together. The advisory committees meet separately at least annually to review their programs and make recommendations to the technology coordinators in order to strengthen the program they represent. Courses are added, revised and deleted quite often as a result of industry input. I felt the best place to start in our attempt to unite with industry was to go directly to industry. I got in touch with each member of each advisory committee. Letters went out requesting examples of actual writing they required of their employees, if they were managers, or were required of themselves, whether managers or employees. Many of our advisory committee members run farm operations as well as private businesses, some work in government Extension Offices, or in Soil Conservation District Offices, still others do research or run beekeeping operations, while yet others work in fertilizer or grain and feed operations. Our letters, therefore, went out to over 200 people in all major industry areas of agriculture requesting their comments on what they saw as the need for our English courses to incorporate.
I read and scrutinized all the responses and the actual examples they sent. The result was the revision of one technical writing course and the creation of a second writing course. Students in most technologies have a choice; they may take TI13 (Appendix A), our original, revised course, or TI14 (Appendix B), our new technical writing course.

I would like to present the two courses today so you can further see how we unified industries' ideas with our technical writing courses. I'd like to begin by describing Technical Writing TI13 (Appendix A).

TECHNICAL WRITING

Business letters seemed to be the one constant in every advisory committee members' response, in fact, writing letters seemed to be the major type of writing needed in every area represented. The student, however, must write letters specific to his/her technology, so that a student in the crops curriculum must deal with letters of sales, complaint, inquiry, and so on, as they pertain to crop production. The students are asked to go to their technology coordinator for actual situations if they need suggestions. The time spent on letter writing is comparatively short in this course for although all industries indicated the need for business communications, some stressed other areas as well. The students who will now take this course are in curriculums where advisory people indicated need for some research and many types of reports. The syllabus indicates seven types of reports—the process report, the proposal, the progress report, the research paper, the technical definition, the summary, and the abstract. All these areas are covered in all sections of TI13 but all students are not required to do all reports. A student in the Research curriculum, for instance, might be required to write a research paper and a progress report, for those are two types of reports commonly needed in that industry. Students in the animal curriculums might be required to write a process report, a progress report and/or a proposal as those three are needed in their fields. For example, a process report would be used for explaining how an animal is to be vaccinated or how artificial insemination is to be done, a progress report would be used to keep records on a particular animal or project on the farm, and a proposal might well be used to apply for a loan from a bank if an individual is expanding his or her farm operation. The major difficulty involved in this "unification" with industry occurs when our technical writing sections are multi-curriculum classes. This is indeed a more difficult but not impossible task for the instructor. The instructor must deal with students on an individual and small group basis. Appendix C indicates a syllabus used in one of my TI13 Technical Writing courses.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS

Our second course, TI14 Business Communications (Appendix B), is a direct off-shoot of the advisory committee study. The needs of many of our students would still not be met with our initial course, even as revised. Business communication, an occupational communications course, is set up as a less traditional technical writing course. There is a much greater emphasis on letter writing in this course. Students in the Soil and Water program, for example, if employed by a Soil and Water Conservation District will spend a good deal of time corresponding. The section includes, as you can see, a far more detailed list of types of correspondence—informal as well as formal.
Several advisory committees indicated the need for filling out forms, as evidenced by the material received from the Ohio Grain, Feed and Fertilizer Association, Inc., to name just one. Forms suggested included order blanks and work schedules. Again, as the quarter begins, an instructor has to see what curriculums are represented and then organize for individualized instruction, working with the technical coordinators and collecting materials from industry. The section dealing with meetings arose from the call by some advisory committee members for the need to organize and take part in such organizations as Farm Bureau. Included in this area might be written announcements for meetings.

Still other responses, those from the horse curriculum, floriculture, turf and wood products just to name a few, called for brochure and newsletter publications as well as media ads and news articles. (A syllabus for T114, Winter 1981, is presented in Appendix D).

Most responses stressed the need for communications in general. One gentleman, a farmer, called to express his hope that writing, that speaking, that dealing with employers and employees be a major part of the English program. He was calling, he said, because he had few communication skills, didn't feel qualified enough to write me a letter and had, indeed, been hampered by the lack of such skills. Such testimony, I might add, is invaluable in motivating students.

