# CNC Community CHRONICLE

January 31, 1975 No. 2 of 1975

SUNDAY Feb. 2, 1975

dies solis

MONDAY Feb. 3, 1975

Noon - Admissions Comm. CC142

dies lunae

2:00 - Budget Comm.

Conf. Room - Ad. Bldg.

Noon - Nominations Comm. CC229 TUESDAY Feb. 4, 1975

10:00 - President's Advisory Council

2:15-5:00 - FEC

Conf. Room.

7. L. C

dies martis

WEDNESDAY Feb. 5, 1975

2:00 - Curriculum Comm. CC229

comm.

dies mercurii

THURSDAY Feb. 6, 1975

10-12 - President's Administrative Council

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dies jovis

FRIDAY Feb. 7, 1975

3:00 - Faculty Meeting
N125 dies veneris

SATURDAY Feb. 8, 1975

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### DEAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Merit/Cost-of-Living Increases

The Dean of Academic Affairs proposed a resolution at the January 30 meeting of the President's Advisory Council "that 75% of funds allocated internally for 1975-76 faculty contracts be given to meet cost-of-living increases, and 25% be given for merit--the details of administering this plan to be worked out by appropriate faculty and administrative representatives." The proposal was endorsed unanimously.

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### Faculty Development

The Office of Academic Affairs currently is engaged in projecting next year's budget. In the near future, funds available for faculty development grants will be announced.

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# Agenda for February Faculty Meeting grads lie to sepalloo dity bebbuts at valuuco edi

The regular February Faculty meeting will be held at 3:00 P.M. on Friday, February 7 in Room N125:

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- ulchur" at t illeted for them by carries used to leave there by the same route
  - II. Introduction of Dean of Admissions.
  - and add of gentalil. Discussion of Reports or Announcements. It was asset and -- Table
    - A. Curriculum Committee (Professor Pugh).
      - B. Academic Status Committee (Professor Bankes).
- In Lucida anomasi IIs & C. Degrees Committee (Professor Wise). I Data to a
- D. Evaluation Committee (Professor Squires).
  - E. Other, if any.
- the first time one performs a real job, w (enon) searing bio w.VI the expectation that
  - V. New Business (new business will be conducted in relation to the above committee reports).

he Chinese sent these academics to dip potatoes. A .nruojbA ay. IV nd one that could

educate them as well as their students, is to compet them to think while doing some-

### This is no sense excludes the worthwhile housen't less of us have heard red 2009 200

Mr. Thomas Paraschos of Wright, Fisher, and Paraschos Advertising Agency, presented to Christopher Newport College a designed layout and theme for a Poster and an accompanying informational bulletin. Dr. James C. Windsor, President of the College, accepted the materials from Mr. Paraschos on behalf of CNC, and expressed appreciation for their significant contribution. Jim Dillinger, a nationally acclaimed photographer, provided pictures for the informational bulletins.

Mr. Paraschos was assisted in this project by the CNC students and faculty. Dean McLoughland will use these materials in providing information about CNC to the community.

### ACADEMIC INTEREST

### Pearls and Swine

Almost all skills worth learning are learned by doing. The introduction of doing deacademizes a subject, motivates the student by giving him responsibility, and eliminates early those who should never have been there in the first place.

In-service education makes the city a learning place. In the Middle Ages, scholar and apprentice had much in common, and both were "in the community." By contrast, we send people who should be apprentices out of the community and into universities. Some learn real skills (languages, technology), but everyone knows that these are socially inferior to what we call the humanities.

There are indeed humanities, but for many of these, as now taught, in-service training by doing is impossible, for they lead to no useful performance, having been invented by universities as a recycling system designed to produce not skills but mandarins.

American infatuation with education has generated the problem of academic pollution. The country is studded with colleges of all stripes churning out little graduates as factories emit smoke. Most of these get nothing of use, or if they do they get it outside the classroom.

Those who go to acquire real skills (chemistry, German, even salesmanship) are actually taught something. The humanities goats go to acquire what they are told is "kulchur"--it is filleted for them by earnest pseuds who came there by the same route --and leave "thinking they will teach." This is mandarin education, the casting of artificial pearls before genuine swine.

