



Coach C. E. (Bighouse) Gaines responds as he receives plaque from Chancellor K. R. Williams upon his 500th Basketball Win. Mrs. Gaines looks on.

## Gaines Reaches 500

Coach Clarence E. (Bighouse) Gaines recently received honors for having gained the 500th win of his basketball coaching career at Winston-Salem State University.

The victory came against North Carolina Central University in which the Rams scored 65 to Central's 61. A crowd of less than 1,000 witnessed the feat in Whitaker Gymnasium. The sparse crowd is attributed to the fact that many students had not returned from the Christmas holidays.

University Chancellor, Dr. Kenneth R. Williams, presented a plaque to Coach Gaines with the accompanying words:

"This plaque is from the Winston-Salem State family in recognition of the victory. And, Coach Gaines, I want to thank you for all you have done as coach, counselor, and being an all-around good man."

Mrs. Gaines was on hand for the occasion. The coach credited her with being his coach, boss, and captain, and he thanked her for putting up with him.

Of the game which gave him his 500th win, Gaines said: "It wasn't a great game. But it was a win and I'll take any I can get. Five hundred victories prove . . . that you've been around a long time. It's a good feeling to have 500."

This 500th win places Coach Gaines in a class of exceptional men. The only other active college basketball coach with 500 wins is John Wooden of UCLA.

Gaines' record thus far has been 500 wins and 208 losses out of a total of 708 contests at Winston-Salem State. He has won five regular season CIAA championships, seven CIAA Tournament championships, and one National Collegiate Association Tournament.



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## Gwendolyn Brooks to Speak



GWENDOLYN BROOKS

Gwendolyn Brooks, poet laureate of Illinois and a Pulitzer Prize winning poet, will appear on the WSSU campus February 14.

She will be speaking from one of four suggested topics. The suggested topics are Sources of Poetry-reading with commentary; Poetry or Life-reading with commentary; Black Literature; The New Blacks: Poetry.

Miss Brooks is one of the most talented Black poets that the twentieth century has produced. Her writings chiefly deal with the sufferings, potent emotions, and extremely trying experiences of her people. She has been quoted as having said, "Many people are putting away the things that are of life . . . such as com-

passion, love, wisps of detail and rumination." Miss Brooks has done this for one dozen books of selected poetry that has been centered around the Black man and his oppression.

Although she has spent the greater portion of her life in Chicago, she was born in Topeka, Kansas. She was educated in the Chicago school system and graduated from Wilson Junior College. Miss Brooks has authored the following books: "A Street in Bronzeville," "Annie Allen," "Maud Martha," (a novel), "Bronzeville Boys and Girls" (a book of children's verse, "The Bean Eaters," "Selected Poems" (a book length poem), "In the Mecca," "Family Pictures" and "Jump Bad" (a collection of new Chicago Writings.

Miss Brooks has received many awards during her outstanding career. Many of her awards are honorary doctorates, which includes the Doctor of Humane Letters from Columbia University, Doctor of Letters from Lake Forest College, Doctor of Letters from Elmhurst College, Illinois Institute of Technology and Lewis College.

Skidmore, Loyola University, Mundelein University, Northwestern University, Southern Illinois University, Western Illinois University and DePaul University are among the list of honorary doctorates also.

The poet laureate of Illinois has won the following awards for her writing: four Midwestern Writers' Conference "First Prizes" in Poetry listings, Among Mademoiselle's Ten Women of the World (1945), Two Guggenheim Fellowships, the Illinois Susquithennial Literary Award, Poetry Magazine's Eunice Tietjen's Memorial Award, Friends of Literature Poetry Award and the Thurmond Monsen Award for Literature.

Other awards for writings are: the Patron Saints Award, Northeastern Illinois University Distinguished Lecture-ship Award, the Pulitzer Prize in 1950 and her appointment as Poet Laureate of Illinois by the Governor in 1968.

Many organizations have honored Miss Brooks for her distinguished service to her community and fellowman by founding two libraries which bear her name and through the dedication of the books, **The World of Gwendolyn Brooks and To Gwen With Love.**

Miss Brooks toured Africa during the summer of 1971 and is the editor of her own magazine, **The Black Position**, which contains essays by noted persons. The poetess is currently working on her autobiography.

All students are asked to attend this lecture. It will be a rewarding experience and one the student will not forget for years to come.

On Thursday morning Miss Brooks will meet with English majors, faculty members of the English department and other interested persons.

### Black History Week - Its Origin And Meaning

Carter Goodwin Woodson, the second Black in the United States to become a trained historian, conceived the idea of Black History Week (Negro History Week) in February of 1926. The father of Scientific Black (Negro) History, he was the director of the association for the study of Negro Life and History. Since its organization in September 1915, the Association for the study of Negro Life and History has taken a leading educational role in better acquainting all

Americans with the magnificent history of Black people.

Dr. Woodson proposed that there be set aside each year, since 1926, a certain week during which attention is focused upon the Black man and his historical background, and stimulation be given to the general improvement of human relations. The major objective of the observance is to help us to appreciate the important part which the Black man has played in the cultural heritage of the nation. This observance is celebrated annually in mid-February in the week which includes the birthdays of the great Black leader Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln.

Black History Week offers a looking glass which reflects a panorama of the Black man's achievements and contributions. Through the years the Black man's plight has not been all roses, but still it is one which is experienced by all, sooner or later. It seeks to moralize the Black man — his growths, his learnings, and his attainments. The commemoration during this week is important in that it encompasses the spiritual, the intellectual, the aesthetic, the social, the creative and the physical contribution of the Black man as an integral partner in the democratic society and as an effective citizen.

Research into the history of the Black race and a proper recording, dissemination, and teaching of this history is necessary in order that the Negro may have the benefits of his fine traditions and heritage. He has, for many generations, made substantial contributions to human progress in the fields of economic development, science, music, literature, law and many others.

Man's pride in his very being stems from his knowledge of the heritage from which he springs, from those contributions made by those of his racial, religious, or nationality groups for the benefit of all men for a better life, for extended liberty, for rewarding pursuit of happiness.

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