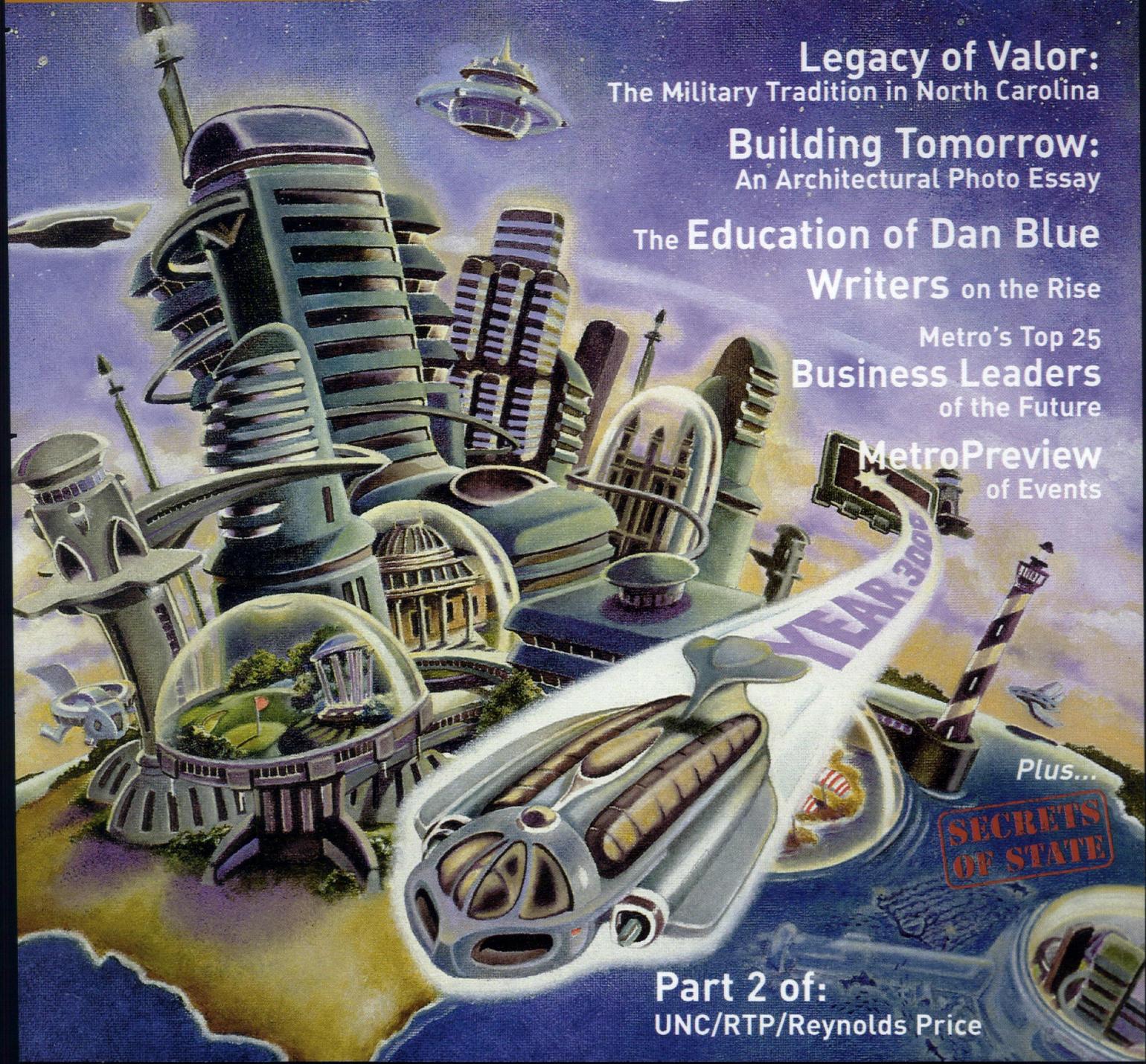


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FREEDOM IS NOT JUST ANOTHER WORD

Here it is our “looking ahead” and second of two Millennium launch issues before monthly publication begins in April and I keep thinking about Cool Hand Luke beheading parking meters. You remember the movie. Paul Newman as Luke ends up in a prison camp where he refuses to submit to the tyranny of the guards by attempting to escape over and over again. The sinister chief overseer from behind his reflecting sunglasses informs Luke that “what we have here is a failure to communicate.”

I sense what Luke felt today when it comes to “communicating” in a politically correct world. Like Luke, the individual as the centerpiece of the American society has been displaced, his or her freedom to speak or act freely subsumed by the dictates of the all-powerful state, speech codes and thought police. You can barely move out of your driveway without accidentally breaking some law. Seatbelt fastened? Inspection sticker updated? Lights on if it’s raining? Emissions controls okay? Parking meter under the limit?

If you achieve your destination, feel guilty that you burned fossil fuels, watch what you say, be careful how you look at people, and for sure don’t dare smoke. And be careful not to call on agreed-upon facts in random conversations. Just nod your head and agree when you hear that America is an imperialist exploiter, that we imprisoned West Coast Japanese because we are cruel and heartless (the subject of a recent film), that we dropped the atomic bomb for the fun of it (the Smithsonian is pushing that one), that mankind is evil because it pillages Mother Earth to build homes and factories (every night on the evening news) and that you do indeed believe in aliens.

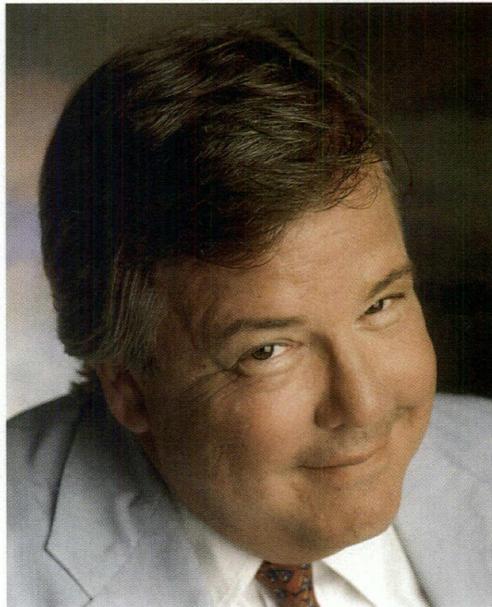
And go along with the current fad that Americans must not adopt English as the official language of the United States. This is part of an organized effort to force this nation to drop

its self-esteem inherited from its political and cultural connections with Europe and Great Britain because a leftist clique of activists is peddling the statistical canard that the future America will not be European dominant. It was, after all, the British who gave us our system of government, trial by jury, *habeas corpus*, freedom of speech and our beautiful language. Truth is that nearly 80 percent of Americans claim European descent. As that percentage diminishes through low birth rates in this nation and growth coming only from much-needed immigration, it does not mean that we should abandon the

values and institutions we inherited from our European progenitors. New citizens should adopt those now-universal precepts, become Americans and leave the disagreements from the old country behind. That’s what the early settlers did and that’s why America is the beacon to the world of peaceful democracy.

The politically correct multiculturalists, “useful idiots” as Lenin would call them, of today don’t wear reflecting sunglasses but their faces are just as hidden—some behind campus walls, others in dark bureaucratic corridors in Washington and Raleigh and still more behind catchy phrases and

hip think tanks. These cowardly soldiers are waging a propaganda war against America and they seem to be winning. Their views carry undue weight in our schools and within our modern mass media despite the utter collapse of their doctrines in the fall of the Soviet Union. Did we indeed win the Cold War if influential institutions in this country still toe the party line? Just read a social studies textbook in any grade level through college in this state, scan your daily newspaper, listen to National Public Radio and watch the evening news and ask yourself the same question. The ultimate goal of Soviet communism was “social control.” It finally failed in Soviet Russia but it is in full flower here in



Bernie Reeves

PHOTO BY JIM TURCOTTE

what I fear could be soon the "former" United States.

Which brings me to this issue. The centerpiece feature, written by senior editor Rick Smith, focuses on the proud tradition of the military today and in the past in the state of North Carolina. What did we fight for and what will we fight for in the future? Freedom, of course. And what is freedom but the supreme commitment to the rights of the individual. It is what America and our state stand for. Perhaps, like me, as you read the piece you will ask yourself: Is our freedom still intact? Has our American brand of democracy died at home before our very eyes? Reading about the sure-footed values of our past through the sacrifice of our military will set you thinking.

Unquestionably, the emergence of blacks as equal citizens is one of the most significant events of the past century. And Dan Blue is a living testament to the achievements possible when freedom is foremost in a society. His story in these pages says a lot more than the incessant finger pointing about race in the mass media.

Freedom comes up again as we present in this issue Dale Gibson's compilation of the business leaders to watch in the new century. A free marketplace is the doppelganger of a free political society. It creates the robust economy and optimistic future so redolent today. Take a look at these up and comers and watch what happens as they make their mark on the world of tomorrow.

Freedom of expression is the critical component of American democracy. Fortunately, the censorship today on campus, in the workplace and in our mass media has not yet completely diminished the steady flow of books by area authors. We have in our region an abundance of fine writers toiling today in the fertile soil of North Carolina literary achievement. Art Taylor's article on the writers to watch in the new century reaffirms that a "goodly crop" is ripe for harvesting.

Freedom of religion and freedom of speech, the two pillars of the unique American body politic appear in Part II of the series by Rick Smith and Mirinda Kossoff on literary legend Reynolds Price, who was born, grew up and today writes from North Carolina. The week after the first installment on the writer appeared in our pages last November, Price was featured in the cover story of *Time* magazine, continuing his themes of religion, the written word and the essence of a full and creative life.

Arch T. Allen returns with Part II of his extensive look at the governance, influence and future of the UNC system of colleges and universities. He brings to light the political

wars on campus and the erosion of academic freedom, the cornerstone of our great University system. Fred Park continues his definitive and, as one reader put it, only full and accurate account of the development of the famous Research Triangle Park, one of the most unique and successful economic engines in the world.

We have another installment of the popular Pocket Knowledge, a compendium of little known Tar Heel facts compiled this issue by Treva Jones. Secrets of State, the column that keeps you abreast of behind-the-scenes events and the people who make things tick in the region returns as does MetroPreview, selected highlights to what's happening from the Triangle to the coast. Compiled by events editor Frances Smith, MetroPreview once again demonstrates the width and breadth of cultural and entertainment activities available in the region.

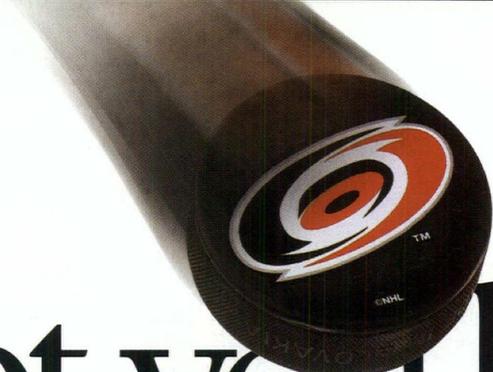
We are particularly proud to present in this issue a photo essay by photographer Jim Turcotte of the new buildings thrusting out of the ground throughout the region. Great cultures must have great buildings and these structures serve as visual symbols of our achievement as a world class region.

Allow me a moment to say how pleased we are at the response to our magazine. The letters page does not include literally hundreds of notes, comments and compliments on the skill of our writers, the selection of content material, our graphic design and, perhaps most importantly, appreciation of our mission to bring Eastern North Carolina back into focus with the Triangle. My favorite comment: "I knew it would be good, but not that good!"

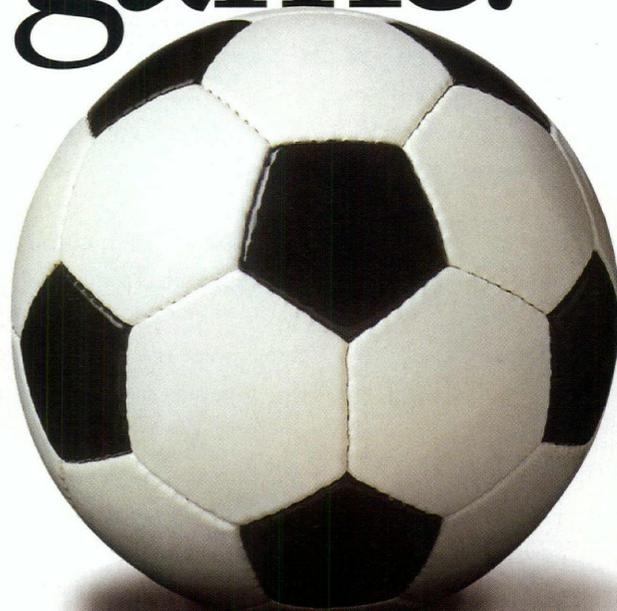
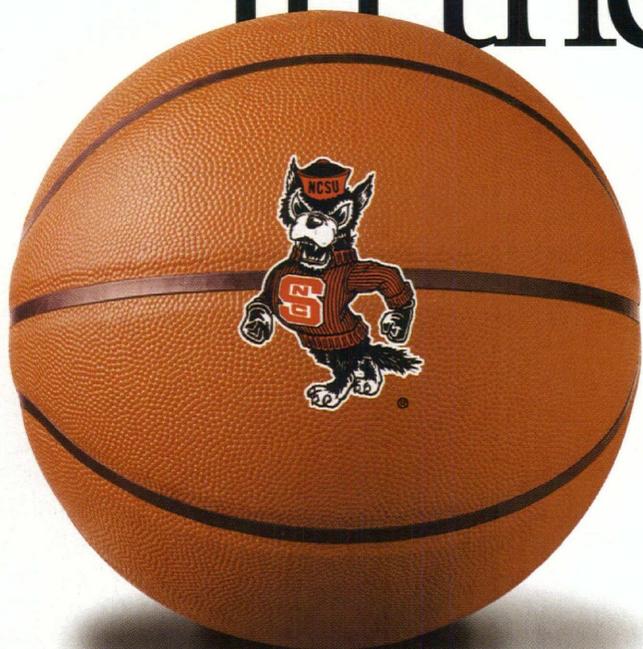
This issue is an early milestone. Our two Millennium launch issues are now complete and in your hands. The April issue begins our regular monthly schedule with a truly exciting feature that will generate great interest and discussion about the future of the region. We will unveil new departments, columns and features along with special sections and information about the upcoming Metro Top Ten and other intriguing surprises.

If you haven't already, I urge you to subscribe. Over the upcoming weeks, we will move deliberately to paid-only readership. Use the enclosed postage-free business reply card, dial up our website, metronc.com, or call 1-800-567-1841. It won't be the same without you.

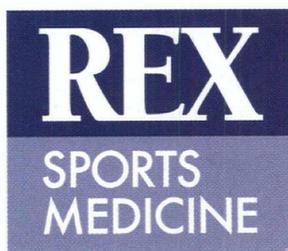
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arch T. Allen". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.



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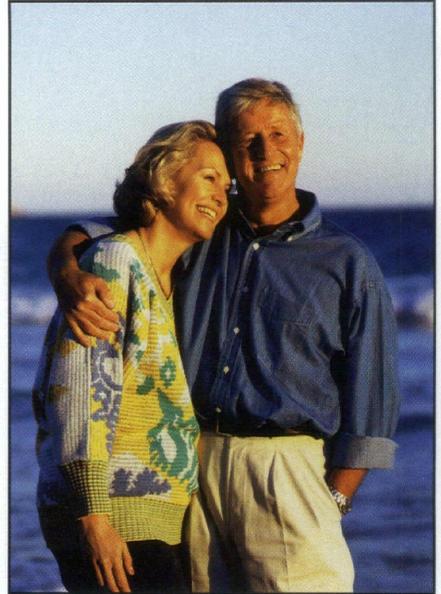


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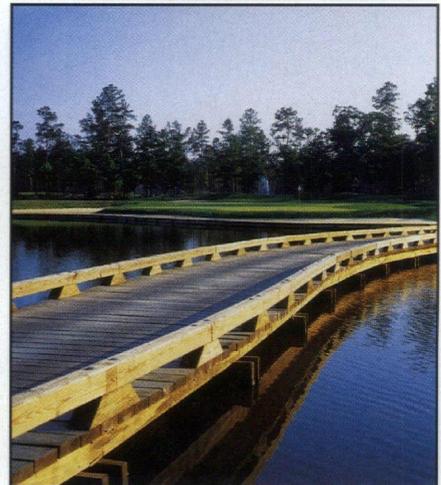
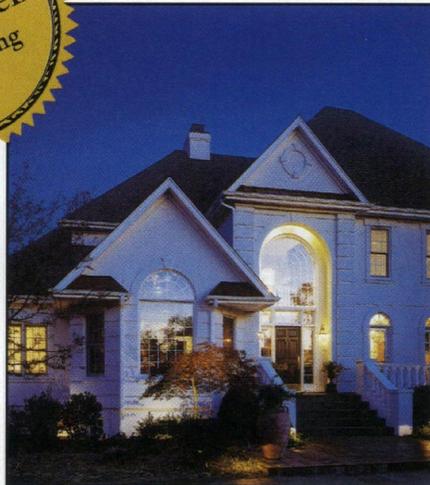
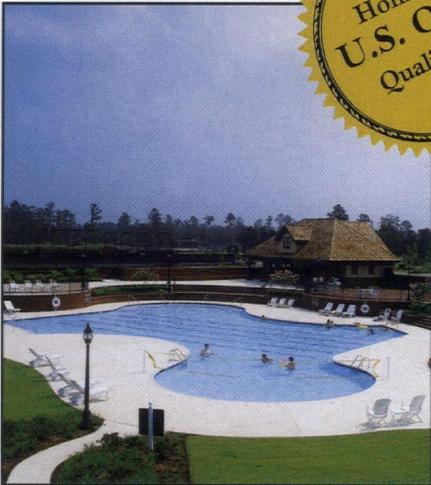
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Futuristic view of Raleigh, Research Triangle and Eastern North Carolina in the Year 3000

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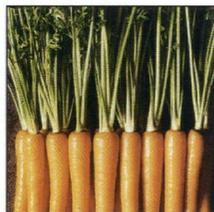
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February 2000



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CAPITAL ERROR

I found Volume 1, Number 1, of your magazine interesting and informative and presented in an appealing package.

But in the interests of accuracy I must point out an error of historical fact on page 97 under Pocket Knowledge. The record will show that Edenton was designated as the seat of North Carolina's first government and thus holds the title of its first *capital*. When the capital was later moved to New Bern there was the palace which was the first *capitol*.

Livingstone T. Goodman Jr.
Edenton

A CLEARER PRICE

A friend shared his premier issue of *MetroMagazine* with me. I applaud your mission, that of covering Eastern North Carolina and the coast, as well as the Research Triangle area.

However, I noticed a mistake in the article on Reynolds Price. On page 39, the manuscript reads, "This lethal eel is hid in my spinal cord and will kill me," he wrote in *Clear Pictures: First Loves, First Guides*, his story of surgery and recovery." Price's story of surgery and recovery is *A Whole New Life*; *Clear Pictures* is an earlier memoir about the first influences in his life.

I, like Reynolds Price, am a native of Warren County, and many of the "first loves" in *Clear Pictures* are from Warren County. "Loves," like his Aunt Ida Drake, his parents, a mentor, Macon Thornton, and two of his early teachers, Jane (Jennie) Alston and Crichton Davis.

Edwina Rooker
Bridgeton

PROVINCES OF EQUALS

I was about to embrace *MetroMagazine* as a new regional magazine until you characterized Raleigh as the centerpiece of the Triangle region. In Durham—and I believe Chapel Hill coined the term—we view the region as a region of equals. We have great respect for Raleigh as the state capital, but we don't view it as the dominant city of the region.

We view the Durham-based Research Triangle Park as both the geographic center and the namesake of the region. We hope as the magazine evolves that it will avoid a Raleigh-centric bent that treats the other anchors in the region as provinces.

Reyn Bowman
President, Durham Convention
& Visitors Bureau
Durham

A ROSE FOR YOUR INSIGHT

Congratulations to all of you who helped put the first edition of *MetroMagazine* out and "on the street." The rose stamp on this letter represents a large bouquet of roses which you all so richly deserve.

I wish you well in your future endeavors and look forward to future issues. My only request is that you dig deep and give us articles not to meet deadlines, but to give us real insight. Arch Allen's article was a good example.

Bell Olive
Durham

A VOID NO MORE

What a great addition *MetroMagazine* will be to the publication scene of Eastern North Carolina. As a native of Eastern North Carolina, I have been concerned by the withdrawal of the *News & Observer* from the east. The void that has been left will be happily filled by your excellent new magazine.

Coverage of important events from Raleigh to the coast is important, but perhaps the greatest need you will fill will be the stimulation of thought and action in that region. If your first issue is any indication, we can count on lively, thought-provoking articles to keep us on our toes and well-informed.

H. Martin Lancaster
President, N.C. Community College System
Raleigh

STOKING A FRIENDSHIP

Congratulations on publishing your new magazine. I really think your approach to realigning Raleigh and Eastern North Carolina is brilliant. For a long time the eastern region has felt left out and I feel that this is an appropriate relationship to be rekindled. Thanks for remembering the importance of Eastern North Carolina.

Cecil W. Sewell Jr.
Chairman and CEO, Centura Banks Inc.
Rocky Mount

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Editor's Note: The identity of the writer of the following letter was withheld at the writer's request.

Your December issue of *MetroMagazine* was very informative and enjoyable. I really enjoyed the article about Reynolds Price, since I have read a number of his books. I must say, I was very disappointed that our Wilson great, Tom Davis, was not recognized as one of the top North Carolina sports celebrities of the Millennium. He was reared in Wilson and continues to make his home there. Tom starred as a Duke football player and a baseball player from 1941 to 1945. He was inducted into the Hall of Fame of Duke and, also, the Hall of Fame of North Carolina. He played in the transplanted Rose Bowl and the Sugar Bowl, in which he was the MVP. One of his records was just broken in 1999, and other records were broken in the last several years. With Tom Davis's many outstanding accomplishments, I feel he should have had recognition.

CORRECTIONS

MetroMagazine incorrectly reported that Hugh McColl is a graduate of the University of South Carolina. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The laying of the cornerstone at Carolina was in 1793, not 1795.

Pinehurst hosted the U.S. Open in 1999, not the PGA Tournament.

WRITE US: *MetroMagazine* seeks to keep the record straight. Please write us and include your full name, hometown, and daytime phone number. Address correspondence—as well as corrections or clarifications of fact—to: Editors, *MetroMagazine*, PO Box 6190, Raleigh, N.C., 27628, or e-mail the magazine at email@metronc.com. **MM**

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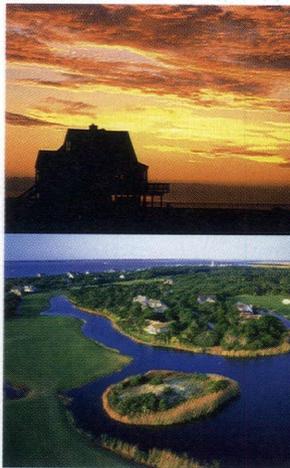


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LEGACY OF VALOR

MORE THAN 1 MILLION TAR HEELS
HAVE ANSWERED DUTY'S CALL.
MANY WERE HEROES, 50,000 DIED.

