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By PAMELA RIMOLDI

Battalion Reporter Late in the semester many students get the chance to turn the tables and grade their teachers for a change, in the form of a teacher evaluament ton.

The various colleges at Texas A&M University have different policies and ideas about the usefulness of student evaluation of teachers.
The College of Liberal Arts weighs teacher evaluations heavily and
requires every teacher to administer one to each class he teaches.
A teaching excellence committee formed within the College of Liberal Arts administers and processes the standardized evaluation

forms, designed especially for the college. The questions on the evaluations try to find out how the instructor presented the course, how well prepared he was and how long he took to grade papers. They also asked students to rate the quality of the lectures.

Results of these evaluations influence decisions on future promotions and merit awards for the teacher, said Dr. Richard Bensel, a member of the teaching excellence committee. Although a teacher is required to administer the evaluation, he does not have to submit the results to the department, Hensel said.

results to the department, Hensel said. Student reactions are valuable to a teacher not only because of possible positive influence on promotions, Bensel said, but also as a feedback on how closely a teacher is meeting the objectives he set for the course. Through an evaluation, a teacher can see which aspects of the presentation of his course need improvement.

The College of Engineering and the College of Agriculture do not require the teachers to hand out the evaluations. They encourage their use to help the teacher see how he is coming across to the students. Teachers in the College of Agriculture must submit some form of student evaluation each year, but it is not necessarily a standardized form, said Dr. Marriott Kunkel, dean of Agriculture.

form, said Dr. Marriott Kunkel, dean of Agriculture. Dr. Bryan Cole, assistant dean of the College of Education, said he thinks the value of such student opinion is questionable because the student may have a tendency to evaluate the personality of the teacher.

A question which asks about the quality of the lecture can be interpreted in many different ways, Cole said. If a student likes a teacher he may say the lecture was effective. But if there is a personality clash between the student and professor, the evaluation may indicate the lecture was ineffective. This means that students' opinions can vary greatly, Cole said.

Teachers in the College of Education do use student evaluations sometimes, and Cole said they can be useful when combined with other measures of a teacher's competence.

The College of Science doesn't require the use of these evaluations either, but in classes where they are used, the student is encouraged to write constructive criticism besides simply answering questions with limited choice of answers, said John Beckham, associate dean of the College.

NOTICE PUBLIC MEETING

The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, will hold an open meeting to allow the general public an opportunity to identify and discuss its concerns regarding Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Sales A66 and 66 (Oil and Gas leases in the Gulf of Mexico), at 10:00 a.m. Tuesday, December 11, 1979. The meeting will be held in the Stephen F. Austin State Office Building, Congress and 18th Streets, Room 618, Austin, Texas.

Colleges expected to have decrease in enrollment

By MARCY BOYCE

Battalion Reporter ore its recent shift "back to the c" educators were questioning "You don't need an em

quality of education. It today, as enrollment barors indicate a leveling off and an inent drop, quantity, not qualithe issue. Higher education, in cular, is feeling the pinch of stushortages.

hee the end of World War II, the labor force has experienced a lyinflux of college graduates. By one out of four 25 to 29 year held a bachelor's degree, comd to one out of 20 in 1940.

at despite expectations of an itional 3 percent increase in the ber of students enrolled in colduring January the National ter for Educational Statistics rered a drop of 60,000 students. With total enrollment at 31,331 year, up from 30,901 in 1978-79, as A&M University has not enntered such a decline. But Assotered such a decline. But Asso-

uring the early 1970s, enrolltwas climbing at about an 11-18 ent increase each year. In 1976, fell to an increase of approxiely 5 percent and this year was 1 percent.

the freshman class especially, e trend is leveling," Director of nissions Bob Lay said.

according to Lay, a majority of the line can be attributed to the deasing number of 18 year olds. the baby-boom peaked in the 460s, families are having fewer dren and now, fewer are of cole age, he said.

h fact, some predictions have intated that by 1990, the number of year olds will approach a decrease

les

And moreover, of those college age, many choose alternative routes

age, many choose an engineering 'You don't need an engineering degree to become an engineer,'' said Tony Whitehead, a student in an 18month electronics training program at the Texas Engineering Extension Service. ''Once you get your foot in the

"Once you get your foot in the door and make various contacts within industry, a college degree just becomes a piece of paper." Instead, it's ability that brings success, he said. And others, like Sean Elledge, said that while they get out of school quicker, the jobs offered to graduates of the training program are only about \$150 a month less than electrical engineers receive.

