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 full price of the book plus a $5 service fee.

The new policy, 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 reapproved 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 the $5000 overdues 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 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...$2,075/semester)
3) Salary for time that Administrative assistant spends answering complaints from overdue books...500/semester
4) Salary paid to accountant in library who handles paper work resulting from overdue books...$75/semester
5) Postage for notices sent to delinquent borrowers...$350/semester
6) Envelopes and paper used for notices...$250/semester
7) Card supplies used by library to keep record of overdue books...$500/semester
TOTAL...$13,464/semester

Mr. Haddad added that estimates of the cost of the time spent by the cashier department's account 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.

More fee windows just a rumor

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 a student 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 'sleeper' of a problem on campus which, if left untouched and untalked about, can liquidate the program--but most students, for reasons of time or sheer lack of interest, don't participate either as team members or audience.

I propose that UMSL stay with the job of educating its students in all classes 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 shows 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. For 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 facets in the following manner:

First, the senate should consider the role of the athletic department as 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 should be raised. If 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 student who must have a job to pay the tuition, the student who must have an off-campus job to pay the student loans and the student who must have a large number of part-time positions available in professional and graduate schools, grades are more important than they were before. The student's role is to face this mounting competition.

In order to meet this he or she must engineer his way through school down to the smallest detail. He must select a major, select a minor, select 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 careful to take notes 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 he knows that in order to acquire such a profound understanding of his subject matter he will have to command knowledge at exam time. The result is a more self-motivated student who has a more profound 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 concepts 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 the attention it needs 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 not mean 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" if the 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 teach 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 student's 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 the student's record would not be kept. The more diligent students and those who follow more traditional teaching methods would be penalized. Employers may ask the student 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 the job. 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 amount of 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. This system is less likely as much as more personal freedom in allocating their study time deadliness. Students feel ing the high personal freedom that 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.
Silent half replies

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 M. admissions policy has the consequence that the average black student must be two standard devi­
ations above the mean of his high school class to be eligible for admission while the overall average black student only needs to be 50% above the percent­
ile of his high school class. This means that the new policy makes it about twice as hard for a black student to get into the U. of M. 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 1500 signatures on petitions protest­
ing the exams; we have had major confrontations, and demonstrations which have been attended by hundreds. The admin­
istration 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
Pat McGeeberg, SDS
Jeffrey A. Scott, SDS
Don Frischmann, SDS
Robert Eridden
Joe Murray

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.

Ed Bushmeyer
Dan Brogan
Mark Clay
(Central Clay Regs.)

Current mail

Silent half replies

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(Central Clay Regs.)

Fellini finally understood

by Gary Hoffman

Fellini has finally come out with a movie that stands. *Roma* is actually more

*Bus. Grads.*

Mr. Keith Cook (MBA, U. of Wash.) will be inter­
viewing for Peace Corps/VISTA volunteer positions. TUESDAY 15 BUSI­
NESS SCHOOL.

Fellini means he is no one

would see the Fellini, especially

for the Italian landscape.

Fellini, who uses the usual

"I started a child" theme,

telling of how he first heard the soul of Rome in school. Eventually he

makes it to Rome, during Musso­

lini’s reign. His impressions are

primarily visual, and he records

them as only Fellini can. There

are the usual blockades, horses

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 Travolge. 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

to turn around. The second

scene is at the very end, as you

zoom through downtown Rome at mid­

night with the bicycle gang

snatching only the briefest of

glimpses at Rome’s most famous

landmarks.

Roma, unlike most Fellini mo­
vies, is narrated in English by

Fellini himself. Many people

avoid his movies simply because

they are hardly understandable. They

are usually satirized, 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.

February, 1973

‘Curtain Call’ helps stimulate

by Bill Townsend

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

Monthly, Miss Masterson and Taylor consolidate information received from the public relations departments in 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 pro­

fessional 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. *Curtain Call* 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 newstands 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,* Hanson Publishing, 6205 Forest Avenue, St. Louis MO 63171.

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 sub­

stantiated 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 been a story 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

"Free"


to

the

weekly.

papers are distributed at theatres and newsstands or where­

ever we think they’ll sell."

First edition. 

...
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 graduated from the University of Missouri-St.

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. He said, "Financial assistance at UMSL is now a high school and their potential for outstanding academic achievement in college. These scholarships 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 fifth 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 have been selected at college, for example, in the following courses:

- English
- Mathematics
- Science
- Social Science
- Humanities

Bailey noted that other foundations offer scholarships to students 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 repaid by the student 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 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 cannot exceed $9000 per year. The grant may range from 25% to 100% of the cost 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 provides for the provision of emergency funds up to $1000 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 financial association. In this instance, the Financial Aid Office sends certification to the lending institution stating that the student is enrolled at the college at least a part-time basis for the current semester. The program has been 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 in doubt about any procedures or guidelines to receive aid under the three College-Based Programs."