By Rick Smith

To separate North Carolina's military tradition from the history of the state would be akin to separating Tar from Heel. Just as it has been written that the United States is a country built through war, so too was the Old North State carved out of the wilderness by use of arms in skirmishes with its native inhabitants. Wrested from foreign rule by revolution, North Carolina only 60 years later subdued and forcibly reincorporated into the United States. And many of its finest and brightest have been sent all over the world to foreign wars during the past century.

From the earliest days of the colony to today in numerous hot spots around the globe, more than 30 North Carolinians have been awarded the nation's Medal of Honor—many of them posthumously.

Stephen Ambrose, the respected military historian, has referred to the men and women who fought the good fight in World War II as "citizen soldiers." Many were drafted, others volunteered and few didn't really want to be where they were, Ambrose wrote. But he also said, "few failed to do their duty." The same applies to the more than 1 million North Carolinians who have fought in every

war in the Americas from colonial times to today, where they stand ready in the Balkans. And more than 50,000 have died.

Historian Michael Wenger of Raleigh, who has written extensively about U.S. military history, speaks with reverence about his home state's soldiers. "They truly fit the mold and heritage of the citizens' army," Wenger explained. "They have fought well, and they fought with a lot of pride."

North Carolina today is home to more than 100,000 members of America's shrinking military as well as an impressive cache of the nation's most modern weapons. The armed forces funnel more than \$5 billion annually into the state's economy. The U.S. Army is represented in the state by one of the world's largest military bases, Fort Bragg at Fayetteville. The U.S. Marine Corps billets thousands of troops at Camp Lejeune in Jacksonville as well as at the Cherry Point and New River stations. And the Air Force operates major facilities at Seymour Johnson in Goldsboro and Pope Air Force Base in Fayetteville.

North Carolina's role also is reflected at the Pentagon, with N.C. State University graduate Hugh Shelton serving as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Another NCSU



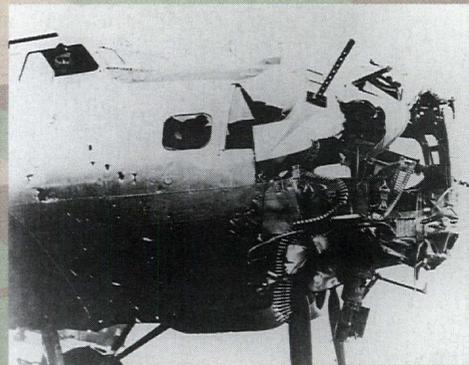
An F-15E jet fighter, called the most versatile plane in the U.S. Air Force, is depicted breaking the sound barrier in art work by Dru Blair of Raleigh.



A FORMER SLAVE AND HIS SONS WENT TO WAR

William Gould, seated, was a slave in Wilmington when the Civil War began. He ran away and joined the Union Navy, ultimately serving aboard a ship that was part of the Union fleet blockading the Cape Fear. After the war, he moved to Massachusetts. His six sons went on to serve in the US Army in World War I.

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THE STARK REALITY OF WAR

Within hours of the armistice being declared to end World War I, the 81st Infantry Division, known as "Lightning," was ordered to make a final yet meaningless attack, according to state archivist Si Harrington. Many North Carolina boys died in the assault as the war ended on Nov. 11, 1918. The stark row of simple white crosses stand as mute testimony to misdirected valor.



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THE HOLLYWOOD CONNECTION

Steve McQueen portrayed two characters in World War II movies based on North Carolinians, both of whom died only recently. John Lewis of Goldsboro (standing), didn't wait for the United States to enter the war; instead, he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force and flew fighters. After Pearl Harbor, he transferred to the U.S. Army Air Corps but later was shot down and captured by the Germans. McQueen's role in *The Great Escape* was based on Lewis' own exploits. McQueen also played a B-17 pilot in *The War Lover*. That character, according to archivist Si Harrington, was based on Raleigh's Alexander Andrews III, shown looking out of the cockpit of his B-17 bomber. Andrews' plane was nearly destroyed by a direct hit from a German antiaircraft gun.

graduate, Maxwell Thurman, planned and executed the 1989 American operation to arrest the maverick dictator of Panama, Manuel Noriega.

"North Carolina, it is really safe to say, has a rich tradition of military service from the colonial days right up to Gen. Shelton," said Dr. Joe Caddell, who teaches military history at N.C. State and UNC-Chapel Hill. "It is something people can be real proud of." (See inset page 28)

Si Harrington, who is collecting memorabilia and oral histories from veterans of all wars on behalf of the N.C. Division of Archives, said pride in the military remains strong. "It's a long, rich tradition," said, Harrington, a retired paratrooper with the 82nd Airborne Division, which is based at Fort Bragg. "I don't see any signs of it diminishing. This state has benefited from the military in many ways ... as people have moved here from other states to serve and thousands have moved here to retire."

Finding an explanation for the state's

military pride is no simple exercise. Some credit the Scottish-Irish and German heritage of many of the early colonists. "It's always been very, very complicated," said Caddell. "North Carolinians have served in their own way." State historian Jackson Marshall points out that even though Tar Heels have recorded many "firsts" in combat, they often were reticent about fighting.

"North Carolinians in all the conflicts have been very reluctant," he said, noting that one-third of the citizens didn't want independence from Great Britain, another third did, and the rest were neutral. The Tar Heel State was among the last to secede as the nation split apart to fight a Civil War, voting not even to debate the issue until after President Abraham Lincoln had issued a call for troops. Nearly a century after that, President Woodrow Wilson called for the U.S. to enter World War I. But a North Carolinian and a fellow Democrat, House Majority Leader Claude Kitchin, defied the

President and opposed America's entry into the war.

"I don't think North Carolina is so militant and so flag-waving that it is prepared to go in blind into any conflict," Marshall said. "There is a lot of deliberation of whether this is the wise thing to do, what will the costs be. But once the gauntlet is thrown down, North Carolinians traditionally just throw themselves into the different wars."

John Gilmer, whom historian John Barrett described as a staunch Unionist in his book *The Civil War in North Carolina*, typified that attitude. When Lincoln called out troops, Gilmer said: "We are all one now."

The state has not always fought with united resolution, but ultimately has contributed mightily, as in two of the nation's bloodiest wars:

- During the American Revolution, thousands of "Tories" remained loyal to Great Britain although three Tar Heels had signed the Declaration of



COURTESY OF N.C. DIV. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY

POW BROTHERS

Brothers Boyd and James Allred of Randolph County had a surprise reunion during the Korean War – in a Chinese prisoner of war camp. Boyd, serving in the 24th infantry Division, and James, a member of the 2nd Division, were captured within days of each other and didn't know it until reunited by the Chinese, according to archivist Si Harrington. The grainy photo was taken with a cheap camera smuggled into the camp. The Chinese reunited the brothers, hoping to use them for a Chinese propaganda video, but it was never made, Harrington said.



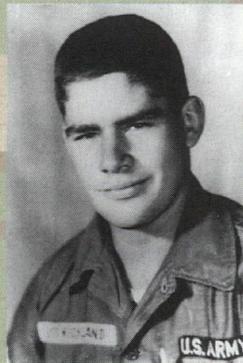
COURTESY OF N.C. DIV. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY

MEMPHIS BELLE HERO

Col. Robert Morgan, who lives in Asheville, was immortalized when his B-17 *Memphis Belle* crew became the first U.S. crew officially to be credited with flying 25 missions against Germany and thus were sent home as a reward. Two movies have been made about Morgan, who didn't quit flying after getting back to the States. Instead, he learned to fly the bigger B-29 and led the first raid against Tokyo on Nov. 24, 1944. He was flying the *Dauntless Dotty*.



COURTESY OF N.C. DIV. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY



COURTESY OF N.C. DIV. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY

DEATH FORETOLD IN VIETNAM

Private First Class Heram "Butch" Strickland of Alamance County had an eerie feeling he was about to die while serving in Vietnam. In a letter sent to his parents he predicted he would soon die. Shortly thereafter, on Feb. 1, 1966, he was killed in action.

Independence. During the war, 22,000 others served in George Washington's Continental Army or fought in battles defending the home state.

- During the Civil War, or the Southern War for Independence, though slow to commit, the Tar Heel State sent more than 125,000 to war out of a population of fewer than 1 million. Nearly 20,000 were killed—the most from any Confederate state—and another 20,000 died of disease. North Carolina lost more men in battle than any other Confederate state, accounting for one-sixth of total losses. D. H. Hill Jr., son of a respected Confederate general from North Carolina, wrote in *Confederate Military History* that the number of the state's sons who served was greater than the voting population and represented nearly as many men between the ages of 20 and 60 as were counted in the 1860 census (128,889). "It may well be doubted whether more striking

evidence of public devotion was ever recorded," he added.

To put the total of 40,000 Civil War deaths in perspective, just over 10,000 North Carolinians have died in every war since.

Not only did North Carolinians serve the Confederate cause, many blacks bolted to join Union regiments. And in 1864, Gov. Zebulon Vance had to work hard to put down a strong peace movement that threatened to take the state out of the war.

Historian Michael Honey wrote that "the sharpest internal opposition to the Confederacy of all the Southern states during the war" took place in North Carolina. Feelings ran so strong that 22 members of the state Home Guard who chose to join the Union cause rather than be conscripted by the South were captured, court-martialed and hanged on orders of Gen. George Pickett in 1864.

Even those who did join the South often didn't remain. As Raleigh resident Charles

Frazier captures so strikingly in his Civil War novel, *Cold Mountain*, many Tar Heels deserted. In fact, more North Carolina troops quit the war than from any other Southern state—for reasons ranging from fatigue to family concerns to defending homesteads against marauders called "Buffaloes." In many cases, those who deserted later rejoined their brothers-in-arms at the front.

Caddell also observed that North Carolina troops did not always fight best. "Some had the reputation as being the first to run," he said. As the war drew to a close, Caddell said the behavior of Tar Heel troops caused consternation for the South's commanding general, Robert E. Lee.

Today, the Civil War and the legacy of slavery remain difficult reminders of the state's past. Wiley Sword, in his new book *Southern Invincibility*, quoted a letter from a North Carolina soldier after the war that forewarned that some people would never put behind the result of that war. "Can we



Seaman 1/C Homer Fletcher Fleming
Guilford Co., NC
Lost at Sea on May 28, 1945 when his
ship the destroyer USS Drexler
was attacked and sunk by Japanese
kamikaze aircraft.



COURTESY N.C. DIV. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY

DEATH BY KAMIKAZE

A very young Homer Fletcher of Guilford County died on May 28, 1945, when his destroyer, the *USS Drexler*, was sunk by direct hits from two Japanese kamikaze planes. The destroyer, less than a year old, sank in a mere 49 seconds. Fletcher and 165 others of a crew of 336 perished. The *Drexler* had been commissioned only six months earlier.



COURTESY N.C. DIV. OF ARCHIVES & HISTORY

BATAAN SURVIVOR

Damon Alberty of Rockingham County was captured in the Philippines by the Japanese and survived the infamous Bataan Death March.

SUNK TWICE - AND LIVED

James Lancaster of Johnston County was aboard the battleship *USS Arizona* when it was blown apart and sunk at Pearl Harbor. He survived, but the war was far from over for him. Lancaster later served aboard a Landing Ship Tank (LST) which also was sunk.



COURTESY NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

ever live in peace with the desecration of our homes and the murders of our fathers, brothers and sons—never—we are bound to rise again.”

But most have moved beyond the war’s bitterness and today many Confederate re-enactors “cross-dress” into blue uniforms for certain events. Said historian Wenger, himself an avid re-enactor, “It’s never a dishonor to wear the colors of our country.”

FIGHTING A REVOLUTION

Although during the settlement of America, North Carolinians fought several bitter wars with Indian tribes, in particular the Tuscarora, war came to the state with a vengeance in 1775 when the 13 colonies rebelled against Great Britain.

At Moores Creek Bridge near Wilmington, North Carolina Patriots defeated pro-British Americans, helping to keep loyalty to the crown in check. Private John Grady was the only Patriot killed; thus he became one of the first Tar Heels to die

for what became the United States. But Tories never quit entirely: The North Carolina Loyal Legion served with the British in the seizure of Savannah.

Three North Carolinians signed the Declaration of Independence and thousands of men served with Washington. Others stayed behind to defend the homeland, including many who served with the Mountain Men, a contingent that routed the British at Kings Mountain near Charlotte. Among the victors was 300-pound Col. “Big Ben” Benjamin Cleveland.

Battles at Ramsour’s Mill and Guilford Courthouse in North Carolina helped seal the demise of British Gen. Charles Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va. Cornwallis even encountered opposition from women in the state, including Martha McFarlane McGee Bell of Orange County who was a spy and served as a reluctant host to the general following the bloody Guilford battle.

Two North Carolina major generals died in battle, Francis North at Germantown in

Pennsylvania in 1777 and William Davidson at Cowan’s Crossing in North Carolina in 1781. Another general, Robert Howe, was seventh in seniority in the Continental Army and presided at the court-martial of Benedict Arnold.

PEACE IS SHORT

Independence won, the new country of the United States didn’t enjoy peace for long. By 1812, war broke out with the British again, and Andrew Jackson, who is claimed by North Carolina as a native son, routed the British at New Orleans. He went on to become president.

As Americans migrated west, North Carolinians were among them. And at least one, Micajah Autry, who hailed from Sampson County, died at the Alamo. Several Tar Heels rose to prominence in the Army and later the government of an independent Texas.

The state also sent men to fight Mexico in 1848, including Braxton Bragg who was

decorated for valor. But he was to find fame and reputation fleeting—just as the country found peace elusive. By the 1850s the debate over slavery boiled over, leading to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and America's darkest, bloodiest hours—the Civil War.

FALL OF THE SOUTH

A Tar Heel soldier, Henry Wyatt, was the first Civil War soldier to die in battle for the South—at Bethel Church in Virginia. He was serving under D.H. Hill, the namesake of the library at N.C. State University and one of the Confederacy's leading and most controversial generals. Wyatt is immortalized by a statue on the Capitol Grounds in Raleigh.

By war's end, Tar Heel troops had fought with distinction on many fronts. The 26th Regiment was virtually wiped out as it advanced farther than any other Confederates at Gettysburg. State troops also advanced the farthest in the bloody

battle of Chickamauga, and other North Carolinians fired the last volley at Appomattox. Thus the saying:

First at Bethel,
Farthest to the front at Gettysburg and
Chickamauga,
Last at Appomattox.

The 26th Regiment lost 549 of 800 men on the first day of battle at Gettysburg; few were left to charge under the command of North Carolina scholar and soldier James Pettigrew in what has come to be known as "Pickett's Charge." Pettigrew actually commanded almost as many men as Pickett, and 3600 Tar Heels charged Cemetery Ridge as compared to 4900 from Virginia. Nearly 60 percent of Pettigrew's men were killed, wounded or captured as opposed to 67 percent of Pickett's. Even Pettigrew didn't survive long. He was wounded in Lee's retreat and died shortly thereafter.

The 26th and Pettigrew are just a few of the heroes and honored units produced by

the state. Gen. Lewis Armistead, a native of New Bern, was killed with his hand on a Union cannon at Cemetery Ridge. Dorsey Pender, considered a rising star by Lee, died of a leg wound at Gettysburg.

Zebulon Vance started the war as a soldier, then ran for governor and was arrested at war's end. He later returned to office as governor and U.S. senator.

Young Harry Burgwyn became known as the "Boy Colonel." John Newland Maffitt commanded one of the Confederacy's most successful commerce raiders, the Florida. And another Tar Heel, James Waddell, destroyed the Union whaling fleet in the Northern Pacific. He was among the last Confederates to surrender his sword. And there were many, many more heroes at all ranks.

But the state also produced Braxton Bragg, who as one of Jefferson Davis' top commanders was involved in disaster after disaster for the Confederates. Oddly, Bragg

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U.S. MILITARY IN NORTH CAROLINA

Military Personnel: More than 122,000

Civilian Employees: More than 22,000

Payroll: \$4.08 billion in fiscal year 1998 (Ranks sixth behind California, Virginia, Texas, Florida, Georgia)

Contracts: \$1.04 billion in fiscal year 1998 (Ranks 27th)

Grants: \$68,610,000 (Ranks 9th)

Sources: Pentagon; N.C. National Guard; base web sites; Military Times

ORDER OF BATTLE

(Bases and selected units)

MARINE CORPS IN NORTH CAROLINA

At Camp Lejeune

(Jacksonville)

- 37,974 Marines
- 4294 civilian employees
- Headquarters: Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic
- Headquarters: II Marine Expeditionary Force
- Second Marine Division

At Cherry Point Marine

Corps Air Station (Havelock)

- 6619 Marines
- 5619 civilian employees
- Second Marine Aircraft Wing
- (Includes 13 squadrons of Harrier fighters, Prowler electronic warfare aircraft, KC-130 tankers)

At New River Marine Corps

Air Station (Jacksonville)

- 7205 Marines
- 294 civilian employees
- (Includes squadrons of attack and transport helicopters)

AIR FORCE IN NORTH CAROLINA

At Seymour Johnson Air

Force Base (Goldsboro)

- 4399 personnel
- 753 reservists
- 1000 civilians
- 4th Fighter Wing
- 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th fighter squadrons flying F-15E Strike Eagle fighter/bombers
- 916th Air Refueling Wing flying KC-135R Stratotankers

Left:
2nd Marine Division



Middle left:
Air Force, WWII



F-15E STRIKE EAGLE



Middle right:
F-15 Strike Eagle



Right:
Army 30th Division

had been honored for valor in the war against Mexico only a few years earlier. And among the Tar Heels who fought for the Union were four men who received the Medal of Honor. Some North Carolinians even rose to the rank of general and served with distinction.

Landmarks to the Confederacy remain today. Wilmington became known as the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy," with Fort Fisher keeping the port open for Confederate blockade-runners. The railroad that then carried supplies north to Weldon and Virginia was called "the lifeline of the Confederacy." The battlefield at Bentonville, where the Confederates' last attempt to stop Sherman's march occurred, is well preserved. And the farmhouse where Gen. Johnston surrendered the Confederacy to Sherman still stands near Durham.

The spirit of North Carolina is summed up in a letter quoted in Sword's book that was written by a member of the regiment at Bethel: "We can whip 20,000 Yankees,"

the soldier wrote. But by 1865, the South was overwhelmed by Union strength and tenacity. And Sword said Southern pride proved ill founded: "The contest had become more a war of emotion than of practicality. Therein lay the South's ultimate flaw—a lack of reason. 'Southern invincibility' had been the perception more than the reality."

A YANKEE HERO

John Gibbon lived in Charlotte from ages 10 to 15 before going to West Point. He decided to remain in the Union Army, but three of his brothers fought for the Confederacy, including two in the North Carolina 28th Regiment, as did two brothers-in-law.

Gibbon later earned considerable fame as commander of the Union "Iron Brigade" and commanded a division at Gettysburg where he was wounded. He went on to fight in the Indian wars, leading the rescue of elements of George Custer's 7th Cavalry

that weren't surrounded by Indians. Gibbon also chased down famed Nez Perce chief Joseph and later became friends with Joseph even though he had been wounded in battle against him. Dee Brown, writing in *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*, says Gibbon was called "One Who Limpes" by the Nez Perce and then "One Who Limpes Twice." He died in 1896 and was buried with honors in Arlington National Cemetery.

Three soldiers won the Medal of Honor in the Indian war, including William Jones of Davidson County who fought against the Nez Perce and the Apache. Also cited for gallantry were Lorenzo Brown, also of Davidson County, and William McBryar of Elizabethtown.

FIRST TO DIE AGAINST SPAIN

The wounds of Civil War and Reconstruction were still healing when the United States went to war against Spain in 1898. Thousands of Tar Heels answered the call to arms, and among three regiments of

At Pope Air Force Base
(Fayetteville)

- 4845 personnel
- 526 civilians
- 43rd Airlift Wing flying C-130 transports
- 23rd Fighter Group with two squadrons of A-10 Thunderbolt fighters

US ARMY IN NORTH CAROLINA

At Fort Bragg (Fayetteville)

- 49,048 personnel
- 9715 civilians
- Headquarters, XVIII Airborne Corps

- Headquarters, Army Special Forces Operations Command

U.S. ARMY SPECIAL FORCES COMMAND

- U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command
- 82nd Airborne Division
- 44th Medical brigade
- XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery
- 1st Corps Support Command
- 18th Aviation Brigade
- 229th Aviation Regiment (Attack)

- 20th Engineer Brigade
- Dragon Brigade
- 525th Military Intelligence Brigade

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL GUARD

- 128 facilities in 75 counties
- 11,750 personnel
- 120 civilian employees

Army National Guard Major Units:

- 30th Heavy Separate Brigade (including 1 battalion of M-1 tanks)
- 130th Aviation Regiment

(Raleigh-Durham), flying Apache attack helicopters

Air National Guard:

- 145th Airlift Wing, (Charlotte) flying C-130 transports

COAST GUARD

At Elizabeth City

- Coast Guard Support Center
- 600 personnel
- 500 civilians

Sources: Department of Defense, N.C. National Guard, Military Times, base web sites

Left:
82nd Airborne Division



Middle left:
Airborne



Middle right:
Special Forces



Right:
XVIII Airborne Corps

troops raised was an entire unit of blacks, the 3rd, which was led by black officers. During the war, one of those blacks, Sgt. Maj. Frank Pullen Jr. of Enfield, was cited for gallantry.

On the grounds of the Capitol building in Raleigh stands a statue to Worth Bagley of Raleigh, the son of a Confederate veteran. An ensign aboard the torpedo boat *Winslow*, Bagley became the first naval officer killed in the war against Spain when Spanish forces shelled the *Winslow* at Cardeas Harbor in Cuba.

Other Confederate descendants joined as well, including the Fayetteville Light Infantry who "doffed" their grays and "donned" blue uniforms.

Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders had help in the charge up San Juan Hill, including the 10th Cavalry that included Lt. William E. Shipp of Lincolnton. But Shipp, who was a graduate of West Point and the son of then state Attorney General William Shipp, was killed.

Two North Carolinians, Pomeroy Parker of Gates County and David Barrow of Reelsboro, won the Medal of Honor.

Lt. Victor Blue of Scotland County twice scouted out Spanish positions in Cuba to locate the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor. He later captured two Spanish vessels and was given command of a Spanish gunboat.

And on the other side of the war, the cruiser Raleigh was among the U.S. fleet that defeated the Spanish in Manila Bay, the Philippines. In the aftermath of that battle, the United States occupied the Philippines and soon was fighting an insurrection. Two Tar Heels, Gordon Johnston of Charlotte and Charles Ray of Pensacola, received Medals of Honor.

Well before the United States entered the World War I, troops were fighting a police action in Mexico. Edwin Anderson of Wilmington, Rufus Johnston of Lincolnton and Adolphus Staton of Tarboro all earned Medals of Honor.

DOUGHBOYS AND PILOTS

No more than five of the doughboys who left North Carolina to fight in the misnamed "War to End All Wars" remain alive today, according to Si Harrington. But the legacy of their bravery lives on in many stories, including those of Paul and Kiffin Rockwell.

The Rockwell brothers, who hailed from Asheville, volunteered for the French Foreign Legion in 1914, three years before America formally entered the war. Both fought in the trenches and were wounded. But they didn't quit and come home.