The final topic covered in the course is the report. Many advisory committees mentioned the need for progress reports and proposals, though not major research papers, process reports or summaries and abstracts. Horse students, turf students, soil and water curriculum students, to name a few, according to advisory committee responses, indicated the need for progress reports for animal progress or project progress; proposals were indicated as well for drainage construction on golf courses and farm land or for enlarging existing facilities. One report of this nature, then, is incorporated in this course. The two types are discussed and the students, depending on their technology, chose one. Therefore, in a class of 25, there may be two types of reports being written at the same time.

CONCLUSION

William F. Funderbunk, in a paper delivered at the Conference on Technical Writing, 1978 at Southern Illinois University, in Carbondale, said, "Educators can better prepare their students for jobs in industry if they actually seek the advice and counsel of people from industry. Working together, they can study the needs of industry and plan courses and programs that help to meet these needs."

Our two courses are not perfectly divided. Some students who will take T113 will miss out on some material they might need that is covered in T114, and visa versa. But certainly since I undertook the study, I feel ATI has moved forward, as Mr. Funderbunk suggested. With the revision of our original course and the introduction of a new one, we at ATI are better meeting the needs of our students for their future employment in their industries.
APPENDIX A
COURSE DESCRIPTION
COMMUNICATIONS SKILLS T113

I. COURSE ORGANIZATION
A. Title: Technical Reporting
B. Credit: 3 hours
C. Periods Per Week: 3 cl
D. Prerequisites: Old T101, New T101 and T102 or T111
   Not open to students with T103 credit

II. COURSE DESCRIPTION
Training and practical writing for industry, business, and research with
emphasis on special requirements and techniques for the technical report.

III. COURSE OBJECTIVES
The student should be able to:
1. demonstrate in writing a working knowledge of the English language;
2. demonstrate the ability to write tactful, effective business letters
   in conventional formats;
3. graphically represent the information contained in technical reports
   and papers;
4. demonstrate a knowledge of how to find information in the library, how
   to pre-write reports, how to evaluate information, and how to present
   information in conventional report formats.

IV. COURSE CONTENT
A. Reporting Information
   1. Importance of communication
   2. Definition and role of technical writing
   3. Audience analysis
B. Effective Business Communication
   1. Types of Business Communication
      a. Letters
      b. Reports
   2. Business Letters
      a. Inquiry
      b. Claim, Adjustment
      c. Sales
      d. Order
C. Gathering Information
   1. Sources
      a. Library
      b. Meetings, interviews, etc.
   2. Notetaking
   3. Evaluating and organizing information
      a. Logical analysis
      b. Outlining
D. Presenting Technical Information

1. Types of reports
   a. Process report
   b. Proposal report
   c. Progress report
   d. Research paper
   e. Definitions/Summaries/Abstracts

2. Techniques of Exposition
   a. Mechanical elements
   b. Stylistic elements

3. Illustrating Technical Reports
   a. Usefulness of visual aids
   b. Occasion for use
   c. Types of visual aids
      1. Charts
      2. Diagrams
      3. Tables

V. SUGGESTED TEXT


VI. REFERENCES


VII. EVALUATION PROCEDURES

Writing Assignments including letters and formal and informal reports = 80%
Exams = 20%
APPENDIX B
COMMUNICATION SKILLS TECHNOLOGY T114
COURSE DESCRIPTION

I. COURSE ORGANIZATION
A. Title: Business Communication
B. Credits: 3 hours
C. Distribution of class time: 3 cl
D. Prerequisite: T111 or T101 and T102

II. COURSE DESCRIPTION
Training and practical skills for business writing with an emphasis on specific requirements and techniques for all occupational communications.

III. COURSE OBJECTIVES
The student should be able to:
1. demonstrate in writing and speaking a working knowledge of the English language;
2. demonstrate an ability to research, evaluate, organize and present material for various types of written and oral communications (aside from letters) needed in an occupational setting;
3. effectively write various types of personal and business letters using English and conventional formats;
4. prepare visual materials found in occupational communications.

