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## Current, February 01, 1973

University of Missouri-St. Louis

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# Umsl current

Issue 163

University of Missouri -- St. Louis

February 1, 1973



Rick McCullough explains the new \$5 fee system to patrons of Thomas Jefferson Library.

## Fee tacked to overdue books

by Bob Slater

As of January 17, 1973, UMSL students who keep library books for more than seven days after the due date will be charged the price of the book plus a \$5 service fee.

The new ruling, announced in a library-circulation-policy news release states:

"Seven days after the due date the Library considers the book 'lost' and charges the borrower with the purchase price of the book, and a \$5 service fee to cover processing and handling costs. If a lost book (considered lost or reported lost) is later returned, the Library will refund the book price, but not the \$5 service fee."

Under the previous library policy, students were charged \$1 for overdue books. Faculty members were exempt from the charge. The new policy, however, will apply to students and faculty members.

Rick McCullough, assistant to the Director of Libraries, cited two reasons for the change in circulation policy: a steady increase in the number of overdue books each semester; and a rise in complaints from faculty members, who, due to delinquent borrowers, could not obtain the books they needed.

"The faculty asked for a new policy to make books available," McCullough explained. "This is a university decision all the way up to the Chancellor. He approved it with a return letter."

McCullough further explained that the new \$5 service fee was not a "fine," but the amount of the actual cost to the library for 'processing and handling' an overdue book.

In an effort to better understand the precise fiscal meaning of 'processing and handling costs,' the library's accountant Mr. Costa Haddad, was asked to tell how he arrived at the \$5 figure.

Mr. Haddad explained that there were 5000 overdue books last semester. \$1 was collected for each such overdue book, or a total of \$5000 was collected to defray the cost of recovering 5000 overdue volumes. According to Mr. Haddad, this \$5000 came nowhere near meeting the actual cost to recover the 5000 volumes, so, using the 5000 figure to assess the actual recovery cost to the library, he computed the new \$5 figure for each overdue book. Mr. Haddad presented the following table, which is supposed to represent the estimated cost to the library and university for recovering 5000 overdue books.

1) Salary of person in charge of overdue book dept...\$2,075/semester.

2) Salary paid to six student who do nothing but hunt for books that may have been returned but not noted in the files of the book-return dept. (Each student is paid an average wage of \$1.80 per hour, and works an average of 20 hours per week...\$8,640/semester.

3) Salary for time that Administrative assistant spends answering complaints from overdue books...\$620/semester.

4) Salary paid to accountant in library who handles paper work resulting from overdue books...\$78/semester.

5) Postage for notices sent to delinquent borrowers...\$350/semester.

6) Envelopes and paper used for notices...\$200/semester.

7) Card supplies used by library to keep record of overdue books...\$500/semester.

TOTAL...\$12,464/semester.

Mr. Haddad added that estimates of the cost of the time that the university's cashiers spent in recording the outstanding library fines and collecting the money could not be determined. He said that estimates of the cost of the time spent by the cashier department's accountant were also unavailable. He said, in addition, that there

was an undetermined cost for processing payroll vouchers for the students who worked in the library in the overdue book department.

If, under the new policy, there are again 5000 overdue books this semester, the university library would theoretically collect \$5 for each overdue book, or a total of \$25,000 for overdue books. Ac-

(Continued on page 7)

## MoPIRG committee reports progress toward recognition

The Committee to Establish a Missouri Public Interest Research Group (MoPIRG) has recently made substantial progress in seeking official recognition on campus.

Earlier this month, MoPIRG sent copies of its proposal to each member of the Board of Curators, with a cover letter from Chancellor Walters urging immediate consideration. It is hoped that the UMSL group will be the first unit to be established within the state university system. MoPIRG has been successfully operational at Washington University, St. Louis University and Fontbonne College for over a year. At their next meeting in mid-February, the Curators will consider the question of the funding mechanism for the UMSL MoPIRG.

Copies of the proposal were also sent to the UMSL Administrative Council which discussed it with Chancellor Walters at its January 22 meeting.

Last spring, in the largest petition drive in UMSL's history, the student body approved a referendum to establish a MoPIRG chapter on campus by an 80 percent vote. A majority of the faculty-senate also gave their endorsement.

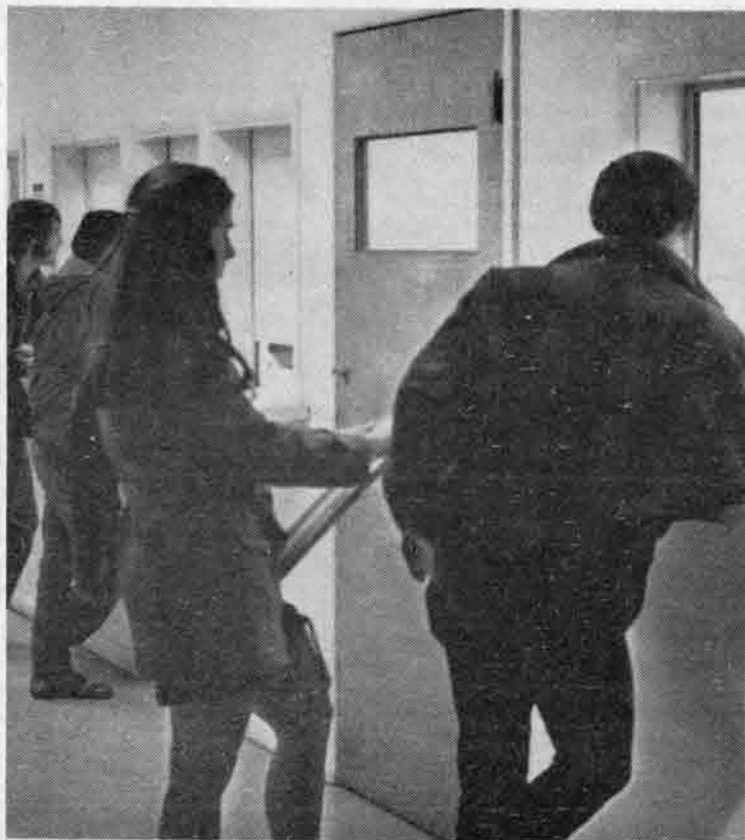
"The incoming Freshmen showed quite an interest in the group," said Christine Schutz, junior, who helped man the information booth on orientation day, "over 200 signed up for more information."

The objective of the Missouri PIRG is to bring the resources of the campus, the talents of students and other citizen volunteers, and the time and expertise of the professional staff to bear on important federal, state and local issues. This public interest corporation and its staff can supply an important ingredient that other student activities and volunteer organizations often lack-- permanence and continuity.

