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WINSTON-SALEM STATE COLLEGE, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

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New Center To Enrich Learning



Dr. Williams crowns Queen Beunice Bradley to begin the 1968 Homecoming.

Homecoming 1968 --- story on page 3

Black Poetry Is Lecture Topic

Mrs. Melbourne Cummings of the English department, gave a lecture December 5 on African Poetry. The lecture was given as one of the activities planned by the English Club for the fall semester.

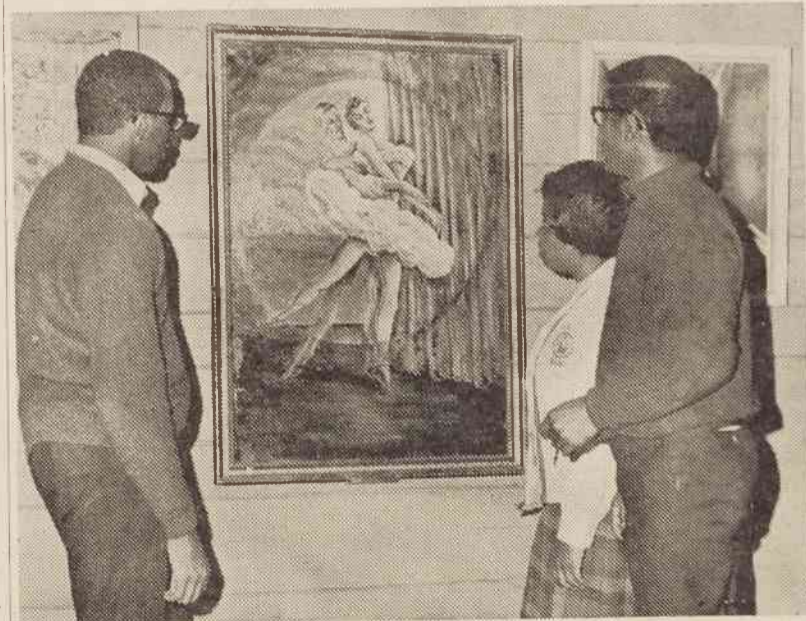
Mrs. Cummings, in her lecture, referred to African Literature as her "second love". She gave a general view of poetry from Africa, discussing a few specific poets. She stated that the more popular African writers were from West Africa. She discussed and read some poetry of Leopold Sedar Senghor, David Diop, Denis Osadebey, Wole Soyinka and Birago Diop.

Following the lecture there was a question and answer period. Students were interested in whether or not any of the African literature was available to them here at State. Mrs. Cummings assured them that it is available in both the college bookstore and in O'Kelly Library.

Last summer Mrs. Cummings participated in the African Summer Program at U.C.L.A. The program consisted of study in African anthropology, literature,

political science and Swahili. As a continuation of this program, Mrs. Cummings will go to Africa this summer where she will be studying at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. She has received a Fulbright-Hayes Fellowship to study there.

—B. A. Dove



Students view one man art show.

Art Exhibit A Success

People at WSSC are still talking about the recent one-man art exhibit given here last month.

The 26-piece show was given by James Parks, head of the art department of Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo. A native of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Parks attended Bradley University. He holds an MA degree from the State University of Iowa and has studied at the Chicago Art Institute.

Included in Mr. Parks showing were oils, watercolors, and lithographs.

The water colors, primarily land and cityscapes, represented Park's work in Mexico and the Midwestern United States. In contrast, the oils demonstrated the artist's travels in Europe and dealt with a more complex subject matter.

—William L. Richardson

Smith Professor In Black Studies Parley

Mr. Noyce Dube', professor of history at Johnson C. Smith University, was featured in a November 17 Black Studies discussion on the "white beard states."

Dube', who is known as the "common man," has been instrumental in informing Black students at Smith and in colleges throughout the Piedmont of white tyranny in Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, and Rhodesia, which are collectively known as the "white beard states". As a native of Rhodesia, Dube' had to face in his early life the full brunt of the racial degradation which is characteristic of South Africa and adjoining territories.

After leaving the British Commonwealth in 1961, the Republic of South Africa adopted the world famous policy of apartheid. Although apartheid means separate but equal, the South African policy created separateness but little or no equality.

Many of those in power in the "black beard states" are convicted Nazi war criminals who have sought a place of refuge, according to Dube'. To explain this point Dube' referred to Richard Benton's book, "The Rise of the South African Reich."

The major emphasis of Dube's lecture centered on the reluctance of the United States to interfere with apartheid and other South African racial injustices. He explained that as long as the South



Mr. Noyce Dube'

African government appears to be Christian and anti-communist in its policies, the great western powers will continue to tolerate its abusive racial attitudes.

As long as the southern African states are able to supply the west with valuable diamonds, gold and minerals, Britain and the United States will not "bite the hand that feeds them." The harshness of the situation in South Africa and Rhodesia emphasizes the need for liberation.

FLU PARALYZES CAMPUS

The Hong Kong flu bug — or one of its equally devastating cousins — bit Winston-Salem State College just before the Christmas recess.

Class attendance dropped to almost nothing at times, nursing school classrooms became makeshift hospital wards and the academic machinery ground to a near halt as penicillin and aspirin replaced the normal oil of intellectual give and take.

It started a week and a half before classes were scheduled to end for Christmas on December 18. Students began reporting to the infirmary with headaches, fevers and general aches and pains.

Within several days about 100 students were confined in the infirmary which normally holds less than two dozen. Over 400 students had been treated as outpatients, and there were almost certainly others who simply took some aspirin and went to bed without bothering to consult the campus medical center.

A year's supply of drugs was exhausted almost immediately, but it was quickly replenished.

Several of the college nurses caught the bug themselves, and for a time student nurses performed a large portion of the duties in the infirmary.

The peak of the epidemic came Dec. 12, less than a week before school was scheduled to close.

That morning students held a meeting and requested that the vacation start early. Infected students wanted to go home, and the healthy ones wanted out before they caught the bug themselves.

The college's academic council held an emergency session and decided to meet the students halfway. Classes continued, but the standing rule about compulsory class attendance was suspended. Students were to be held responsible for all classwork missed, however.

"One of the reasons we don't want to close school is that many of the students are too sick to be traveling," said President Williams after the meeting.

The compromise offered by the administration gave students the option to leave if they feared catching the flu, but allowed those who wanted to stay on campus to study

See FLU, page four

Our apologies for missing our pre-Christmas deadline. It was the flu that knocked us out. Please note and excuse references to November as "last month." Most of this issue's copy had been set in type before the epidemic hit. —Editor.