

THE LANCE

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Admissions Director Hired



Chad Esposito

Joe Rigell has joined the St. Andrews staff as the new Director of Admissions. Rigell, who had previously been the Director of Admissions and Financial Aid at Western Maryland College, stated that he sees St. Andrews as an excellent opportunity to further his career, and be in an environment

that he had once been associated with in his college years.

Rigell stated his three main goals to be: 1) Increasing the number of admitted students. 2) Elevating the quality of admitted students. 3) Increasing the diversity of the student body. Rigell feels the best

way to produce good results is through interaction with students, whether it is through athletics, social events, or simply talking one on one with them.

Rigell received a degree in Business Administration in 1978 from Maryville College in Maryville, Tennessee, a small Presbyterian college with about 800 students. He has worked in admissions at several schools, including Phillips University in Oklahoma, MacMurray College in Illinois, and at Western Maryland College.

Rigell feels that the next few years for smaller colleges and universities will be difficult ones because of the lower number of high school graduates. Rigell expressed a desire to make St. Andrews a "hot" institution by promoting the finer qualities that St. Andrews has to offer. He said he feels that the opportunities St. Andrews has, especially the school's overseas programs, enhance his chances for success. "Ideally, I would like to bottle and sell the excitement that the students have towards St. Andrews."

White Invited to Conference

Michael Roberts

Dr. W.D. White recently served as lecturer and moderator at a Biomedical Ethics conference at Florida State University. This was the fourth year that Dr. White has been invited to speak at this annual conference, which discussed the topic "Who Shall Live and Who Shall Die?" at this most recent meeting.

The focus of this year's conference was to examine intensive questions about how a society with limited medical resources will distribute these valuable resources, according to White. Ethical questions and issues were examined from religious, philosophical, and theological viewpoints. Questions of public policy concerning health care were also examined.

White reported that 12% of this nation's Gross National Product is spent on health care, which is the most in history, and compares to approximately 5% for Japan and 2.5% by Greece. White stated that for this enormous expenditure, "We don't get much in return." Countries such as Japan, Greece, and West Germany spend considerably much less of their GNP's, but enjoy a better quality of health care. The figure of 12% spent by the U.S. compares to 4.4% in 1955, and is expected to reach 15% by the year 2000. Despite the expenditure, the U.S. ranks 20th in infant mortality in the world, and has a very high morbidity rate.

White stated that a possible reason for the disproportionate return of health care investment is the im-

portance placed on health care, as compared with with other aspects of health, such as environment, lifestyle, genetics, and social aspects. "Health care is at best fifth or sixth in importance," said White. He also asserted that more money is being spent to care for persons who are ill than for prevention of illness. He pointed out that 1% of our GNP is spent on Intensive Care Units, which are used to sustain the life of catastrophically ill people, infants, and the terminally ill elderly. "in most cases, these people never return to functional life, and many die in the ICU's," stated White.

According to White, part of the problem with medical health is Medicine itself. He pointed out that technology in the medical field has become extremely sophisticated to provide service that is of public expectation. He added that "high-tech" is expensive and has a high disproportionate return for the costs. Another problem cited by White is public mythology. He stated that because every life is of inestimable value, no expense is spared in saving identified lives. The government, however, does not save statistical lives, according to White. "Another problem is that society expects medical technology to save us," said White. Society puts pressure on Medicine to do what society expects. "We are just now beginning to see that we indeed have limited resources," said White.

The U.S. spends approximately \$2,051 per person on

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Course On Black Writers

Offered by Dean

Eric Eubank

In recent years, there has been a large fight in higher education circles concerning curriculum. Books, such as *The Closing of the American Mind* by Alan Bloom of the University of Chicago, advocate a return to learning the "Great Books" of Western Culture. Some schools, notably Stanford University believe that such a curriculum leaves

out much that is crucial to our culture. They have included works from women, Afro-Americans, and from other cultures into their curriculum that they hope will broaden the education of their students. At St. Andrews we have courses, such as Dr. Cynthia Greer's course on Black Women Writers, that listen to the voices not often heard in our culture.

"I don't believe in Black (Afro-American) studies or women's studies," says Dr. Greer. "I do believe in studies however, and I think that blacks and women have contributed a great deal to what is worth studying. I think of my course as an interdisciplinary course, because by studying the writings of Black women

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