More than twenty projects were approved for action by the group last year. Among these were a study of the deplorable conditions at the city jail in St. Louis, an investigation into the adequacy of the consumer protection measures provided by the City of St. Louis, and uncovering violations of the Credit Advertising Section of the Truth in Lending Laws. The group also researched the possibilities of a lawsuit challenging the 21-year-old requirement for jury duty.

Three members of the UMSL  
(Continued on page 7)

## More fee windows - just a rumor



Crowded registration lines will only be overcome when more students use the U.S. Mail.

Photos by Vince Schumacher

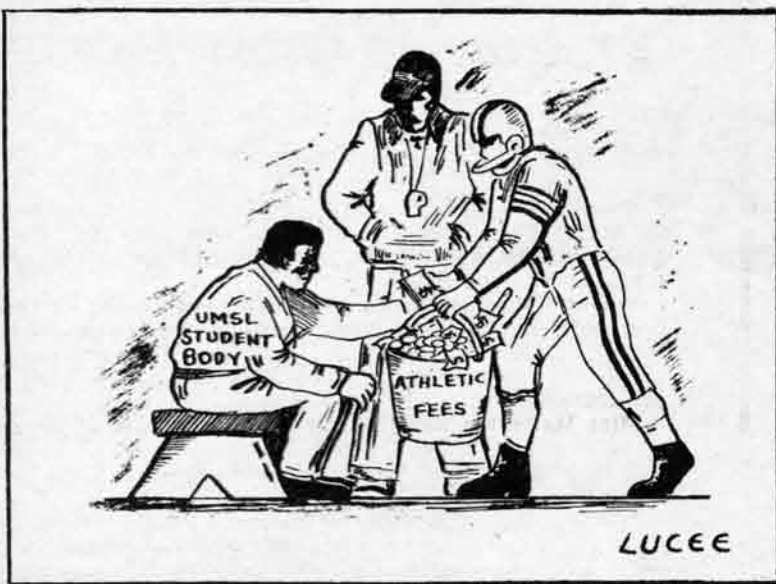
The rumored construction of more cashier windows is almost nothing more than that, a rumor. John Perry, business officer for the University, stated that the only reconstruction of the Administration Building in effect concerning cashiers, was that of remodeling room 117 to accommodate a large office to house cashiers and records. According to Perry, this would not be a substitute for the fee windows.

Perry said that fees would be paid in the same manner as always, and that the only way students could expect a relief from endless lines, was to mail in their fees, or to come in early.

However, because the plan to remodel 117 was not final, it was possible, he said, that one or two more windows might be added in that part of the building.

During registration time, part time help would be hired to absorb the great influx of students. The reconstruction of 117 is expected to be completed during the spring.





## Athletics questioned

The student-faculty senate will pause from its regular parliamentary processes this spring to evaluate the UMSL campus as it enters its second decade as a commuter college.

Meanwhile, the University president's cabinet is meeting in Columbia to change the University fee structure. The plan is to abolish the student activities fee and charge the regular day student, for example, \$24.50 more in incidental fees. The reason for this plan is not clear but the result will be that student organizations will have to present a budget request to the Chancellor, as does any department on campus. Money will not be specifically earmarked for student activities.

Back on the UMSL campus, the student Central Council has passed a resolution asking that the head of the athletic department make public his financial budget. The feeling is that funds are not fairly distributed between the various sports.

These three facts are all tied together by a letter received by the Current staff from a student at UMSL. Because the letter was not signed it could not be printed in its entirety. However the opinions set forth could not be ignored.

The purpose of the letter, as explained by the writer, was to "put athletics and intercollegiate sports into the proper perspective." The following are excerpts from that letter:

"... I am more concerned than anyone I know about a kind of 'sleeping' of a problem on campus which, if left untouched and untalked about, can liquidate the University's great potential, continue to overlook far more pressing student concerns, and lead only to either professionalism or mediocrity in an area of some importance to a few.

... All students, most of whom don't know it, are paying a decent-sized fee to support the athletic program-- but most students, for reasons of time or sheer lack of interest, don't participate either as team members or audience.

### Editorial

I propose that UMSL stay with the job of educating its students in classes and in activities normal to most students and faculty. ... In a city with so many teams to watch or play on, I submit that it is 'bush' to copy schools which have really become 'farm clubs' for professional sports or to whip up so much enthusiasm for 'artificial' scholarship-holders. And, rather obviously, the forced athletic fee is ludicrous.

Let's begin as students to develop a *real* athletic program for *all* students. Since students have, in most cases, unusual working hours, let's have intramural sports at *all* hours. If there must be a special fee for intercollegiate events, let's tax ourselves so that non-athletic teams and even individual champions don't have to pay expenses out-of-pocket, as is now the case."

The letter relates to the above mentioned facts in the following manner:

First, the senate should consider the role of the athletic department in an urban, commuter college as they evaluate the UMSL campus. Perhaps some new priorities should be initiated.

Secondly, since the University cabinet is now in the process of changing the structure and possibly the amount of student fees, several questions must be raised. If the student activities fee is tacked on to the incidental fee, will the total amount be the same on all four campuses? (Currently the student activities fee varies on each campus.) And with no limits set on student activities, will the athletic department at UMSL, for example, be allowed to absorb more than the seven dollars already paid by each student specifically for the athletic program?

Finally, the letter adds fuel to the students' request that the athletic department publish its budget. If students must continue to support the program, they have the right to know if the money is being spent for the benefit of all students and if each sport has received fair financial consideration.

## Lack of personal freedom hinders quality education

by Doug Iffrig

Larger and larger proportions of this society are attending college. Together with the shortage of job openings and the limited positions available in professional and graduate schools, grades are more important than ever before. The student's role is to face this mounting competition.

In order to maximize his GPA, the student must engineer his way through school down to the smallest detail. He must select a major in which he can get decent grades and which is also profitable. The student picks easy-grade electives so he may concentrate on getting good grades in his major. In attending lectures he must be alert to clues as to what will be on the next test. He must be very objective in the allocation of his study time between tests. He must be careful to learn test material first. Because his performance is continually being rated (he is graded), he must be diligent in his preparation for every test.

In contrasting the U.S. educational system with that of Germany, a different attitude toward school is encountered. The German student faces his exams at the end of his college career. For this reason this student knows that he must acquire such a profound understanding of his studies that he will have command of this knowledge at exam time. The result is a more self-motivated student who has a very good understanding of the material he is expected to know.