The way to educate people is to encourage them to  $\underline{do}$ , under the guidance of a master doer--one sees few in humanities faculties--who also thinks. Humanities in the true sense are learned by thinking about experience, responsibility and the like.

In-service learning makes adults. The academic notion is that all learners should be "childrenized." Small wonder they are angry and insubordinate at the nonuse of their adult skills.

The first time one performs a real job, not for practice but with the expectation that one does it properly, one is "de-childrenized" and on the way to being motivated.

In-service training does indeed exclude the mandarins, those that turn to writing books about books and the skills that have no outcome.

The Chinese sent these academics to dig potatoes. A better way, and one that could educate them as well as their students, is to compel them to think while doing something.

This in no sense excludes the worthwhile humanities. Most of us have heard of the Zen of motorcycling, in which the maintenance, use and symbolism of motorcycles, a practical matter, become a means for learning Oriental philosophy.

Even if this particular cult has little to do with Zen as understood in Japan, it is the model for humanities teaching. The would-be motorcyclist is motivated to do and ends up thinking and understanding in matters well beyond motorcycling.

Such teaching is interdisciplinary—not through canned instant-culture sessions but through the fact of instruction in a discipline by an inter-disciplinary person, whether by an engineer who understands Freud or a salesman who understands ecology.

We should start subsidizing the shutting of mandarin colleges, as we once subsidized the nonproduction of hogs, in favor of learning communities that do the following:

Teach by doing, and give useful responsibility from the start; realize that every skill opens the way to humanistic instruction, and that if it doesn't it isn't a useful skill; use fully the skill of human relations, devaluing professorial gurus who haven't earned their oats; make people interdisciplinary by letting interdisciplinary people teach disciplines; ruthlessly "de-mandarinize" academia, by potato-digging and compulsory motorcycling if necessary.

It should be quite a sight--and since citizenship is a responsible skill learned--by doing, through neighborhood action, the bicentennial is an appropriate time to begin.

The author of this article, Alexander Comfort, is a senior fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. The article appeared in the January 24, 1975, N.Y. Times and was submitted by Harvey Williams.

Fall, 1974 Grade Point Averages

The faculty may find the following statistics of interest:

Fall 1974 Semester Grade Point Average

BREAKDOWN	# PEOPLE	# COURSES	HRS CAR	HRS PSD	GRADE PTS	AVERAGE
Male Female Part-time Full-time Freshman Sophomore Junior Senior Term Occu. Unclass	1328 1245 1410 1163 302 304 371 501 93 996	4480 3927 2728 5679 1294 1240 1523 2067 240 2032	12,918 11,332 7,696 16,554 3,492 3,594 4,443 5,998 673 6,015	10,474 9.724 5,857 14,341 2,735 3,031 3,816 5,483 512 4,592	27,553 27,272 16,154 38,671 6,053 7,834 10,749 16,225 1,136	2.132 2.406 2.099 2.336 1,733 2.179 2.419 2.705 1.687
Accumulative Grade Point Average						
Male Female Part-time Full-time Freshman Sophomore Junior Senior Term Occu. Unclass	1350 1267 1454 1163 306 304 372 501 93 1018	4509 3951 2781 5679 1302 1240 1524 2067 240 2057	49,075 37,483 32,240 54,318 3,948 10,199 16,986 37,459 1,691 16,192	44,876 35,261 29,178 50,959 3,262 9,268 15,919 35,926 1,450 14,241	113,802 95,117 77,610 131,309 7,029 22,646 41,481 96,913 3,251 37,403	2.318 2.537 2,407 2.417 1.780 2,220 2.442 2.587 1,922 2,309

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### Tenured Faculty Percent Increased During 1972-74

There has been no overall change between 1972 and 1974 in the general prevalence of tenure systems, but there has been an increase in the percentage of full-time faculty holding tenure between those two years, according to a report prepared by the Council's Higher Education Panel. The survey showed that by 1974, 59% of the institutions with tenure systems reported that half or more of their full-time faculty held tenure, compared to 43% in 1972.

The 1974 tenure study, by Elaine H. El-Khawas and W. Todd Furniss of the Council staff,

was based on information provided by 586 institutions (91%) in the Higher Education Panel. The responses were statistically weighed to provide national estimates.

