

What Has Happened To Viennese Opera?

By George Killough

It all began with Franz Von Suppe; it was exploited by the immortal Strauss family; it was the delight of our grandparents and great-grandparents; now it has almost passed away. I am referring, of course, to a form of entertainment which is unique among all forms of art. It is most often called Viennese light opera or Viennese operetta.

You ask: "What is it?" I wish I could give you a precise, matter-of-fact definition, but I cannot. I could say that it is the most delightful of all forms of popular (or formerly popular) entertainment, but that would be an emotional answer. For our present purpose, let us say that it is a musical drama with its setting in Europe in the nineteenth century. Its cast consists of a hero, a heroine, a villain, and sometimes a supporting hero and heroine. In addition to these, there are scores of singers who do little but contribute to the gaiety of the production, occasionally lending their voices to blend with those of the principal players.

The plot is a labyrinth of intrigue, confusion, and confusion confounded by more confusion. But make no mistake here; in the many years that make up the heyday of this art form, the plots never became stereotyped to the point of being stale or even repetitious.

And finally there is the music. It fairly lifts the listener from his seat and suspends him somewhere near the very heart of the work, and when it stops he is dropped abruptly.

One musical ingredient of the Viennese operetta is at least one captivating waltz. Several love duets are also necessary.

What I want to know is this: What has happened to this type of entertainment? Why does it seem to be gone forever?

I do not know the answer; I can only suppose. Perhaps there are no more immortal geniuses who are capable of creating such gems. Perhaps the public has fallen into a way of mental laxity and has adopted forms of popular entertainment which require no mental effort to understand.

But of this I am certain: Viennese operetta will always live in the hearts of those who love it, understand it, and enjoy it.

The 45 Automatic—World's Worst Gun

Two pounds of dead weight and a blackpowder bullet, the army .45 designed in 1911 to stop bare skinned natives has probably outlived its usefulness. A few of the facts are:

It is useless against a man wearing modern body armor because it lacks penetration.

It has no realistic advantages in shocking power. The story that it can knock down people who are shot in the finger by it is about as true as Mother Goose.

Its ballistic coefficient is so poor that in order to hit a man at 250 yards you must aim at least 14 feet above his head.



Choir dedicates song to Director Bonnie Cone

MAN IN THE HALLS

By S. Hargett

Today's Question: What profession would you recommend to high school students and college freshmen?

David C. Alexander—Engineering. I am most interested in this field as it happens to be the one I am entering. I do believe, however, that a person should pick the field that interests him most and has promise of advancement. The field of engineering is wide open at the moment and certainly is promising.

Merle Taylor—Ministry. I would wholeheartedly recommend the Christian Ministry. There is great need for ministers today. "The harvest is great but the workers are few."

Jane Anne Carmichael—Teaching. I would say teaching as a profession because I have seen its rewards to people in this profession. It has its greatest point in that you can spend time absent from the classroom and in later years return to it without difficulty.

Dennis Gregg—Transportation. Transportation is the life line of the United States. It is a wide field with opportunities for advancement available to everyone.

Jane Farris—Religious work. I would strongly recommend religious work because it is so satisfying to help others find true happiness. There is no greater joy on earth than to help lead others to a closer walk with the Lord.

ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

enterprising young man (who will confess with a smile to prefer basketball and tennis.) Jon Bass is interested in promoting day-time classes at the college, and is eager to serve as your vice-president.

Talking again with **Ann McRorie**, secretary. Ann is a Central graduate who in just a year at Charlotte College has made herself well known, vigorously participating in many activities. An elementary education major, she spends her mornings practice teaching at Dilworth School. In the spare time which she so miraculously is able to find, she occupies herself with sewing, cooking, and . . . Ann is anxious for C.C. to have a campus of its own and to become a four-year institution. Next year she will be working hard promoting student government and encouraging more group activities within the student body.

Getting to know you—**Marvin Pridgen**: a man whose energy, ability, and graciousness not only inspire confidence in his associates but also provide an exciting promise for the future of Charlotte College. Before entering Owl Land two quarters ago, Mr. Pridgen worked at the Charlotte News for nine years and has been active in various civic and church organizations. A Tech. High graduate, he is married, and will be proud and happy to tell you about his three very fine Toy Manchesters. At present he is employed by the New York Life Insurance Company. In returning to school after nine years' absence, he exercised a two-fold purpose: self-improvement and the hope that his civic experi-

The Junior College World

Charlotte College, Charlotte, N. C., received extensive editorial praise after the visit of the executive secretary late in January. Dr. Jesse P. Bogue urged the college to seek its own home plant, as classes are now held in the evening at the high school building. "Owl Land," as the students call their junior college, celebrated its 10th birthday with the hope of receiving state aid. After visiting Governor Hodges, the college spokesmen were confident the state legislature would grant their requests. Charlotte needs \$425,000 for the next two years, while Carver College and those at Asheville and Wilmington will also require similar assistance. Dr. Bogue's recommendations for a college plant and praise for the past 10 years of achievement were picked up by the Charlotte papers. "Give Charlotte College Bricks and Mortar" was one title that told readers "it is entirely possible to have a college in a cotton patch so long as the internals—the teacher and the student—are present." Another editorial comments, "It became clear that the college was filling a permanent need." Director Bonnie Cone described the executive secretary's visit as a "stimulating experience for all persons (and) we believe the influence of your visit will continue to be felt in our state during the coming weeks and months."