In the U.S. one is able to cram for each test and be a "successful" student. But such a student may only have a superficial knowledge of the material because he does not have the time to let the material really sink in! He hasn't the time to ponder and personally explore these concepts, draw analogies and see how these ideas fit into context. Albert Einstein, who was educated in Germany and Switzerland, would never make it here. He was considered lazy and a dreamer in his student days. If Albert *were* able to get a degree here, his creativity would be greatly stifled because his curiosity would not be given as much an opportunity to grow. That is, as in other situations in this society, he could not afford to get involved.

Improvements in the U.S. educational system should be based on the relaxation of time deadlines. There should be less grade emphasis placed on regular tests, the emphasis being placed on the results of comprehensive examinations, both at the end of individual courses and at the end of one's studies. For example, a

student should not be penalized for handing in a paper "late". And, if a student feels that he wants to study a particular subject longer, he should be permitted to take his comprehensive examination either the following semester or at some time convenient to his instructor or the department. Tests should be administered regularly during a course of instruction for the sole purpose of challenging the student and giving him a self-measure --not to grade him. (There are instructors who do conduct their classes in a comparable manner, but there is no built-in protection for the student from teachers who follow more traditional teaching methods.)

Finally, as an ultimate objective, there should be no grades; the scores on comprehensive examinations should be the important measure of a student's academic development. This relieves the student from the bad effects of constantly being labeled A,B,C, etc., the poor performance students feeling "dumb" and the high performance students feeling as though they have a high level of understanding of the subject matter. When a student passes a comprehensive in a specific course, he is given credit for the course. This would not be a pass/fail system because record would not be kept of failures. The more diligent students would finish their studies in less time. Employers may ask the graduate how long he studied and what his scores were on the comprehensives. Employers could further test and interview the student to determine his suitability for employment. In this way college could be more an opportunity for one to pursue academic interests and less a performance measure for employers and graduate schools. A student with a certain level of maturity and academic interest does not need or want to be "whipped" into studying by the grading system.

The system proposed here is a compromise between the personal freedom existing for the student in the German educational system and the more controlled U.S. system. The tendency of educators today is towards the granting of more academic freedom for the student. But changes are taking place only at the fringes and not at the core of students' frustrations. Students do not need leniency of school course requirements nearly as much as more personal freedom in allocating their time. With this freedom students can get involved, without having to pay too large a price. Student apathy would decline. It is only with greater personal freedom that one can take on greater personal responsibility and develop into a more mature student.

## umsl current

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## Current mail

### Silent half replies

Editor,

Regarding your editorial in last week's Current, we find it ironic that the author should classify the past Central Council meetings as being comparable to "Disney on Parade" when representatives of the Current staff rarely attended last semester's meetings and are therefore in a poor position to judge the atmosphere or accomplishments.

The "silent half of the Central Council" to which the writer refers consists basically of those in a leadership capacity who proved so ineffectual last semester (the Secretary, for example, has consistency failed to inform members of meetings, as well as being lax in other duties). The President is in that "silent half", and his narrow interpretation of the Council's power has been a stumbling block to more effective actions. For example, after the Central Council had voted to hold an illegal bake sale (to re-open an important avenue of fund-raising for campus organizations) President Greg Burns insisted that the proceeds be handled through the administration instead of through the students, thereby negating the intent of the proposal.

The article on page one also had some major omissions. Money appropriated for various projects at the January 21 Council Meeting was taken from the Publicity Committee's budget without the Chairman's knowledge or consent (the Chairman was attending Inaugural protests in Washington). The proposals, lauded in the article were hardly a departure from last semester's preoccupation with writing letters and setting up committees which proved non-productive. For instance, Greg Burn's proposal to investigate the changing of the fee structure was originally suggested at the first meeting of the fall semester and yet, under his leadership, nothing was done.

We feel that the illustration preceding the editorial was a much more accurate portrayal of the attitude of most of the Council's leaders than of the rank and file.

Ed Bushmeyer  
Dan Brogan  
Mark Clay  
(Central Council Reps.)

### SDS attacks ACT

To the Editor:

For a year students at UMSL have protested the new admissions policy.

This policy uses tests that discriminate against black and white working class students. The mean score on the ACT for black college applicants in Louisiana was six points below the overall mean of 18.7. Suppose that the differences are about the same as the differences in Missouri. The U. of Mo. admissions policy has the consequence that the average black student must be in the 65th percentile of his high school class to be eligible for admission while the overall average student only has to be in the 33rd percentile of his high school class. This means that the new policy makes it about twice as hard for a black student to get in to the U. of Mo. as for a white student. There is similar discrimination against working class white students as compared with white students from wealthier families.

Already this policy has caused a drop in the percentage of black enrollment at UMSL.

We have had a referendum in which students voted overwhelmingly against admissions exams; we have collected over 1300 signatures on petitions protesting the exams; we have had teach-ins, confrontations, and demonstrations which have been attended by hundreds. The administration has ignored our demand to end admissions tests.

We hope that this important campaign will not suffer the same fate as the "end the foreign language requirement" campaign.

Jane Ash  
Paul Gomberg, SDS  
Jeffrey A. Scott, SDS  
Don Frischmann, SDS  
Robert Erdelen  
Joe Murray

Craig Denton  
Jim Pontal  
Dennis Zaretsky  
Barbara Banfield  
Vicki G. Fortner  
Mike Timmerman

Letters must include the author's name and phone number. Names will be withheld upon request. Letters over 150 words may be edited for length at the editor's discretion.

## 'CURTAIN CALL' HELPS STIMULATE ST. LOUIS ART RENAISSANCE

by Bill Townsend

If theatre is dead, then someone forgot to read the obituary to Judy Masterson and Noel Taylor, Managing Editor and Associate Editor respectively of St. Louis' performing arts trade paper: *Curtain Call*.

Monthly, Miss Masterson and Taylor consolidate information received from the public relations departments of the college, community, and professional performing arts groups and produce a newspaper which deals exclusively with the performing arts in the St. Louis area.

Miss Masterson and Taylor presented the idea of starting this kind of publication to their employer, printer Hank Hansen. Hansen-- a one-time entertainer himself-- liked the idea and said, "do it."

"We decided not to make the paper exclusively theatrical," recalled Miss Masterson. "We wanted to include the entire range of the performing arts to include dance and music as well as theatre."

Approximately thirty-to-forty college, community, and professional organizations are covered by *Curtain Call*. These groups, Miss Masterson proudly stated, are elated by the "free publicity" they receive from *Curtain Call*. Included in this group are the University Players, the committee for Performing Arts and Cultural Events (PACE), and the Fine Arts department at UMSL.