Kiffin became a pilot and joined the Lafayette Escadrille, named for the youthful French count who helped George Washington during the Revolutionary War. The unit was manned by Americans who wanted to fight for France before the official entry into the World War I by the U.S. Out of their training by French-flying officers, the U.S. flyboys invented the universal plea for help, "may day,"

ROLL OF HONOR

Revolutionary War (1775-1783)

- 22,000 from North Carolina served with Continental forces
- Thousands more remained loyal to British

War of 1812 (1812-1815)

- 8200 from North Carolina served
- North Carolina's Andrew Jackson commanded U.S. forces in victory over British at New Orleans

Mexican War (1846-1848)

- 936 from North Carolina served
- North Carolina native

Braxton Bragg was decorated for valor

Civil War (1861-1865)

- More than 125,000 from North Carolina served for the South, with some sources saying it was as many as 140,000
- 19,673 were killed in action
- 20,602 died of diseases
- Thousands more joined Union forces; many African-Americans joined "colored" regiments to fight for the North
- Medals of Honor were presented to four soldiers who were born in North Carolina but fought for the Union

Western Indian Wars (1775-1890)

- Three Medal of Honor winners

Spanish American War (1898)

- 3000 from North Carolina served
- One of three regiments included black troops commanded by black officers
- Two Medal of Honor winners

Mexican Incursion (1916-1917)

- Three Medal of Honor winners

Philippines Insurrection (1899-1902)

- Two Medal of Honor winners

World War I (1914-1918)

- More than 86,000 from North Carolina served, The 30th "Old Hickory" (named after Andrew Jackson) and 81st "Wildcat" divisions had the highest concentration of North Carolinians
- 629 were killed
- 3859 were wounded; of those, 204 later died of wounds
- 1542 died of disease
- Two Medal of Honor winners

World War II (1941-1945)

- More than 372,000 from North Carolina served, with some estimates topping 390,000, including:
- At least 258,000 in the Army and Army Air Corps

their Anglicizing of the phrase *m'aidez*, meaning "help me."

On May 18, 1916, Kiffin became the first American to shoot down a German airplane. Kiffin later fought over the killing ground of Verdun and was wounded again. Four months later he was killed in combat and France mourned his death deeply. "The name of this young hero will always live in the memory of France," said an article in *L'illustration*, according to writer Marshall Pywell.

His brother, meanwhile, went on to become a foreign correspondent and covered the war.

James McConnell of Carthage also flew with the Escadrille and received the prestigious Croix de Guerre from the French.

But they were far from the only ones to go off to war. The state sent 86,000 troops, many of whom served in the 30th "Old Hickory" Infantry Division, which was named after Andrew Jackson. And a North Carolina brigade from that division

is given credit for being the first to break the German defensive fortifications known as the Hindenburg Line as the war drew to a close. But the 30th suffered mightily in the fight, with 4823 men killed or wounded and another 24 taken prisoner in a matter of days.

Other Tar Heels served in the 81st, 82nd, 3rd, 4th and 42nd divisions.

Two Tar Heels won the Medal of Honor, Robert Blackwell of Person County, who was killed in action, and Samuel Parker of Monroe.

The first American taken prisoner by the Germans also happened to be a North Carolinian—Edgar Hallyburton of Taylorsville.

North Carolina also received another first when James Goodwin of Edenton fired the first shot in anger at a German U-boat. Later, Frank Jerome of Union County was credited with sinking a submarine.

Josephus Daniels of Raleigh served as President Wilson's secretary of the Navy

and opened the way for women to serve. Daniels also banned liquor from Navy ships, a controversial step at the time, and coffee became known among the troops as a 'Cup 'a Joe.'

North Carolinian Walter Hines Page of Cary, later founder of Doubleday Books, served as ambassador to Great Britain. But not all politicians supported Wilson's move to war. Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, a Democrat like Wilson, was majority leader in the U.S. House of Representatives but opposed the war. He was out-voted 373 to 50, after which he vowed "with all his soul" to support the war effort, according to historian Marshall.

And not just men served. Madelon Battle Hancock, whose father lived in Asheville, married a British general and chose to serve as a nurse the entire war. According to the N.C. Division of Archives, she received 12 decorations for her service.

- At least 90,000 in the Navy
- At least 13,000 in the Marines (Including 75,139 African-Americans and 7000 women)
- Many North Carolinians again were assigned to 30th and 81st divisions
- As many as 10,000 killed in action, died of wounds or other causes, or missing
- Eight Medal of Honor winners

- Three Medal of Honor winners

Vietnam War (1964-1973)

- 216,000 from North Carolina served
- 1302 killed in action
- 300 died of other causes
- 48 North Carolinians are still listed as POW/MIA
- Four Medal of Honor winners

Desert Shield/Desert Storm (1990-1991)

- 16,000 from North Carolina served
- Between 90,000 and 100,000 troops were deployed from bases in North Carolina
- Major units including XVIII

Airborne Corps, 82nd Airborne, 2nd Marine Division, 2nd Marine Air Wing and 4th Fighter Wing along with KC-10 tankers based at Seymour Johnson at that time

- Losses in North Carolina-based units were more than 20 out of the 146 U.S. soldiers listed as killed in action

Forces members were awarded Medals of Honor for action in Somalia.



Sources: *Medal of Honor Society*; *North Carolina Division of Archives and History*; "North Carolina in the Civil War," *UNC Press*; *North Carolina Veterans Affairs*

Korean War (1950-1953)

- 177,000 from North Carolina served (25,000 had seen service in WW II)
- 876 were killed in action or died of wounds
- 201 are still listed as missing

Other Operations:

Troops from North Carolina were involved in the invasions of Grenada (1983), Panama (1989), and the Balkans (1995) as well as peacekeeping missions in Lebanon (1982-1984), Somalia (1992-1993) and Haiti (1994-present). Two Special

(For a list of books, periodicals, interviews and other sources used for "Legacy of Valor," please visit our web site at www.metronc.com.)



WORLD WAR II

The people who helped fight and win World War II have been called "The Greatest Generation" in two mammoth best sellers by Tom Brokaw. And Tar Heels are well represented.

The tradition of the Lafayette Escadrille was followed in World War II. Long before the United States entered the war, three North Carolina volunteers flew for the "Eagle Squadrons" of the Royal Air Force. W.J. Hollander and H.L. Stewart, both of Raleigh, and A.J. Seaman of Greenville were members of the 71st Squadron. Stewart, known as Bert, quit his job as a furniture salesman in Raleigh to fight for the British the day after Britain declared war on Germany. (His second son, Rod, later won the Silver Star and Distinguished Flying Cross as a pilot in Vietnam.) Seaman was killed in 1942—the first Eagle to lose his life after the squadrons were brought under U.S. control.

The Eagle squadrons were absorbed into the U.S. Army Air Corps and became known as the "Fourth Fighter Group." The 4th Wing at Seymour Johnson in Goldsboro today traces its lineage to the Eagle Squadrons and is still known as "Fourth but First." The Fourth shot down more than 1000 German aircraft to lead all U.S. fighter groups.

In the Pacific, Edward Rector of Marshall resigned from the U.S. Navy to volunteer for the "Flying Tigers," an "irregular" air wing that helped defend China against the invading Japanese. Rector went on to become an ace after rejoining the Army Air Corps when the "Flying Tigers" were disbanded.

North Carolinians also were among the first casualties as the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew America into a global firestorm.

Clarence Dickinson, who lived in Raleigh at one time, and William Miller were flying their Dauntless dive-bomber from the

carrier *Enterprise* to Pearl Harbor as the Japanese struck. They were quickly shot down, and Miller was killed. Dickinson was able to bail out and then went on to get his revenge. Only three days later, he sank a Japanese submarine and received the Navy Cross. Dickinson also received a Navy Cross for his role in the sinking of four Japanese aircraft carriers at Midway—the turning point of the war.

James Lancaster of Selma survived the sinking of the *Arizona* at Pearl Harbor. And Damon Alberty of Rockingham County survived the Bataan Death March in the Philippines. Also in the Philippines, Jane Frederickson of Greensboro was among many Americans interred by the Japanese. She and her husband, Bob, now head up the North Carolina Department of American Ex-Prisoners of War.

Two natives of North Carolina were part of the first response against Japan after Pearl Harbor, "The Doolittle Raiders." Edwin V. Bain and Adam R. Williams, both

master sergeants, survived the first air raid on Japan on April 18, 1942, a daring action led by Jimmy Doolittle that did much to restore U.S. morale following defeats at Pearl Harbor, Wake Island and the Philippines.

Williams, who was born in Gastonia, served in an artillery unit before transferring to the Army Air Corps in 1939. He flew more missions in Asia and survived the war. A flight engineer and gunner, Williams was called "Hillbilly" by his crewmates.

Bain, a gunner in the Doolittle raid, was born in Greensboro but attended high school in Los Angeles. He survived the Japan mission only to be killed 14 months later in action over the Mediterranean.

In Europe, North Carolinians were among the top aces.

George Preddy of Greensboro, who ended the war with 26 "kills," was shot down and killed by U.S. anti-aircraft fire on Christmas Day in 1944. Only two U.S. pilots shot down more German planes than Preddy. His brother, William, was shot down and killed by German anti-aircraft fire just before the war ended.

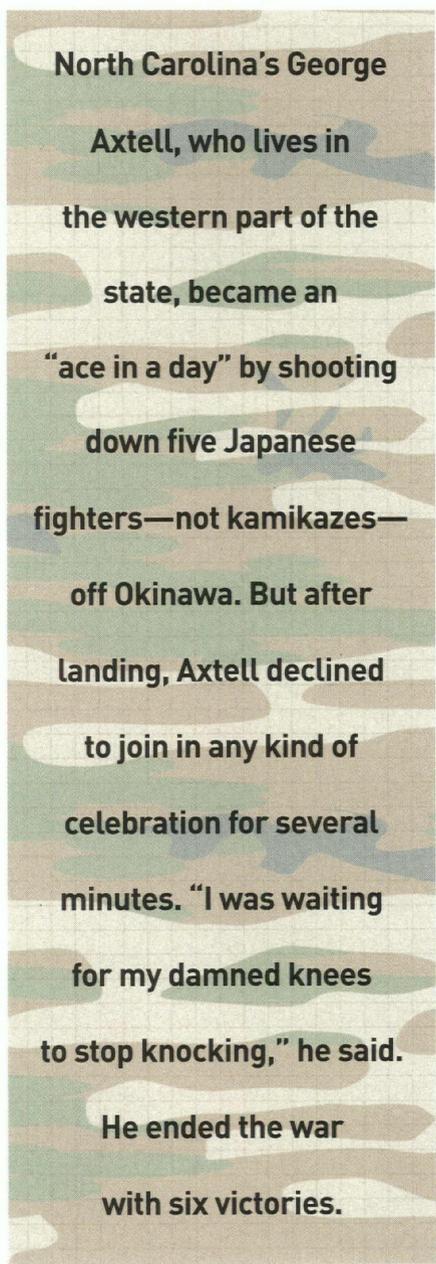
"I sure as hell am not a killer," George Preddy once said, "but combat flying is like a game and a guy likes to come out on top."

Fred Glover of Asheville shot down 11 German aircraft, only to die after the war in a plane crash.

But fame wasn't limited to fighter pilots. Robert Morgan, who lives in Asheville, commanded the Memphis Belle, a B-17 bomber whose crew was immortalized for completing 25 missions before any other crew and earning the right to go home. But Morgan didn't stop flying, volunteering to pilot the bigger, faster B-29 bomber in the Pacific against Japan.

In another first for North Carolina, Morgan was the pilot of the lead B-29 on the air raids on Tokyo that were part of the planned invasion of Japan that did not transpire due to the detonation of the atomic bomb.

The late Alexander B. Andrews III of Raleigh survived a direct hit by German flak on the nose of his B-17. The bombardier was mortally wounded. A photograph of Andrews' plane shows the nose literally blown off. The incident later helped inspire a movie with Steve McQueen, *The War Lover*.



North Carolina's George Axtell, who lives in the western part of the state, became an "ace in a day" by shooting down five Japanese fighters—not kamikazes—off Okinawa. But after landing, Axtell declined to join in any kind of celebration for several minutes. "I was waiting for my damned knees to stop knocking," he said. He ended the war with six victories.

Another North Carolinian's story also was involved in a McQueen movie. John Lewis of Goldsboro, who died recently, was a prisoner of war in Germany whose story was part of the film *The Great Escape*.

Tom Ferebee, a Tar Heel from

Mocksville, was the bombardier on the Enola Gay, which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima.

North Carolina's George Axtell, who lives in the western part of the state, became an "ace in a day" by shooting down five Japanese fighters—not kamikazes—off Okinawa. But after landing, Axtell declined to join in any kind of celebration for several minutes. "I was waiting for my damned knees to stop knocking," he told historian Joseph Alexander. He ended the war with six victories.

Allen H. Turnage, a native of Farmville, had a long and distinguished career in the Marines. He commanded the 3rd Marine Division in World War II and received the Navy Cross for his leadership. Turnage led the 3rd in the invasions of Bougainville and Guam. In the latter, the 3rd bore the brunt of early fighting. Before the war, Turnage served in the Haiti and Nicaragua campaigns.

Among thousands of North Carolina Marines was Jack Lucas who lied about his age to enlist. At the age of 17, he became the youngest to win the Medal of Honor, earning it on Iwo Jima.

Rufus Herring of Roseboro, who died in 1996, is North Carolina's only Naval Medal of Honor winner. He gallantly served aboard a gunboat in a pre-invasion assault at Iwo Jima, suffering serious wounds but still taking control when most of the other officers were killed.

While America lauded Audie Murphy for his many medals, few feats exceeded that of Charles Murray of Wilmington. He won the Medal of Honor in December 1944 when he stopped a German counterattack virtually single-handedly. Murray was wounded eight times but turned back 200 attackers, killing at least 22, while firing an automatic rifle, a mortar, and throwing 12 grenades.

Ray Eubanks of Snow Hill, William Halyburton of Canton, Max Thompson of Bethel, Henry Warner of Troy and Jacklyn Lucas of Plymouth all won Medals of

Honor. Matt Urban, another Medal of Honor winner from Buffalo, N.Y., is credited to North Carolina since he entered service at Fort Bragg.

In the Normandy campaign, the late Terry Sanford was among the 82nd Airborne paratroopers who helped prepare the way for the Allied amphibious assault. Sanford was honored for valor and went on to become governor of the state, president of Duke University, and a U.S. Senator.

General William Lee of North Carolina, who was graduated from N.C. State University, is credited with creating the 82nd Airborne in which Sanford served. A museum has been dedicated to Lee in his hometown of Dunn.

Long after the war, Sanford campaigned to preserve the battleship *USS North Carolina* as a memorial at Wilmington. The *North Carolina* fought with distinction in the South Pacific, serving in many campaigns and surviving a deadly torpedo hit from a Japanese submarine near Guadalcanal. In that same attack, the aircraft carrier *Wasp* and a destroyer were sunk.

Another Navy ship, the light cruiser *Raleigh* (not the same from the Spanish-American war) was damaged at Pearl Harbor. And the Liberty ship named after Zebulon Vance was one of 126 built at the Wilmington shipyards.

Shortly after the D-Day Allied invasion of Europe, members of the 30th Division, including many North Carolinians, came ashore and later helped breach tenacious German defenses. They opened the way for Gen. George Patton's armored onslaught, but not before being bombed twice by Allied bombers. Scores were killed and hundreds were wounded in one of the most infamous "friendly fire" incidents in American history.

But the 30th "Old Hickory" Division rebounded and shortly thereafter was the principal force that stopped a major German counteroffensive at Mortain. Their heroic defense, which included a battalion

being cut off for days behind German lines but refusing to surrender, ensured the success of the Allied drive to Paris.

The 30th also helped capture Aachen, the first German city to fall to Allied forces, in a maneuver that proved crucial to stopping the German offensive in the Battle of the Bulge. The division's proud



history is carried on today in the North Carolina National Guard's 30th "Old Hickory" Brigade.

"The 30th Division never received the acclaim accorded units such as the Big Red One, the 82nd Airborne, or many of Patton's glamour divisions," wrote Alwyn Featherson in his book *Saving the Breakout: The 30th Division's Heroic Stand at Mortain*. "Yet when S.L.A. Marshall, the U.S. Army's official historian, prepared a rating sheet for General [Dwight]

Eisenhower, he picked the 30th as the finest infantry division in the European Theater of operations."

After the war, many veterans continued to make significant contributions as reservists. Following distinguished service with the Air Force in Italy, Major General John Lang of Greenville was assigned to the Pentagon where he served for about 12 years as administrative assistant to the Secretary of the Air Force. Upon retirement he returned to Greenville to work with Leo Jenkins, who was then president of East Carolina University, and later came to Raleigh where he became Secretary of Military and Veterans Affairs under the administration of Governor Bob Scott.

Among women answering duty's call was Werteray Battle Boyce of Rocky Mount who rose through the ranks to become the second commander of the Women's Army Corps (WACs). Maj. Margaret Craighill of Southport became the first woman to be commissioned into the Medical Corps.

North Carolina also is said to have trained more troops than any other state at its various bases. And black Marines were trained at Montford Point, a segregated base near Camp Lejeune.

German U-boat attacks off the North Carolina coast led to the nickname "Torpedo Junction." And rumors still remain alive that German sailors came ashore to buy food as well as watch movies.

A SHORT PEACE

Only five years after the end of World War II, Americans were fighting again—this time in Korea. And thousands of Tar Heels who already had fought one war left home again.

Charles George of Cherokee, Bryant Womac of Mill Spring and Jerry Crump of Charlotte all received a Medal of Honor. George died after throwing himself on a grenade in a firefight. Womac, a medic, died of wounds after refusing aid in order to help other soldiers. Crump survived the war after throwing himself on a grenade



Gen. Henry H. Shelton
Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

SCHOOL OF GENERALS

North Carolina has produced many military leaders, but North Carolina State University's ROTC program can't be topped. "Out of all ROTC programs at educational institutions other than military academies, N.C. State has produced the most number of general officers in the nation," according to the school.

Gen. Henry Hugh Shelton, a 1963 graduate, currently is the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The late Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman commanded U.S. forces in the invasion of Panama 10 years ago. And Gen. William C. Lee is the father of the United States Airborne.

In all, there are 20 generals to N.C. State's credit. Here's the list, by rank achieved, along with their respective years of graduation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| General Teddy G. Allen (1958) | Major General Joseph K. Spiers (1959) |
| General Billy J. Boles , <i>Air Force</i> (1961) | Brigadier General Charles R. Bradford (1952) |
| General Buster C. Glossen , <i>Air Force</i> (1965) | Brigadier General James T. Carpter (1966) |
| General W.S. Goodwin Jr. (1951) | Brigadier General J.W. Davison (1937) |
| General William C. Lee (1920) | Brigadier General Larry Dilda Jr. (1963) |
| General Henry Hugh Shelton (1963) | Brigadier General Benton K. Padin (1949) |
| General Maxwell R. Thurman (1953) | Brigadier General Timothy A. Peppe ,
<i>Air Force</i> (1970) |
| Major General Henry MacHobgood (1965) | Brigadier General William M. Shaw Jr. (1955) |
| Major General Daniel K. McNeill (1968) | Brigadier General Farmer S. Smith (1939) |
| Major General James L. Murray (1939) | |
| Major General Ronald Ernest Sneed (1959) | |

— Kimberly Yaman

to save other soldiers. Earlier in an intense battle, Crump killed and wounded several Communist soldiers even as his unit's position was overrun.

Jonathan Brooks, a native of Johnston County, flew P-51 Mustangs in World War II and was credited with one victory. But he was shot down late in the war and was captured when his wingman landed to rescue him and then crashed when trying to take off, according to the book *Stars & Bars*. But Brooks' saga didn't end there. When the Korean War erupted, Brooks was there, flying a jet this time, an F-86. He shot down four North Korean MiGs, making him an ace.

THE VIETNAM TRAGEDY

America's longest war waited in Vietnam, and thousands of North Carolinians served as volunteers or were drafted. Floyd Frazier of Waynesville, a sergeant in the Air Force, is believed to be the first of more

than 50,000 Americans who died there. He was killed in February 1962.

Steve Ritchie of Reidsville, was the only American Air Force ace in the Vietnam War. Flying an F-4 Phantom, Ritchie was credited with five victories, all against MiG-21 fighters and all coming during his second tour of duty in 1972. Ritchie left the Air Force in 1974 and joined the reserves, where he was promoted to brigadier general in 1974.

Robert Patterson and Mitchell Stout who lived in Raleigh, Franklin Miller of Elizabeth City, Lawrence Joel of Winston-Salem and Eugene Ashley of Wilmington all won a Medal of Honor.

Patterson, who was born in Durham, had just turned 20 when he single-handedly killed eight North Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed five bunkers and captured seven weapons.

Green Berets were formed under the instruction of President John Kennedy and

trained at Fort Bragg. The Kennedy Special Forces School remains there to this day, and the United States' counter terrorism unit, Delta Force, is said to be based nearby.

Michael Peterson, a former columnist for The Durham Herald, won a Silver Star and Bronze Star in Vietnam. He recently lost his bid for mayor of Durham when questions were raised about a leg injury he had claimed as a war wound. Another Durham native, retired Brigadier General Norman Gaddis was a prisoner of war for six years.

As the war came to an end, thousands of Vietnamese and Laotian refugees fled to the United States. Many settled here.

TO THE GULF AND BEYOND

Even as the Vietnam War ended, the Cold War raged. And units from North Carolina were deployed from Lebanon to Grenada. Gen. Maxwell Thurman commanded U.S. forces in the Panama invasion. But

the biggest post-Vietnam conflict was still ahead.

In the summer of 1990, Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein ordered the invasion of oil-rich Kuwait. Within days, President George Bush ordered U.S. and "coalition" troops to the region. The massive Army, Navy and Air Force that had been built to counterbalance the military threat posed by the Soviet Union soon was moving to the Persian Gulf. In all, more than 500,000 men and women were sent, with North Carolina providing regular troops, National Guardsmen and key military leaders.

Walt Boomer and Buster Glosson were North Carolina natives who served in Vietnam—Boomer in the Marines, Glosson in the Air Force as a fighter pilot. Boomer, in fact, was among the last U.S. advisors in Vietnam and nearly was captured. They remained in the service despite the war's devastating impact on the military and helped build the potent force that crushed Iraq in the 1991 Persian Gulf War.

Boomer commanded all Marines in the theater and helped devise the strategy that drove Iraqi ground forces out of Kuwait. The 2nd Marine Division from Camp Lejeune and its supporting air units from Cherry Point and New River helped form the largest Marine combat effort since World War II. He went on to become deputy commandant of the Marine Corps before retiring to enter private business.

Marines were the first U.S. forces to enter Kuwait City, and leading the advance element was Brian Knowles, a native of Onslow County.

Glosson, meanwhile, played a crucial role in planning the air campaign that devastated Iraqi defenses from the first night of the war.

Two squadrons of F-15E Strike Eagles from Seymour Johnson were among the first aircraft to strike Iraq. Two of the brand-new jets were shot down in the war, and two crewmen were killed. The others were captured and tortured. A third plane

crashed in pre-war training, and its crew was killed.

Transport aircraft from Pope Air Force Base flew throughout the theater.

North Carolina units played a crucial role in the war. The 82nd Airborne's "ready brigade" was the first U.S. ground force to enter Saudi Arabia. And the entire XVIII Airborne Corps was deployed from Fort Bragg. The corps, including the 24th Division and French troops, formed the far-left hook of Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf's "Hail Mary" ground-war strategy. Among the officers planning the attack was Hugh Shelton, who was deputy division commander of the 101st Airborne.

