

## Sweet Sea

If one has ever studied the geography of South America, he will no doubt have come in contact with the river that flows almost across the entire width of this continent. The name of the river is the Amazon; It is the widest river in the world. It was earlier named Mar Dulce by the Indians, meaning Sweet Sea, to us Fresh Water Sea.

The Amazon is more than a river; it is a floating sea, about twenty-five hundred miles long. Geologists say that once it was an arm of the ocean cutting South America into two large islands and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Later, when the Andes were created, the River's western end was cut off, and rain water flowing into the river caused it to flow eastward into the Atlantic Ocean.

The river at its mouth is more than three hundred miles wide, and here the fresh water flows into the ocean at a rate of sixty billion gallons per hour. This water, flowing at such terrific pressure, continues flowing for over a hundred miles out to sea; at some points a hundred miles from the mouth of the river, one may obtain fresh water.

Being the drain for more than three thousand square miles of territory, the Amazon has over one thousand tributaries, ten of which are larger than Germany's Rhine River. Having channels from five hundred to one thousand feet deep, this network of water is navigable for more than twenty-three hundred miles: thus an ocean-going vessel is able to sail from the Atlantic to the Andes without difficulty.

From the time of its creation, the Amazon has been the master of man; not a bridge, dike, levee, or dam has ever been constructed on this gigantic flowing mass. This river, being so unpredictable, may build an island in one year, and in the next year destroy it. People living on the Amazon are always in constant danger of being swallowed by this tremendous monster.

As are all tropic rivers, the Amazon is infested with alligators, but it is unique in the fact that it has piranhas—man-eating fish which can devour an individual in a matter of minutes. Strange as it may seem, there have been salt water fish such as the shark, tarpon, and sailfish found as far as two thousand miles up the river. It is still a puzzle to science how these salt water fish can survive in the fresh waters of the Amazon.

Thus the Amazon, world in itself, is the river of all rivers, and remains an unsolved problem to humanity not a —"Sweet Sea".



SPELUNKING STUDENTS—Amateur cave explorers from Sacred Heart, W. C., and Charlotte College enter a cave in Western North Carolina.

## What Will Your Grades Be?

Circle the correct answer, then look below to see what your grades will be this Fall.

- |     |    |     |                                                                                                   |
|-----|----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Yes | No | 1.  | Do you usually sit in the front of the class?                                                     |
| Yes | No | 2.  | Do you prefer to work alone rather than with other people?                                        |
| Yes | No | 3.  | Are you trying to improve your reading skill?                                                     |
| Yes | No | 4.  | Do you have a study schedule?                                                                     |
| Yes | No | 5.  | Are you in the habit of looking up words not fully understood in the dictionary?                  |
| Yes | No | 6.  | Do you take useful notes in class?                                                                |
| Yes | No | 7.  | Do you like to take an exam?                                                                      |
| Yes | No | 8.  | When you are tired or fatigued, do you rest before you study?                                     |
| Yes | No | 9.  | Do you try to take courses in which you are interested?                                           |
| Yes | No | 10. | Do you have a regular time and place for study?                                                   |
| Yes | No | 11. | Do you skim over your assignment before you study it?                                             |
| Yes | No | 12. | Do you try to use what you have learned in your daily experiences?                                |
| Yes | No | 13. | Do you have confidence in your ability to remember?                                               |
| Yes | No | 14. | Do you stop frequently during your studying and make yourself recall the things you are learning? |
| Yes | No | 15. | Do you take five minute breaks away from your studies whenever you find your attention waning?    |
| Yes | No | 16. | Do you frequently rewrite letters before mailing them?                                            |

The ability to study or learn correctly is of prime importance in college or business. Any question that you answered no to, except numbers 2 and 16, may be an area in which you can improve. To find out what your grades will be count the total number of yes answers that you have and compare them with the table below.

TABLE FOR "WHAT WILL YOUR GRADES BE"

1 to 6	D to F
6 to 11	C to D
11 to 14	B to C
14 to 16	A to B

## WORKING THEIR WAY

(Continued from page 2)

calorie. At Duke I ran across a different solution to the problem. There is a place up there that lets you have all the vegetables you can eat with your meal. The method is to eat only once a day. One fellow became so adept with this method that he found that he could fill up each time he went home and not eat for two or three days upon his return.

There are two other places of eating other than the ones the colleges list in their catalogs. A popular place at the University of California is the automobile. The students stop by a supermarket and pick up some bread, milk, peanut butter, and a little fresh fruit. Everything except the milk will last for about a week. The average cost is about fifty cents per day. Then, there is that old standby of every college. The hotplate in your room which is used to warm up something good—like a can of pork and beans.