Subscribers and advertisers hold the key to the existence of an independent publication. Taylor is very pleased with the progress *Curtain Call* has made in the area of subscription.

"We have a circulation of about 10,000," he asserted. "Our direct mailing list is about 6000 and the remainder of the papers are distributed at theatres and newsstands or wherever we think they'll sell."

Yearly subscription rates are \$2.00 and may be obtained by sending one's name, address, and a check to: *Curtain Call*, Hansen Publishing, 6265 Forest Avenue, St. Louis MO 63121.

Miss Masterson and Taylor began their love affair with theatre when both were actors with a community theatre group.

The theatre buffs claim they could rap about their favorite topic for hours on end if they could find a listener. Since their publication covers St. Louis theatre, they gave some well substantiated opinions on the future of theatre in St. Louis.

Miss Masterson noted that the educational institutions will play a big role in helping to revive theatre interest.

"Public schools are now beginning to emphasize theatre and the performing arts more than ever. Plus, the recent 'Theatre Is Fun Fair' sponsored by the Loretto-Hilton Center exposed children to the many aspects of theatre."

Heretofore, St. Louis has been considered a dead town for theatre. Taylor claimed that situation is turning around.

"I have a theory that the performing arts, particularly theatre and dance, are going through a renaissance. The arts are at a low ebb now, but they are beginning to increase (in popularity). The arts will be back."



Noel and Judy prepare "Curtain Call's" February edition.

photo by Vince Schumacher

## Fellini finally understood

by Gary Hoffman

Fellini has finally come out with a movie that I can understand. *Roma* is actually more

### Bus. Grads.

Mr. Keith Cook (MBA, U. of Wash.) will be interviewing for Peace Corps/VISTA volunteer positions. THURS. FEB. 15 BUSINESS SCHOOL.

Fellini than *Roma*, but it doesn't matter much. I'm sure no one would see the movie just for the Italian landscape.

Fellini begins with the usual "I started as a child" theme, telling of how he first heard tales of Rome in school. Eventually he makes it to Rome, during Mussolini's reign. His impressions are primarily visual, and he records them as only Fellini can. There are the usual bloated whores and enigmatic animals wandering through the scenery. He also throws in a liberal sprinkling of traffic jams, cursing merchants, slabs of meat, and tourists.

Do not get the idea that this is another travelogue. There are only two scenes in which you get the typical view of Rome. The first is as you whiz into Rome

down the super highway. The camera crew fires off a flare gun, and in the brief shadows you can catch a fleeting glance of ancient Rome ruins. The second is at the very end, as you zoom through downtown Rome at midnight with a motorcycle gang, snatching only the briefest of glimpses at Rome's most famous landmarks.

*Roma*, unlike most Fellini movies, is narrated in English by Fellini himself. Many people avoid his movies simply because they are hard to understand. They are usually subtitled, and lose everything in the translation. *Roma* is the exception. It is clear, witty, and entertaining. Without a doubt, this is the one to see.

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# Financial aid available for qualified students

by Stan Tolpen

To some individuals, college may be an ambition never fulfilled--the underlying cause originating from economic factors.

To those students faced with financial problems, Edwin F. Bailey Jr., Assistant Director of the UMSL Financial Aid Office, usually has an answer which is tailored to fit the individual's needs. Bailey, a graduate from the University of Missouri-St.

Louis with a masters degree in guidance, has presided as Assistant Director of the Financial Aid Office since September, 1972.

Bailey elaborated on the various types of aid for which students may qualify. He said, "Financial assistance at UMSL is available in the form of scholarships, waiver of fees, grants, loans, and part-time employment or a combination of these."

The hardest type of financial

aid to qualify for are scholarships. There are four different types of scholarship programs for which a student may apply.

The Freshman Curator scholarships are given to freshmen selected in recognition of their outstanding academic achievement in high school and their potential for outstanding academic achievement in college. These scholars are chosen on the basis of high school rank, test scores, and high school principal's and counselor's recommendations.

The Freshman Waiver of Fees scholarships are given to those freshmen who meet specified academic standards. The individual must rank in the top fourth of his high school graduation class, rank in the top fourth in the college aptitude test, and need financial assistance.

The Upperclassman Waiver of Fees scholarships are given to those students who have achieved a specific cumulative grade point average over not fewer than 24 acceptable hours excluding the summer session and show a need for financial assistance.

The University also gives scholarships to those outstanding students who have demonstrated certain academic achievements and need financial assistance.

Bailey noted that other foundations offer scholarships to students and that in order for students to qualify for these scholarships, they must apply directly to the foundation. Bailey said that "in these instances the Financial Aid Office acts as a go-

between."

The first of the three College-Based Programs is the National Direct Student Loan. The program is designed to enable students to borrow funds to defray basic educational expenses. The money borrowed does not have to be repayed until the student graduates or ceases to attend the institution on at least a part-time basis. The student may borrow up to \$1000 per academic year.

A common plan utilized by many students is the College Work Study Program. This program is arranged to allow students to earn money to help defray their college expenses by working on campus a maximum of 15 hours per week.

In order to qualify, the student must attend the institution on a full-time basis and demonstrate financial need. The student is then assigned to a particular department throughout the University according to his individual skills and qualifications.

The final College-Based Program is the Educational Opportunity Grant (EOG). This program basically provides aid to students who are experiencing great financial difficulty and without this financial aid would literally be unable to attend an institution of higher learning.

In order to qualify for this program, the individual must be a full-time undergraduate student and the family income can not exceed \$9000 per year. The grant may range from \$200 to \$1000 per academic year. Another important feature of this program

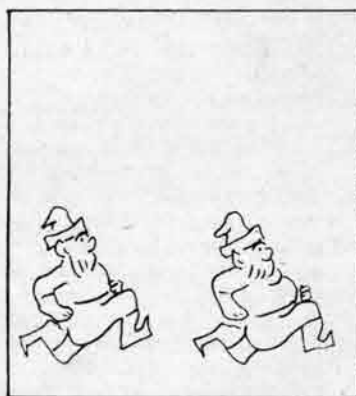
is that all grant funds must be matched with funds from other sources.

In addition to the three College-Based Programs, Bailey has suggested some alternative programs that individuals may pursue.

The Short-term Loan Program is specifically designed to provide emergency funds up to \$100 to students who need aid immediately. The student is expected to repay the loan at the conclusion of the semester it is borrowed.

