



The Hermes



DanaCollege
Blair, Nebraska 68008

March 14, 1986

Number 6

Alcohol Policy Restated

Policies and penalties concerning alcohol on campus have once again been altered in response to the opinions expressed at town meetings, the student concerns survey, and in various conversations.

The regulations on alcohol use on campus remain the same: possession or use of alcoholic beverages on the campus and at off-campus college functions is forbidden. The presence of a container in the immediate area may be interpreted the same as actual possession by all individuals in the area. An off-campus social event sponsored by a college organization or group, or any event where college identity is clearly implied, shall be subject to the on-campus regulations.

The infractions of the alcohol policy have been broken down into three levels in an attempt to make the punishment fit the crime. Level I violations are classified as violations in which a student is not involved in any sort of a disturbance. A disturbance is defined as any behavior that draws the attention of a member of the Residence Hall Staff, or would have drawn such attention if a staff member were present. If a student is found to be in violation of the college's alcohol policy, and is also responsible for a minor disturbance, it shall be classified as a Level II violation. A minor disturbance is defined as behavior such as excessive noise or something that disturbs other residents of the dorm and draws the attention of a member of the Residence Hall Staff, or would have drawn attention if a staff member were present. Any Level I violation in which a student fails to cooperate in any manner with the Residence Hall Staff will automatically be reclassified as a Level II offense. If a student is found to be in violation of the college's alcohol policy, and is also responsible for a major disturbance, it shall be classified as a level III violation. A major disturbance

would include (but not be limited to) such actions as damaging or destroying college property, use of fireworks or weapons, fighting or outwardly belligerent behavior, tampering with fire extinguishers or the possession of "kegs".

The penalties for a first offense are: confiscation of alcohol, monetary fine (Level I: \$20, Level II: \$35, Level III: \$50), and payment for any damages. When the number of violations of Levels I and II exceed three in any school year, the student will be required to participate in an approved alcohol education program. Arrangements for this will be handled by the Student Services Office. Any costs for participation in such a program will be the responsibility of the student. Failure to cooperate or properly complete such a program could result in additional disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal from the college. A second offense for a Level III violation will repeat the penalties of the first offense.

New Library Equipment

from the library

The library is now on line with the computerized CMS system for interlibrary loan within the state of Nebraska. Having this system means that we can find out "today, or tomorrow at the latest", that a Nebraska library will supply the book or periodical article students and faculty members have requested. We anticipate that the computerized system will be from three to ten days faster than formerly, for each request. The materials will come by the U.S. Mail, therefore borrowers are still encouraged to plan ahead to request titles needed that are not in the Dana Library.

If you liked using the automated Magazine Index, you will now enjoy using the automated Federal Government Publications Catalogue which we have on a trial basis, as well. We are now receiving a number of new government documents which were selected because we believed they would be useful to Dana students and faculty.

Bloodmobile

The annual Red Cross Blood Mobile at Dana, sponsored by Ars Medica, will be on March 20, 1986 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Recruiters have been asking for your cooperation in donating blood and volunteering to help. Your blood can be a precious gift to save someone's life. If you have not signed up for the blood mobile and would like to donate or to help, contact a member of Ars Medica or Meri Jo Meier.

In addition, the student will be required to successfully complete an approved program of alcohol education and rehabilitation. A third offense for a Level III violation will result in immediate dismissal from the college, with the possibility that no academic credit will be given for work done that semester. The college reserves the right to refuse requests for refund of any fees.

The above is a condensed review of information which was provided to all students on February 18, 1986. It is reproduced here as a reminder of the change in policy. The alcohol education program is an attempt to help those people who may really have an alcohol problem and to try to treat it rather than merely penalize. These changes were initiated by students, formulated by students and will largely be enforced by students. Everyone should be aware of the regulations and cooperate to enforce them.

A Trend Setting Election

by Sonja Johnsen

What looked to be an ordinary Student Body election for several weeks, took an exciting turn. An overwhelming write-in campaign began a mere 14 hours before the polls were to open on Friday, March 7. Senior Steve Godwin was inspired after the Thursday evening debate between Steve Meister and Roger Nelson to enter the race for the Presidency. Thus was the dawn of a political machine that swept the entire Dana campus, promoting the freedom of choice. Resulting from this campaign was a huge response of students at the polls, numbering about 200. This show of participation is perhaps the largest for an election in many years. There was an overabundance of write-in choices, and people were compelled to exercise their democratic rights to their full potential. In this exhibition Dana's students set a precedence for further elections, exposing the power of the people.