1600 1st Civil Rights sit-in, Greensboro, N.C.
8 a.m. - 4 p.m. - Chulak-Ki Grotto Membership Drive
3 p.m. Faculty Seminar featuring Richard Hayes speaking on "The Inherent Inadequacy of the S.A.I.T. Tails"
4 p.m. Biology Seminar, Dr. Peter Raven, Director of Shaw's Garden, Speaking on "Biology: Consequences of Continental Drift" 316 Stadler Hall
7-9 p.m. Community Dinner, Transcendental Meditation Class in 203 Benton Hall
8 p.m. Theatre, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" at Loretto-Hilton Center

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1

1821 Elizabeth Blackwell, first Woman M.D. in U.S. born
1869 First woman President Mandeville-assigned to Portuguese

9 a.m. - 11 a.m. Community Dinner, 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

1822 James Joyce Born
8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Chulak-Ki Grotto Membership Drive
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. - Skim Meet - Multi-purpose building, Loretto-Hilton Center
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.
8 p.m. - Theater, "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" at Loretto-Hilton Center
6:15 p.m. - Film: "Snow Country" Brown Hall Auditorium, Wash. U. admission - $1.00

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3

Year of the Os Beings
1821 Elizabeth Blackwell, first Woman M.D. in U.S. born
1969 First woman President Mandeville-assigned to Portuguese

5 p.m. - 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 Univ.
8 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. Multi-purpose Building
8:30 p.m. Linda Reeves birthday, presents and money most appreciated.
8 p.m. - Film: "Klute" 101 Stadler, 50c with I.D.
8 p.m. - Blues Artists Roosevelt Sykes and Henry Townsend, Grammar Chapel, Wash. U.
9 p.m. "Saturday Night Live's" (improvisation) Fenton College, Cafeteria, Hall Pass

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 Auditorium, Wash. U. Admission $1.
3:45 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 Center.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5

1821 - 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 Auditorium, Wash. U. Admission $1.
3:45 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 Center.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

1821 - 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 Auditorium, Wash. U. Admission $1.
3:45 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 Center.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

1821 - 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 Auditorium, Wash. U. Admission $1.
3:45 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 Center.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8

Another exciting day at UMSL
Language requirement questioned again

by Lucy M. Davis

Quis sacer? 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 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 in 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 students who graduate from the University of Missouri-St. Louis remain in the metropolitan area of 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 irrelevant 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 43 votes."

"The foreign language requirement is good and worthwhile," 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. 2572 students voted that the requirement should be eliminated. 1866 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 have 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 students 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 requested the help 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 or a mathematics course or a second 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 colleges the issue of whether to require language study would be debated in the next two years.
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 Antonín Dvořák 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 Gratovich 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, Dvořák’s “Quintet in A minor,” composed in 1873, will be presented.

The program will close with Dvořák’s “Quintet in A minor,” composed in 1873, at 8:30 p.m. in the J.C. Penney Auditorium on the UMSL campus.

Students given hour

The student operation of KWMU radio (formally KWMU-FM) is open to the public and free of charge, sponsored by the department of Fine Arts.

Baritone to sing for music degree

Jerome Matejka, a senior majoring in voice, will present a 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, Doughtery, and Copland. Other songs include "Lieder" by Wolf, Strauss, Schubert, Schumann, and Brahms, plus old Italian arias by Caldera and Pergolesi.

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The borrower is charged the price of the book plus a $2.50 replacement fee. If a book is actually lost, then 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 per book. If a book has not been returned by the time it is three weeks overdue, the borrower will receive 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 UMSL, under the new policy, 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, 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 one week 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 Washington University, if a book has not been returned by the time it is three weeks overdue, the borrower is fined $20.

AIESEC on Feb. 6

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. Virginia W. Slavin, the St. Louis area's outstanding consumer advocate;

Wednesday, February 7 - Professor W. Murry (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 Director of Facultad Donald A. Murray, recently head of the economics section of the Federal Power Commission, most recently speaking widely on the current 'energy crisis'.

MoPIRG (Cont.'n from page 1)

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 MoPIRG on Feb. 6.

MoPIRG consists of members of MoPIRG from all over the country as well as national consumer advocates such as Betty Farness, former consumer advisor to the late President Johnson. "Despite a relatively modest budget in comparison with other PIC groups," Kris Regan noted, "MoPIRG is doing a tremendous job. Considering our limited resources and 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 has not 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..."

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 one week after the first, second, and third week that a book was 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.

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MoPIRG

Committee for MoPIRG, Chris Schutz, Sheila Lesniack, both juniors, and Kris Regan attended a consumer conference held at Indiana University in October. They informed the Conference of MoPIRG from all over the country as well as national consumer advocates such as Betty Farness, former consumer advisor to the late President Johnson. "Despite a relatively modest budget in comparison with other PIC groups," Kris Regan noted, "MoPIRG is doing a tremendous job. Considering our limited resources and our progress has been phenomenal...."

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Rivermen continue inept play - drop pair

by Bill Townsend

The UMSL tailspin extended by Wisconsin, SIU-E

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 their second consecutive victory over the Rivermen. The final day, Jan. 24, the Cougars of SIU-Edwardsville over the Rivermen. The final mark .

Vital statistics give some insight to the Rivermen's problem.

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

Rivermen continue inept play - drop pair

by Bill Townsend

Head coach Chuck Smith entered the basketball season at UMSL with an impressive .650 winning percentage. His overall percentage is just a shade over .600, 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 at 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 roundtable.

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, Jun. 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 Donny Thompson 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 Leaping 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 insight to the Rivermen's problem.

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

What's so big at HILLEL

Feb. 18

6300 Forsyth

726-6177

NEED A RIDE?

Fill in form & return to Student Activities Office 262 U Center before Feb. 9

CAR POOL

1. Would you rather drive or ride? (Mark one)
   I only want to drive in car pool
   I would rather ride in someone's car
   I'll do either one

2. What is the postal ZIP code of your home from which (and to which) you plan to travel to the UMSL campus? (208 = any number in each square)

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 home, or return to your home, circle "00". (Write one number in each rectangle of each row)

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

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

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

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

Once all people interested in car pools have filled 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...

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Hopedly, this week will be better for the struggling St. Louiss. On Wednesday, January 31 they clashed with Eastern Illinois in the Land of Lincoln and Saturday at the UMSL field house, Indiana State-Evansville comes to town for an 8:00 p.m. battle.