But the XVIII suffered in the war, losing seven engineers in one deadly blast.

Iraq was crushed on the battlefield, but the victory proved to be hollow in many respects. Hussein remained in power, and thousands of Gulf veterans, including many from North Carolina became sick with what has become known as Gulf War Syndrome.

The Cold War did end as the Soviet Union crumbled, but North Carolina's military units have remained busy. Lejeune Marines rescued Scott O'Grady in Bosnia when his F-16 was shot down. F-15Es from Seymour Johnson have periodically flown over Iraq. U.S. Special Forces were called in to Somalia in 1993, resulting in significant casualties. And North Carolina National Guard Apache helicopters became the first such Guard unit to deploy overseas, going to Kuwait. Members of the 82nd were flying to invade Haiti when their planes were recalled. National Guardsmen remain on duty in the Balkans today.

THE MILITARY TODAY

North Carolina remains one of the largest homes for a U.S. military that has shrunk considerably in the decade since Kuwait. More than 100,000 remain based here—a figure that hasn't dropped much.

In an era when rapid deployment is becoming predominant and with the Army stating it will form "lighter units," North

Carolina troops likely will remain at the tip of the country's military spear. The XVIII Airborne Corps now controls four of the Army's 10 active divisions, and rapid mobility is the motto at Pope Air Force Base.

The 4th Wing contains four squadrons of the versatile F-15Es, up from two at the time of the Gulf War. And the Marines overall have escaped relatively unharmed from budget cuts, meaning a continued strong Corps presence at Lejeune, Cherry Point and New River.

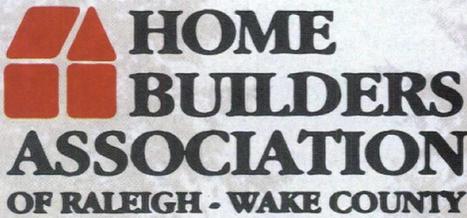
Given those facts, Caddell, the military history professor, sees little lessening in the state's military presence. "North Carolina has the infrastructure and the installations that are obviously going to be very useful for expeditionary forces," he said. "The forces based here are rapidly deployable. They rely on flexibility and mobility, and those factors are going to be extremely important in the future." **MM**

STATE ARCHIVES WANTS TO HEAR FROM VETERANS

The state Division of Archives and History needs contributions from Tar Heel veterans or survivors for its ongoing Military Collection Project. Individuals may contribute interviews, correspondence, diaries, photographs and selected memorabilia.

The project is open to all veterans of North Carolina, regardless of rank, branch of service, time period, location or length of service.

For more information, contact: Sion H. Harrington III, the project coordinator, at the N.C. Archives and Records Section, 4614 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, N.C. 27699-4614; call (919) 733-3952; or send e-mail to: sharrington@ncsl.dcr.state.nc.us



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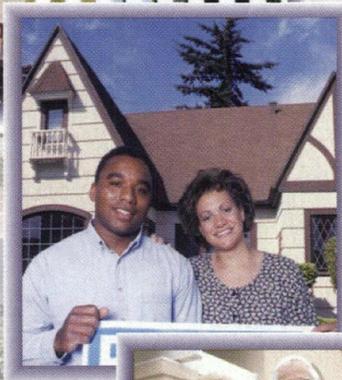
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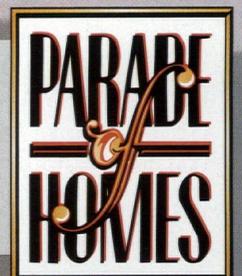
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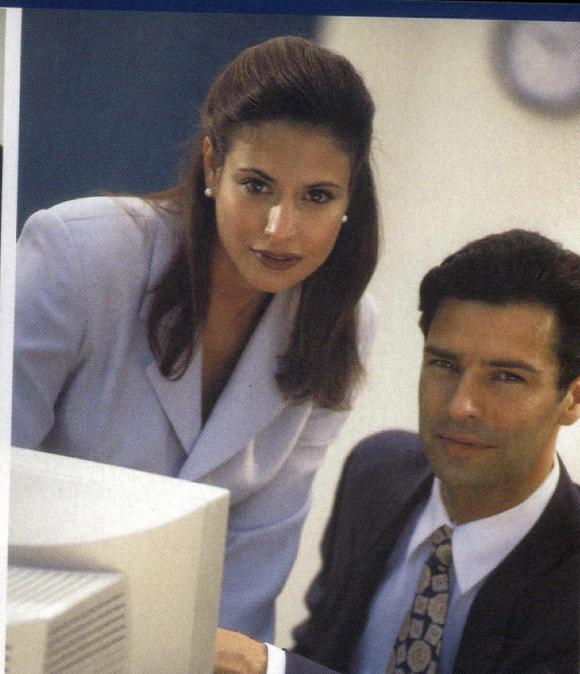
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Visual Symbols: Defining the Shape of Tomorrow

Photos by Jim Turcotte
Edited by Dale Gibson

Design and construction of commercial and public structures do much more than provide space and shelter for work, enlightenment and entertainment. Buildings define places and the people who inhabit them. As Raleigh, Research Triangle Park and Eastern North Carolina enter the new Millennium, a number of new or planned structures make bold statements about the vibrancy of the region. On the following pages, *MetroMagazine* offers an architectural tour of some of the region's most significant new facilities.



PHOTO BY JIM TURCOTTE

ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS ARENA, RALEIGH

New home for the N.C. State University Wolfpack basketball team and the Carolina Hurricanes of the National Hockey League, this \$154 million structure is the most modern and versatile indoor coliseum in North Carolina. Besides sports events, the arena already has been booked for music concerts, ice shows, circuses, corporate meetings and trade shows. ■ The facility encompasses

approximately 700,000 square feet of space and four different seating levels. It seats 20,000 for basketball, 19,000 for hockey, 21,000 for center stage productions and 20,500 for arena-end performances. It was built with revenue provided by NCSU, the city of Raleigh, the state of North Carolina, Wake County and the Hurricanes. Architect for the project was Odell Associates of Charlotte and Hensel Phelps was general contractor. ■ The facility includes 61 luxury suites located on two levels that range from 10 to 18 seats and cost from \$100,000 to \$140,000 annually, including admission to all arena events. A 9100-square-foot Arena Club can be subdivided into three rooms with adjacent ledge seating to view events in the coliseum. A Press Ring at the upper level contains 1877 square feet of press lounge/interview room space and 1408 square feet of press working area.

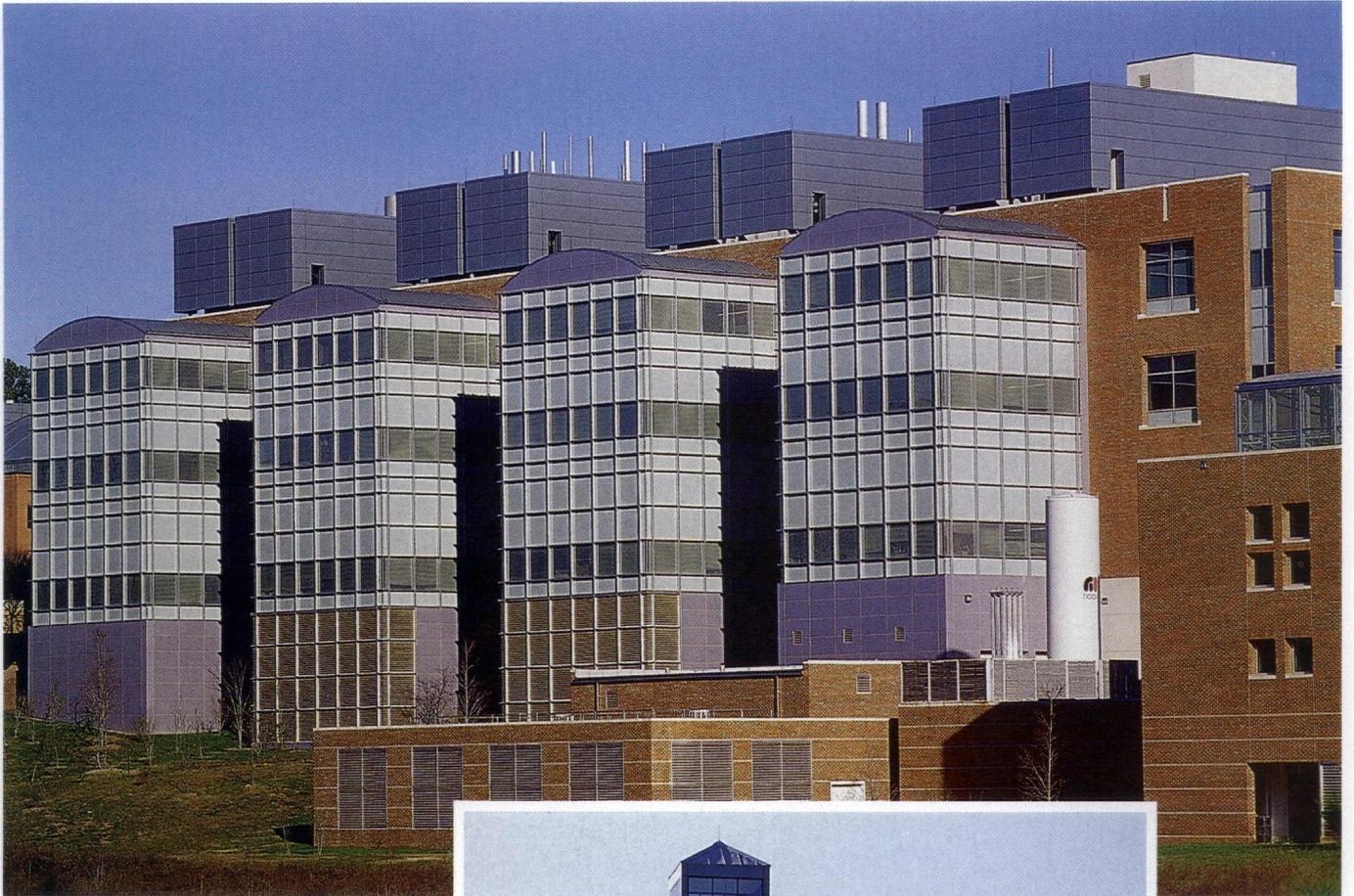


CENTENNIAL CAMPUS, RALEIGH

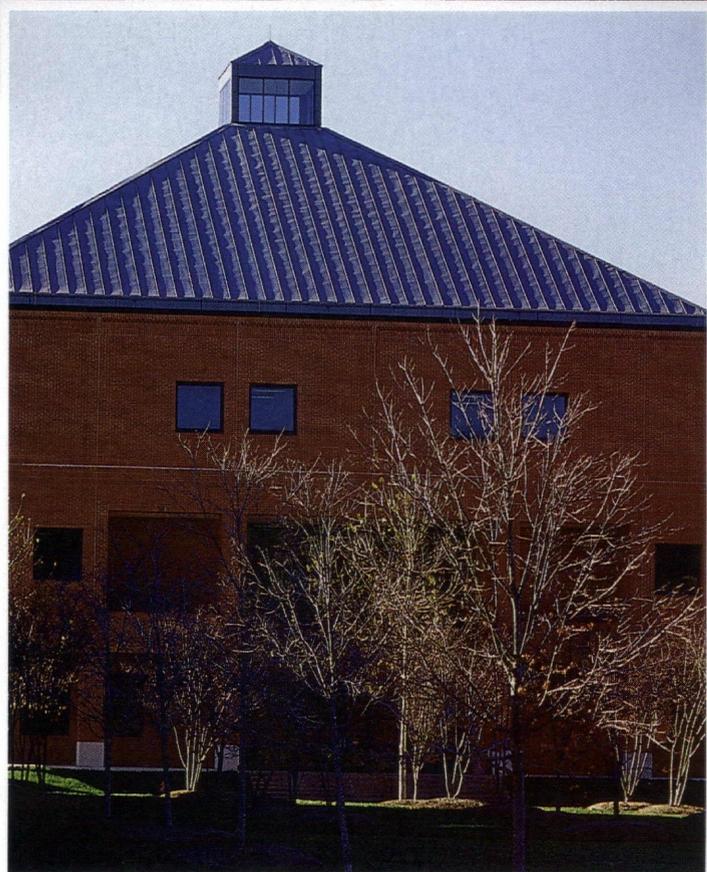


PHOTOS BY JIM TURCOTTE

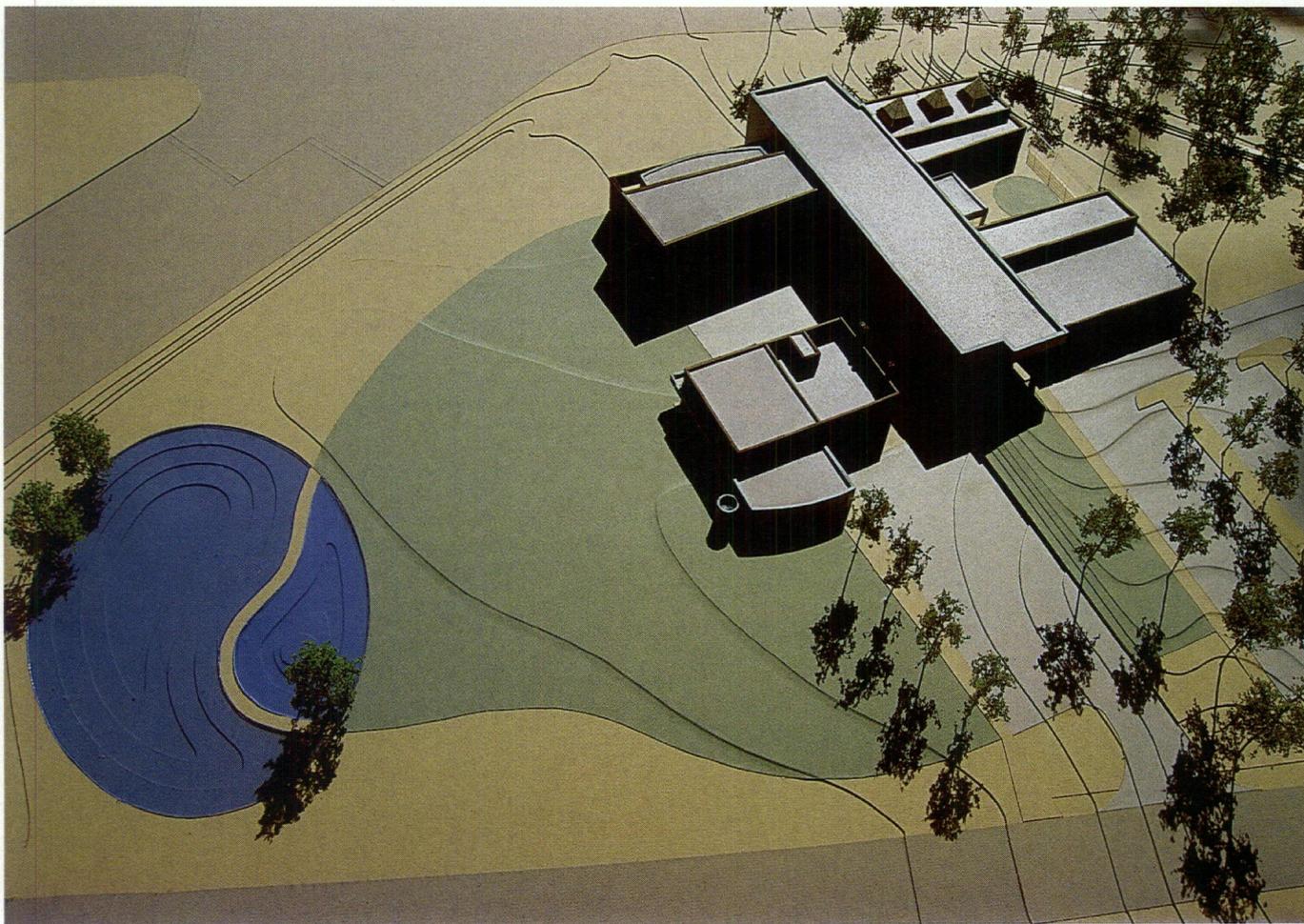
This 1000-acre site across Western Boulevard from the main campus is North Carolina State University's vision of a "technopolis" of university, corporate and government research and development facilities and business incubators. A town center is planned, along with an executive conference center, a hotel, upscale housing and recreational facilities, including a golf course. ■ Centennial Campus already is fulfilling much of its vision, quickly emerging as the Research Triangle area's fastest-growing development. There's simply no other campus or research park like it in the country. It is proving to be a choice site for businesses and government agencies requiring R&D facilities near research



faculty and graduate students who can supplement project teams on a just-in-time basis. ■ In the past 10 years, more than \$225 million has been invested in the construction of 15 buildings, new streets, courtyards and bridges as well as high-tech infrastructure. Total investment is expected ultimately to amount to more than \$2 billion. ■ The buildings provide space for more than 50 organizations, including the likes of ABB Power T&D Co., Lucent Technologies, Bayer Corp., the NCSU College of Textiles, the NCSU Engineering Graduate Research Center, the N.C. Progress Board and Centennial Venture Partners.



ST. JOHN'S MUSEUM OF ART, WILMINGTON



COURTESY OF WALTER FROST

A new 42,000-square-foot facility is being designed for the St. John's Museum of Art by architect Charles Gwathmey of New York, one of the most noted museum designers in the U.S. He is best known for the renovation and addition to the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York. ■ The new St. John's facility will replace a collection of buildings dating back to 1804. It is being built in a park-like natural setting that was the location of a Civil War battle, the Battle of the Forks, where the Union forces captured Wilmington after the fall of Fort Fisher. A striking and highly functional building is planned that will include a 7500-square-foot Permanent Collectors Gallery, a 3850-square-foot Traveling Exhibition Gallery, an Educational Building, a multi-purpose Reception Hall, a gift shop and cafe, a walled sculpture garden and a five-acre sculpture park. ■ St. John's Museum of Art is the only art museum within a 100-mile radius of the Port City. It houses a permanent collection of 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century North Carolina and American art, including the works of such artists as Mary Cassatt, Minnie Evans, Claude Howell, Elisabeth Augusta Chant, Jacob Marling, William Frerichs, Elliot Daingerfield, Hobson Pittman, Francis Speight and Will Henry Stevens. There is particular emphasis on three centuries of North Carolina art. Decorative arts from North Carolina include a major collection of Jugtown pottery.

AIRBORNE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS MUSEUM, FAYETTEVILLE



PHOTO BY PATRIK JONSSON

A full-scale tribute to the fearless Special Operations Corps initiated at the start of World War II, the new \$23 million Airborne and Special Operations Museum promises to be a "spectacular" addition to Downtown Fayetteville, home of the giant Fort Bragg Army base and several other military facilities. ■ The 23,000-square-foot showcase, set to open on Airborne Day, August 16, will feature the country's largest hanging aircraft—a C-47 cargo plane, or "Gooney Bird"—along with special exhibits, a library, a collections department and a coffee shop. Admission will be free, but patrons will have to pay to experience a machine that simulates the sensation of parachuting out of an airplane. Tickets also will be sold for the special screenings at the new museum's two theaters. ■ A dream that has been 15 years in the making, the museum was designed by architect Calloway, Johnson, Moore & West of Winston-Salem. Beers Construction, also of Winston-Salem, is general contractor. Lappas + Havener Landscape Architects of Durham and exhibit designers Design and Production of Lorton, Va., also were involved in the design. The project is being overseen by the Airborne and Special Operations Foundation, which eventually will deed the museum to the U.S. Army.

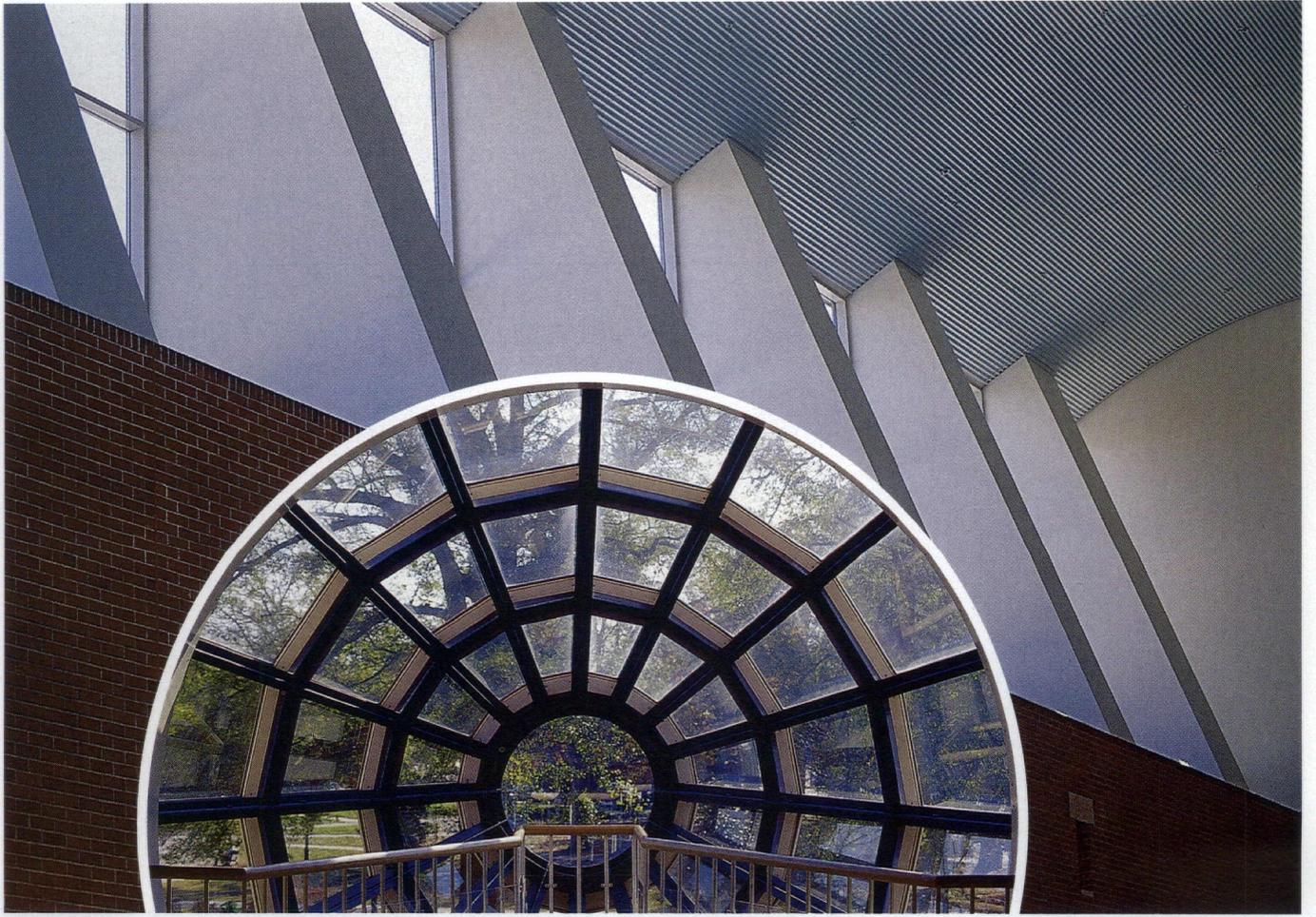
EXPLORIS, RALEIGH



Exploris, which opened in October, is billed as the world's first global experience center. Aimed primarily but not exclusively at children, the center offers education in an entertaining format through the use of interactive computer activities, video and videoconferencing, the Internet and art, sculpture from around the world, and various hands-on exhibits. ■ The \$40.2 million project is the result of a public-private partnership, with funds coming from private investors, corporations, foundations, Wake County, the City of Raleigh and the State of North Carolina. Four major companies—GlaxoWellcome, AT&T, Nortel and Time Warner Telecom—contributed gifts of \$1 million and above. The design of the 84,000-square-foot facility is the work of two architectural firms, Clearscapes of Raleigh and Esherick, Homsey, Dodge and Davis of San Francisco, which also designed the Monterey Bay Aquarium. General contractor was MLB Construction of New York, which also has offices in Raleigh. The building consists of 470 tons of steel, 270 truckloads of concrete, 30,000 bricks and 12 miles of network cable. ■ Several design elements have been incorporated to reflect the mission of Exploris to make connections with people of the world. They include a suspension "connections" bridge; a walkable map of the world inlaid in terrazzo; a look-in, look-out window that encourages visitors to take lessons they learned in the center out to the world; and a marbles wall made of more than one million marbles that reveals the interconnected planet through an image of the world from space.



