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Dr. Redding Speaks At W. S. S. U.

This past month, the university family had the opportunity to have one of the foremost Black men of letters, Dr. J. Saunders Redding, as guest lecturer. Dr. Redding was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and educated in the public schools there and at Brown University, Providence, R. I., where he holds the Ph.D., M.A., and Litt. D., from Hobart College, the L.H.D. (hon.)

His first book was *To Make A Poet Black*. Awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in 1940, Redding spent a year traveling through the South "to see" — in the wording of the grant — "what he could see". The journey resulted in the book *No Day of Triumph*, which won the Mayflower Award "for distinguished writing." Other of his books, are *They Came In*

Chains (in Lippincott's Peoples of American Series) *Stranger and Alone* (written on a Guggenheim Fellowship); *On Being A Negro In America: An American In India* (the result of a state department assignment in India); and *The Lonesome Road* (in Doubleday's Mainstream of America series).

Redding was for ten years until 1963, a member of Phi Beta Kappa, on the Editorial Board of *The American Scholar*, and in 1964-65, a Fellow in the Cooperative Program in the Humanities at Duke and the University of North Carolina. He has been visiting Professor at Brown University, the Rosenfield Lecturer at Grinnell College, and AMSAC Lecturer in Africa. He has twice been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship.

He is currently Professor in the American Studies Program at George Washington University, Special Consultant for the National Endowment for the Humanities, a member of the Executive Council of AMSAC, and of the U. S. Committee for the First Festival of Negro Art. His latest book, *The Negro*, was published in the fall of 1967.

While lecturing here at Winston-Salem State University, Dr. Redding read excerpts from two of his books, with one, *No Day of Triumph*, bringing him to tears in remembrance of a bitter experience suffered by he and his wife during a southern tour.

Dr. Redding explains that while on this tour, he visited a small town in Tennessee, and because of

his Black oriented lectures, drew the immediate attention and disdain of anti-Negro elements. Dr. Redding learned from an anonymous telephone call, that his life was in jeopardy with the threat of a possible lynching. With his wife, Dr. Redding, under the cover of night, slipped to his car and drove aimlessly through a dark wooded area without lights. Redding explains that somehow, he and his wife made it safely to a highway and freedom.

Dr. Redding responded well to several questions raised by students and faculty members. To one such question, "What do you think about the young Blacks of today?", Dr. Redding responded precisely.

—Bro. Terry Howard

WHITE UNIVERSITY GETS BLACK STUDIES PROGRAM

The University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis., has joined Harvard in being one of the first schools to develop a major in Afro-American studies. Letters and Science Dean Stephen Kleene's proposal includes a model curriculum, though actual courses and content will be determined by the department and go through the usual college curriculum channels.

General requirements for majors in the new department will be the same as for other majors in the College of Letters and Science. A student would take between 30 and 40 credits of Afro-American studies, with at least one course in each of the areas of concentration (history, culture and literature, and society). He would need at least 15 credits in one of the areas and at least 15 in advanced courses.

The model curriculum lists 32 courses plus opportunities for advanced study. Included in the program are:

Introduction to Afro-American History, History of Racial Protest Movements in America, Afro-American Cultural and Intellectual Tradition, The Black Man in American Fiction, Afro-American Music, Afro-American Art, Discrimination and Prejudice in American Society, The Legal System and Afro-Americans, and Strategies of Economic Development.

All courses offered by the department would be open to any student with the proper academic prerequisites. The proposal indicates an expected enrollment in all courses of between 1,200 and 1,500 the first year. This is expected to rise to between 2,100 and 2,400 by 1973-74.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND FACILITIES

WSSU is presently undergoing physical changes. Work is already under way on the new Student Union and parking facility. The new Student Union structure is on display in color in the lobby of Blair Hall. The plans for the building can be seen on display in the Trophy Room of the Alumni Building. For those of you who have not had the opportunity to examine the plans, the Student Union will be composed of the following:

In the basement of the building there will be a bookstore, novelty shop, game room, meeting room, beauty parlor and barber shop, office space, storage space, and a chapel. On the first floor there will be a lobby with information desk, study, reading rooms, several private lounges, and a large student lounge. Also included on the first floor will be a canteen and snack bar, patio porch, post office, and receiving area.

Plans for the second floor include a ballroom, large and private music listening rooms, office space for SGA officers, the year-book staff, the student newspaper staff, and the SGA president. A meeting room will also be on the second floor.

Further development plans on the campus are for a parking lot located beyond the presidents house and behind Coltrane Hall.

