SPECIAL FORUM: Tenure Honorees / Honors Program Pros and Cons for Cañada
Thursday, April 26, 2007

Council Members in Attendance: Patty Dilko, Martin Partlan, Katie Schertle, Lezlee Ware, Jenny Castello, Monica Malamud, Paul Roscelli, Denise Erickson, David Clay, Carol Rhodes, Arturo Hernandez

Senate Members and Guests in Attendance: Tom Mohr, Linda Haley, Marilyn McBride, Katie Townsend-Merino, Jeannie Gross, Lesli Sachs, Elizabeth Terzakis, Mike Stanford, Robert Hood, Anthony Perez, Jeannette Medina, Ronald Trugman, Froilan Malit, Rosie Bell, Connie Beringer, Katherine Harer

Tenure Honorees: Professors Linda Haley and Lezlee Ware were acknowledged for their outstanding contributions to ESL and Political Science respectively and to the college as a whole. Congratulations to both professors! We are all honored and delighted to welcome you as permanent members of our college family.

Honors Program Discussion:

EXPLANATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

- Some students at Cañada have approached their professors about the possibility of developing an honors program here.
- Students are attracted to the idea that they can maximize their chances of getting into competitive schools or qualifying for certain scholarships by having an honors designation on their transcripts.
- Types of honors programs:
  - Contract honors program: A student in a regular IGETC course can request to take that course for honors credit. Higher quality work is required from that particular student.
  - Transfer Alliance Program (TAP) honors program: Students take dedicated honors courses which appear in the schedule. (The entire class consists of honors students.)
  - Another option: The student is concurrently enrolled in a regular course and a special honors seminar course (usually one unit).
- TAP membership establishes agreements with some universities but not all.
- An honors program can incorporate guidelines from the Honors Consortium but also allows for academic freedom for individual instructors who determine their own ways of establishing proper levels of rigor.
- An honors program is academic (coursework, projects…) whereas an honors society is service-oriented (scholarships…); students are typically in both.
- It took three years of research/“legwork” to create the honors program at Skyline. It is a time-consuming process.
- An honors contract can be a lot of extra work for a teacher (checking sources, outlines, drafts…).
- Having honors courses allows teachers to offer less ambitious students the choice of taking less ambitious courses while leaving the honors courses for the students who are willing to do the work.
  - There is some concern that this could lead to a two-tiered college culture with regular courses being taught at a “grade 13” level and honors courses being taught at the level of regular college-level courses.
QUESTIONS:
• How many honors contracts can a teacher handle for one course?
  o It was suggested that more than one would be difficult.
• To what degree are honors courses more difficult than regular courses? How is this determined?
  o Extra projects, more oral presenting of work, primary sources, the added requirements of creativity and originality, group projects not required of regular students...
• How does an honors student in a “contract” honors course earn the honors credit while the other “regular” students sitting beside him/her do the regular work?
• Is the course outline for an honors course any different from the outline for a regular course?
  o For logistical reasons, Skyline’s course outlines are the same, but additional content is sent to the Curriculum Committee for informational purposes only.

To request that an item be added to the agenda, please contact one of the governing council members no later than one week prior to the next meeting (see above for the dates of upcoming meetings).

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