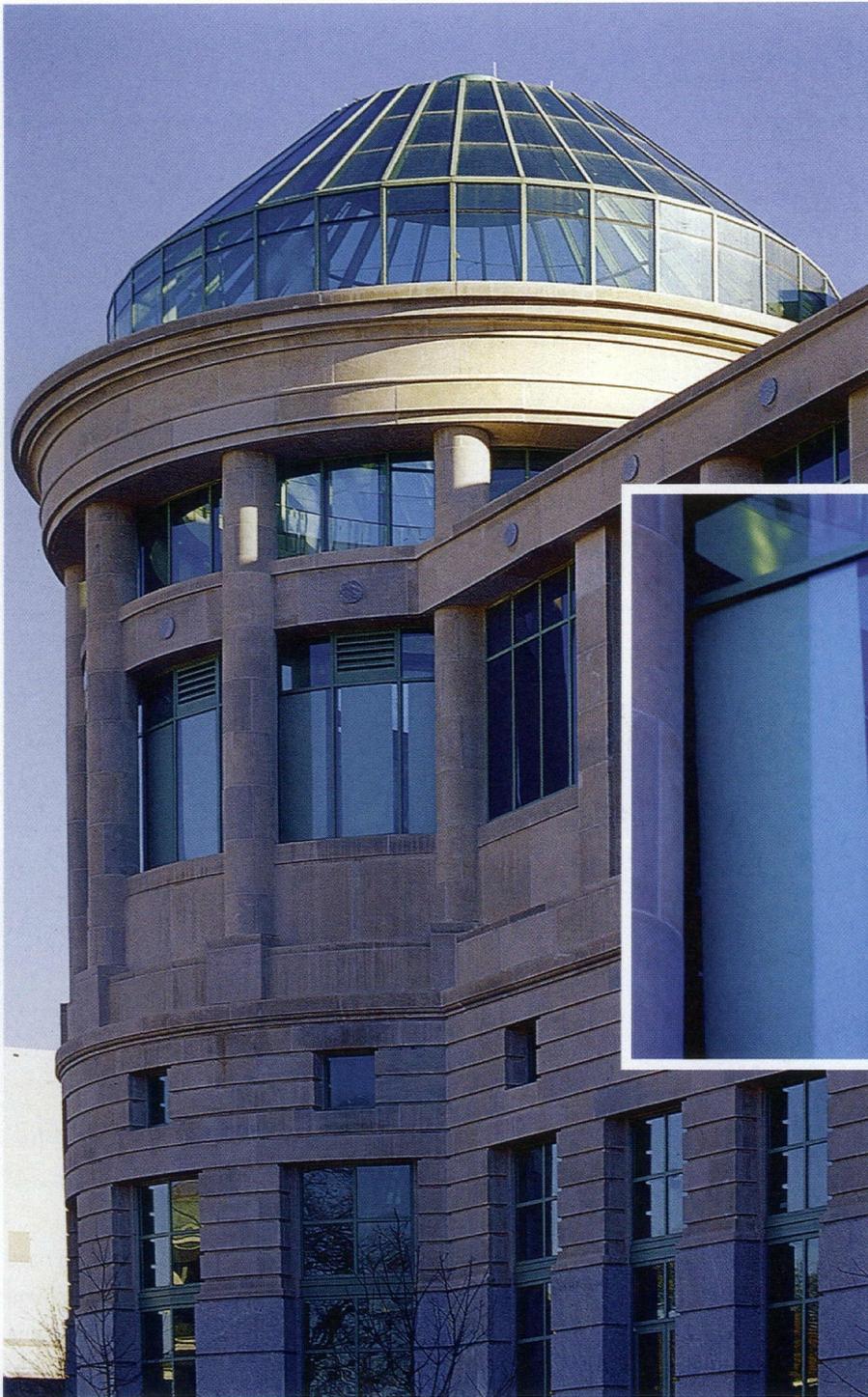
PHOTOS BY JIM TURCOTTE





PHOTOS BY JIM TURCOTTE

This four-story, 200,000-square-foot structure is adding a new dimension to Raleigh's cityscape. It's sure to be a delight for children of all ages, and their parents, when it opens in April complete with live animals, interactive displays, and a cafe and gift shop. The museum's mission is to capture the state's natural wonders while keeping exhibits understandable for the youngest visitor. Exhibits personnel have scoured the state to inspect plant and animal habitats to ensure the state's ecological diversity is showcased in the two-story "Mountains to the Sea Exhibit," which will be the museum's largest at 7050 square feet. It will mesh live animals and plants with a waterfall, trees and a realistic floor to create an experience that is likened to a journey across the state. ■ The new \$28.3 million building is rising next to the existing museum on Bicentennial Plaza. The architect is Robert Winston Carr Inc. of Durham, in association with E. Verner Johnson and Associates Inc. of Boston, Mass. The general contractor is Davidson Jones Beers Construction Co. of Raleigh. ■ One of the museum's most exciting features promises to be the Terror of the South exhibit—the recreation of a prehistoric battle of dinosaurs complete with sound and special effects that will take place inside a glass-enclosed dome that is visible to passersby outside. The predatory dinosaur *Acrocantosaur*—the only one of its kind displayed anywhere in the world—will be shown pursuing its 50-foot-long prey, a lumbering,

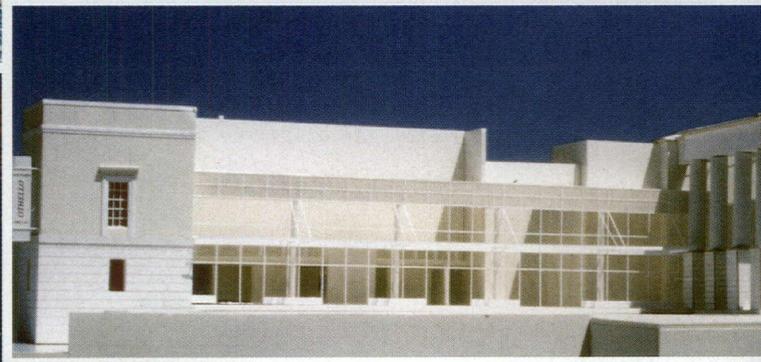


plant-eating sauropod. The actual 110-million-year-old bones of "Acro" will be displayed lunging at the huge, fleshed-out model of the sauropod. A mural will depict a herd of sauropods observing the attack from a safe distance. Winged pterosaurs fly overhead, and Cretaceous plants complete the environment. Graphic panels, maps and computer simulations of the attack explain the scene and tell visitors about the significance of the Acrocantosaur specimen, which has become known as the "Terror of the South."

MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM RENOVATION AND EXPANSION, RALEIGH



COURTESY OF RALEIGH CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU / BTI CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS



While some major new concert halls have been called a bargain at \$80 million, Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium is sprouting two new wings for the bargain basement cost of about \$30 million through a public and private financing arrangement. ■ BTI, a Raleigh-based telecommunications company, gave \$3.1 million toward the project, and Peter Loftin, BTI's founder and chief executive, gave an additional \$3.1 million from his personal account. The renovated and expanded complex will be known as the BTI Center for the Performing Arts. It

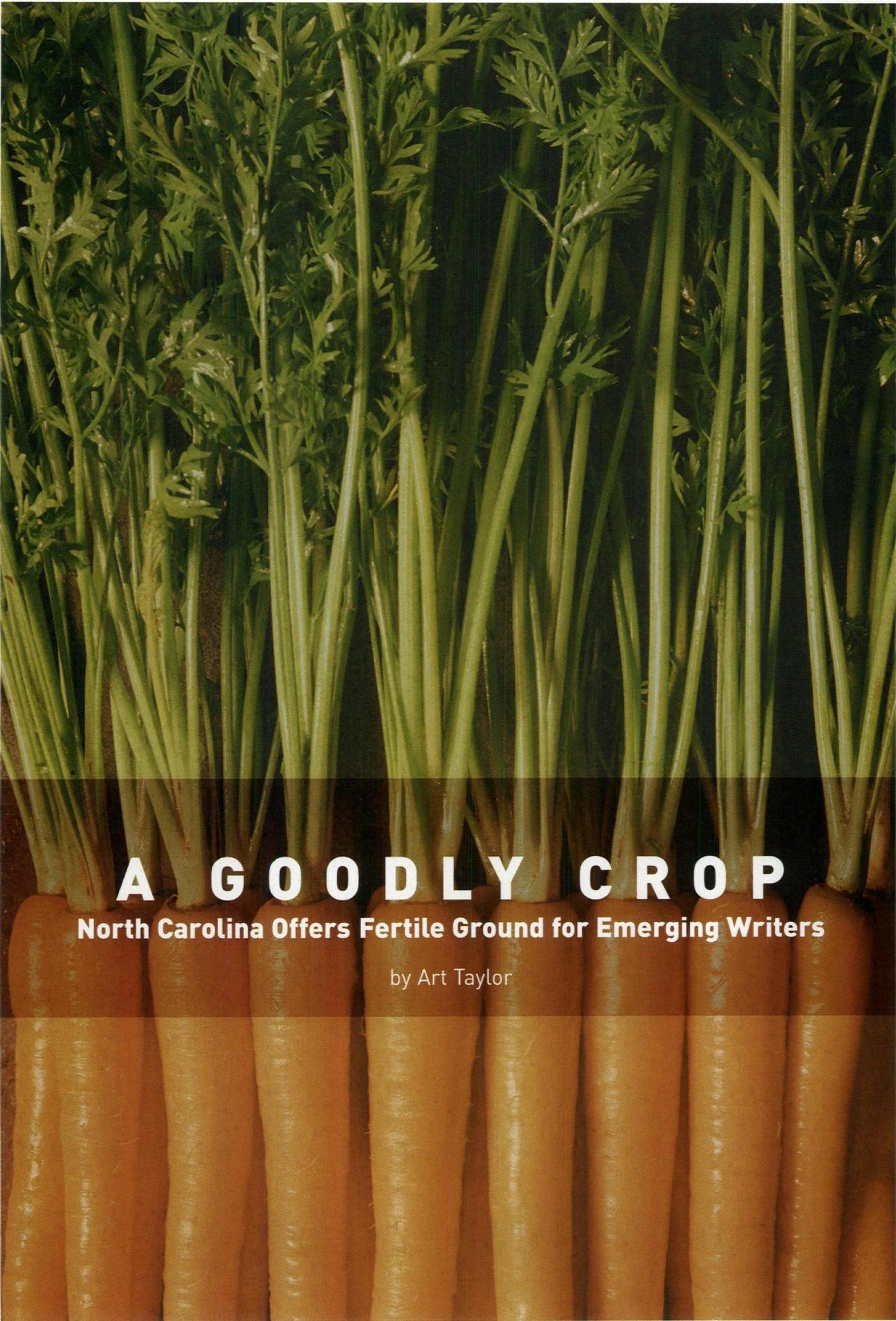
CAROLINA MUDCATS STADIUM RENOVATIONS, ZEBULON



will comprise the existing Memorial Auditorium and the two new wings—Meymandi Hall and the A.J. Fletcher Opera Theater. ■ Acoustics have been given top priority in the new theaters, and the work will be carried out by world-renowned acousticians Lawrence Kierkegaard and Associates of Chicago, who fashioned the new Seiji Ozawa Hall at Tanglewood and the updated Orchestra Hall in Chicago. ■

Final renovations and expansion of Five County Stadium in Zebulon should be completed in time for this year's Carolina Mudcats season opener on April 14 against the Tennessee Smokies. ■ With \$12 million in taxpayer funding and \$3 million from the team, renovations were begun last year but put on hold during the season. The completed stadium will seat 6500 for Mudcats games and will feature 11 luxury skyboxes. The stadium features steep seating to bring spectators as close as possible to the diamond, and concession stands are situated so that fans on hot dog and beer runs can continue to watch the game from queue. ■ Odell Associates of Charlotte designed the rebuild; Richard Beach Builder Inc., of Newport News, Va., is casting it; and the town of Zebulon will own the stadium and lease it to Mudcats owner Steve Bryant. MM

Meymandi Hall will be the new home for the North Carolina Symphony, and organizers say the facility will have a cathedral-type feel, patterned after some of the great orchestral halls in Europe. Raleigh's Pearce, Brinkley, Cease and Chang, who remodeled Memorial Auditorium in the late 1980s, drew the architectural plans for the project; Barnhill Contracting Company of Raleigh is general contractor; and Bob Davis Inc. of New York has acted as theatrical consultant. The BTI Center is scheduled to open February 2001.



A GOODLY CROP

North Carolina Offers Fertile Ground for Emerging Writers

by Art Taylor

The literary success for which North Carolina has become recognized continues to flourish as this century comes to a close. Indeed, it could be forcefully argued that the written word is the chief crop of the state's cultural landscape today. And, perhaps more than ever, this is an inspirational place for young writers to grow their talents.

Thomas Wolfe remains the giant towering over that landscape—a hulking figure, both physically and metaphorically, with his weighty tomes and themes. The Asheville native's novels—*Look Homeward, Angel* (1929), *Of Time and the River* (1935), *The Web and The Rock* (1939) and *You Can't Go Home Again* (1940)—continue to be both influential and popular, exerting a strong influence over our state's writers and others across America.

And there on the far horizon of the century now closing stands another literary pioneer. Playwright Paul Green, a Lillington native, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1927 for *In Abraham's Bosom* and established a lasting legacy with *The Lost Colony*, a “symphonic drama.” *The*

Still, more than 60 years after Wolfe's premature death at age 38 and more than 60 years after the premiere of *The Lost Colony*, it could easily be argued that North Carolina's strongest literary legacy will, in future years, rest not so much on figures like Wolfe and Green as on the writers enjoying success here at the turn of the century.

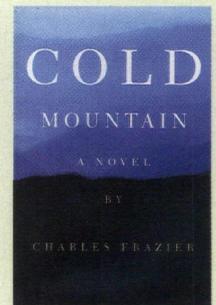
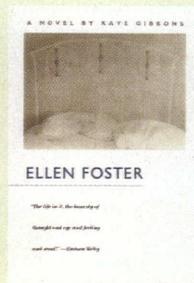
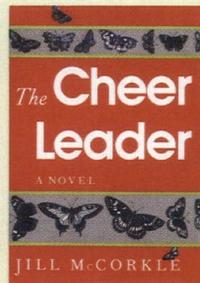
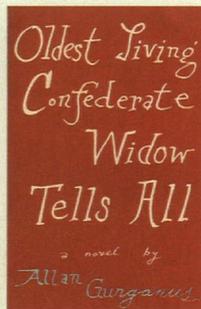
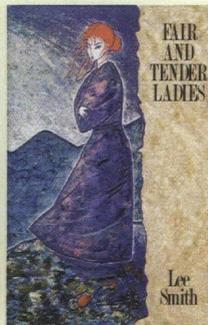
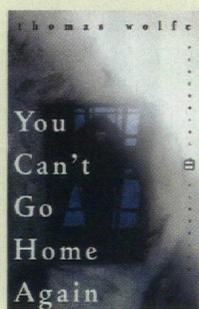
To a great degree, Reynolds Price is the state's leading literary citizen, with an impressive oeuvre stretching over four decades. It's important to recognize, though, that Price's fiction and poetry compose only a fraction of the tremendous body of work produced by all the writers working in North Carolina today. Fred Chappell, North Carolina's poet laureate, has published more than two dozen books spanning fiction, non-fiction and poetry. Lee Smith's *Oral History* (1985) and *Fair and Tender Ladies* (1988) are landmarks both of her career and of American literature in general. Jill McCorkle's *July 7th* and *The Cheer Leader*—published on the same day in 1984 by Algonquin Books—mark a one-two punch that most writers would envy and few could match. Allan Gurganus

Charles Frazier and the success of *Cold Mountain*?

Yet there's still more. Even mentioning established fiction writers such as Doris Betts, Clyde Edgerton, Tim McLaurin and Robert Morgan, and poets including James Applewhite, Gerald Barrax, Kathryn Stripling Byer and James Seay only scratches the surface. And any attempt at naming up-and-coming writers such as first-time novelist Daniel Wallace, two-time novelist Nancy Peacock, award-winning novelist Susan S. Kelly and poet Sarah Lindsay, who was a finalist for the 1997 National Book Award, only makes it clear that a brief listing can cover only a corner of a field of writers that stretches from here to ... well, as far as the eye can see and further than most of us could conceivably find the time to read.

And the proof of that statement continues to proliferate.

Sally Buckner, who edited *Our Words, Our Ways*, a 1991 anthology of North Carolina literature for middle school students, recently completed another anthology, *Word and Witness: 100 Years of North Carolina Poetry*, published by



Lost Colony premiered in 1937 and continues to be successfully produced today on the Manteo waterfront along the Outer Banks.

The panoply of writers who chose to do some of their most distinguished work in North Carolina—Carl Sandburg notable among them—are as numerous as those who left the state to find success, such as Rocky Mount's Jack Kerouac.

rose to super stardom with the publication of his first novel, 1989's *The Oldest Living Confederate Widow Tells All*. When Oprah Winfrey chose Kaye Gibbons' first two novels, *Ellen Foster* and *A Virtuous Woman*, for her influential book club in 1998, the books rocketed to the bestseller lists—a decade after their critically heralded publications. And need we say anything further about

Carolina Academic Press. In that volume, she writes: “Of the 138 writers included in this collection, 122 are still alive and actively writing and/or serving the literary community.”

UNC Press also has recently produced anthologies underscoring the vitality of the contemporary scene. *The Rough Road Home* in 1992 collected the short stories of 22 writers; 1994's companion volume,

The Language They Speak Is Things to Eat, gathered the works of 15 poets. Fall 2000 brings another fiction anthology, *This Is Where We Live*. Michael McFee, a successful poet and the editor of two of these collections, says, "I can't think of another state, especially of this size, that could sustain three major anthologies in 10 years and still not have covered everything."

Further proof from UNC-Chapel Hill of the state's vibrant literary community? In the fall, McFee will teach the undergraduate course "Contemporary North Carolina Literature"—the first time the class has been offered at the university. Today's writers, it seems, are suddenly not just contemporary but becoming part of the canon.

Clearly, the state's literary reputation is solid here at the turn of the century—past authors having cemented their place in history, present authors continuing to build new masterpieces upon the successes of their earlier works, and anthologies commemorating and celebrating the best that North Carolina has to offer.

But is there a risk that the fertile ground from which these authors grew

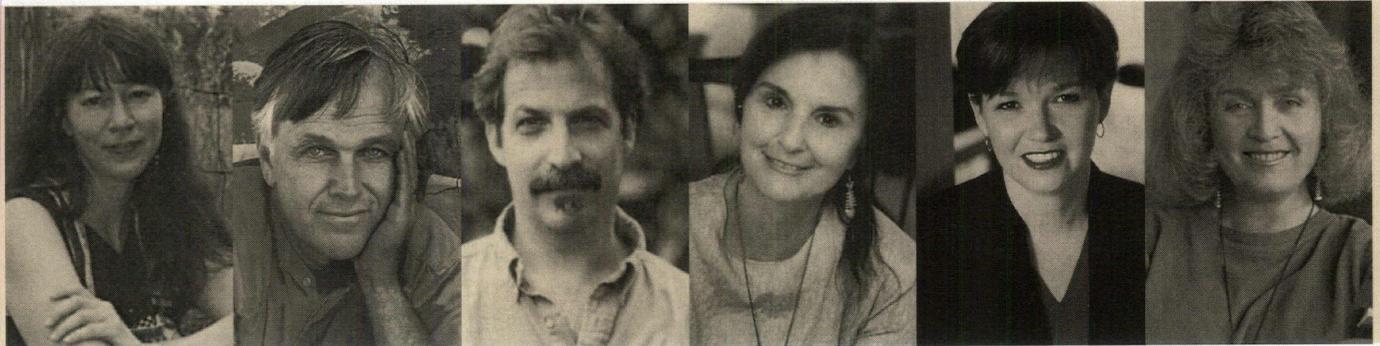
organizations; respected literary magazines including *Crucible*, *Mount Olive Review*, *North Carolina Literary Review*, *Pembroke Magazine*, *Sandhills Review*, *Tar River Poetry* and *Wellspring*; and the support of both the North Carolina Poetry Society and the nation's largest and arguably most successful writer's organization, the North Carolina Writers' Network.

Several university programs in Eastern North Carolina—notably the undergraduate creative writing minor at UNC-Chapel Hill and the MFA program in creative writing at UNC-Wilmington—have established reputations for producing successful fiction writers and poets. Those reputations can be partially credited to established, often great writers passing their experience directly to the next generation: Daphne Athas, Doris Betts, James Seay and Alan Shapiro teach today in Chapel Hill; Clyde Edgerton and Philip Gerard teach in Wilmington; Gerald Barrax, Tim McLaurin and Lee Smith have been associated with N.C. State University; Reynolds Price holds court at Duke.

Sarah Dessen, who followed the fiction

nearly 20 years before Dessen and is now her colleague in the department, concurs in assessing the impact of these classes in shaping his career. "There's something very encouraging about being in a community of like-minded people, who share their writing with each other, and to get the guidance and advice of teachers who have been through all this before."

McFee sees the seeds of North Carolina's continued literary excellence in his classrooms, and the themes of that tradition persisting in the work of his students. Speaking specifically of his '93-'94 senior honors class, he says, "They shared the interests that Southern writers of whatever genre share, which is an interest in family stories, religion or the loss of religion, [the] question of race certainly, the changing nature of the South." And these thematic similarities are matched by these students' level of talent. "Every semester I probably see half a dozen students who ... could certainly be part of the North Carolina poetry scene," says McFee, stressing that "talent is a big part of it, but an equally big part is



Nancy Peacock

Clyde Edgerton

Daniel Wallace

Doris Betts

Kaye Gibbons

Lee Smith

could go fallow? Can the next generation of North Carolina writers, inspired and influenced by today's successes, continue to produce according to such high standards? Good news abounds in an encouraging climate fostered by several factors: strong creative writing programs at area colleges; writing grants from the North Carolina Arts Council and other

track at UNC-CH, has published three novels since her graduation in the mid-1990s and has since returned to teach at her alma mater. "And I was definitely not the strongest writer in my class," she protests, crediting the program with helping her to improve her fiction.

Michael McFee, who graduated from the poetry track of UNC-CH's program

persistence, refusal to quit, determination to succeed."