The write-in campaign was a success, and Steve Godwin is the new Student Body President. The other officers are Cathy Campbell as Vice President, Becky Cole as Secretary, and Dave Nielsen as Treasurer.

Mother-Daughter Weekend

The annual Mother-Daughter Weekend is now one month away. It will be held on April 12-13 starting at 10:00 a.m. and ending in the late afternoon the following day. The female students on campus have been notified of its upcoming arrival and were asked to sign their mothers' names to the provided envelopes along with the necessary address to get it to its destination and deliver it to the student services office as soon as possible or before the deadline, whichever comes first.

The agenda for the weekend includes the following:

Saturday: 10:00 Registration in Mickelsen Hall; 11:00 Tour of Dana Campus; 1:30 Luncheon; 2:30 Style Show; 3:30 Visitation with instructor or student (for perspective students, naturally); 5:45 Dinner; and 7:30 Presentation of "The Dining Room" by the Dana Theatre Department.

Sunday: 9:00 Coffee, juice and rolls in Mickelsen Hall Lounge; 10:00 Worship Service; 11:00 Tour through Omaha; and ending the weekend activities, will be a concert by "New Day".

Please attend if possible and encourage perspective students to come up and join the activities.

Frosty Visits Dana

Frosty the Snowman visited the Dana campus in late February on his return from the North Pole Snowpersons convention. Students were honored by his presence on the roof of PAC for about a week until the warm weather sent him dripping away.

New Church is Named

FROM THE A.L.C. NEWS SERVICE:

The new church body name and location of headquarters of the church resulting from the merger of ALC, LCA and AELC have been decided. The Commission for a New Lutheran Church chose the name Evangelical Lutheran Church In America in a decisive voice vote. A major upset occurred at the Minneapolis convention when Milwaukee was chosen as the site of the Evangelical Lutheran Church In America headquarters. The primary contenders for the headquarters' location were Minneapolis and Chicago but Milwaukee won out by virtue of the fact that it was not the location of headquarters for either of the merging churches.

The Dining Room

by Jae Tharp

Work has begun and rehearsals started for the Dana Players Spring production of The Dining Room. The play by A.R. Gurney, Jr., consists of a series of short scenes involving different families and the struggles and conflicts they face.

Since being displaced from the rehearsal room in PAC, the cast has been practicing in PM 318. Each cast member has several different roles, offering them the challenge of developing many varied characters, rather than just one.

The play will be performed April 10, 11, and 12, and admission is free for students. The cast includes: Jeanine Tharp, Teri Kraft, Carter Hansen, Mike Hennick, Emily Kurth, Mark Olsen, K. A. Swank, Nadine Sorenson, Jennifer Parks, Jay Ellingson, Creighton McKillip, and Steve Godwin.



U.S. Involvement in Nicaragua

Dear Students, Faculty, and Staff:

I am a senior student at Wartburg Seminary and a 1980 graduate of Dana college.

Recently I traveled to Central America on a trip sponsored by the Augsburg Center for Global Service and Education. While I was there, I developed a deep concern for the people of Central America, particularly the poor, who make up the majority of the population and whose concerns are usually unheard in the United States. I believe that the Gospel calls us to look at life from the perspective of the poor and to speak out on their behalf.

Thus, I am taking a stand against current policies of the United States government which are causing horrible suffering and bloodshed in Central America. Our government, and in particular the Reagan administration, is viewing the world only from a strategic military point of view with no regard for the lives of the poor in Central America. In the words of a Central American song used in worship: "I can no longer be silent while my sisters and brothers are suffering in-justice!"

Enclosed is a letter written to President Reagan and others in congress. I ask you to please read it. Right now President Reagan is demanding 100 million dollars of military support for the war against Nicaragua. In order to avoid further atrocities in Nicaragua, this must not be allowed to happen! I urge you to do whatever you can to oppose Mr. Reagan's demand.

Thank you for considering my views.

Sincerely,
James Borden

Send your letters and suggestions to: Hermes, Box 1259. Your ideas are welcomed. All letters must be signed and under 250 words in length.

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HERMES

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Thank you to all writers.

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear President Reagan:

I am a seminary student preparing to be a Lutheran minister. In the summer of 1985 I traveled to Nicaragua to learn more about the situation there and the struggles the people are facing. I learned much about the United States' involvement in Nicaragua, and I am compelled to speak out against current policies of the U.S.