IV. COURSE CONTENT
A. Importance of Occupational Communications
B. Effective Occupational Communications for Public Relations
   1. Usage
   2. Appearance
   3. Accuracy
   4. Efficiency
   5. Clarity
   6. Tone
C. Business Letter Writing
   1. Formats
      a. Parts of a letter
      b. Layouts
      c. Envelopes
   2. Types of Business Letters
      a. Inquiries/Requests
      b. Informational
         (1) explanations
         (2) instructions
      c. Sales letters
      d. Credit letters
      e. Collection letters
      f. Goodwill letters
      g. Personal letters
      h. Form letters
      i. Order letters
      j. Remittance letters
3. Informal messages
   a. Memos
   b. Forms
   c. Applications

D. Interpersonal Occupational Communications
   1. Meetings
      a. Organizing/calling
      b. Minutes
   2. Newsletters
   3. Brochures
   4. Media ads - news articles
   5. Telephone Use
   6. Evaluative Reports
      a. Employee
      b. Employer
   7. Interviews
   8. Communication among workers
      a. Upward (supervisors)
      b. Downward (subordinates)
      c. Horizontal

E. Visuals for Occupational Communications

F. Informational Reports
   1. Progress Report
   2. Proposal

V. RECOMMENDED TEXT


VI. REFERENCES


VII. EVALUATION

Written Assignments and Classwork = 70%
Exams = 30%
APPENDIX C
COMMUNICATION SKILLS T113
SYLLABUS

Summer, 1980
Linda Houston
Home Phone: 264-9918
Office: 144B
Office Hours: MWF, 9-10, 12-1
Class Meeting: MWF, 11 a.m., Room 212

Course Description:

This course is designed to help you achieve more confidence in extracting, evaluating, and synthesizing information; you will need to have a working knowledge of materials in the library (ATI, OARDC, OSU interlibrary loan facilities, Wayne County Public Library, the College of Wooster, etc.). The course is a course in the processes of writing specific types of papers, many of which you may be called upon to complete for other courses at ATI as well as in the years to come; the emphasis will be upon clear, concise, accurate, conventional, appropriate materials on a worthwhile subject of interest or technical field as specified in the assignment. Technical writing is written communication using specific vocabulary (language) for a specific audience on a particular occasion.

Course Objectives:

To successfully complete the course a student should be able to do the following: 1) show through his/her work an acceptable knowledge of the English language; 2) demonstrate the ability to write specific types of letters using conventional style and form; 3) demonstrate an ability to prepare, research, and write technical reports in a logical, well-thought-out manner; and 4) show the ability to use and interpret graphic elements in technical reports.

Dictionary (paperback will do)

Materials: Folder(s) for papers
8½ x 11" non-spiralled paper

Notes:

1. You are expected to prepare and present your own materials and to acknowledge your indebtedness to others. Plagiarists (cheaters) face an F grade in the course, possible dismissal from the University, and/or a note on the permanent record.
2. As a general rule, exams may not be made up. Arrange to complete work before absence. In any event, see the instructor before the next class period.
3. You do not need to type your papers. However, legibility and neatness are essential for a passing grade. Please use pen for all major assignments.
4. Attendance is expected. Field trips are excusable, but you are responsible for all work covered in and out of class. A paper will receive a 5 point penalty for each day late; it may not be turned in later than 5 days after its due date.

5. Exams will be based on textbook readings and lecture notes; lectures may cover extra material than what is found in the text; text material will not always be covered in the lecture; thus, you are required to read the textbook.

6. A report may be written simultaneously for this course and for another course, but previously done work is not acceptable.

7. This course (T113, Summer, 1980) has been set up in conjunction with Dr. Borton's Animal Tech 225, Livestock Disease Prevention. If you are not taking that course, another report may be substituted for the research paper.

8. All papers will be collected on the last day of the quarter.

9. This course is set up for lectures and work sessions. There will be many work days for individualized help. I will announce those ahead of time. The important point is to keep the lines of communication open. Ask questions, come to my office, see me in class—but don't assume—check it out!