Poet Mark Cox, who has recently come to North Carolina to head up the creative writing program at UNC-Wilmington, admires the state's literary reputation and sees it as a boon to young writers native to the region. "You've got an embarrassment of riches," he said.

“And that, in and of itself, creates a community where there’s some excitement about writing, where people grow up wanting to do it, where the written word is a large part of the social fabric and regional identity. When you’ve got that going, naturally the students who come in are going to be touched by that.”

Students from North Carolina will benefit particularly from the fact that UNC-W recently has developed an undergraduate program in creative writing separate from the English Department—another step in helping even younger writers develop their craft.

But Cox stresses that the MFA program at UNC-W has achieved not only a regional reputation but also a national and even international status; one current student hails from Cyprus. And he points out that not all developing writers are necessarily young in the traditional sense. “Those people who are flooding into the MFA program are, often enough, older students—mature, very experienced people who have given their lives over to careers already or to family or children and are coming back and saying, ‘It’s my turn. This is

Ms. Christine Whaley Williams, who was the register of deeds in Duplin County and wrote her first book at the age of 83.” The novel, *Chrysthine: Portrait of a Unique North Carolina Girl UP from the Sharecrop Fields*, is in Newberry’s words, “a very personal work. I think Ms. Williams just wanted to tell her story—which is a wonderful thing and very human.”

Established in 1985, the North Carolina Writers’ Network develops workshops, conferences and contests designed to provide writers an environment for exploring their craft and a forum for having their work read.

Frances Dowell, the NCWN’s program coordinator and a published poet, sees the network’s competitions as training ground for young writers and potentially a springboard to even greater success. “Competition forces you to do some hard work, to present your best work,” she said, and she’s proud of the projects, specifically the Blumenthal Writers and Readers series, which provides exposure to young writers through publicized readings, and the Harperprints Poetry Chapbook

Does winning such a competition guarantee success? Does membership in the network automatically translate into a place in the pantheon of North Carolina’s next generation of great writers?

“You can’t say to everyone coming down the pike, ‘Hey, you’re going to be the next Lee Smith,’ because it’s not going to happen in each case,” said Dowell. But, as with the university programs, the network provides further nourishment for the next crop of North Carolina’s great writers.

Whether one can predict which young writer will be the next Lee Smith—or the next Clyde Edgerton, Tim McLaurin or Michael McFee—it seems clear that the growing season is far from over. While the following profiles are not meant to suggest that these people will prove the best of the new Millennium—or to pressure them to aim for such a goal—they are representative of a much larger group of young writers who are working to bring their talents to full bloom in the next century.



Sarah Dessen

Tim McLaurin

Jill McCorkle

Nina Riggs

Tony Peacock

Lavonne and Miranda Adams

something I’ve always wanted to do.’ The study of writing has something to do with one’s evolution as a person.”

Joe Newberry, program and services director for the North Carolina Writers’ Network, agrees—and he points to a specific and dramatic example: “At the recent Writers’ Network fall conference, I gave a ride from the airport to

Competition. “A number of poets who have won that have gone on to publish full-length books with high-quality publishers,” she said, citing previous winners Debra Kang Dean and Kathleen Halme and the most recent Harperprints poet, Maria Hummel, a Durham resident and a graduate of the MFA program at UNC-Greensboro.

NINA RIGGS

Nina Riggs is not a native of North Carolina, and at 22, she’s already spent as much time in New England and New York as in her adopted hometown of Beaufort. But a sense of place permeates her poetry, and that place is Coastal North Carolina.

A NURTURING INTERLUDE: The Longview Writers

While Thomas Wolfe may tower at one end of the last century and the current "literary renaissance" may persist well into the new Millennium, the middle years of the 20th century are hardly bereft of talent and development.

Some of today's best writers produced their first works in the 1950s and 1960s: *The Gentle Insurrection and Other Stories* by Doris Betts dates back to 1954 and Reynolds Price debuted in 1962 with *A Long and Happy Life*. But it was not just the foundation of individual careers that was laid and cemented at mid-century. More importantly, it was the foundation for a community of writers.

Several individuals were instrumental in encouraging the development of young writers, either through their teachings or by example. Few in North Carolina literary circles do not know the names, for example, of renowned creative writing professors Guy Owen and Tom Walters of N.C. State University and William Blackburn of Duke University. Owen was as respected for his teaching abilities as for his poetry and prose, including the popular 1965 novel *The Ballad of the Flim-Flam Man*, and for founding the influential *Southern Poetry Review*.

Writers such as Sallie Buckner, now head of the English department at Peace College, and Peggy Payne, who established a reputation for her travel articles, distinguished themselves in the area. Many also will remember the success of Robert Ruark of Wilmington, who won fame for his newspaper columns, for two novels of Africa and for 1957's *The Old Man and the Boy*,

"I can't think of a more inspirational place than Beaufort," said Riggs. "I love Beaufort because of the hurricanes, and its precariousness, the hardness of life. I love the fishing culture and the way it transforms this gorgeous place. I think that the beauty is heightened by the sense of possibility of loss. Something about the tides and the idea of the whole landscape changing, shoals shifting around, shipwrecks—there's

something really energized about it."

Riggs' family moved to Beaufort from Boston when she was in the seventh grade. She spent only one year at Beaufort Middle School and one year at East Carteret High School before finishing her secondary education at Milton Academy in Massachusetts. But it was during her college years at UNC-Chapel Hill that Riggs made her greatest strides as a writer, studying fiction with Bland

SEALEVEL, N.C. by Nina Riggs From the manuscript *Sea Level*

The world ends in this boatyard of trawlers,
the Stella Marie and the Miss Lacey Jane
listing in the harbor like ladies wading.
There is so much silence here, nothing
but small waves whispering at the bulkhead.
Downeast of Beaufort, Route 70's last
flat miles glide to an undramatic finish.
I've been here before, in high school,
with fast boys who drove with the windows down,
second dates and six packs.
We came for the distance, for escape,
a detachment from everything,
our voices echoing as we swam
in the halo of parked headlights.
But this time I've come as a stranger,
drawn years later by the idea of the place,
to this town that is its own reference point,
in search of that rare gift of positioning —
for those who live at sea level
there is always only one beginning.
How comforting to know exactly where you are,
if only among the wreckage of a fishing fleet
at the blurred edge of a wintry bay, a place
that would slip into the water if it weren't for
the capricious distinctions of geography.
Up on her berth, a retired trawler rests obliquely,
Covenant in chipping red across her stern.
Rotting planks warp into the bends of her cradle,
broad hull presiding over the boatyard
as though she created it, as if she herself
was the promise born where ocean meets land.

Simpson in her freshman year and then pursuing the poetry track under the tutelage of Michael McFee, whom she claims as a mentor. "He opened my mind to so many things and introduced me to so many poets," she said. "I loved the atmosphere of being in a poetry workshop. Suddenly, everything was coming together and I was able to write."

And write she did, in an atmosphere that provided her influences—readings by Allan Gurganus, Michael Chitwood and Fred Chappell—and outlets, specifically *The Cellar Door*, an undergraduate publication that printed much of her work.

True to place, Riggs wrote her senior poetry manuscript about the coastal town of Sealevel. "I remember going there in high school and it was sort of the last place in the entire world, the end of the Earth," she said. "The idea of a starting place and the built-in poetry of a place called Sealevel has always interested me: ground zero, a home, a beginning."

Since graduation, Riggs once more has left her adopted state, this time to pursue an MFA at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. But even there, ties to North Carolina emerge: She went to Cornell to study with poet Robert Morgan, who grew up in Hendersonville and was schooled at N.C. State, UNC-Chapel Hill and UNC-Greensboro.

"There are those whom you can tell from the beginning have 'it'—however hard 'it' is to define," said McFee of Riggs. "I do not doubt that Nina will go on to publish a book some day."

Riggs herself expresses more reluctance. "Success in the poetry world? I don't even know what that means. But if you have an audience, even if it's just a few people, that seems like success to me, and I'd be really happy about that."

As for the original question, Riggs admits not knowing if she qualifies as a

North Carolina writer but she identifies with the label and with the support that it offers her. "Some people might say that identifying yourself with a region is a crutch, but I don't think so in the case of North Carolina writers," she said. "It's feeding a tradition and creating a tradition. I hope that keeps expanding and hope that I'm a part of it."

TONY PEACOCK

Thirty-eight-year-old Tony Elton Peacock—novelist, short story writer, essayist, WUNC radio commentator, teacher and national hollerin' contest champion—is from the North Carolina farming community of Clement. And that's an important thing to know.

"Just to give you an idea of how small Clement is, the larger community next to it is Spivey's Corner, and they estimated their population at 40," said Peacock. And Clement is not a community that raises writers as easily as farm crops. "Michael Parker has a wonderful essay in one of the back issues of the *North Carolina Literary Review* about there being no writers from Sampson County on the literary map of North Carolina."

Peacock plans to change that.

He knew that he had a passion for using words as early as elementary school, but it wasn't until years later—after graduating from Mount Olive College and UNC-Chapel Hill, after teaching English for two-and-a-half years on the Outer Banks—that Peacock moved to Asheville with the express goal of writing the "Great American Novel" in the venue where Thomas Wolfe once worked.

There, he discovered the work of Clyde Edgerton, whom he claims as a "huge" influence. "He was the first person I ever read that made me feel like I was listening to people talk in my backyard," said Peacock. "His characters were so real to me." And Peacock finds

Longview Writers, cont.

arguably his finest book. And Sam Ragan is legendary in many regards: as an editor at *The Raleigh News & Observer* and *The Pilot* in Southern Pines, where he encouraged literary talents; as the first secretary of what became the N.C. Department of Cultural Resources; as a poet who eventually was named the state's poet laureate; and as a force behind the Weymouth Center for the Arts & Humanities, also in Southern Pines.

Ragan and Owen also are responsible for encouraging the formation of The Longview Writers, a group in Raleigh whose members found their own writing successes and encouraged others throughout the state through their involvement in such programs as Poetry in the Schools.

The Longview Writers—so named because their meetings were held for many years on The Longview Estate in Raleigh—was begun by a group of men and women who had attended a writing workshop taught by Owen and Ragan at N.C. State in the mid-1960s. At the end of one term, these adult students chose to continue meeting on a regular basis—at first bi-weekly, then monthly—to read their works-in-progress, provide feedback on the work of others, and encourage and celebrate the successes of all members.

And successes came often, said Suzanne Newton, a long-time member of The Longview Writers and an award-winning children's book author. "Every time one of us sold a story or a novel, they'd have to bring champagne," she remembers. "And we had a lot of champagne."

While such celebrations were an enjoyable part of the group's meetings, they were more business than pleasure. "It was a good starting place for writers who were trying things out and

Longview Writers, cont.

wanted a non-threatening place to read what they had written," said Newton. "We had a lot of people who came and went, and that's probably as it should be because then it's not a club; it's a working place."

The Longview Writers was a diverse group working in all genres and achieving prominence on various levels. For example, one issue of the group's literary magazine, which took a slightly different spelling from the name of the organization, *The Long View Journal*, featured work by a number of writers who already had established literary careers. They included Ragan and Thad Stem Jr., a respected poet, essayist and champion of the small town.

Other writers in that issue also published more widely. Newton has written nine children's books, six of which each earned the American Association of University Women Award for juvenile fiction. Jack Kearins found popularity with his 1969 novel *Yankee Revenooer*, based on his own experiences tracking down stills for the government. Campbell Reeves (now Moss) won the 1974 Roanoke-Chowan Award for her second book of poetry, *Coming Out Even*. Mae Woods Bell has continued her career as both a poet and a book reviewer.

Other notable writers were associated at various points with The Longview Writers including Betty Adcock, noted poet and professor at Meredith College, and Angela Davis-Gardner, novelist and professor at N.C. State who joined while at work on her first novel, *Felice*, which was published in 1982.

One lasting legacy of The Longview Writers is related to the Poetry in the Schools program, in which writers visited schools across the state to

echoes of this in his own work: "I'm fascinated by voice. I love listening to the way people talk and my fiction is very voice-driven."

And autobiographical as well. Peacock's novel *Sidney Langston: Giblets of Memory*, scheduled to be published in the fall by Mount Olive Press, covers one year in the life of the 10-year-old title character, growing up on a farm in rural North Carolina. And Peacock's radio commentaries for WUNC have covered both the writing life and his year as the national hollerin' champ, which he emphasizes is not "hog calling" but "a traditional form of communication between farmers."

Peacock's work has been published in a variety of other venues including *The Thomas Wolfe Review*, the short story magazine *Cities and Roads* and the Durham magazine *Southern Exposure*,

which featured an issue on working-class writers.

That, too, is a distinction that Peacock takes seriously. He once was advised to ask for the financial support of his parents while he pursued his craft—advice he dismissed. "As the first person in my family to go to college, I wasn't going home to tell my father that I needed him to support me for a couple of years while I played around with my writing," said Peacock. "I think a part of what's frightening to young writers is that growing up in rural North Carolina, you weren't supposed to be a failure if you went to college. You were supposed to be a success and find a career that would provide you a better life than if you hadn't gone to college."

While pursuing his writing, Peacock has worked a variety of jobs: dry-cleaning, preparing tax returns, toiling in a

A WRITER FROM CLEMENT, by Tony Peacock

Excerpted from a WUNC radio commentary

People who grow up in Clement, North Carolina, don't become writers. It's a crazy idea.

I knew before I graduated high school and left Clement that my choice in a college major would make "all the difference" in how the world out there perceived me. For example, ambitions toward the medical profession usually get approval because not only are you helping people but there's money in medicine. Business ranks high if you don't wind up doing a job that someone with half your education could do. And even though teachers don't make much money, teaching is acceptable. The work is honorable, state employee benefits are good, and you get all that time off in the summer—at least you used to.

I don't know why I was ever crazy enough to want to become a writer. But I have a hunch that the seed got planted in the first grade, watching Lisa Williams write her name in cursive on every paper that she turned in for Mrs. Avis Jackson. Since the rest of us could only print, I was drawn to those curved lines, fell in love with them. By junior high, my handwriting still wasn't as pretty as Lisa's, but when Mrs. Mila Faircloth, the language arts teacher, noticed that I wrote "interesting, unusual sentences," I began to sit at our kitchen table, longer than most young boys can sit anywhere, and try to think up sentences that would make Mrs. Mila notice again. ...

turbocharger factory, serving vegetables in the cafeteria of The Carolina Inn in Chapel Hill, where he now lives. He barned tobacco from the time he was in the fourth grade until college and he now teaches fourth graders “how to put touch and smell in their writing, how to shape a story from beginning to end” during week-long residencies in various elementary schools.

Such determination to make his own way is surely as much a part of Peacock’s success as the writing itself.

Being a writer might not traditionally be a career goal for a young man from Clement, and Peacock admits suspicions that his father, Burlington, who worked as a rest station attendant for 26 years and who recently died of cancer, might have been pleased to see Tony go back to teaching, which he called “an honorable profession.” But Peacock also recognizes that the inspiration for his own writing came from his father, who was “a great storyteller around the kitchen table or when we were out fishing.” In fact, Peacock found more proof of this familial connection after his father’s death. “When I was going through his things, his personal cedar chest, I found that he had done some writing of his own—keeping a journal, recording some things he believed. He actually wrote a song and sent it off, had it put to music.

“Discovering that was moving,” he said, and his description suddenly hangs in the air like a tangible revelation, an epiphany worthy of the writer he wants to become.

LAVONNE ADAMS

Wilmington’s Lavonne Adams received one of her first grants—an “emerging artist” grant—from the Cape Fear Arts Council in 1993. She was in her early 40s.

“I came to writing very late in life,” Adams said, “but in a way I think I might

appreciate it more for that—having stumbled across it. Maybe I had a more mature love of writing at that point, and of course, everything I had been through in my earlier years began showing up in my work in a way that I hope makes it richer for people to relate to—that sense of a life having been lived.”

A native of Virginia, Adams dropped out of Old Dominion University during her final semester to get married and have children. In the 1970s, she and her husband lived in the mountains near Asheville, had two of their three children and, in her words, did “the hippie thing: all-natural foods, the wood-burning stove, my own garden.”

After the job market brought them to Holly Ridge in the 1980s, Adams decided to finish her degree and enrolled at UNC-Wilmington, where she was first introduced to the idea of creative writing.

“We were reading *Dante’s Inferno* and our instructor said that instead of writing a traditional paper, we could just create our own version of hell,” she remembers. “I was obsessed with writing that paper. And after I turned it in, he asked, ‘Have you ever thought of doing creative work?’ That planted the seed.”

She was 32 at the time.

Adams admits to being intimidated by talk about writers who claim to have found their calling as children. “You get the impression that if the muse wasn’t whispering in your ear at a very early age, you didn’t stand a chance. But I just kind of fell into it.”

Adams’ first published poem, “Returning to Asheville, 1977,” was written not so much out of love for the form (she originally aspired to write fiction) as from a lack of funds. “I wanted to go to the North Carolina Writers’ Network Conference in Asheville,” she said. “But money was tight. There was an announcement that if you wrote a poem about Asheville which they could use at the conference, the network

Longview Writers, cont.

encourage students to be more aware of writers and of writing. While members of The Longview Writers were not the only ones who participated in the program, Ardis Kimzey (now Hatch), one-time director of the program, was a member and encouraged the participation of her group. Campbell Moss (then Reeves) participated for several years—“the only time I ever made any money as a poet,” she jokes—and remembers compiling the poetry of students for one of several collections published in conjunction with the program. Originally funded by the National Endowment of the Arts and later by the N.C. Arts Council and the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, the program once called Poetry in the Schools continues in various forms today through local funding by regional arts councils.

The Longview Writers meet no more, but what the group represented continues to have resonance both with those of its members who are still writing and publishing today and perhaps—though not explicitly—with today’s young writers throughout the region. Just as North Carolina writers today have formed a loose creative relationship—a community of creativity—The Longview Writers proved three decades ago that encouragement brings improvement. And success on some level always breeds more success. **MM**

— Art Taylor

would pay your fees. I thought, 'What do I have to lose?'"

Adams' poem didn't get her to the conference, but she did submit it to a dozen places over a couple of years and it was ultimately published by *The New Delta Review* in 1995. "That reaffirmed in me not to give up on my work," she said. "And I'm pretty persistent about working toward publication. Every Friday afternoon is devoted to sending out my work. If something comes back [rejected], it goes out again that same week."

In June 1999, Adams completed the MFA program at UNC-Wilmington, where she also has served as an undergraduate lecturer and as the coordinator

of undergraduate advising. In that same summer, she saw the publication of her book *Everyday Still Life*, which had won the North Carolina Writers' Network's Persephone Prize the previous fall. And she is now in the process of shopping a full-length manuscript to eleven publishing houses. Persistence, it seems, can pay off.

Though perhaps beginning her career later in years than many young writers, Adams sees that her experiences have enriched her work. "A lot of the poetry I write deals with things I did: raising my children, coaching baseball, dealing with the fire and rescue squad—all the things you do when you're in Onslow

County. Submerging myself in that culture really helped my work—though that wasn't why I was doing it, of course; I was just living my life."

Adams currently has a new book in the works, one that marks a departure for her. "Instead of just a variety of pieces, it would have a central idea which would run through the poems," she says. "It will be a real challenge for me."

And that sense of challenge brings Adams back to the idea of being not a young writer or even an up-and-comer but an "emerging" artist. "That term gives you a sense that you're always going to be opening and growing," she said. "I think it's a wonderful label." **MM**

SAND DOLLAR, by Lavonne Adams
From *Everyday Still Life*

Your mother is now so far down
the beach that she looks lean
and sallow

as a popsicle stick; your little brother
buzzes her heel.

It is August,
three months since your father
packed

his battered brown suitcase
and drove twelve hours to
Atlantic City,

feverish for the quick fix
of the roulette wheel;

you tell your friends he died
in a fiery crash.

You are fourteen;
you can take care of yourself.
All around

you are fragments
of shells not good enough

for the rolled-down bread bag
dangling
by your side; you only want
things whole.

And then you find that perfect shell:
a sand dollar

that lies light
against your skin. The sound
of the ocean

becomes like the hum of your
mind—
there but not.

There is a part of you
that would like to snap

a crescent from the edge of this shell,
to revel in that crisp breaking.

You know what is inside: calcium
has spun stalactites in the cave
where bits

of skeleton, like bone doves,
rustle.
The shell once held life, moved

along drifts on the ocean's floor;
yet it is hard not to see

it as man-made—a splash
of plaster dried to graininess.

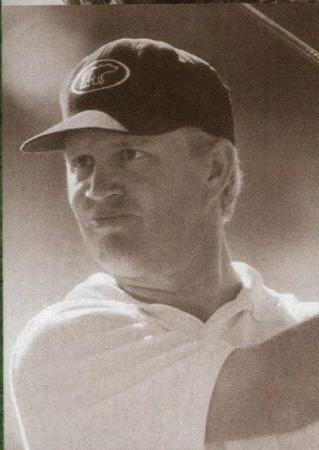
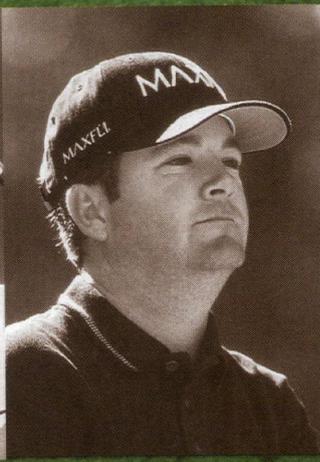
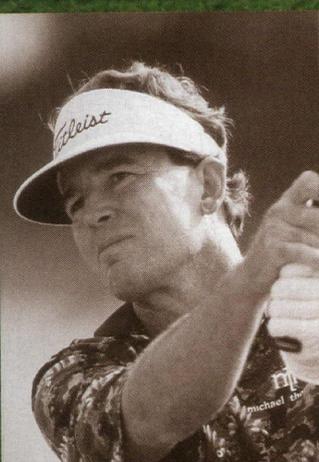
Imagine some artist
hunched over a workbench,
needling

that pattern—like a fine sketch
in pen and ink—onto its back.

What are the words you would
choose
to describe this work?