For over 40 years the United States supported the Somoza regime in Nicaragua. In exchange for an open-door policy to U.S. investment and a guarantee that no canal would be built through Nicaragua to complete with the one in Panama, Somoza received from the U.S. economic and military support which he used to cruelly oppress the Nicaraguan people.

In 1979 when the people of Nicaragua drove out the dictator Somoza, they committed themselves to a uniquely Nicaraguan form of revolution without adhering themselves to either the U.S. or the U.S.S.R. They were and are trying to work out their own destiny.

Since 1979 the Nicaraguan government has been particularly attentive to the needs of the majority who are poor. It gives them good land to live on and provides basic human services the poor had not had before: free health care, drinkable water, improved housing, and sewers. The government also carried out an extensive literacy campaign. It continues to encourage creative organization such as business co-operatives and groups which promote artistic expression. Within two years after 1979 Nicaragua accomplished more than the Alliance For Progress had accomplished in two decades.

Thus, the poor in Nicaragua are being treated as human beings and are developing a sense of dignity and self-worth—things which they had not known under Somoza.

Inevitably, when the scales of justice are set right, and those who had little or nothing begin to receive what is rightfully theirs, then those who had enjoyed wealth and comfort must relinquish a portion of their privilege.

In Nicaragua this wealthy minority began to raise their voices in indignation and the U.S. heard them. The cries of the desperately poor under Somoza's tyranny were ignored, but the cries of the rich, who have the power to make their voices heard—to them the U.S. government listens. More than that, the U.S. responds with what it has in abundance: money and guns.

In the early 1980's the U.S. gathered an army of mercenaries called Contras. The United States organized them, armed them, trained them, called them "freedom fighters" and sent them out to terrorize Nicaragua's farms and villages, to destroy crops, to torture and murder thousands of innocent people, to create a generation of orphans in Nicaragua!

And now, Mr. Reagan, you stand before the American people and demand 100 million

dollars of more military aid for these Contras, these "freedom fighters" you regard so highly!

The Contras do not bring freedom to Nicaragua, they bring death and destruction. More military aid to the Contras would multiply the miseries of the Nicaraguan people. The Contra War continues to erode the positive reforms and programs of the present Nicaraguan government, while a victory by the Contras would return Nicaragua to the violence and oppression of Somoza's time.

The Contra War is an act of aggression by the United States, and it must be stopped immediately! I demand that no more aid be given to the Contras.

Sincerely,
James Borden
333 Wartburg Place
Dubuque, Iowa 52001

Editor's Note: Persons concerned by the situation in Central America are encouraged to learn more about the problems and contact their congressperson or respond to Jim Borden at the above address.

Who's So Great?

Dear Editor,

This is to those who think themselves so high and superior that some others can not seem to reach them. How is it that you think you have all the rights and no others do? How is it that you want everyone to respect you and be kind to you, but in fact you are snobs and very rude characters to others surrounding.

How great can you get and how high can you reach and try to stay, but when you open your eyes, you are below earth. What is a human being? I wonder sometimes if some of you ever consider that your actions cause other people suffering, or consider the idea of what friends are for and roommates are for in college.

I have met a lot of people, not just one but most. It could be you, you'll never know. For some of you, I admire your abilities to share joy and a

(Continued on p.3)



The opinions in these articles are those of the author and in no way reflect the official position of Dana College or the Hermes.

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cheerful smile which always will brighten someone else's day. But for some of you it seems like you think yourself too great, too good, and so much better than anyone. Who in the world is going to tell you that you are much better than anyone in the whole world. Oh, yes, your friends and parents, but this college and I must say, you are on your own.

Open your eyes, look around you. What kind of student are you? What other kinds of students are around you? I hope you look at everyone with equal thoughts, because in my eyes, you are no better than those students around you.

It hurts, doesn't it, to hear someone mention that you are just like everyone else and not better.

Name Withheld at Writer's Request

To Catch a Flame

by C.A.L.

It is a common ailment among college students to lose track of "why" they are at college. Many times during the four years here, students will reach that point where they can't go on until they know their direction. It was at one of these points that I put down my books and began my education. It started with picking up a book, *Up From Slavery* by Booker T. Washington.

The book as a whole can drag somewhat but it was the beginning that caught me. As I read, a whole fire blazed in front of me. It was the embodiment of Booker T. Washington's quest for an education. As he tells his struggle to be able to afford an education, the real value of what is available to us began to unfold.

Booker T. Washington started out his life as a slave and at the end of it he is respected by both blacks and whites in his community. Of course most of us will not achieve the amount of fame that Washington did, but if each of us could catch a small flame from his fire and kindle it into our own little fire, it would provide each of us, maybe not with a goal, but with an eternal purpose to our continual education.