John Lancaster, who was an electrical engineering major at Texas A&M for one semester, said that upon "realizing that I wouldn't see anything really concerning electronics for two, maybe three years," he enrolled in the 18-month program. Now, he said, he is concentrating

on practical experience, instead of theory, which seemed to be the emphasized at the University. High school vocational programs also emphasize practical experience. And both Peggy White, a counselor at Bryan High School and Joe Wiese,

 at Bryan High School and Joe Wiese, a counselor at A&M Consolidated
High School, said they have seen a f remarkable increasing interest in these programs, a few of which are cosmetology, auto mechanics, industrial cooperative training and building trades.

dustrial cooperative training and building trades. "I think a lot of students are finally waking up to the fact that college isn't for everyone," White said. Starting wages for blue-collar workers are beginning to look more and more inviting to high school graduates, she added. However, Wiese

are still college oriented. Lay said he feels those students who are college oriented will not be discouraged by its expense another reason researchers cite for the downward trends in enrollment. Pay raises have not necessarily kept pace with inflation and increasing expenses of higher education, 'Lay pointed out, but the state-supported

schools in Texas are among the most inexpensive in the nation, Lay said. However, in 1969 at Texas A&M, an air-conditioned room with a telephone cost \$173 a semester. This jumped to \$220 in 1974 and then to \$321 in 1979 — an 86 percent increase over 10 years. During the past five years, a room in the Commons area has increased 42 percent from

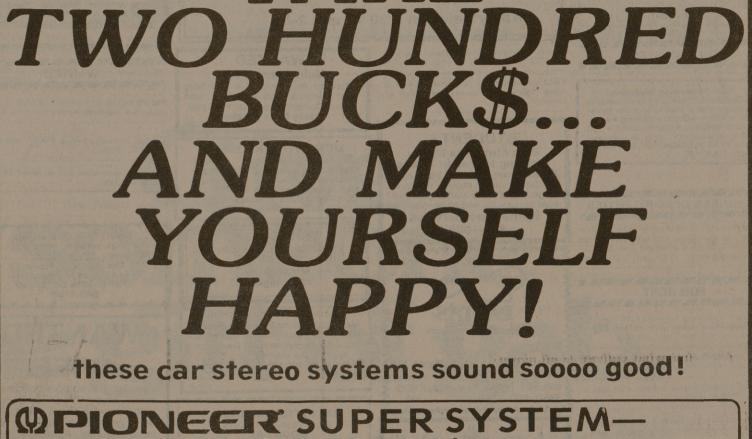
\$350 to \$496 a semester. Moreover, the price of both the seven-day and five-day board plan has seen almost a 100 percent increase since 1969.

The spite of the fewer number of 18 year olds, competition by trade and vocational schools and rising expenses, Don Wood, administrator of planning analysis, said projections indicate that enrollment here next fall will reach 32,000 and then level off at about 33,000 in 1984 or sooner.

Texas A&M will not see a decline, Lay said, because an increasing number of adults above the college age, are presently returning to school, will make up for enrollment losses of the 18 year olds.

In addition, he said, more students have been returning after their freshman years. And this enrollment will also supplement a steadily increasing number of transfer students from junior and senior colleges. With a variety of fields repre-

with a variety of fields represented at Texas A&M and strong programs which create demands for the graduates, Lay said, "I feel we will hold our own."



TAKE

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