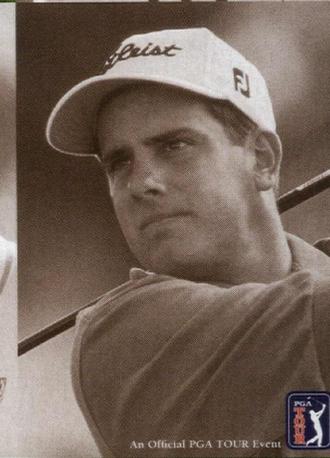
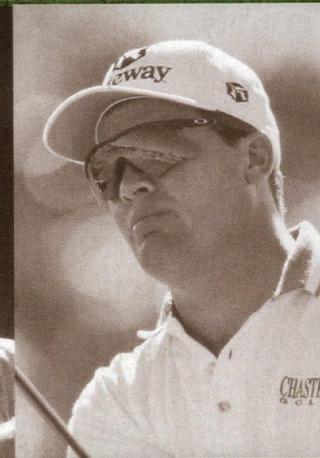
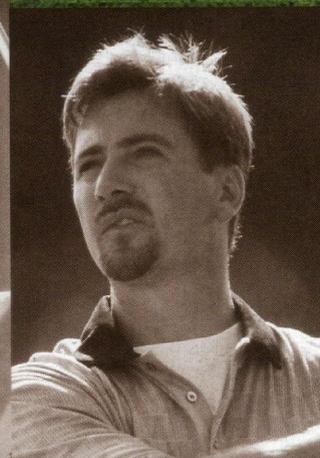
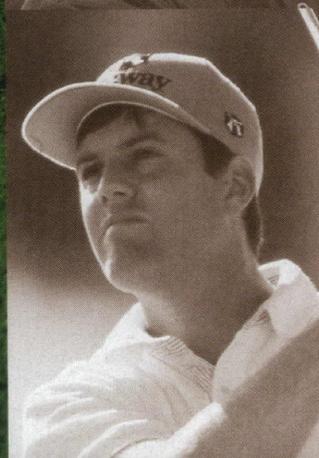
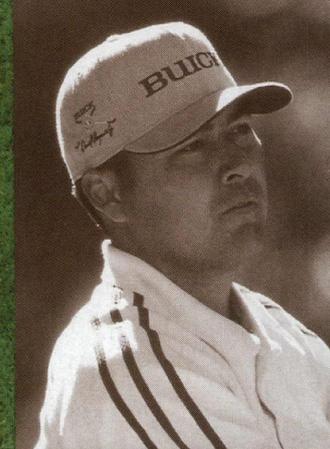
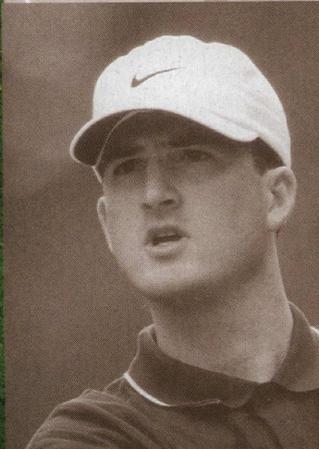
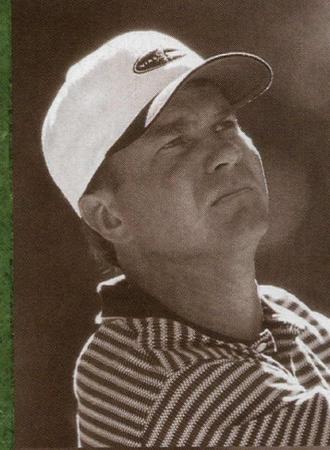
A flower blooming on a mound
of sand?
Or an imprint of yourself, arms
flung wide

as if floating
in your own peculiar freefall?



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FROM
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ENTERTAINMENT

Preview

Though February and March events aren't quite as overwhelming as those around Christmas and the Millennium New Year, the next two months are brimming with exciting, don't-miss concerts, exhibits and festivities all over the Triangle and Down East.

So if you have dozed through wintry January and don't feel the need to celebrate the February birth dates of Copernicus and Babe Ruth or the day in March when the *Merrimack* fought the *Monitor*, there's much more, and here's your wake-up call. The months ahead will whirl you around and dance you into spring.

And then you won't be able to stop. Spring will bring the color and pageantry of the Wilmington Azalea Festival, the excitement of the opening of the new N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences and the inspiration of a world-class exhibit of the art of Rodin at the N.C. Museum of Art, while somewhere out in the blue will sound the crack of the bat as high school and college baseball kicks off in February and March to be followed in April by the opening of the minor leagues.

—Frances Smith
events editor

MUSIC AND DANCING IN THE TRIANGLE

In collaboration with Duke University's Ciompi Quartet, Carolina Ballet will present two World Premiere Ballets, *The Kreutzer Sonata*, choreographed by Robert Weiss, and *While Going Forward*, choreographed by Tyler Walters, on February 25–27 in R.J. Reynolds Theatre at Duke University in Durham. Based on a Tolstoy novel titled *The Kreutzer Sonata*, which was inspired by the music of a Beethoven sonata of the same name, *The Kreutzer Sonata* ballet portrays the story of a marriage gone awry and a husband's out-of-control jealousy. *While Going Forward* is a ballet that interprets differing associations of time—past, present and future. The choreography by Tyler Walters is accompanied by the music



Violinist Brian Reagin, guest soloist with the N.C. Symphony



Melissa Podcasy, Marin Boieru and Timour Bourtasenkov in *The Kreutzer Sonata* ballet

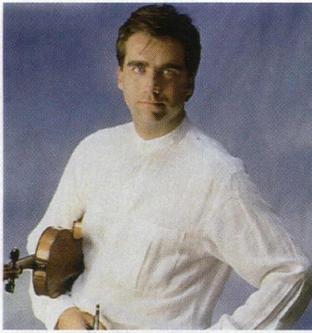
of Philip Glass' String Quartet No 5. Call 919-303-6303.

The North Carolina Symphony's offerings for February and March will include performances featuring Symphony concertmaster Brian Reagin as solo violinist in Memorial Hall at UNC-CH on February 12; Grover C. Fields Middle School, New Bern, on February 13; and Pinecrest High School, Southern Pines, on February 15.

The Symphony will present "An Evening with Burt Bacharach," featuring the legendary musician and songwriter conducting a portion of the concert, in Raleigh Memorial Auditorium on February 18 & 19. The Arthur and Cam Moss Fund will sponsor the February 18 concert and P.C.S. Phosphate



Songwriter and musician Burt Bacharach performs with the N.C. Symphony



COURTESY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY

Violinist Robert McDuffie appears with the N.C. Symphony

will sponsor the program on the 19th. (Open rehearsal on February 18 at Memorial Auditorium.)

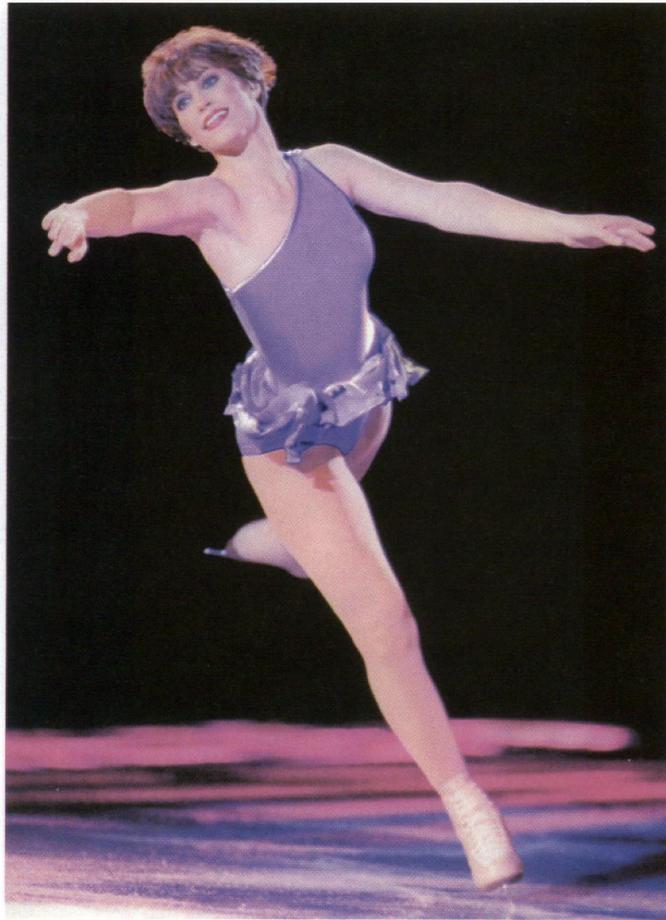
Violinist Robert McDuffie will take the stage with the Symphony in Raleigh Memorial Auditorium on February 25 & 26. (Open rehearsal on February 25 at Memorial Auditorium.) For all Symphony performances, call 919-733-2750.

The 17th Annual North Carolina International Jazz Festival launched a parade of Friday performances on January 28 and will continue



COURTESY OF DUKE UNIVERSITY MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Sam Rivers, tenor saxophone, at the N.C. International Jazz Festival



COURTESY OF TOM COLLINS ENTERPRISES, INC. / CHAMPIONS ON ICE

Dorothy Hamill performs with "Champions on Ice"

on several Fridays through April in the Baldwin Auditorium at Duke University in Durham. Performing with the Duke Jazz Ensemble, directed by Paul Jeffery, will be Winard Harper, drums, on February 11; John Hicks, piano, on February 25; The Italian All-Stars (Sandro Gibellini, guitar; Roberto Rossi, trombone; Giampaolo Casati, trumpet; and Paolo Pellegatti drums), on March 24; Ray Bryant, piano, on April 7; and Sam Rivers, tenor saxophone, on April 21. For all performances, call 919-684-4444.

Highlighting events just ahead at the Raleigh Entertainment and Sports Arena will be "Champions on



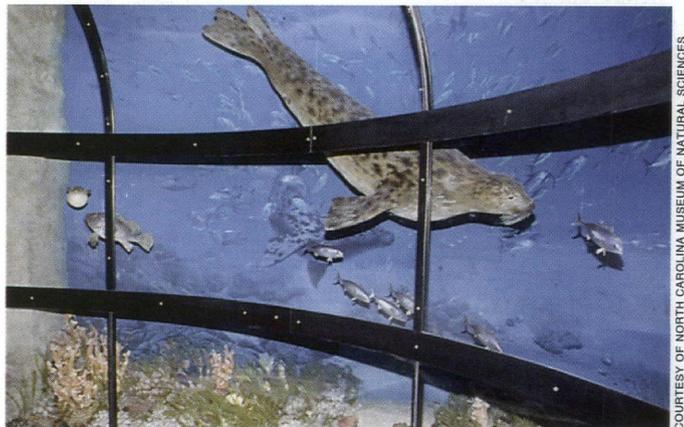
COURTESY OF WARNER BROS. RECORDS/ PHOTO BY MICHAEL LAVINE

Cher at the Arena

known faces and voices in pop music. Joining Cher will be special guest Lou Bega. For all performances call 919-834-4000.

MAGIC IN THE MUSEUMS

Museums around the Triangle are beginning the year 2000 by offering unforgettable experiences. The new North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences on Bicentennial Plaza in Raleigh will open on April 7, but the festivities heralding the event begin in March. A "Summit to Shore Gala Weekend," including a black-tie dinner, cocktail party and jazz brunch will extend from March 24-26, and a "Friends Family Preview," with special entertainment



COURTESY OF NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Underwater exhibit in "Prehistoric North Carolina"



COURTESY NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES

Sir Walter Wally, *MetroPreview's* weather forecaster

and fun throughout the museum (for Friends members only) will follow on April 1. The Grand Opening of the new museum will be a 24-hour celebration with special around-the-clock events including astronomy at dusk, live music at midnight and bird watching at dawn—and most important of all, a view of the largest natural history museum in the Southeast. Call 919-733-7450 for details or tickets (for some events).

During February and March, most thought and effort at the museum will be focused on opening the new facility, but one faithful museum creature didn't shirk his job of predicting the weather. Sir Walter Wally, the resident groundhog, made his appearance on February 2, blinked, looked around on a day flooded with sunshine, saw his rotund shadow and predicted six more weeks of winter. So that's that—our preview of weather ahead.

The redesigned African,

Ancient American and Oceanic galleries of the North Carolina Museum of Art, located at 2110 Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh, now contains expanded space to accommodate new acquisitions and stored objects in the growing collections. An opening celebration, including ethnic music, cuisine and entertainment for museum members and friends, will be held February 26, and the new galleries will open to the public on February 27 with a free daylong family festival, "Across Continents and Cultures." Call 919-839-6262, ext. 2143.

One of the museum's highlights of the year, noted in last month's Preview, will open in April when more than 130 sculptures and drawings by renowned French sculptor Auguste Rodin go on exhibit



COURTESY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF ART

Hunchbacked Male Figure from Nigerian Nok culture (circa A.D. 600) at the N.C. Museum of Art

for a four-month run, April 16–August 13. The museum will provide lectures, films, concerts, dance performances,



ANDRE D. VANN

Martin Luther King at Hayti in Durham

a French family festival and a symposium on turn-of-the-century Paris. For more information or to make tour reservations for groups of 10 or more, call 919-839-6262, ext. 2143.

The North Carolina Museum of History, located at 5 E. Edenton St. in Raleigh, offers a number of programs in February honoring Black

from his collection and discussing his book, *Durham's Hayti, an African American History*. Vann will examine Durham's historic African American neighborhood from 1900–1965.

On February 12, "Tale Weaving with E.J. Stewart" will feature Stewart, a storyteller and writer from Kinston, telling folktales,



COURTESY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF HISTORY

E.J. Stewart, storyteller from Kinston

History Month. On February 5, the "Writer's Block" series will present author Andre D. Vann showing photographs of the black community, Hayti,

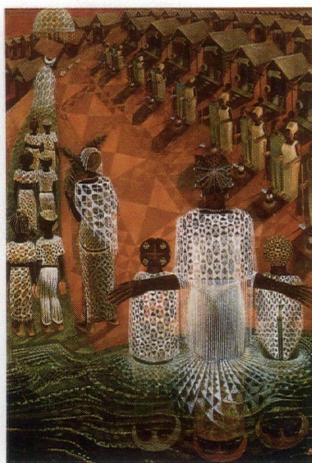


COURTESY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF HISTORY

Frank Barrow, carver from Shelby

animal tales and stories of the travels of a sharecropper's daughter.

The Museum of History will begin a series of



COURTESY OF THE ACKLAND ART MUSEUM

Baptism (1989) by John Biggers

demonstrations by North Carolina artists on February 16 with an exhibit of the work of Shelby carver Frank Barrow. The artist will be at work in the Demonstration Gallery. For information about all Museum of History

programs, call 919-715-0200.

At the Ackland Art Museum in Chapel Hill, "Transatlantic Dialogue: Contemporary Art In and Out of Africa" is on view now until March 26. The exhibition features 40 paintings, sculptures and mixed media works by 14 African American artists. Artists include Jean-Michel Basquiat, John Biggers, Sokari Douglas Camp and Ouattara. Call 919-966-5736.

COMING UP DOWN EAST

Wilmington is already abuzz with plans for the "53rd Annual North Carolina Azalea Festival," April 6-9. Azaleas will be blooming, floats and bands parading, national and



COURTESY OF THE CAPE FEAR COAST CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

Beauty abounds at the North Carolina Azalea Festival

local entertainers performing, and tours and exhibits showing their stuff. Beauty, art, architecture, history and fun will be on the festival menu. Watch *MetroMagazine's* April issue for more details of this year's event. Call 910-763-

0905. (If you or your organization would like to be an official participant in the Festival Parade, call 910-350-8854 by February 14.)

The "N.C. Jazz Festival Preview," kicks off a weekend jazz celebration at Thalian



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Hall, Mainstage, in Wilmington on February 3. For more information call 910-343-3664 or 800-523-2820. Following, on February 4-5, the "20th Annual North Carolina Jazz Festival" swings into high gear at the Wilmington Hilton Riverside.

COURTESY OF THE CAPE FEAR MUSEUM



Hammond manual typewriter (c. 1885) used by the U.S. Corps of Engineers in Wilmington

For more information call 910-763-8585.

"Obsolete Objects": a

Objects include a Hammond manual typewriter (c. 1885), a Dairy Queen Eskimo Girl sign and a fluoroscope X-ray machine once used by Su-Ann shoe store to determine correct shoe size. For more information call 910-341-7413.

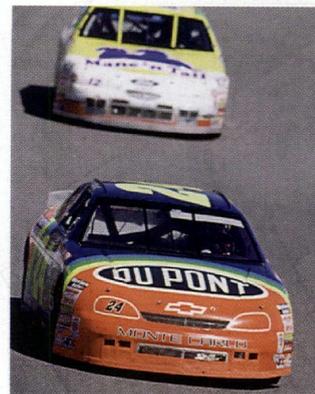
Events scheduled along the Crystal Coast include "Art from the Heart," a fine art exhibition and sale, to be held in Morehead Plaza, Morehead City, on February 11-26, sponsored by the Arts Council of Carteret County. Call 252-726-9156.

The Annual Country-Western Dance of Morehead City Rotary will swing into action at the Crystal Coast Civic Center in

Patrick's Day Festival will liven things up at the Emerald Plantation Shopping Center on Emerald Isle. Call 252-354-6350.

Rockingham is rollin'—as drivers make ready to scratch off for the NASCAR Busch and Winston Cup Series. The NASCAR Busch races will be February 26 and NASCAR Winston Cup on February 27. Call 910-582-2861.

Also in Southern Pines, the Sandhills Theatre Company in Southern Pines will present *Death of a Salesman* on February 4-6 & 9-12. Call 910-692-3799. ...The 17th Annual Young Musician's Festival will be held on February 19. Call 910-692-6261. ...And three Sun Events are scheduled: Mike Cross on February 18;



PINEHURST, S. PINES, ABERDEEN AREA CONV. & VISITORS BUR.

NASCAR is burning rubber in Rockingham

Sparks, lyric tenor, in concert with James Clyburn, pianist. Sparks, a North Carolina native who appears with numerous operatic groups and as a soloist throughout the Southeast, is an instructor of voice at Meredith College in Raleigh. Call 910-692-6261.

On February 14 in



COURTESY OF ARTS COUNCIL OF CARTERET COUNTY

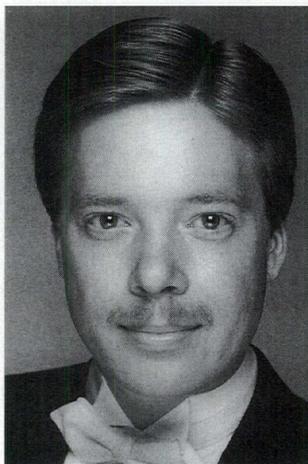
"Art from the Heart" exhibit in Morehead City

Millennium Retrospective to celebrate the turn of the century is being presented at the Cape Fear Museum, North Carolina's oldest history museum, located in Wilmington. The exhibit, featuring everyday items that have been replaced or have gone out of style, is on view now through September 4.

Morehead on March 3. Call 252-247-3883.

The American Music Festival chamber music series will feature the Audubon Quartet at the N.C. Maritime Museum in Beaufort on March 11. Call 252-726-3648.

Also on March 11, the 9th Annual Emerald Isle St.

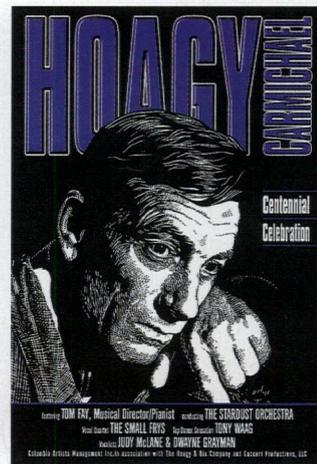


COURTESY OF PINEHURST, S. PINES, ABERDEEN AREA CONV. & VISITORS BUREAU

Lyric tenor Timothy Sparks performs in Southern Pines

Tom Parks, comedian, on February 19; and Cashore Marionettes on February 25. Call 910-692-3611.

On March 12, the Weymouth Series in Southern Pines will present Timothy W.



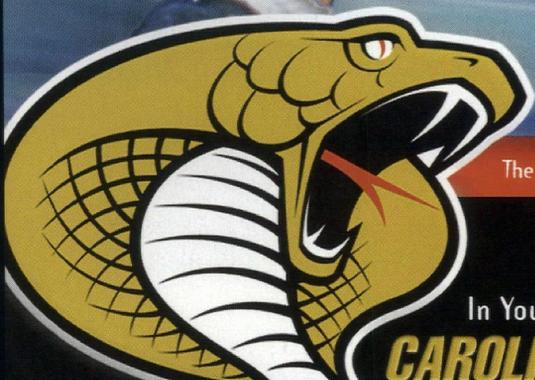
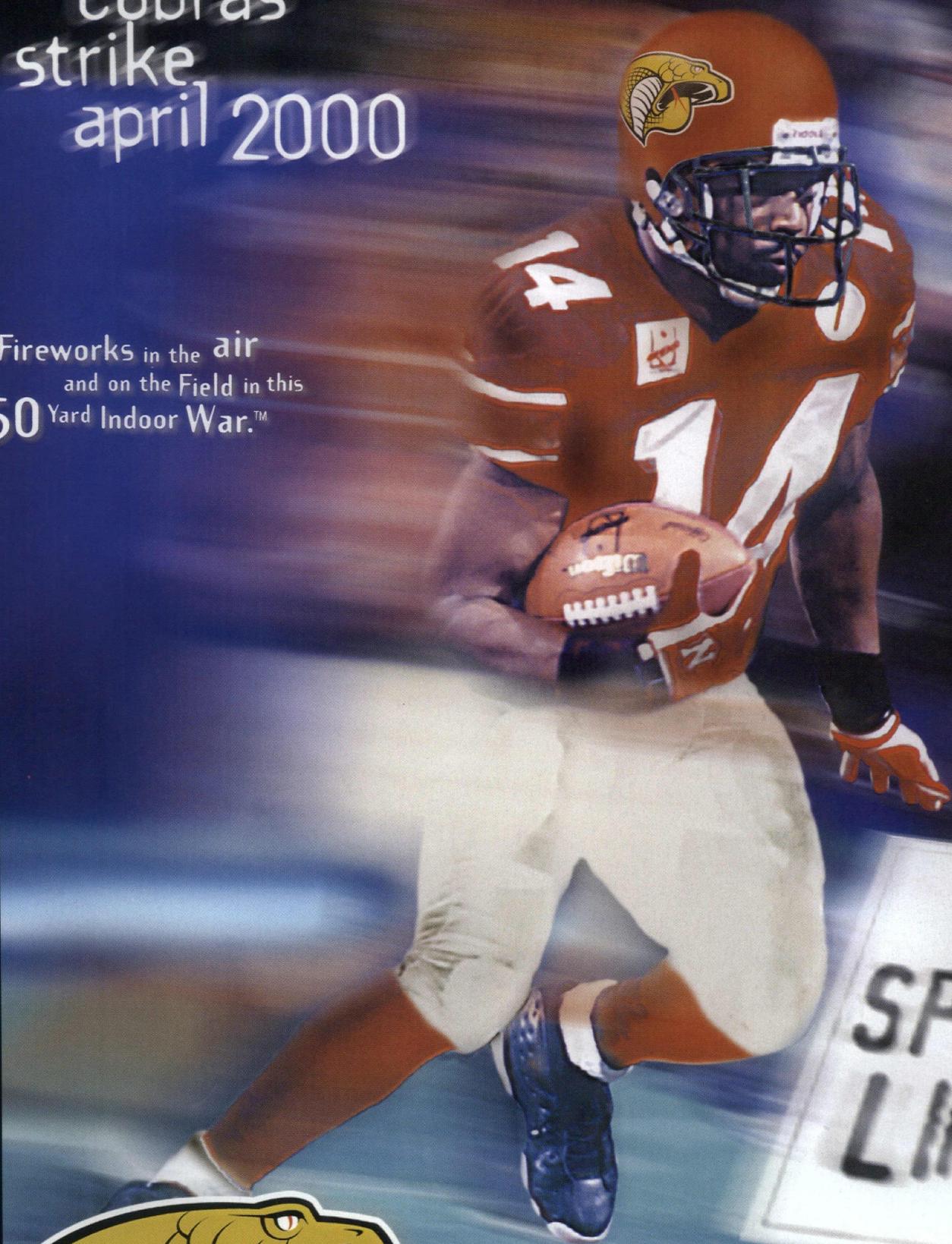
COURTESY S. RUDOLPH ALEXANDER PERFORMING ARTS SERIES