Liturgical Choir

by Roger Nelson

A new kind of singing group has recently emerged from "destiny's deep sea": the Dana College Liturgical Choir. The choir was organized by Pastor Terry Cassell in order to give a variety of worship styles to the campus community. The choir also seeks to introduce the residents of Dana to new styles of music, such as the antiphon and solo verse form found in the St. Louis Jesuits small hymnal. According to Pastor Cassell, the choir serves to help the people in chapel services to learn the more difficult hymns and songs.

Presently the Liturgical Choir is directed by Dr. Richard Palmer, who is assisted by Pastor Cassell. Anyone who is interested in the choir is encouraged to attend the Tuesday afternoon practices at 3:00 in the Neve Room of the Performing Arts Center. If you cannot come until 3:30, that's fine, too.

Not Just For A Day...

by Jon Pedersen

The 1st annual Faculty Appreciation Day was held on March 6, 1986. A brainchild of the Student Senate, it turned out great. Senate members were assigned to decorate the doors of their respective faculty members, banners were placed in the Campus Center commemorating the event, and students were encouraged to bring apples to class to show appreciation for their instructors.

At 7:30 that evening, a program was held in the Blue Room of the Campus Center in honor of the faculty. Included in the program were a satirical look at the 1991 *Dana Review*, a performance by "New Day", and a story by Sue Kallman. The program master of ceremonies was Sonya Johnsen. There was time for everyone to mingle before and after the ceremony.

Response to the program was favorable. 150 students and faculty were estimated in attendance. Judging from the success of the 1st Annual Faculty Appreciation Day, more will follow.

by Katherine Pahre

It happens every March 17th: people wear green, claim to be Irish, and shamrocks pop up all over. Who is this Patrick guy, anyway? And why do we celebrate a day for him?

It seems there is a bit of confusion as to the actual facts surrounding the life of St. Patrick. Nobody is positive whether March 17th was the date of his birth, his death, both, or neither. Nor are the year of his birth or death clear. He lived in the fifth century and was definitely not born in Ireland, although it is questionable just exactly where he was born. But it must be true that there was once a great man, or perhaps two or three men, named Patrick in Ireland who became so prominent that all the legends and myths of that time center around him.

The best tradition has it that Magnus Sucus Patricus was the son of Calpurnius, a Christian and high ranking official of the town. Young Patrick had little interest in religion or Ireland until he was captured by pirates at age 16 and sold as a slave in Northern Ireland. During his six years there as a shepherd, he began to have divinely inspired visions and dreams and experienced a spiritual awakening. At 22, he escaped, became ordained, and then went back to Ireland as a missionary in about 432 A.D. Ireland was partly christian by then, but the Druids were the primary leaders and were opposed to this movement. Patrick

St. Patrick's Day

performed many miracles and achieved victory over the Druids. He converted thousands of Irishmen, founded churches and schools, at least one college, and generally organized the church in Ireland.

So, where does the shamrock fit into this? It is said that when St. Patrick was teaching the doctrine of the Trinity to the pagan Irish, he used the shamrock to illustrate the mystery. The three leaves represented the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, while the stem was the Godhead itself from which they proceeded. This is not difficult to believe considering the shamrock had had mystical virtues ascribed to it before St. Patrick came along. It is now custom to wear a shamrock all day long on March 17th.

St. Patrick's Day is a national holiday in Ireland. It is primary a religious observance which starts a three day devotion. The color of the day is--well, you know. The Irish flag is colored green, orange, and white: green signifies Catholic, orange represents protestant, and white is for unity. Ireland is 95 percent Catholic. (I used to wonder why my mother wore orange on St. Patrick's day. I always thought she was just an oddball!)

Nobody knows exactly when or where the March 17th holiday was started. It is a day of great thirst in Ireland: the pubs are filled with people drinking the green beer. One legend says that Patrick taught his followers the

art of distillation. Not likely, considering they kept a strict abstinence from alcohol. Nevertheless, the spirits of today's celebrating compatriots are a bit more potable than prayerful.

The celebration came to America in 1737 as a result of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston. This was a protestant organization that was founded to aid Irishmen who needed help at the time. The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick is a society that was founded by Irish veterans of the Revolutionary War, which began to put on big parades in New York on March 17th, 1784. Today, we celebrate all over the United States.