Grading Scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<td>90-100</td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>87-89</td>
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<td>59-below</td>
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Tentative Grade Weights:

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<th>Subject</th>
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<tr>
<td>Letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Process/Device Proposal</td>
<td>20% (200 points)</td>
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<td>Progress</td>
<td>10% (100 points)</td>
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<td>Research/Disease</td>
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<td>Total</td>
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Tentative Schedule:

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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Assignment</th>
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<tr>
<td>June 23, Part III</td>
<td>Text - Ch. 9</td>
<td>Introduction to Technical Writing</td>
<td>Text - Ch. 9</td>
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<td>25, 27</td>
<td>Ch. 9</td>
<td>Principles of essay writing</td>
<td>Research disease paper</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Obstacles to good technical writing</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Factual vs. personal writing</td>
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<td>June 30</td>
<td>Ch. 9</td>
<td>Research paper techniques</td>
<td>Work on research paper,</td>
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<td>July 2, 4</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Due July 11</td>
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<td>Plan Sheet #1 (p. 387)</td>
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<td>Plan Sheet #2 (p. 389)</td>
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<td>Plan Sheet #4 (p. 393)</td>
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<td>Week</td>
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<td>July 7, Ch. 7</td>
<td>9,11 Ch. 8</td>
<td>Business Letters Proposals &amp; Progress Reports</td>
<td>Letters - Due July 25 Health plan outline Due August 1</td>
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<td>23,25</td>
<td>Definition Catch-up Return Exam</td>
<td>Written definition in class - Due July 23 Letters Due July 25</td>
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<td>July 28, Ch. 11</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Visuals</td>
<td>Outline - Health Plan Due August 1</td>
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<td>Ch. 6</td>
<td>Reports Summaries</td>
<td>Summary in class, Aug. 4 Work on Health Plan</td>
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<td>6,8 Ch. 2</td>
<td>Process/device papers</td>
<td>Work on Health Plan paper Due August 25 Prepare visual for process/device report EXAM II</td>
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<td>13,15 Ch. 2</td>
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<td>Aug. 25</td>
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T114 Business Communication Syllabus
Winter, 1981
Linda Houston
Home Phone: 264-9918
Office: 144B
Office Hours: M-W-F By appointment; T-R 9-12, 1-2:30
Class Meeting: M-W-F 12, room 075

Course Description:
This course is designed for training in practical skills for business writing with emphasis on specific requirements and techniques for all occupational communications including letters and memos, business meetings, advertising, employee-employer evaluative reports and informational reports.

Course Objectives:
The student should be able to:
1. demonstrate in writing and speaking a working knowledge of the English language;
2. demonstrate an ability to research, evaluate, organize and present material for various types of written and oral communications needed in an occupational setting;
3. effectively write various types of personal and business letters using standard English and conventional format;
4. prepare visual materials found in occupational communications.


Materials: Folder(s) for papers; Theme paper

Notes:
1. You are expected to prepare and present your own materials and to acknowledge your indebtedness to others. Plagiarists (cheaters) face an E grade in the course, possible dismissal from the University, and/or a note on the permanent record.

2. As a general rule, exams may not be made up. Arrange to complete work before absence. In any event, see the instructor before the next class period.

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<td>Letters</td>
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<td>Newsletter/Brochure/Ad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employee/Employer Assignment</td>
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<td>Report/Proposal</td>
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<td>Oral Assignments, Classwork</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<td>Exams (Including final)</td>
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Tentative Schedule:

Jan. 5 Introduction to Course Ch. 1, 2, 3, 4
Purposes of Business Writing
Appearance
Clarity/Tone
Language

Jan. 12 Letters Ch. 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13

Jan. 19 Letters Same as above

Jan. 26 Letters Ch. 9
Memos (Due Feb. 4)
EXAM I - January 30

Feb. 2 Introduction of Proposal/ Ch. 14
Progress Reports (Due Mar. 6)
Visuals

382
Feb. 9  Meetings
            Telephone Communication
            Interviews

Feb. 16  Newsletters/Brochures/Ads (Due Feb. 27)

Feb. 23  Newsletters
            Brochures
            Ads

Mar. 2  Work on Proposal/Progress
            Employer/Employee
            Communication - evaluative reports
            (upward, downward, horizontal)

Mar. 9  Employer/Employee Communications
            (Due Mar. 11)
            EXAM II - Mar. 9