Another plan available to individuals is the Federally Insured Student Loan Program. This program enables students to borrow up to \$7500 from other lending institutions to be used for educational purposes. The student or his parents may negotiate the loan through a bank, credit union, or any finance association. In this instance, the Financial Aid Office sends certification to the lending institution stating that the student is enrolled at college on at least a part-time basis for the current semester. The program has grown in popularity in recent years and has met the needs of many students unable to receive aid under the three College-Based Programs.

Bailey urges all students desiring financial assistance to apply early. He said, "make sure you have the correct form and documents and if in doubt about any procedures or guidelines to see me at the Financial Aid Office located in the Administration Building."



## K A L U N D I R

### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1

- 1960 1st Civil Rights sit-in, Greensboro, N.C.
- 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. - Chiluk-ki Grotto Membership Drive
- 3 p.m. Faculty Seminar featuring Richard Hayes speaking on "The Inherent Inadequacy of the S.A.L.T. Talks"
- 4 p.m. Biology Seminar, Dr. Peter Raven, Director of Shaw's Garden, Speaking on "Biological Consequences of Continental Drift" 316 Stadler Hall
- 7-9 p.m. Communiversity: Transcendental Meditation Class in 203 Benton Hall
- 8 p.m. Theatre, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" at Loretto-Hilton Center

### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2

- 1882 - James Joyce Born
- 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Chiluk-Ki Grotto Membership Drive, Lobby U. Center
- 3:40 p.m. - Dr. Grant Welland, Ass't. Prof. of Math, 1st of a series of probability seminars in math. 215 Clark
- 4 p.m. - Swim Meet - Multi-purpose building, vs. William Jewell College
- 7-9 p.m. - Assembly of Students interested in engineering with chancellor and deans from Rolla campus. 100 Clark
- 7:30 & 9:45 p.m. - Film "Klute" 101 Stadler, 50c with I.D.
- \* P.M. - Theatre, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" at Loretto-Hilton Center
- 8:15 p.m. - Film: "Snow Country" Brown Hall Auditorium, Wash. U. admission - \$1.00

### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

- Year of the Ox Begins
- 1821 Elizabeth Blackwell, first Woman M.C. in US born
- 1969 Frelimo President Mendlane assassinated by Portuguese
- 9 a.m. - 12 Communiversity: Figure Drawing Class
- 2 p.m. - Wrestling vs Evangel College, Multipurpose Building
- 3 - 7 p.m. Transcendental Meditation 203 Benton Hall
- 5 p.m. & 9 p.m. - "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest", Loretto Hilton Center
- 8 p.m. - Basketball, UMSL vs. Indiana State - Evansville Multi-Purpose Building
- 8:00 p.m. Linda Reeve's birthday - presents and money most appreciated.
- 8 p.m. - Film: "Klute" 101 Stadler 50c with UMSL I.D.
- 8 p.m. - Blues Artists Roosevelt Sykes and Henry Townsend, Graham Chapel, Wash. U.
- 9 p.m. "Saturday Night Leftovers" (improvisation) Fontbonne College, Cafeteria, Hat Pass.

Submitted by the Publications Committee of the Central Council

### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4

- 1961 - Revolution started in Angola by MPLA
- 1 p.m. - Central Council Meeting 225 J. C. Penney
- 2:30 p.m. - Film: "Snow Country" Brown Hall Aud. Wash. U. Admission \$1.
- 3-7 p.m. - Transcendental Meditation 203 Benton Hall
- 3 p.m. - Andre Segovia, Kiel Opera House
- 4 p.m. - Free Chamber Music, First Unitarian Church
- 7:30 p.m. - "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" Loretto Hilton Cent.

### MONDAY FEBRUARY 5

- 2:40 & 8 p.m. - Film: "America, America" 101 Stadler, Free
- 3:30-4:30 p.m. - Colloquium in Social Science Research 331 BE
- 7-9 p.m. - Transcendental Meditation

### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

- 3 p.m. - Film: "Bed and Board" J. C. Penney Aud. Free.

### WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 7

Might as well study; nothing happening that we know of.

### THURSDAY FEBRUARY 8

Another exciting day at UMSL



# Language requirement questioned again

by Lucy M. Davis

Quien sabe? is a Spanish expression which, in English, means who knows? It is also an appropriate answer to a question which has plagued the students, faculty and administration of the University of Missouri-St. Louis. Should the Arts & Sciences College keep the foreign language requirement?

The language requirement pertains specifically to the students pursuing a Bachelor of Arts degree. The requirement consists of 13 hours of a foreign language which are to be taken in a 5, 5, 3 credit hour sequence.

"Most of the students who have completed the language requirement see no sense to it," said Miss Susan Rice, the Chairman of the Central Council Curriculum Committee. The Administration of Justice Department has created its own set of requirements which gives their students the option of taking either 13 hours of a foreign language, 12 hours of psychology or 12 hours of sociology.

Other objections to the language requirement are: 1) that 85% of the students who graduate from the University of Missouri-St. Louis remain in the metropolitan St. Louis area, 2) a foreign language could be considered

part of the Humanities requirement, 3) a study of some other disciplines such as economics would transcend both linguistic and political barriers and might achieve many of the objectives of language, 4) the ideal of being able to discuss a language might be realized without the language itself, 5) students can not benefit from a foreign language when they have not mastered their native language, 6) most graduate schools do not require their students to be proficient in a foreign language, and 7) the language requirement is based upon tradition rather than the needs of the student today.

"Advocates of the requirement feel that by studying a foreign language a student is better able to learn something about other people and their culture," said Robert S. Bader, the Dean of the College of Arts & Sciences. "It is somewhat the same rationalization as for the general education requirement."

"I am not for anything simply because it is a tradition," said Marcus Allen, the Chairman of the Modern Languages Department at UMSL. "I am for a discipline that has merit. Although 85% of the University's students remain in the St. Louis metropolitan area this is an ir-

relevant argument because no one knows whether this figure is going to remain the same. I will concede that there are certain areas in graduate work where a student could get by easily without the knowledge of a foreign language but in other areas it is an extremely important tool for scholarly work."

The necessity for a foreign language requirement was discussed at Articulation Committee meetings of the Arts & Sciences College in 1969 to 1970 and in 1971. As a result of the first meeting in 1969, the language requirement was reduced. It was formerly 14 hours. At the second meeting in 1971 a proposal for the requirement's abolishment was rejected.

"Members of the faculty, administration, and students were invited to attend these meetings," said Dean Bader. "Some of the discussions on the pros and cons of the foreign language requirement at these sessions were the best I have ever heard. Everyone had a chance to speak and to listen to the opinions of others. The members of the committee discussed alternative programs. One suggestion was that a block of courses be substituted for the language requirement. Students could put together a block of subjects in ecology, for example,

by combining biology and sociology courses. This proposal was carefully considered but it failed by a ratio of 4:3 votes."

