

Pianist gives message

by Rhonda Whitted
and Jackie McNeill

"I just want to make music," Natalie Hinderas stated on her third return visit to Bennett, at an informal lecture followed by a reception in the student union Nov. 8.

Hinderas, who formally started playing at the age of six, enjoys expressing herself through her music. She plays all types of classical music including: the Baroque compositions by Johann Sebastian Bach and Domenico Scarlatti; the classical works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Franz Joseph Haydn, and Ludwig van Beethoven; the romantic pieces by Frederic Chopin, Franz Liszt and Georg Bohm; the impressionist by Maurice Ravel; and the

styles of contemporary composers.

At the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, she intensively studied composition music; however, she composes very little of her own music.

Hinderas stressed the importance of blacks in classical music: "Black musicians are very important because music and the arts are the soul of society." She added, "We are role models for young people who have talent. The young people can look up on stage and say, 'If I practice and if I am really good, maybe I'll have the opportunity to be there.' Therefore, I think the role of the black musician today is to be as fine as possible and to persevere, as difficult as it may be, and never give up."

Hinderas enjoys rhythm

and blues, rock, jazz and gospel artists "when they are good." Whatever the type of music, she said, "One has to devote a great deal of time to making it extra special if it's going to be a very powerful kind of communication. I only dislike the charlatans who have no talent and who are trying to make it on the very basic and primitive rhythms and repetitions."

Her advice to any fledgling pianist is to practice diligently every day, listen to other pianists, go to piano recitals and get involved with other musicians.

Hinderas also left a message for all the Belles: "Give classical music a chance. It is not impossible to understand or to relate to. It does not belong to one race. It belongs only to the human race."



She Teaches, Too: Brilliant pianist Natalie Hinderas discusses pedal use during a Nov. 9 master class for music students. She was a whiz wherever she went. (photo from Office of Publications and Information)

Hinderas thrills house

a review
by Kimberly McKnight

Natalie Hinderas is the master, and the piano is her slave. The instrument does what she wants it to do.

The nationally celebrated pianist, making her third trip here, revealed her virtuosity in a Nov. 9 recital in the Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel.

Her performance jolted my cultural awareness. She played with great spirit and life which made me literally clutch myself.

From the moment Hinderas suddenly and radiantly appeared on stage, seemingly from nowhere, and applause

rolled from the back row to the front, I was completely absorbed in her presence.

The music was equally enthralling. Interpreting "Chopin's Sonata in B minor, Opus 58, No. 3 Finale," she played with such concentration and control that I was bobbing my head up and down and back and forth with each sound of a chord.

She performed with both delicacy and command—the mark of a true artist.

Ravel's "Alborada del Gracioso" was particularly moving. While she massaged and caressed the keys so softly and carefully as if she were

nurturing a child, I felt dumbfounded.

She took my breath away. I had to remember to exhale. Her fingers moved sharply and crisply as she quickly shifted from one end of the piano to the other.

The briskness of her movement made my fingers limp as I watched her play Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 13 in A minor."

At the end of the recital, she stood graciously at home next to the grand piano and accepted roses and a standing ovation from the audience.

Never let it be said that classical music is for only the ears and the mind.

Blow nose disease away

a column by
Joan Y. Davis

Recently, two of my classmates were discussing the disease that is spreading on our campus. This disease is a vicious one causing depression, violence, bitter arguments, and the tragic ending of friendships.

This epidemic is called nosiness.

This sickness can be defined as the failure of a person to mind her own affairs without trying to get into everyone else's. It hurts to say it, but according to my sources, this disease has become an epidemic on Bennett's campus and it is becoming apparent that several members of our student body are coming down with strong cases of illness.

How can you recognize if someone you know is suffering from nosiness? Well, first

of all you'll notice that the victim is constantly concerned about your activities. She'll either seem to always know whom you go out with, whom you talk to, and where you go; or you will find that she is constantly trying to find out.

You might also notice that although she wants to know all about you, she rarely tells you anything about herself.

If the disease is in its advanced stages, you'll notice that the nosy person always seems to have someone upset with her. This happens when rumors that she spread get back to the subjects of those rumors.

The afflicted person is usually an outcast and has very few, if any, true friends. In spite of this, you probably won't have any problems meeting her because she'll try to be your friend if she thinks

you have an interesting personal life.

Treatment is long and difficult, but people suffering from nosiness can be cured. Through rehabilitation, they can learn that the best way to be popular with friends and stay in good health is to try to be trustworthy and, most of all, to mind one's own personal affairs instead of trying to mind the affairs of others.

Like most diseases, anyone can get a case of nosiness; however, there are ways to avoid it. The best way is to avoid persons already suffering with the illness because nosiness is highly contagious.

Be sure to check yourself frequently for symptoms of the disease. If you find that you are becoming nosy, stamp it out as soon as possible before nosiness stamps you out.