From the *Junior College Journal*, April, 1957

ence may be used to support an institution in whose value he firmly believes. Therefore, he is unashamedly pleased to have been elected to office in the Student Government. The student body is to be congratulated for nominating and electing a representative as promising as is Marvin Pridgen.

What Is A Junior College?

By Michael Drury

Many people are aware that junior colleges exist, but they think of them either as "just trade schools" or as places where young ladies are taught the niceties of proper living. Actually, they are no such thing. Nor are they secondary substitutes for college. First started some 50 years ago, the junior college has become an educational form in itself, in some ways different from college and particularly adapted to our modern, high-speed, highly specialized society. It is our fastest growing educational method, it is peculiarly American, and it's made to order for young people going places in a hurry.

How is it different from a senior college? For one thing, junior colleges grant degrees in two years (typical ones are A.A. and A.C., for Associate in Art and Associate in Commerce) instead of four. Their entrance requirements generally are less arbitrary than those of the colleges, and almost anyone who graduates from an accredited high school can qualify for junior college, though not necessarily every junior college. More basically, however, the difference might be summed up this way: A college or university seeks to fit students to the needs of certain professions such as law, medicine, engineering, business administration, and so on. A junior college goes at it the other way around. It seeks to fit its courses to the students' needs.

All accredited junior colleges require attention to such basic items of learning as English, math, science, or history—sometimes all four. At a junior college you can begin at once to study some field that excites and interests you—aviation or child care, food or nursing, art, agriculture, electronics, drafting, theatre. You name it and you can have it, for that is another feature of the junior colleges—they have tremendous variety and scope. There is almost certainly one to fit your aims, your talents, your budget.

Public junior colleges, and to some degree private ones, usually adapt themselves to the community or area in which they're located so that what you can get in the way of special courses in a junior college near your home will depend somewhat on your community. If you live in a farm area, the nearest junior college will undoubtedly include courses in animal husbandry, farm machinery, and crop rotation. In the Far West, junior colleges feature the study of mining, forestry, or wildlife conservation.

If your talents lie in the arts, there are junior colleges custom-built for you. You can learn theatrical make-up and scenic design, costume design, advertising layout, printing techniques. For you there are jobs in the worlds of music, publishing, theatre, art galleries, museums. Perhaps foods attract you. There are junior colleges that specialize in food courses whose graduates go to work in test kitchens, hotel or restaurant management, cafeteria management, or packaged food industries. Because of this flexibility, there is no such thing as a typical junior college or a typical course.

One important advantage of the junior college is its size—or rather lack of it. Compared with senior colleges most of the two-year schools are small. Student populations range from less than 50 to 14,000, but the majority are in a 200-to-800 band. This permits not

only small classes, where students are encouraged to ask questions, but greater participation by everybody in student activities: councils and governing bodies, planning committees, choral groups, orchestras, dramatic shows, student newspapers, and yearbooks. If campus activities are to be maintained in a junior college, almost everybody has to pitch in. In four-year colleges, campus activities are often confined to a handful of privileged upperclassmen. To put it bluntly, in a junior college, you can start to be a "wheel" right away.

More than half of the junior colleges are community supported, and hence they either are free or charge very nominal fees. Tuition at a public junior college may come to \$150 a year, plus books, clothing, and small fees for laboratory courses. Private junior colleges can be as expensive as senior colleges (\$1500 to \$2500 a year, including room, board, and necessary personal expenses).

The junior college offers still another benefit; perhaps you'd like eventually to go on to a four-year college, but you're not ready yet—you can't afford it, or you feel that you need more academic training in smaller classes, or you recognize honestly that you need another year of growing up before college. Junior college will help you to keep learning while your plans are formulating. If you do transfer to a senior college, you will usually receive full credit for your junior-college courses. Meanwhile the junior college will give you a taste of advanced study and, at the same time, offer a practical alternative if you decide against further schooling. For when you are graduated from junior college, you will receive a degree, evidence of a completed course in a given specialty, on which you can start building a career at once if you wish. Many educators consider that it's better thus to complete a two-year course than to drop out of a senior college at the end of sophomore year.

—Condensed from Feb. 1957 issue of *Good Housekeeping*

BIBLE

(Continued from page 2)

translation to be binding and permanent upon their descendants. Note their statements in the Preface to the *Authorized Version of 1611 (King James Version)*:

"Many mens mouths haue bene open a good while (and yet are not stopped) with speeches about the Translation so long in hand . . . and aske what may be the reason, what the necessitie of the employment . . . Truly (good Christian Reader) wee neuer thought from the beginning, that we should neede to make a new Translation, nor yet to make of a bad one a good one, . . . but to make a good one better, or out of many good ones, one principall good one, not justly to be excepted against; that hath bene our indeauour, that our marke."

As you note, the *King James Version* met an acceptance similar to modern translations in our times. It was new. Many people preferred the old. But in time it established itself. We must now allow the new translations to be established. They are necessary if we are to have an accurate understanding of Holy Writ. "Get understanding" is the Biblical admonition. (Proverbs 4:7.)

MASTEN REALTY CO.

REAL ESTATE—PROPERTY MANAGEMENT—INSURANCE—APPRAISALS

116 W. 3rd St.

Charlotte 2, N. C.

Realtors Dial ED 3-9638

Member M.L.B.