"Whether the foreign language requirement is good and worthwhile in itself or it is not," said Allen. "Using a block of courses as a substitute would be tantamount to saying that the foreign language requirement is not important."

Miss Susan Rice, Chairman of the Central Council Curriculum Committee said, "At the moment, I believe that the majority of the students at the University of Missouri-St. Louis would probably like to replace the language requirement with no requirement at all. By discussing alternatives at committee meetings the issue concerning the actual abolishment of the language requirement is ignored or becomes muddled."

Last semester Miss Rice and a group of interested students conducted UMSL's largest petition drive. Day students were requested to indicate whether they felt the foreign language requirement should be kept or dropped. 2,572 students voted that the requirement should be eliminated. 321 voted for its maintenance. 1,896 of these votes were cast by students from the College of Arts & Sciences, 279 were from the students of the School of Education, 294 were the votes of the Business School students, and 424 did not indicate to which school they belonged. Miss Rice believes that at least one-half of these 424 votes were from Arts & Sciences freshmen because a student who does not give his preference for a school is automatically placed in the A&S College.

"I suppose if it was put to a referendum the majority of

Arts & Sciences students would vote against the language requirement," said Dean Bader. "But to be changed it has to receive the approval of the voting members of the faculty of the College of Arts & Sciences and we have no plans for the foreign language requirement at the present time."

Despite the large number of votes which the foreign language petition drive received, Miss Rice has a group of only 5 people to assist her.

"85% of the student population at the University of Missouri-St. Louis works, which leaves little time for any extracurricular activities," said Miss Susan Rice. "Most of the students do not like the requirement but they are not willing to take the time to change it. It is a slow process but much could be accomplished if the students would help. Those who are interested should contact me by calling 868-6754."

There is a national trend among many colleges to drop the foreign language requirement. UMSL is not unique in this problem. Washington University has eliminated it and the University of Missouri-Kansas City has altered the language requirement to a critical thinking requirement, which requires 2 of the following: a course in philosophy, a mathematics course or a second year foreign language course. The Modern Language Association recently found in a survey that 102 of 235 colleges had abolished or reduced their requirements or expanded options available to students. An MLA official predicted that on at least half of the nation's campuses the issue of whether to require language study would be debated in the next two years.

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## Columbia string quartet featured

The Esterhazy String Quartet of the University of Missouri-Columbia will give a free program of works by Joseph Haydn, Ross Lee Finney, and Antonin Dvorak at the University of Missouri-St. Louis Friday, February 2. The program begins at 8:30 p.m. in the J.C. Penney Auditorium on the UMSL campus.

Members of the quartet are violinists Eugene Gratchovich and Ruth Melcher Allen, cellist Carleton B. Spotts and violist Carolyn Kenneson, all from the UMC music faculty.

The program will open with Haydn's "Quintet" Quartet in D minor, Opus 76, No. 2, followed by contemporary American composer Finney's "Quartet No. 4 in A minor."

After intermission, Dvorak's "American" Quartet in F major, Opus 96 will be present-

ed. Composed in 1893 while Dvorak was visiting America, the piece is said to be reminiscent of the music of black people, through its rhythmic and harmonic treatment and folk-like melody.

The Esterhazy program is sponsored by PACE, the UMSL Committee for Performing Arts and Cultural Events.

Dr. Gratchovich was born in the Ukraine and spent his childhood in Germany. He received most of his training in the U.S. at the University of Illinois and Boston University. The immediate past summer he held a grant for research on the music of Charles Ives, an American composer.

Ruth Allen studied at the University of Missouri-Columbia and Juilliard, and has taught at Stephens College and Interlochen, Michigan. She has studied violin

with Gretchen Cox, Alexander Bloch, Edouard Dethier, Rogers Whitmore and Melvin Ritter.

Carolyn Kenneson has studied with Angel Reyes, Alfio Pignotti, Abraham Chavez and Donald Wright. Her professional career includes orchestral playing with the Vancouver and Winnipeg, Canada, symphonies, and the El Paso Symphony Orchestra, with whom she was principal violist. She was also a musician with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Spotts, head of the UMC string instrument area and a member of the UMC faculty for 12 years, studied and played both chamber and solo recitals in New York City before coming to Missouri. He was also principal cellist of the Springfield, Massachusetts symphony.

## Fine Arts

### Baritone to sing for music degree

Jerome Matejka, a senior majoring in voice, will present his senior recital on Sunday, February 4 at 3:00 p.m. in room 105 Benton Hall. The recital is open to the public and free of charge, sponsored by the department of Fine Arts.

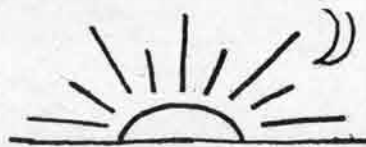
The recital, a requirement for the Bachelor of Music degree, will include contemporary songs in English by Duke, Dougherty, and Copland. Other songs include

"Lieder" by Wolf, Strauss, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms, plus old Italian arias by Caldera and Pergolesi. The finale of the program will be the Catalogue Aria from *Don Giovanni* by Mozart.

Matejka, a baritone, studies with Gertrude Ribla of the music faculty. This is the first of four senior recitals presented by the Fine Arts department this semester.

### Students given hour

The student operation at KWMU radio (formerly midnight to 6 a.m., Saturday & Sunday mornings) will now extend from midnight to 7 a.m. The 6-7 a.m. segment will continue to be classical music, in keeping with the normal KWMU format. This extra student hour on Saturday and Sunday mornings is being programmed by James Michael Strawhun, Music Director for the Student Operation, and a student in Music Education at UMSL.



