

Opinions sought on review

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The proposed change came in response to student complaints of rigid schedules and the difficulty fitting in electives, according to the report. This change would mean that students would take more classes in order to graduate and therefore would be able to take more electives, Thomas said.

A related change would be to restructure the semester to include periods of four weeks with classes followed by one week with no classes. Labs and daily language classes would continue to meet during this week, and it could also be used for studying, meeting with professors or working on long-term assignments, according to Thomas. "We're working from the assumption that people have no time," she said. She also said that this change was intended to allow students more time to work without interruption.

One result of the reduction in credit would be a parallel reduction in workload per class.

Thomas said that the faculty would have to make a conscious change to alter the courses just as they did when the university initially implemented the current system.

"We would have to pledge as faculty about adjusting the amount of course work downward to acknowledge the fact that students would be taking more courses," Thomas said.

Michael Hughes, an associate professor of history, agreed that such a change would be necessary. He said that he remembers what being a student was like and would consider how he felt then.

"I would certainly try (to adapt the workload)," he said. "I understand that there is a limited number of hours in a week.

"The difficulty is striking a balance," Hughes said. "It's hard enough to keep it manageable with

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Andre Dacquino
Junior

a four-credit course." Hughes said he would not want to overload students with work.

Jennifer Burg, an assistant professor of mathematics and computer science, agreed that such a transition would be difficult, but that she would also understand the need to reduce the workload. "It would be easier said than done to scale down a course," she said.

According to Burg, the difficulty would arise from trying to modify courses in which professors have used the same textbooks and teaching strategies for years. She said she was confident that the committee would address these concerns before publishing its final report.

Students, however, expressed doubts about whether faculty members would reduce the amount of work they give. Junior Andre Dacquino said, "I don't think teachers would lessen the workload. They have their own curriculum and would stick to it."

The change from four- to three-credit courses would cause a slight increase in the number of people in upper-level classes. According to Thomas, faculty members will have to discuss whether they would want to have this increase.

This possibility drew mixed reactions from faculty and students. Senior Robin Cook said she prefers smaller classes. "Different people learn better in different formats, and professors can adapt more easily with fewer students," she said.

Freshman Martha Cochrane agreed. "I think that when you get to

upper-level classes it needs to be as small as possible," she said.

Hughes said that he would enjoy having more students in some of his upper-level courses, despite the increase in work it would mean for him.

"I am conscious that it would mean more work," he said. He also said that additional students in the classes would add to the quality.

Burg agreed that additional students could be a positive change. "We are a growing department, and there is still room for growth," she said.

Students expressed reluctance to add more classes to their schedules, even if they were less strenuous. Sophomore Mike Hostinsky said, "It's already hard enough to split up time between doing work for all your classes."

Students said that they would be interested in taking more electives. "You would be able to take classes that you wouldn't be able to take before because you're so driven into taking classes in your major," junior Brian Walls said.

Another beneficial result of changing to a three-credit system would be consistency with other schools, according to students. Cook said that the current system can be confusing to graduate schools who are trying to compare students with those from other universities.

The most noted drawback students mentioned was the burden of taking more classes per semester. "You can absorb more if you are taking fewer classes, because you can really concentrate on what you're taking," Cook said.

"One more class (per semester) would be too much," Dacquino said.

Students also gave mixed reactions about the forums the committee has planned in order to obtain student opinions. Some students said that they would attend such forums, but many said that they would not be interested.

Sororities address racism, campus issues during forums

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also has an emphasis on volunteering, including projects like tutoring and raising money for charities.

AKA is also open to white members, although it currently has none. Some chapters at other universities do currently have whites.

Senior Nakea Alston, the president of AKA, feels that there are some differences between her sorority and the others on campus. "I feel like there is a lot more sisterhood," Alston said.

Unlike other sororities on campus, Delta is not suffering from low membership. Although it has only 15 members, which is less than other sororities, Cohen said that is the largest the sorority has been since its founding. "We're very happy with having 15 (members). It is working well for us. We get a lot of things done," Cohen said.

Because neither sorority is associated with the university's Panhellenic council, they do not have a quota system on the number of pledges, so they can have as many or few members as they desire.

Rush is different for the two sororities than for the other Greeks on campus. They hold informational meetings, and then rushees must complete an application. For AKA, rushees must be accepted by both the local chapter and the national sorority.

AKA also has a small membership on campus and is also smaller than other sororities nationally. The sorority currently has 10 members, which Alston said is about normal for the university's chapter, but she said it does create some difficulties.

"It makes all of us have to work harder," Alston said. Alston said that her sorority still has to complete the same number of points as other national sororities which have three to five times the amount of members. Points are rewarded to sororities upon completion of different projects, some of which focus on the black family or community service.

Delta and AKA are not associated with the Panhellenic Council because of ties to a national Panhellenic Council for the nine African American sororities and fraternities. Therefore, the two sororities are governed by different rules on alcohol, rush and service projects.

Although the sororities have ties to a different Panhellenic Council, Cohen said that she still attends the university's Panhellenic Council Presidents' meeting and helps the council in any way she can.

Both sororities put a strong focus on hosting forums to facilitate discussion on different topics, many of which include race issues.

Delta is currently organizing a forum to discuss the Confederate flag and what it means to different people. It has invited the Kappa Alpha fraternity to participate in the forum, although both wish people to understand that this does not mean that the two necessarily will be presenting opposing ideas or will be clearly on one side of the issue.

"When we have forums we want to make sure that we have different opinions presented," Cohen said.

The sorority hopes that this forum will foster communication about race issues on campus, which Cohen feels need improvement. She said she feels that race relations at this university go unstated and ignored. "I think we have a very big problem on campus," Cohen said. She cited examples of black male students who were stopped by University Police and asked for their IDs. Cohen said that people have told her that the only reason she is here is because she is black.

Cohen also has problems with the fact that the majority of cafeteria workers and janitors are black and that few Black professors have tenure. She said she feels some students are accustomed to the idea of being served by blacks and that many do not respect them. "Wake Forest does nothing but perpetuate that idea," Cohen said.

Cohen said she feels these type of things send a message, whether the university realizes it or not. "Wake Forest is a white, old, Southern school and that is the way they want to keep it," she said.

Alston, on the other hand, does not feel that the race relations problem on campus is that bad. "It is what you make of it for me personally. If you choose not to get along with someone, you are not going to white, or black," Alston said. "In comparison to other schools, it is pretty good." Alston would like to dispel rumors that the two sororities do not get along. "Our purpose is to encourage high academic standards among black women. In order to do that, we have to work together."

It's Real.
it's SMOTHERING

It is an unbearable nothingness

IT'S DEPRESSION.

It has a biological explanation.
It Strikes 1 in 10 Americans

It injects you with negativity.

It pulls you away from
the world you once knew

IT'S NOT SUPPOSED TO BE LIKE THIS

It's onset can be so subtle you don't notice it.

**IT CAN KILL YOU
IF YOU DON'T RECOGNIZE IT.**

...treatment for it is very successful

#1 Cause of Suicide


UNTREATED DEPRESSION


Public Service message from SAWF (Suicide Awareness/Voices of Education) <http://www.save.org>

Graphics editor needed to scan photos and create graphics for the Old Gold and Black. Call Danielle, Ext. 5280

Even EZ-er than 1040EZ.

Introducing TeleFile from the IRS. If you are single and filed Form 1040EZ last year, you can file your tax return in ten minutes by phone. Anytime. Check your tax booklet for information.

 Department of the Treasury
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Changing for good.

 **TeleFile**
It's free. It's fast. It works.