A FOOL DESPISES WISDOM



VOL. VIII, No. 3 WINSTON-SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY, WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. FEBRUARY, 1970



She's Gone Forever

And the Walls Came Tumbling Down." Above is a picture of a once familiar sight to us all. The last remnants of the old Columbia Heights Building were carried off in a dump truck last week, marking the death of the old and birth of the new.

That barren sight located on Wallace Street opposite the Science Building is to be the site of our new student union building, which is to be built sometime in the near future. Pending the outcome of the approval of the plans in Raleigh, the construction of the new building is scheduled to take place sometime within the six to nine week period following approval.

The old Columbia Heights has a history of its own. It is believed that it was constructed sometime around the year 1915 as one of the earliest local high schools. Mr. S. G. Atkins (for whom the present school is named) served as its first supervisor. During this time, Winston-Salem State University, then the Slater Industrial School, had the school as part of its educational program, serving students throughout the community. Many students resided on this campus and attended the Columbia Heights High School. Dr. Kenneth

R. Williams, now president of this university, was one of its earliest graduates.

Some years later, Mr. J. D. Jones became principal of the high school, and was succeeded by Dr. H. L. Trigg, a few years later. Many of its early students ventured on to Winston-Salem Teachers College after graduating from the Columbia Heights High School.

In the year 1929, Atkins High School was built, and the Columbia Heights building became a local elementary school, and remained so until its abandonment by the city of Winston-Salem in the early part of 1968. The Columbia Heights building housed its last class in the Spring of 1968, after which, the property was purchased by Winston-Salem State University, then Winston-Salem College.

The first brick in the destruction of the old Columbia Heights building was removed in November of 1969. Later, bulldozers, tractors, and dump trucks appeared on the scene, carrying the old girl to her final resting place.

Many students stopped and watched her go, some standing for hours gazing in disbelief. But for her lifetime, the Old Columbia Heights building had served her purpose, and it was time for her departure for a new and more modernized predecessor.

—Terry Howard, Co-Editor

Trustee Purchases Property For W. S. S. U.

President K. R. Williams has announced that one of the trustees of WSSU has purchased four tracts of land west of the campus. The land is located in the area the university is attempting to purchase for its expansion program. The properties included are two tracts on Cromartie, one tract on Atkins, and one tract on Wallace.

Williams said that the expansion program could not have started without the trustee's assistance. The trustee who purchased the land for the university prefers to remain anonymous.

UNICEF Issues Appeal For Nigerian Aid

United Nations, N. Y. — The U. S. Committee for UNICEF has issued a nationwide appeal for public contributions to help support a massive rehabilitation program in postwar Nigeria.

Noting that the Nigerian government has expressed its appreciation of UNICEF's "good and altruistic humanitarian work" over the past two years of the tragic war, Mrs. Guido Pantaleoni, Jr., president of the U. S. Committee, said, "We are heartened by the continuing concern expressed by the American people over the plight of Nigerian mothers and children who have survived a period of great suffering and hardship. Now we must do our part in helping to raise the millions of dollars needed to maintain and expand UNICEF's aid program in Eastern Nigeria during the critical months ahead."

After a personal inspection trip to Nigeria, Mr. H. R. Labouisse, UNICEF's Executive Director, confirmed earlier reports that severe malnutrition and the danger of major epidemics constitute a continuing threat to the existence of millions of children in the former



"MISS NEWS ARGUS" February 1970 Sister Bessie Dove, A Senior English Major from Richmond, Va.

civil war zone. Despite the amnesty and the best efforts of the Nigerian Government and Red Cross to bring food and medical supplies, many thousands of thousands of refugees have fled beyond reach of relief sources.

Through last December, the United Nations Children's Fund has shipped over 100 million pounds of food, drugs, medicines, and other supplies to Nigerian war victims. During the latter stages of the war, it sharply increased the flow of medical supplies and foodstuffs to hospitals, sick bays, and refugee feeding centers. As a result, UNICEF's Nigerian emergency relief funds have been virtually exhausted.

Since the collapse of the rebellion, the governments of the United States, Canada, France, Norway, and Ireland have announced special contributions totaling \$2,404,000 to the Children's Fund.

"Much more will be needed to close the aid gap resulting from the departure of many relief dispensing agencies from the former area of Biafra," said Mrs. Pantaleoni. "We are asking our millions of UNICEF volunteers and supporters in this country to respond again with the same generosity they showed to our first call for emergency aid in 1968.

Contributions may be sent to UNICEF Nigerian Relief, P. O. Box 1618, Church Street Station, New York, N. Y. 10008.