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Primarily responsible for building customer relationships through the delivery of high quality telephone-based customer service. Serves as an information source for consumers, providing answers about banking services and assisting with problem resolution. Additionally stays aware of sales and service opportunities while becoming an authority on all products offered by the bank. Requires good people skills and telephone etiquette. Full and part-time positions are available.

Item Processors

Successful candidates should possess strong 10-key and problem solving skills. Knowledge of credits and debits, Proof Operator or Sorter experience helpful.

The following schedules are available for Item Processors:

- Monday-Friday, 12:30 pm - until work is completed
 - Monday-Friday, 4:00 pm - until work is completed
 - Monday-Friday, 2:00 pm - 6:00 pm
- (Some Saturday work is required for all positions)

Some positions will include a 10% shift differential.

Tellers

We currently have Summer Teller positions available. Requirements include 6 consecutive months of face-to-face customer service experience and a strong math aptitude. Demonstrated cash handling abilities coupled with previous cashier experience and a commitment to exceed customer expectations are essential.

Visit us at the:

Summer Job Fair
Wednesday, March 4
11:00am - 3:00pm
 at the
Russell House

If unable to attend, please submit your resume to: Ad Code 8SNX00304A-MWD, Wachovia Corporation, Human Resources, SC-9070, 101 Greystone Blvd., Columbia, SC 29226; Fax: (803) 988-4545; e-mail: wachovia@rgadv.com. Salary requirements and Ad Code must be included for consideration. Visit our website at www.wachovia.com.

WACHOVIA

Let's get started.

A negative drug test is a requirement for employment.
 An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D/V

HORSESHOE SIGN-UP



Honors College students camp out Sunday afternoon behind Harper College for Horseshoe housing sign-up. Some students arrived Saturday after the USC-Kentucky basketball game to line up.

White House position heightens AASCU collegiate student-loan debate

college press EXCHANGE

The already-politicized battle over a pending United States student-loan rate cut has become an even bigger political football now that the White House has weighed in, parties involved in the debate said.

Barmak Nassirian, policy analyst for the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), said the debate has always been political but added that a Clinton administration proposal offered this week has further raised its profile.

The debate centers on a provision in the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act slated to shift July 1 the student loan interest rate index from the 91-day Treasury bill plus 3.1 percent to the 10-year Treasury plus 1.0 percent.

Lenders have voiced concern that such a change might impede their profitability and force some smaller lenders out of the student loan business.

In a press conference Wednesday, Vice President Al Gore offered the administration's compromise, which would keep the interest rate pegged to the shorter-term 91-day Treasury but tight-

en the spread to 2.3 percent over instead of 3.1 percent over the T-bill.

In addition to that, the maximum interest rate banks could charge would be 7 percent.

Representatives of colleges and universities have been meeting with lender representatives in negotiations to strike a compromise they can take to Capitol Hill in hopes Congress can amend the law before the effective date.

While Gore offered the deal as a compromise that would aid students without hurting lenders, some banking lobbyists saw it as a blow to their interest.

The Independent Bankers Association of America (IBAA) called the Treasury report an administration recommendation of "a substantially lower interest rate," but Nassirian said the Treasury report was neutral and simply used by the White House in making its own proposal.

The report was undertaken to study the impact of the July 1 change on banks.

Mark Scanlan, an IBAA lobbyist, said the proposal essentially cuts lender yields by 80 basis points, which would

force many small lenders out of business.

"We don't view this as much of a compromise," said Scanlan, adding that counterproposals from banker members would likely be offered to the House Education Committee.

Nassirian said he has so far completed only a preliminary review of the White House proposal and AASCU is not yet ready to endorse it.

John Dean, special counsel to the Consumer Banking Association, told Reuters in an interview that the issue has created a political dilemma for Congress.

The administration and many on Capitol Hill have made lower costs for student loans a priority.

On the other hand, Dean said, Congress does not want to cut lender yields to a level that would be unprofitable.

Some \$34 billion in student loans were given out last year.

More than two-thirds of that amount was provided through the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP), which partners with private lenders to provide loans.

Popularity of African-American studies growing at universities nationwide

college press EXCHANGE

Elisabeth Mistretta is used to being one of only a few white people in some of her classes.

That's what she gets for taking courses in African-American studies, especially the ones that aren't core requirements, she said.

Being a minority for once doesn't seem to bother the 19-year-old sophomore, who is minoring in Black World Studies at Loyola University in Chicago.

"I've heard it before," said Mistretta, who hopes the minor will help her cover black communities more effectively when she gets her first job in journalism. "Don't minor in it. It'll make you sound like you have an agenda."

But that's not what Mistretta said she has in mind unless, of course, you consider her desire to see the world through different sets of eyes an agenda.

She said she is simply one of a growing number of students who are exploring black studies to get a more complete picture of American history.

"I feel like a whole other world exists that I was not aware of," she said. "Black people know more about white America than we probably know ourselves, but whites walk around with blinders on."

Despite many tension-filled campuses where affirmative action and race relations are at the forefront of discussion, some professors report a growing interest in African-American studies.

Last year, an estimated 1,000 students majored in the subject at 21 schools nationwide, no doubt an increase since 1968 when San Francisco State

University became the first to offer it.

Though the number of students minoring in the subject is more difficult to track, many professors say it's growing, too.

"We have courses in music, art, literature, dance, history and sociology," said Howard McCluskey, chairman of Indiana University's African-American studies department. "Students won't find all of that if they major simply in English."

Nor will they necessarily get a chance to view society through black eyes, something many professors say they hope will help cool the country's oft-heated racial divide.

"It brings to mind the O.J. Simpson case," said Russell Adams, head of African-American studies at Howard University. "[Whites] did not know how we saw justice in terms of race relations in this country. Until we all see [justice] in the same way, there will be a need to have continual education."

Some people challenge the major's usefulness when it's time to go job hunting after college, but many professors say their students are marketable for a variety of reasons.

Graduates tend to head off to law school or get jobs in teaching and public policy-making fields where they can right the wrongs highlighted during their studies, said Percy Hintzen, chairman of the African-American studies department at the University of California-Berkeley, one of only two schools to offer a Ph.D. in the subject.

"If someone wants to be a doctor or an attorney [or a] city planner and not understand the realities of the inner-city, [they] would be totally dysfunctional," he said. "AAS is not only

an intellectual discipline. It deals with race relations, and I think that someone with an AAS degree entering into any job situation would be good."

By why major in African-American studies, especially in an age when computer technicians out of college can land big bucks?

Many students say they simply want to know their culture better.

"When I came into contact with people who were immersed in that study, my eyes were opened," said Gloria Purifoy, a 25-year-old graduate student at Western Illinois University. "I decided no one can look down on me because I know myself."

"I also learned to become proud of the things that we've been taught to look down upon, such as my features," she added, pointing to her dark skin and tightly braided hair.

Such awakenings aren't restricted to black students.

"White students should take African-American studies for their own knowledge and to learn about the very important role of Africans [played in] American history," said 23-year-old Richard Gulotta, a white junior at Western Illinois majoring in tourism and recreational park administration. "I found African-American studies more relevant to society than many other courses."

Added Mistretta: "Unfortunately we [take a class] for something that should be included in American history. Black history is a little footnote and should be integrated into U.S. history better than it is."

CORRECTION

In Monday, February 23, 1998 edition, Lee Anne Hellebrand, desk coordinator in Wade Hampton, was incorrectly quoted in the article, *Problems, praise for DAs*, in reference to the former Wade Hampton desk coordinator.

News. It's the front page!
 Meetings are Mondays at 3, RHUU 333. Be there.