Saturday Morning - February 10, 1973  
12-3 a.m. Ralph Destito's "Morning Rock Adventure"  
3-7 a.m. Tom Jaeger's "In Another Land"

Sunday Morning - February 11, 1973  
1-4 a.m. "The Mike Owens Show"  
4-7 a.m. Bill Plunkett

Saturday Morning - February 17, 1973  
12-3 a.m. James Michael's "Music From the Mainstream"  
3-7 a.m. Greg Conroy's "Jazz in the Morning"

Sunday Morning - February 18, 1973  
1-4 a.m. Jeff Hofman  
4-7 a.m. "The Jim Lucas Show"

## Flicks of the week

Monday, February 5, 1973: **AMERICA, AMERICA** -- Directed by Elia Kazan, based on his book, *America, America*. "Like it or not, we are a dream. We were in 1896 when my family came here looking for something. And we are now. Thousands and thousands still leave the stone mountains of Greece and the hot plateaus of Turkey in Asia. If they are lucky they manage to get here. This is still the dream they choose if they can choose. The book I wrote, *America, America*, is about the longing and hunger of these people, and about what they will finally do to make it here--endure any and all hardship, kill even give up a piece of their essential pride and honor to achieve what we all here, now take for granted." 2:40 & 8:00 p.m. 101, Stadler Hall 168 minutes

Tuesday, February 6, 1973: **BED AND BOARD** -- Bed and Board is the third in a trilogy of Truffaut film, which began with *The 400 Blows* and continued with *Stolen Kisses*. As with the first two, the film is more than slightly autobiographical. The film follows the charming marital adventures of Antoine Dione and Christine, the birth of their baby, Antoine's affair with a beautiful Oriental girl and his subsequent disillusionment. Christine's embittered reaction and the delightful manner in which the couple become reconciled and more mature in the process. 3:00 & 8:00 p.m. J.C. Penney Auditorium 97 minutes

Wednesday, February 7, 1973: **JULIET OF THE SPIRITS** -- Juliet of the Spirits has been called "the female 8-1/2". It seems almost that Fellini, having explored his own subconscious, decided to do the same for his wife, Giulietta Masina. Both are spectacular, dream-like films in which the central character, approaching middle-age, is confused by doubts, fantasies and childhood fears. Whereas 8-1/2 is primarily concerned with the problems of artistic

creation, Juliet is about a more universal problem: the role of a woman in marriage. 8:00 p.m. 105, Benton Hall

Friday, February 9, 1973: **RYAN'S DAUGHTER** -- Starring Robert Mitchum, Trevor Howard, Christopher Jones, John Mills, Leo McKern and Sarah Miles. A story of love and violence in the Ireland of 1916. 7:30 & 10:35 p.m. 101 Stadler Hall 75¢ with UMSL I.D.

Saturday, February 10, 1973: **RYAN'S DAUGHTER** 8:00 p.m. 101 Stadler Hall 75¢ with UMSL I.D.

Friday, February 2, 1973: **KLUTE** -- Directed by Alan J. Pakula, starring Jane Fonda as a terror-ridden New York call girl hunted by a psychopath intent on making her his next murder victim, and Donald Sutherland as Klute, a small-town detective who leads the hunt for the maniacal killer. 7:30 & 9:45 p.m. 101, Stadler Hall 50¢ with UMSL I.D.

Saturday, February 3, 1973: **KLUTE** 8:00 p.m. 101 Stadler Hall 50¢ with UMSL I.D.

Sponsored by the University Program Board, financed or subsidized with Student Activity funds.

THE WEEKEND FILM SERIES IS OPEN TO MEMBERS OF THE UMSL COMMUNITY, THEIR INDIVIDUAL GUESTS, AND IMMEDIATE FAMILIES. I.D.'S WILL BE CHECKED AT THE DOOR. UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN WILL NOT BE ADMITTED.

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## Library

(Continued from page 1)

According to McCullough, this money would go into a miscellaneous fund and would be budgeted back to the library. According to the accountant's estimates it would actually cost \$25,000 to "process and handle" 5000 overdue books.

By comparison, a spokesman for the circulation department of Washington University's library was contacted and asked to explain their policy for dealing with overdue books.

Washington University's Miss Pam Levy explained that a borrower received an overdue notice after the first, second, and third week that a book is overdue.

At UMSL, under the new policy, the only notice that an UMSL borrower will receive is the notice that, after the seven day grace period, will inform him or her that the book has been considered 'lost' and the price of the volume plus a \$5 service fee has been recorded on their record.

At Washington University, if a book has not been returned by the time it is three weeks overdue, the borrower is fined \$20. If the book is returned, however, this \$20 fine is dropped and the borrower is only charged five cents for each day the book was overdue.

At UMSL, under the new policy if a book has not been returned by the time it is one week overdue, the price of the book and a \$5 service charge is levied. If the book is returned, the \$5 service fee is still charged, however, the borrower no longer has to pay the price of the volume.

At Washington University, if a book is actually lost, then the borrower is charged the price

of the book plus a \$2.50 replacement fee.

At UMSL if a book is actually lost (and not just 'lost') the borrower is charged the price of the book plus the \$5 service fee.

The University of Missouri at Columbia charges twenty-five cents per day for overdue books. They do not have a flat service fee rate as such.

The St. Louis Public Library system charged two cents per day for regular overdue books.

**MoPIRG** (Con't. from page 1)

Committee for MOPIRG, Chris Schutz, Shelia Lesniak, both juniors, and Kris Regan attended a consumer conference held at Indiana University in October. They conferred with members of PIRGs from all over the country as well as national consumer advocates such as Betty Furness, former consumer advisor to the late President Johnson.

"Despite a relatively modest budget in comparison with other PIRG groups," Kris Regan noted, "MOPIRG is doing a tremendous job. Considering our limited resources our progress has been phenomenal."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch said in an editorial about the group: "The pernicious notion that college students should leave the 'real world' alone until after graduation had led to all kinds of distorted student activity... The students who support public interest action organizations want to change all that. The 'real world' will be better for it."

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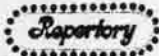
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**OPENS FEB. 2**



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**"ANARCHISM"**

A critical examination to be presented by Dr. Gerald J.T. Runkle, Dean of Humanities at SIU-Edwardsville Sunday, February 4 10:30 a.m. North County YWCA

315 St. Francois, Florissant

Host: Thomas Jefferson Unitarian Church  
Coffee hour after

# Communications

**Commencement committee**

Chancellor Everett Walters, in a move to allow more student participation in commencement, has formed an Ad Hoc committee to deal with selecting this year's speaker and honorary degrees.

The five member committee consists of Dean Emery Turner of the School of Business, Professor James Tierney: English, Professor Elizabeth Watson, Education, and students Steve Backer and Sheila Lesniak, both juniors.

The old committee, headed by Dean Turner and appointed by former Chancellor Eugene Driscoll, will continue to operate. The main objective of the ad hoc committee, according to Chancellor Walters, is to give the students a greater voice in future commencements. He hopes to gain approval from the University Senate to add students to a future committee concerning all aspects of commencement.

**International job program**

Students interested in working abroad may attend a meeting of AIESEC on Feb. 6.