Clothing for the woman student can prove quite a problem; but the average male can get by with a good suit, a sport coat, four pairs of trousers, seven good shirts, and two pairs of shoes for the entire four years as his basic wardrobe. This would be subject to the climate the college is located in and may require such items as an overcoat and several sweaters.

The major cost in clothing is not initial but upkeep. At M. I. T. some of the boys have a schedule. Every other time they have their clothes

dry cleaned. In between dry cleanings they wash them in the sink and press them by a combination of sleeping on them and then hanging them up to let the smaller wrinkles hang out.

When it comes to the problem of shelter the majority of our college students are not so resourceful. They usually sleep in dorms, boarding houses, or anything else approved by the college.

However, there is one gentleman who found a way around the problem. I won't give the credit of having him to any college, but I will show his method of improvement. When he decided to go to college he bought himself a secondhand Nash, the model with a seat that converts into a bed, and a Y. M. C. A. membership. Every night after school he goes down to the "Y" and does a few push ups, chin ups, skips rope, shaves, showers, and changes into the clothes he'll wear the next day. Then he goes to the public library, which stays open until nine p. m. and studies until the library closes. His next step is to eat and drive the car to a neighborhood where it will be inconspicuous and retire for the night.

All this a part of a course which is not taught in any college but is learned by all. We only hope that ten years from now our respective colleges will be able to point proudly at their alumni as another example of the paradox that the only people who can live happily on a thousand dollars a year are those most likely to make ten thousand.

## Proof of the Pudding

We judge a knife by its ability to cut, a pudding by its taste, and a college by the men and women it graduates. These are a few of the proofs of the pudding from some of the students I have known at Charlotte College.

Steve always said that he never would have started college if it hadn't been for the convenience of being able to attend a college near home. He found that Charlotte College was easier than he had expected it to be. Granted, there was lots of work to be done but Steve found that as long as he did his work; he made a majority of "A"s. After completing the two-year program at C.C., he transferred to Wake Forest where he was elected Phi Beta Kappa. Not so long ago, Steve and Jane decided to get married. I was fortunate enough to be able to attend their wedding. I met a large number of Steve's classmates there from the Bowman Gray School of Medicine that Steve is now attending. When they found that I planned to attend C.C., they were unanimous in their praise of the little College. If I had had any idea of C.C. being a scholastic handicap, it was dispelled by talking to these men, who were honor graduates of almost every well-known college in the country.

Later when I talked to Steve his answer was typical of the answers I have received from almost twenty

men, who have attended C.C. and are now at larger colleges. "If you can make good at C.C., you can make good anywhere and I think you'll find it easier to get a good start at C.C. and then transfer to a larger college than you will to start at a college away from home where you have to adjust not only to college but to a change of environment as well."

There is another aspect of C.C. graduates. Those who have to work long and hard to get through college. Tom was one of those. He didn't have a G. I. bill, a scholarship or parents to help him. His I.Q. wasn't spectacular but he knew where he was going and he went. He said that it was harder to move a ton of dirt than a ton of coal, and he knew because he'd worked with both of them. Sometimes he would have to quit for almost a year in order to make enough money to start again. He didn't wait for education to come to him. He went to education. He fought college like an opponent in the ring. At first it seemed a losing battle, most of his grades were "D"s but gradually almost too gradually they began to rise. A "D" became a "B", a "C" became an "A", and Tom was on his way. It's not so hard now, Tom has his B.S. and his good grades and determination have secured for him a position that is a long way removed from the red clay in which he used to work.

## The History Of Charlotte College

### PART ONE

The termination of World War II released hundreds of young North Carolinians from their military obligations and permitted many of them to commence or continue their formal education on a college level. The passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346) and the Federal Educational Rehabilitation Program (Public Law 16) by the Congress of the United States increased the number of young men seeking college training because the two acts granted allowances to veterans who attended schools or colleges.

In 1946, because of the above conditions, North Carolina colleges had entrance applications from more students than they could accept. Students had to be turned away because of existing inadequacies of instructors, classrooms, and dormitories. To meet the emergency, the North Carolina College Conference and the Department of Public Instruction began the sponsorship of college centers in Charlotte and eleven other North Carolina cities. These centers were under the supervision of the Directorate of Extension of the University of North Carolina and provided only first year college work. With an enrollment of two hundred and eighty-

seven students for the school year 1946-1947, Charlotte College was the largest college center in the state.

Permission to offer second year college work was granted to Charlotte College Center in November of 1947. This permission was the result of a request made in July of 1947 by Dr. Elmer H. Garinger, Superintendent of Charlotte City Schools, to the steering committee. The addition of second year work caused the enrollment of Charlotte College Center to become larger than the enrollment of all other College Centers combined; three hundred and four students were enrolled in Charlotte College Center in the fall of 1947.