The legend most often heard about St. Patrick is that he got rid of all the snakes in Ireland. He preached his sermon of banishment, beat his drum, and the snakes disappeared and have not been seen since. However, there is a persistent legend that says he missed one. St. Patrick didn't have time to finish off this old serpent in Lake Dilveen, so he told the serpent he'd be back on Monday to take care of it. Seems Patrick forgot to go back. They say that the serpent is still waiting. Every Monday morning the serpent rises to the surface of Lake Dilveen, looks around for awhile, and says "It's been a long Monday, Patrick!"

Who's Head of Elk Horn?

by Serri Andersen

Marian Gilbert is the new Campus Hostess. She replaced Alice Laaker who retired last year. Marian, however, is no stranger to the Dana Campus. Before accepting her new position, she worked with maintenance in Micklesen Hall for six years.

Marian was raised in Blair and graduated from Blair High School. After getting married, she moved to Webster City, Iowa, where she lived until her husband died in 1977. She then moved back to Blair to be close to her aging parents. She has two sons, a daughter, and six grandchildren. Her sons live in Phoenix, and her daughter lives in Beatrice, Nebraska.

The duties of the Campus Hostess include greeting visitors when they arrive at the Elkhorn Hall Retreat Center, doing anything to make them comfortable during their stay, and being there as they leave.

When Marian isn't busy with the Retreat Center, she enjoys knitting, sewing, reading, and visiting with students.

Marian says her job is ideal. She enjoys meeting new people, and she has enough time to do things for her mother. "The best part," she says, "is that I feel needed. Everyone needs to feel needed."

Bread for the World

by Jane Eskildsen

On March 3, 1986 Mr. Sam Nickles of Bread For The World made a presentation on "Hunger in the U.S." dealing with the problem of poverty and malnutrition within the United States, he spoke at 4 p.m. and 8p.m. in DHA and also met with the campus Hunger Group.

A video and filmstrip produced by Bread For The World were shown dealing with hunger in the U.S. and worldwide poverty. The video was based on a survey conducted called *Hunger Watch U.S.A.* and showed how federally funded aid programs have been vastly deficient in providing the needs of the majority of the needy. Many people who are eligible for the aid are not able to receive it because of complicated application procedures and deficient funding. Food stamps, free breakfast for children, and meals for the elderly were among programs which are in need of better funding and distribution. The video also said that private organizations and aid groups have been more successful in serving the needs of the poor in the U.S.

Bread For The World is primarily a lobby organization which seeks to aid the hungry by influencing legislature which funds the various aid programs. It was established by Christian citizens to lobby in Congress for legislative measures to serve the hungry in the U.S. and in the

World.

Who are the "hungry"? People are hungry because they are poor. In much of the world people remain poor because there are not enough jobs, wages are minimal even if they have jobs, and the costs of living are correspondingly higher than actual wages. Inadequate social welfare systems which in many places are inhumane and inefficient and high taxes contribute to the suffering of poor people in this nation. Hunger and poverty reflect injustice in a world where food production is great enough to feed every man, woman, and child of this planet but where only an affluent minority enjoy the luxury of a full stomach.

Bread For The World urges you to join in the struggle against injustice. Your voice can join the great choir of concerned individuals in proclaiming the right for every person to live in peace without suffering hunger. Individuals can study about the causes of hunger, get coverage in the media, organize study groups, write letters to congress men and women and make visits to congress members to express their concern. The legislature is able to mobilize enormous amounts of money and other aid if given the motivation to do so. It is up to us, the citizens, to make the elimination of hunger a top national priority.



Faculty members being appreciated.

Endowment for the Humanities

by Sybille Bartels

On the occasion of its twentieth anniversary, the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has created two major grant-giving initiatives. These initiatives seek to invigorate the study of American history and culture and foreign languages on all levels of the educational system. Entitled *Understanding America* and *Understanding Other Nations* they have been spurred by concerns over growing evidence that, despite resurgence of interest in basic education, Americans know less today about their culture and their history than at any other time in the nation's life. Few will find this claim surprising. Recall an educator's article in *Newsweek* which humorously told how students at a northwestern community college believed that Mark Twain was the inventor of the cotton gin, that Jefferson Davis was a rock musician, and that once there

was a famous American Indian Chief named Socrates. Results of a recent pilot project to survey what students know by the time they are seventeen years old and seniors in high school reveals more startling facts: preliminary findings indicate that two-thirds of the students tested could not place the Civil War in the correct half-century; and a third did not know that Columbus sailed for the New World "before 1750"; three-fourths could not identify Walt Whitman or Thoreau or E.E. Cummings or Carl Sandburg; one half of the high school seniors did not recognize the names of Winston Churchill or Josef Stalin.