AIESEC is the French acronym of an international association of students interested in promoting job exchange, especially in the field of management. There are 400 AIESEC chapters, located

in 53 countries. Students in the fields of business, law, economics, the social sciences, computer science, international studies, and urban affairs may take part in the program.

A former Austrian student involved in the program will speak at the AIESEC meeting, Feb. 6 at 7:30 p.m. at the Stix International House, 6470 Forsythe. Anyone interested may also contact Dr. Fred Pearson, or Dr. Earl Wims.

**'City' speakers**

The campus is invited to attend class sessions of "THE CITY" course which, under the heading of "Environment and Pollution" is having its first guest speakers of this semester, in Room 126, Social Science Building, at 12:40 p.m. These include:

Monday, February 5 - Mrs. Alberta Slavin, the St. Louis area's outstanding consumer advocate;

Wednesday, February 7 - Professor W. Murray (UMSL, Chemistry), whose work on air pollution has brought him national attention, and whose background includes, while at Bell Laboratories in New Jersey, the position of Mayor in his community;

Friday, February 9 - Acting Dean of Faculties Donald A. Murry, recently head of the economics section of the Federal Power Commission, most recently speaking widely on the current "energy crisis".

As in the past, the brief incisive presentation by the speaker will be followed by a question period of some 25 or 30 minutes. The side-sections of the auditorium are reserved for visiting students or others.

**Work with special children**

There is a new SEARCH beginning at UMSL. No one is looking for anything, though. SEARCH is the special Education Association for Retarded Children and the Handicapped, which held its first official meeting Thursday.

SEARCH is the only organization on campus which is designed primarily for those students interested in working with exceptional children. There are no dues.

Anyone interested in the issues and problems of special children is invited to participate in their activities. The purpose of the organization is to promote the welfare of exceptional children and to provide an outlet for special education students to meet each other and discuss mutual interests. The students who have started the group are Mary Ellen Betzler, junior Jacinta Francisco, grad student and Steve Becker, also a junior.

If you are interested in joining and supporting SEARCH, please come to their next meeting, or call them at 453-5126 or 5782. Go see what they are all about!



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# Rivermen continue inept play - drop pair

by Bill Townsend

## UMSL tailspin extended by Wisconsin, SIU-E

Head coach Chuck Smith entered the basketball season at UMSL with an impressive .650 winning percentage. His overall percentage is just a shade over .620; which might lead one to believe that he does not take a loss easily.

Unfortunately, that record has been tarnished this season.

The past week his squad of individuals (team is a misnomer) continued on their road to disaster, dropping two more contests in the fashion that has become expected for the Rivermen.

The Wisconsin-Green Bay Phoenix devoured the Rivermen on Monday, January 22 at UMSL, 74-57. The Phoenix this year have been as consistent in winning as the Rivermen have been in losing. WGB now has a 15-2 record on the year.

The smallest crowd in the history of the UMSL fieldhouse, 767, watched the Rivermen commit 26 turnovers.

WGB's disciplined, shuffling offense scored on 56 percent of their shots from the field. The offense, which relies on picks and perpetual motion to stymie the opposition's defensive tactics, was used to virtual perfection by coach Dave Buss's roundballers.

Forward Tom Jones scored on 9 out of 11 attempts from the field, amassing 20 points for the evening.

Leading scorer for UMSL was forward Derrick Gray, with 15

points. He was followed by Leroy Lay with 13, who also managed 11 rebounds.

At Edwardsville on Wednesday, Jan. 24, the Cougars of SIU-Edwardsville registered their second consecutive victory over the Rivermen. The final was 86-71, and dropped the Missourians record to 5-9. This marks the first time that the Cougars have beaten UMSL in one season.

Guards Tony Johnson and Denny Throneburg of SIU-E accounted for 52 of their team's points. Johnson pumped in 30 points,

while Throneburg added 22.

Leroy Lay led the Rivermen point getters with 20. Guard Bill Harris, making a commendable showing on his first start, added 16.

The story of the contest for the Cougars, now 10-6 on the year, was 6'4" center Leapin' Leon Wright. Wright, who must be one of the smallest collegiate pivot men in the nation, out-muscled Lay throughout the game. When the final horn sounded, Wright had 19 rebounds to Lay's 9.

Vital statistics give some in-

sight to the Rivermen's problem.

Defensively, they allow an average of 86.9 points per game while scoring an average of only 79. Shootingwise, the dribblers are making only 40% of their attempts from the field, a sorry showing indeed.

Hopefully, this week will be better for the struggling St. Louisans. On Wednesday, January 31 they clashed with Eastern Illinois in the Land of Lincoln and

Saturday, at the UMSL fieldhouse, Indiana State-Evansville comes to town for an 8:00 p.m. battle.

## SPORTS BRIEFS



The UMSL swimmers host William Jewell College in a dual swim meet Friday, Feb. 2 at 4 p.m. The Rivermen swimmers have an impressive 4-1-1 mark this season.

Evangel College invades the UMSL field house on Saturday, February 3 at 2 p.m. to grapple

with the UMSL wrestlers in a dual meet.

Baseball coach Fred Nelson is searching for an equipment manager for this season. Anyone interested in the position should contact Coach Nelson in the Multi-Purpose Building or by phoning 453-5641.

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I would rather ride in another's car ☐ Y  
I'll do either one ☐ Z

Once all people interested in car pools have turned in this questionnaire, we shall have it punched into IBM cards and processed by UMSL's new computer. Within a month after school starts, we hope to mail to you a list of all possible other students from your area who share your approximate schedules. Once you have received your list, you are free to make whatever arrangements you may choose.

7-2  
8-R  
9-2

2. What is the postal ZIP code of your home from which (and/or to which) you plan to (from) go to the UMSL campus? (Write one number in each square)

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10-4

3. For each day of the week, at what nearest hour of the day do you plan to leave for as well as leave from the UMSL campus. If you don't leave from, or return to your home, circle "00". (Circle one pair in each rectangle of each row)

	For UMSL															
	to	6 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 a.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.
Mon.	00	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tues.	00	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Wed.	00	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Thur.	00	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Fri.	00	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

	From UMSL															
	to	6 a.m.	7 a.m.	8 a.m.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	11 a.m.	12 a.m.	1 p.m.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.
Mon.	00	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tues.	00	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Wed.	00	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Thur.	00	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Fri.	00	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

4A. What is your first name? (Write one letter in each square, from left to right)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

35-42

B. What is your last name? (Write one letter in each square, from left to right)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

43-52

5. What is your street address? (Write one number or letter in each square, from left to right)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Street number)

(Street name)

55-71

6. What is your telephone number? (Write one number or letter in each square)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

71-8