The survey found a markedly increased proportion of public two-year colleges reporting that 70% or more of their full-time faculty held tenure. A total of 52% reported this level in 1974, up from an already substantial 28% reported in 1972.

Other highlights from the study:

Two-thirds of the institutions with tenure systems reported that they had renewed 80% or more of their term contracts expiring during the 1973-74 academic year (other than those whose renewal would confer tenure). Of the institutions operating under term-contract systems in 1973-74, almost all (93%) had reappointed 90% or more of their faculty.

There is some shift toward longer probationary periods for tenure. Four-year colleges and universities, particularly those under public control, showed the greatest amount of change.

A third of institutions with tenure systems had made changes in their review policies during the last two years. Further reviews of tenure systems were currently underway, particularly among public universities.

Single copies of the report, Faculty Tenure and Contract Systems: 1972 and 1974, are available without charge from Higher Education Panel, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

### NOTICES

### Spring, 1975 Admissions

A total of 925 applications were received for this semester of which 908 were accepted. As a result, the total of new freshmen (66) is up 187% over Spring, 1974, while new transfer students (152) are up almost 12%. Some 690 Unclassified students were admitted to the College. To date, 105 Classified applications for August, 1975 admission have been received, as compared with 54 received at this time last year.

Keith McLoughland

The Business Manager requests that all department chairmen, or whomever they designate, be responsible for submitting the time sheets for the students employed by their department. These time sheets must be in the Business Office no later than the last working day of the month.

Prompt submission by one person in each department is necessary to insure timely receipt of payroll checks.

Business Manager

### FACULTY NEWS

Professor Carl Colonna gave a speech last week to the Warwick Rotary Club of Newport News entitled A "Cassandrian" Economic Forecast for 1975.

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At the invitation of Professor J. W. Nickson of ODU, Professors Carl Colonna and Dick Guthrie participated in the <u>Tidewater Program on Ethics and Politics</u> which was held on Friday, January 24, 1975 on the campus of Norfolk State College.

Dick Guthrie

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Marvin Brown was guest speaker at the January 23 meeting of the Hampton Rotary. His topic was, "Working With Your Competition." The dinner meeting was held at the Hotel Chamberlin.

### ROOM & TELEPHONE CHANGES

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### ROOM & TELEPHONE CHANGES

Joan Mard W-206 Ext. 292 Dick Guthrie H-206 Ext. 297 Preceding section on new curriculum removed - see archives copy -7-

Sociology 413. <u>Sociology of Religion</u>. Three credits. Prerequisites: Junior or Senior standing and at least 9 hours in Sociology. Some Psychology and Philosophy is recommended.

A sociological analysis of religion as a social institution with emphasis on the inter-relationship between religion, society, and the individual. Topics covered include, theoretical, perspectives, empirical measurement of religiosity, and trends in secolarization and religious pluralism.

Recommends that all research courses be given the number 499.

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### Degrees Committee

At its meeting on December 11, 1974, the Degrees Committee adopted the following proposal to be presented to the Faculty. The Committee would appreciate your consideration of this proposed program so that it can be discussed at the next Faculty meeting on February 7.

To allow maximum flexibility in the College program, a student may be permitted to pursue an Interdisciplinary Major program consisting of courses selected from two or more departments.

Each student interested in this major must propose a major program in consultation with one or more advisers. The purpose of the program and the courses designed to achieve these purposes must be specified and submitted to the Division Coordinators serving as a committee for approval prior to the completion of 75 semester hours. The major program must include a minimum of twenty-four credits in 300- and 400-level courses and meet the general requirements for the B.A. or B.S. degree.

Before applying for an Interdisciplinary Major, a student should make certain that his purposes cannot be fulfilled by a minor or a departmental major supported by careful selection of electives.

Vivian Johnson

### By-Laws Committee

As part of its report to the faculty at the February 8 meeting, the  $\frac{\text{ad}}{\text{for}}$  By-Laws Committee shall present for faculty consideration the following motion for amendment to the By-Laws:

Section 7.3. The Nominations Committee shall supervise the elections to these committees.

Larry Sacks, Chairman

Sociology 613. Sociology of Religion. Three credits. Prerequisities: Junior or Senior standing and at least 9 hours in Sociology. Some Psychology and Philosophy is recommended.

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Recommends that all research courses be given the number 499.

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