The National Endowment of the Humanities regretfully points to the fact that today a student can obtain a bachelor's degree from 72 per cent of all American colleges and universities without ever having

studied any American literature or American history. The agency, therefore, calls upon all educators, artists, and leaders of cultural organizations to join the NEH in recapturing some understanding of the history and the culture of this country. What is needed most, the agency states, "is not hyper-specialization but some transmittible vision of our formative principles; our shared perils; our unprecedented diversity, our common destiny." Ignorance is not only shameful but dangerous as well. Our young people can become responsible citizens only if their judgements are based on knowledge of facts. *Understanding America* is not aimed at funding projects which promise something new and exciting, but, rather, buttress something already available and exciting. It is an initiative to preserve and promote the cultural heritage of

the United States.

The survey mentioned above also discovered that fewer than one-third of the students tested could identify Great Britain, or France, or West Germany on a map of Europe. Six out of seven students could not point to the Soviet Union. The NEH wishes to address this problem by helping offer Americans some basic knowledge of other countries. The agency states, "We are especially and primarily interested in the restoration of foreign language learning in this country.... Just as we cannot be a great nation if we are ignorant of our own principles and history, we cannot be a great nation ignorant of the speech—and with it the literature and ideas and ways of other nations."

In recent years attention has begun to focus on the negative effects of U.S. monolingualism and cultural isolation. This growing awareness of economic vulnerability was publicized most notably by the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies (1979) and the now classic work by Paul Simon '49, entitled *The Tongue-tied American? Confronting the Foreign Language Crisis* (1980). Senator Simon, one of the most outspoken proponents of foreign language literacy in this country, is a supporter of both NEH initiatives. He comments on *Understanding Other Nations*, "The practical value of understanding another people and another language is economic, diplomatic, and cultural." He believes it is telling that there are more teachers of English in the Soviet Union than there are students of Russian in this country. It is also telling that over 10,000 Japanese businessmen speak English and less than 100 American businessmen speak Japanese. "As a nation with a broadly educated population we can take our place in the international community without wearing potentially dangerous national blinders, and with a willingness to approach our world neighbors as trading partners, as academic and artistic resources and as allies."

The importance of combining education in foreign languages and cultures with training in business and a variety of other professions has slowly been recognized both inside and outside academia. In 1974, the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, noting that monolingual business people cannot expect to compete successfully in the world marketplace, mandated the "internationalization" of America's business curriculum. In addition to those national interest areas of commerce, diplomacy, and defense; knowledge of a foreign language will be useful in preparing for careers in health care, the ministry, elementary and secondary education, hotel and restaurant management, law, journalism, and broadcasting, among others. The NEH initiative, to be sure, is not aimed at encouraging rudimentary conversational skills or the learning of technical vocabulary as a vocational tool. The call is for an understanding of the thoughts, the ideas, the literature of other nations through a serious study of foreign languages.

At Dana College we appreciate these national recommendations. They do not take us by surprise. The serious study of this nation's heritage, and the languages and cultural contributions of other nations, has been our business for a very long time. Our students have been wise to choose an undergraduate institution which has steadfastly maintained its commitment to the liberal arts. "An important ingredient in a liberal arts education should be the development of openness and flexibility on the part of students so that they will be able to adapt positively to a changing society", reads one of Dana's continuing goals. Many students at Dana, especially this past year, have already displayed those characteristics: at a time of decreased college enrollment, enrollment in foreign language classes has increased. And at a time when the humanities sequence has become a choice, students continue to keep the program alive and well.

A SHIFT TO THE RIGHT

© 1986

by  Richie



NEXT: OUR HERO GEORGE TRIES TO DISCONNECT THE COSMISTAR COMPUTER CONTROL.

Sports

Woman's Basketball Wrap-Up

stats submitted by Patti Stevenson

As the Women's Basketball season came to an end the players were not only glad to be out of basketball practices, but also had the following stats to be proud of.

In field goals made and attempted the team ended up with a 43.4 percent overall for their 23 games. The top three women in this category were Janee Pankuk with 51.5 percent, Sue

Kallman with 49.2 percent, and Lisa Meyer with 47.6 percent.

Free throw percentages were also very high with all players having individual percentages of over 45 percent. Top scorers were Ronda Fritz with 305, Janee Pankuk with 288, and Lisa Meyer with 262.

Other team and individual stats were high in accordance with a very good season.