Prince gets neurotic

a record review
by Yolanda T. DuRant

The new Prince album "1999" can be found in almost all the record stores in Greensboro. This record, which is a double-album set and his fifth album, is not one of Prince's finer productions.

The songs are all in the new wave mode with cuts like "Let's Pretend We're Married" and "D.M.S.R." (dance, music, sex, romance). The best tracks on the album are the title cut "1999," "Lady Cab Driver," and "International Lover." The other songs—"Little Red Corvette," "Automatic," "Free," "D.M.S.R." and "Let's Pretend We're Married"—leave much to be desired for the listener.

All of the songs on the album have the new wave beat or a double rhythm. The overall sound on the album can be described as frenzied. Some of the songs will inspire the party-goer to move to the beat of the music. For example, "1999" is very popular already, and local radio stations play it constantly.

Prince has usually included at least one love ballad on his past albums, but this one excluded that type of music completely. Most of his albums in the past have contained obscene language as well as references to God. This album has the usual references to his love for God and vulgar and harsher obscenities.

Even though this is not one of Prince's better albums, he

still exhibited his usual talents in putting it together. The entire album, like all other albums of the past, was produced, arranged, composed and performed by Prince.

Prince composes all of his music without being able to read or write music. He also plays the following instruments—keyboards, drums, bass guitar, lead rhythm guitar and the synthesizer. He makes use of his band only for concert purposes.

The Prince or new wave fan will possibly enjoy "1999." Prince's "1999" does fit in with the latest fads and the new wave craze.

The album can be enjoyed and appreciated for the musical talent Prince displays in putting it together.

Be aware! Herpes hurts

by Kimberly McKnight

Donna and Bob, both seniors at a large local university, became engaged and soon enjoyed a large, fabulous wedding. But their marriage was quickly complicated when after six months Donna experienced her first outbreak of herpes. Bob accused her of being unfaithful.

What step should Donna have taken? Seek a divorce, go to a doctor for definite diagnosis or rely on proven over-the-counter medication?

The overwhelming answer from a recent seminar group, sponsored by Cone Hall, on "How to Combat Herpes," was to get the diagnosis.

The guest speakers included Marian Whiteside, UNC-G professor of Nursing, and two of her senior majors, Antoinette Branch from Watha and Laurie McRee from Newton.

The seminar was created to increase knowledge about the herpes simplex virus and to identify facts and fallacies concerning the virus. Branch feels, "Herpes is reaching epidemic proportions and the most effective treatment is public awareness."

There are different types of herpes. The first is Herpes Simplex I which plagues 85% of all herpes victims. This virus provokes cold sores around mouth, small blisters on the face and sexual organs and itching and burning sensations. Symptoms develop within four to seven days after the virus is contracted, and it takes one-to-two weeks for a definite diagnosis.

Herpes Simplex Virus II occurs in the genital area. This very painful type stays alive in warmth and moisture. Sufferers will get a fever and become very drowsy. A doctor will have to take cultures to confirm the presence of this variety.

Varicella Zoster is another form of herpes. It creates a chicken-pox effect that will cause itchy, scaly skin.

Epstein Barr is a type of herpes that is characterized by similarities to mononucleosis.

Herpes is a disease that has not only physical effects but psychological effects. On a college campus, peer pressure may cause a student not to seek help. A person who has contracted the disease may also be reluctant to report it for fear of being ugly,

unclean and degraded. Although there is not a cure, herpes is less harmful than gonorrhea or syphilis.

"I feel that the stigma attached to herpes can be alleviated through adequate and efficient public education," says McRee.

If a person suspects he has herpes he should get a definite diagnosis and treatment.

A victim should bathe two to three times a day with warm soapy water and epsom salts. He should then pat his body dry with two towels, one for the genital area and the other for the rest of the body.

One should wear loose fitting clothes and cotton underwear and should not have sex until the outbreak is completely healed.

Whiteside believes that the federal government has a responsibility for financing herpes education and treatment. "Of course nothing will replace personal responsibility," she added.

Herpes is a public health problem because it affects others and unborn children.

It is very hazardous for a pregnant woman to have herpes. She must get treated and cultures must be monitored for six to eight weeks. It is advised that a woman have a caesarean section instead of natural childbirth or else the infant will be born with outbreaks all over its body. The infant will be lethargic due to enlarged adrenal glands, liver and spleen. The child will have a fever and seizures and will be limp as a ragdoll.

Mrs. Geraldine Johnson, director of Cone Hall, says, "I think the seminar answered questions that students would be skeptical to ask. I thought that the two students that assisted Whiteside were a plus because the students could really relate."

Students found the seminar beneficial. "I feel easier about herpes than how I did before. My fear of catching it is not as bad as it was before," says Lisa Rouse, a senior business major, from Charleston, S. C. Rene Ramsey, a senior business major from New Haven, Conn., states: "Herpes to me is like a common cold. If the public gets more educated about the disease it will die down like a fad."

If you suspect you have herpes simplex virus, dial 373-4752 and ask for tape 970 for further information.