Hoagy Carmichael's music comes alive in Greenville

Greenville, "The Hoagy Carmichael Centennial Celebration," will honor one of the 20th century's most beloved songwriters, Hoagy Carmichael, composer of "Stardust," "Heart and Soul,"

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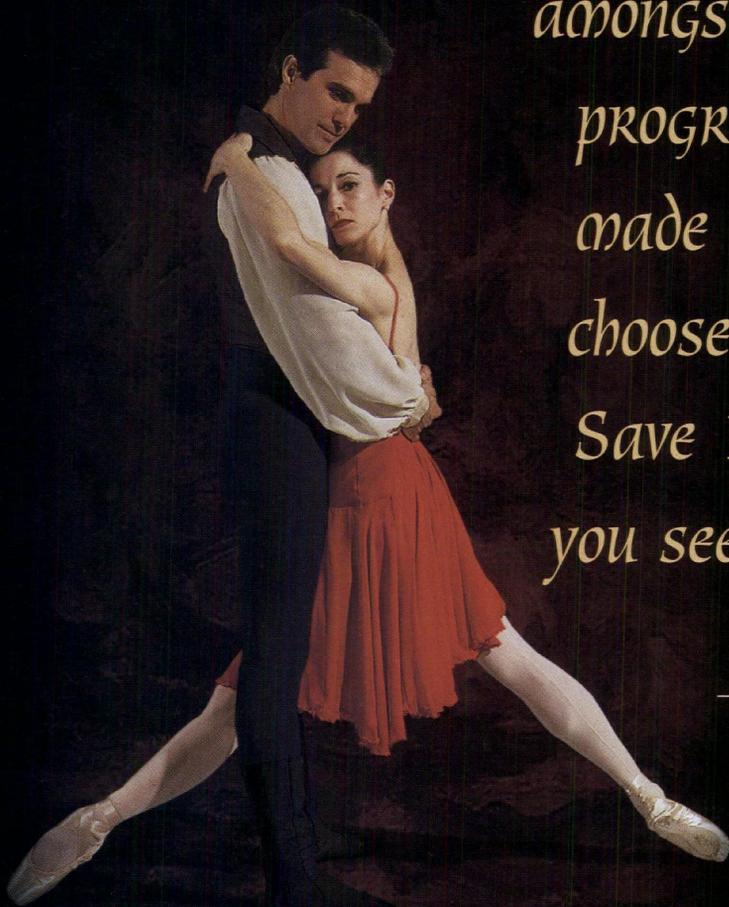
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World Premieres with Ciompi Quartet
February 25-27, 2000

Music, dance, and theatre are entwined in the world premiere of Tolstoy's novella, *The Kreutzer Sonata*, performed with live orchestration by the Ciompi Quartet. Duke University, R.J. Reynolds Theatre

This program was made possible in part through gifts to the Durham Arts Council United Arts Fund

For Tickets  919-834-4000 *Ballet line*  919-303-6303 Group Sales 919-469-8823

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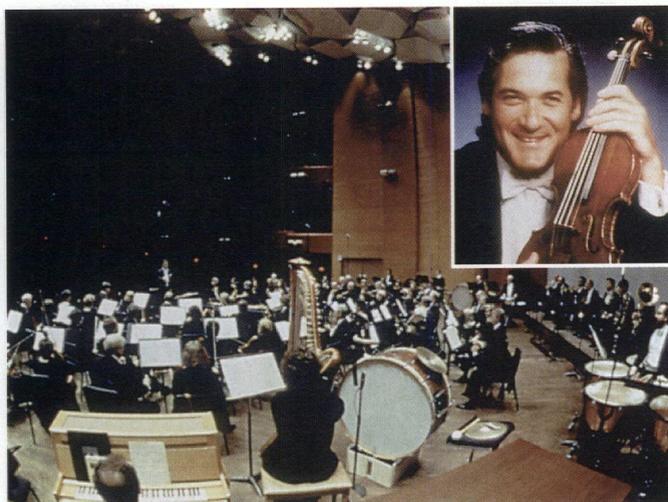
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 CITY OF RALEIGH ARTS COMMISSION



Minnesota Orchestra, featuring Violinist Pinchas Zukerman (inset photo) performs in Greenville

COURTESY OF S. RUDOLPH ALEXANDER PERFORMING ARTS SERIES

Series, the musical celebration will be performed at East Carolina University's Wright Auditorium. Call 252-328-4788.

The Minnesota Orchestra, accompanied by virtuoso violinist Pinchas Zukerman from Israel will perform in East Carolina University's Wright Auditorium in Greenville on February 22. The program, which includes Mozart's *Violin Concerto No. 5 in A Major*, is part of the S. Rudolph Alexander Performing Arts Series. Call 252-328-4788.

POTPOURRI

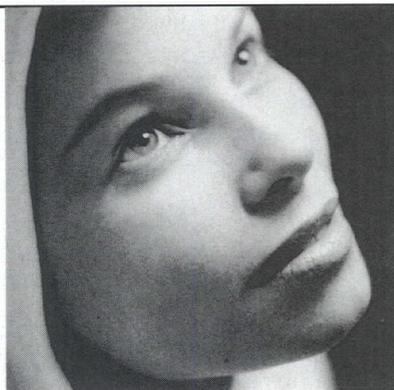
Exploris of Raleigh invites visitors in coming months to

learn more about differences and similarities in life around the world by exploring "Culture Boxes," an exhibit in People and Places that contains giant drawers filled with objects from the daily lives of people from all over the world. The museum also encourages visitors to explore their connections to the interdependent global economic system through participating in interactive computer exercises in TradeWorks. Call 919-857-1085.

The Fayetteville Symphony Orchestra, directed by Robert Gutter, will present "Classics Go to the Movies" a family concert in Reeves Auditorium

and dozens of other hit songs. To re-create the "Carmichael Experience," the tribute will feature the 14-member Stardust Orchestra, vocal

quartet The Small Frys, tap dancer Tony Wagg and two Broadway vocalists. Sponsored by the S. Rudolph Alexander Performing Arts



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COURTESY OF EXPLORIS

Culture Boxes at Exploris

at Methodist College in Fayetteville on February 6. On March 12, the Orchestra will perform "Sacred Sound" at Snyder Memorial Baptist Church in Fayetteville. Call 910-486-0000.

Tryon Palace in New Bern will celebrate eastern North Carolina's long tradition of maritime history with a presentation of the historical film, *Down to the Sea in Ships*, in the Tryon Palace Auditorium on February 12. The film honors the Cape Lookout Sail and Power Squadron's 40th anniversary. Call 800-767-1560.

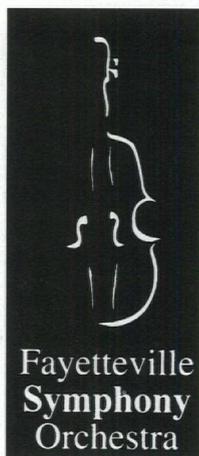
"Cathay and Chinoiserie: Visions of the East," a decorative arts symposium

will be presented at the Palace on March 19-21. The symposium, combining the knowledge of decorative arts scholars with the charm of the colonial capital, will be

held at the Palace and is cosponsored by the Tryon Palace Commission and East Carolina University, Division of Continuing Studies. Call 800-767-1560.

John David Smith, Graduate Alumni Distinguished Professor of

English at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, will read from his new book, *Black Judas: William Hannibal Thomas and The American Negro*, on Wednesday, February 16, at a



special lecture for the Friends of the Library. The reading, to be held in the Assembly Room

on the second floor of D.H. Hill Library's East Wing, will be followed by a reception.

HEARTS AND ROSES ON THE 14TH

Valentine's Day is a sweet event within itself, but here are a few of many special celebrations scheduled for lovers' day, February 14. ...



You can honor your Valentine by bringing your heart to the Open Heart Auction at Exploris in Raleigh on February 10. Sponsored by Unisource and AIGA of Raleigh this annual benefit features works by local artists and area school children. Proceeds from both a silent and a traditional gavel auction will benefit the American Heart Association and the local AIGA scholarship fund. Call 919-779-9778.



The Carteret County Historical Society will celebrate the special time for lovers at its Annual Valentine Party in the Carteret County Museum of History in Morehead City on February 12. Call 252-247-9533.



In Greenville, a Valentine's Day Sweetheart Swing Dance will drain the sweetness from the cup at the Folk Arts Society, First and Reade Streets, on Feb 12. Free dance instructions will be followed by an evening of dancing featuring the Lemons Sisters and the Ruttabaggio Brothers. Call 252-795-4980.



Springbrook Farms Carriage Tours in Wilmington will provide a special Valentine's coach tour on the 14th with private evening coach for two decorated for Valentine's. (A rose and chocolates for the ladies.) By reservation only. Call 910-251-8889.



Southern Pines will turn out to celebrate February 14 to the music of a Jazz Band Valentine's Day Concert. Call 910-629-6185.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Send brief information about your area's upcoming events along with color photos or slides to: Frances A. Smith, events editor, MetroMagazine, 5012 Brookhaven Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27612. Email address: frances33@earthlink.net. Send information and photos to arrive by the first day of the month preceding the issue-month in which you wish the item to appear. (Don't forget the pictures!) **MM**

New Leaders of the New Century



MetroMagazine's Top 25 Business People to Watch

By Dale Gibson

Many in North Carolina who enjoy the bountiful business environment of today may prefer to forget—prelude to the new Millennium—the final years of the 1980s and the early years of the 1990s. The state and nation were wheezing under the smog of inflation, a savings and loan crisis, a bank credit squeeze, an overbuilt commercial real estate market, a historic four-year slump in retail sales, and a general lack of confidence and direction.

Bankruptcy courts were deluged with petitions from businesses and individuals for protection; payrolls were cut; and, in the most horrific cases, a few strapped executives opted for suicide rather than struggle on. Out of such a morbid condition, North Carolina has emerged as a dynamo of commerce. But the bad news of the past should not be forgotten when decoding the good news of today.

One might, for example, recall headlines in 1986 announcing the layoff of 1500 workers—many of them engineers highly trained in the field of telecommunications—at ITT Telecom Corp.'s facility in Raleigh. Is it a coincidence that the setting loose of so many well-honed minds occurred in an area that now is home to major operations for four companies—Nortel Networks, Cisco Systems, Lucent Technologies, Ericsson—that are worldwide leaders in building the infrastructure to speed voice and data over today's Internet as well as networks of the future?

Some considered it bad news when the region's two pharmaceutical companies, Glaxo and Burroughs Wellcome, merged in 1995 and sent nearly 2000 people looking for new jobs. But was it? Is it a coincidence that scores of good minds in the field of drug research have played roles in building new

companies and making biotechnology and clinical research marquee industries in the Research Triangle Park area?

Some would rightly assume it a negative development that regulatory and environmental problems along the coastal region have dealt mighty blows to the state's once-proud fishing industry. But is there sunlight on the horizon, given the fact that some of those fishermen have moved ashore to work in boat building—an emerging industry for Eastern North Carolina?

Much like the recipe of a seasoned Southern cook planning a delicious stew, North Carolina's economic recipe today is not comprised of a single ingredient. It is a concoction tossed together in approximately correct amounts. Some may seem a bit bitter when thrown into the mix, but they are blending adequately well.

Challenge begs opportunity, and if the decade of the 1990s is known for nothing else in the realm of business, it should be remembered as the time when North Carolina emerged as a state that no longer must look outside its borders for business talent and capital formation.

Consider, if you will, that Research Triangle Park has done its duty in keeping at home the good minds nurtured at Carolina, N.C. State, Duke, and other colleges and universities. Jim Goodnight, once a professor at N.C. State, did not take his brilliant software ideas to another state. He took them down the road to Cary, where he has built the world's largest privately held software concern.

Consider also that the big companies that have located in our state have created not only good jobs but also good people with their own ideas and their own dreams. And they don't seem prone to leave. When Fred Sancilio left Burroughs Wellcome in 1979 at the age of 28 to found Applied Analytical Industries, he placed it in Wilmington. Likewise, Dennis Gillings, a former UNC-CH professor founded giant Quintiles Transnational in Durham.

Also consider that when companies large and small need space for their offices or industries, they need not look far. Raleigh's Temple Sloan and Ron Gibson have built Highwoods Properties Inc. into one of the Southeast's largest real estate

concerns. Other old-line Triangle real estate professionals helped build and market the area including Smedes York, Roddy Jones, Steve Stroud, Carlton Midyette, Tommy Fonville and Johnny Morisey, all of Raleigh.

When local residents desired more penetrating coverage of news and events, homegrown talent provided it. Raleigh native Jim Goodmon has built Capitol Broadcasting Company into

one of the nation's most diversified and respected broadcasting operations; Goodmon broadcast the first commercial HDTV signal in America. And another Raleigh native, R.B. "Bernie" Reeves III, editor and publisher of this magazine, was the first to recognize the emergence of the Triangle with two weekly publications that he founded and later sold, *Spectator* magazine and *Triangle Business* (now *The Business Journal*).

The recipe has been followed, the ingredients are in the pot, and the stew is quite tasty. North Carolina is ready to serve in the new Millennium with abundant talent and resources to meet the demands of businesses old and new.

THE INGREDIENTS OF SUCCESS

North Carolina, with 287 new residents moving in each day, is the ninth-fastest-growing state in what is arguably the most prosperous nation on Earth. Since this decade began, 1 million people have moved here—representing a growth rate of 14.5 percent.

Multinational companies not only continue locating operations in North Carolina, but new concerns are being grown here at an unprecedented pace, with the help of people who made a difference in the 1990s: people like

Monica Doss, who has built the RTP-based Council for Entrepreneurial Development into the largest entrepreneurial-support agency in the nation; Dennis Daugherty and Mitch Mumma, who founded one of the state's first venture capital funds; Fred Hutchison, Jim Verdonik and Gerald Roach, lawyers who helped put capital and ideas together; Bill Troxler, whose Troxler Laboratories was the first locally based company to locate in RTP; Dick Daugherty, who steered IBM on a

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held software concern.*

steady path as it built its local presence; and Paul Rizzo, who returned to the Triangle to head the Kenan-Flagler School of Business after a successful tenure at the helm of Big Blue. Today, Rizzo is among those investing in future companies through his Franklin Street Partners.

Not only can North Carolina lay claim to established public companies like giant Bank of America that was built by Hugh McColl, a graduate of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill; it boasts many new risers. Red Hat Software became a multibillion-dollar company in a slither of real time after debuting on the Nasdaq market as a public company. SciQuest.com raised \$37.5 million in venture funding, much of it from local concerns, before offering stock to the public. Cree Research and RF Micro Devices are virtual stock market veterans after only a couple of years, and they have rewarded their investors handsomely.

The arrival of locally based venture-capital funds has been the spiciest ingredient in developing the Triangle into a center of entrepreneurial activity. During the second quarter of 1999, a total of \$134.9 million was raised by 19 different privately owned Triangle businesses—more than the entire amount raised in 1997.

And the universities, which have for years provided the brainpower for young companies, now are placing their bets on these start-ups. Duke University has put 26 percent of its \$2.3 billion endowment and UNC in Chapel Hill has placed 7 percent of its \$810 million endowment into venture capital funds. N.C. State University has launched the \$10 million Centennial Venture Partners Fund that now supports no fewer than 10 new local companies.

Venture funding is not the lifeline solely for technology companies: Durham-based E-Z Serve, a convenience store chain, nailed \$43.5 million in 1998. And such funding is not, or should not be, limited to the metro regions of North Carolina. A study conducted by East Carolina University identified 3058 entrepreneurial companies in 85 rural North Carolina counties that have been grown to maturity over the past 20 years. These companies averaged revenues of \$6.8 million and 55 employees in 1995 and had produced 36 percent of

rural North Carolina's net new jobs and 77 percent of its new manufacturing jobs.

It is no surprise, then, that people such as Susan Strommer see opportunity in the rural areas of this state—especially Eastern North Carolina, where assaults on tobacco and hog farming have combined with the damage of flooding to produce a situation that should be described as nothing short of a crisis. Strommer, a lawyer with Winston-Salem-based Womble Carlyle, is building a \$30 million fund to assist women-owned companies, especially in rural areas.

For those living in the prosperous metropolitan areas of North Carolina, it is easy to overlook the fact that parts of this state remain depressed in many regards, especially good-paying jobs. That's no surprise when it's considered that the state's agriculture income fell by 17.8 percent in 1998. While the Triangle was gaining 80,000 jobs over the past two years, the state lost 40,000 textile and apparel jobs.

It is simply not a cliché nor is it a clever turn of words to say that North Carolina has emerged as two states—"the haves and the have-nots." And much of the challenge for Eastern North Carolina heading into the new Millennium is to build a new economy. Governor Jim Hunt has recognized the problem by appointing Erskine Bowles, a respected investment banker from Charlotte, to find solutions to the economic plight of the region.

Could an answer lie in injecting venture funding into the most attractive of those thousands of young entrepreneurial companies identified in the ECU study?

Could an answer lie in emerging industries, such as boat building where a foundation has been laid by the likes of Grady-White Boats of Greenville and Albemarle Boats of Edenton?

Ultimately, the answers lie with people. Just as North Carolina to this point was built by the likes of "Buck" Duke, Luther Hodges, Hugh McColl, Jim Goodnight and Jim Goodmon, the future will be built by new leaders—some we know; some we will meet later.

The editors of *MetroMagazine* spent several weeks speaking with members and executives of the Council for

A study conducted by East Carolina University identified 3058 entrepreneurial companies in 85 rural North Carolina counties that have been grown to maturity over the past 20 years. These companies averaged revenues of \$6.8 million and 55 employees in 1995 and had produced 36 percent of rural North Carolina's net new jobs and 77 percent of its new manufacturing jobs.

Entrepreneurial Development, the North Carolina Electronics and Information Technology Association, the North Carolina Citizens for Business and Industry as well as reporters, government officials, economic developers and others to compile a list of 25 people who are strategically positioned in areas of promise and challenge as the state embarks on a new century.

Following are *Metro-Magazine's* 25 people to watch—25 who could make a difference in raising capital, building new companies, building new facilities, developing new ideas, forging new industries and giving new direction to old ones. It is a representative list of the talent that may help fashion North Carolina's economic future, and we welcome your thoughts.

BANKING/CAPITAL FORMATION

David Blivin

A relative newcomer to the Triangle's budding venture-capital landscape, this graduate of the Duke University Fuqua School of Business has attracted significant attention for the focus of the fund he manages, Southeast Interactive.

Southeast intends to invest exclusively in information technology companies such as BuildNet.com, which is establishing a business-to-business, e-commerce Internet site for the home-building industry.

Blivin is a certified public accountant who cut his teeth crunching numbers



David Blivin

as a senior auditor with Arthur Anderson LLP. Prior to joining Southeast, he served as chief financial officer for Montrose Capital Corp., an investment banking concern.

Elyn Sykes Dortch

When someone has an inside track to Bank of America's vast financial resources combined with the responsibility for identifying small, emerging growth companies that deserve venture funding, that person must be considered a player in the new century.

As senior vice president of Bank of America SBIC, based in Charlotte, Dortch is responsible for identifying promising young companies throughout the Bank of America market area worthy of investment.

Dortch has worked her way through the ranks since joining Bank of America in 1986 as a credit analyst. Besides a double major in business administration and French from Wake Forest University, she also holds an MBA from Southern Oregon University.

Kel Landis III

Poised for a major role in the future of Centura Banks, Kel Landis III is a native of the bank's headquarters location—Rocky Mount. Now president of Centura Bank, Landis, 42, left his hometown to gain his bachelor's and MBA degrees from Carolina, and then worked at

Wachovia and First Union before joining Centura's predecessor, Peoples Bank, in 1988.

Landis is among the young execs at Centura who are logical candidates to ascend to the company's top position. Both

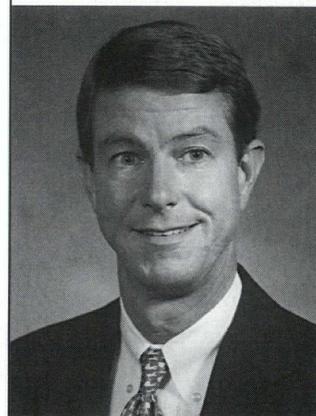


PHOTO BY BARRINGER STUDIO

Kel Landis III

CEO Cecil Sewell and Mike Patterson, who will become chairman with the merger of Triangle Bank, are expected to retire within the next five years.

Larry Robbins

Finding capital for their good ideas is the secret to success for many entrepreneurs, and a new generation of lawyers has arisen in the state to serve those needs. Larry Robbins, a partner with Raleigh-based Wyrick Robbins Yates and Ponton, is among them.

Robbins holds bachelor's, MBA and law degrees from UNC-CH, where he was a Morehead

Scholar. He will play a strategic role this year in the expected public



Larry Robbins

offering of two Triangle-based companies: BTI, a Raleigh-based local exchange carrier headed by Peter Loftin, and Total Sports, the Internet sports content provider founded and led by Frank Daniels III. Both Loftin and Daniels are among the "people to watch" included in this list.

Paul Jones

It's not the Internet, but it could be as hot: bio-science, that field of research that promises to bring all manner of new solutions to the world of medicine. Paul Jones, who cut his teeth on entrepreneurship as a lawyer in Silicon Valley, manages Durham's Eno River Capital, which oversees the \$26 million North Carolina Bioscience Investment Fund.

Jones moved to North Carolina in 1990 and now sees the state "emerging as the leading center of technology-centered venture capital investing on the East Coast."

He has the credentials to make such a statement: He was chosen "entrepreneur of the year" in 1993 by CED; is a director and



Paul Jones

member of the senior management teams of three venture-backed start-ups; and is an active angel investor in almost a dozen technology start-ups, including Ganymede Software, Electrifier, SciQuest.com and Ultimas.

Sally Shumping Russell

A native of Greensboro, Sally Shumping Russell oversees private investments for one of the biggest stashes of cash in the state—the Duke University endowment and other funds that are managed by Duke

University Management Co. (DUMC).

Russell, who holds a bachelor's degree from UNC-CH and an MBA from Columbia University, specializes in managing DUMC's private investments, including venture capital.

She said one of her goals over the next three years is to be a "significant contributor to the growth of new jobs in North Carolina, principally through facilitating the funding of young companies." Russell, who also serves as a director of Cogent Neuroscience in Durham and is a trustee of the UNC-CH investment funds, also intends to leverage her knowledge of local companies with out-of-state funds that might be interested in investing in them.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Peter Loftin

A New Bern native who dropped out of college and job-hopped for several years, Peter Loftin in 1983 persuaded investors that the breakup of AT&T presented an opportunity for a company to resell telephone service. He founded BTI and has since grown it into the top

tier of the nation's long-distance resellers.

BTI today is building a fiber-optics network that stretches from Miami to New York, employs 800 and had \$212 million in sales in 1998. The company already has announced it will go public this year in pursuit of \$125 million.

Loftin, BTI chairman and CEO, has invested \$3.1 million of his company's money and another \$3.1 million of his own in renovating and expanding Memorial Auditorium. An affable sort known for his ability to build companies, he also has taken a half-interest in the state's newest professional sports team,



Peter Loftin

the Carolina Cobras, that will debut in the Arena Football League in April.

Selby Wellman

Say Internet router, and you might as well say Cisco Systems. The California-based company

has been at the vanguard of manufacturing equipment to route data efficiently along the global Internet—and the company's Research Triangle Park facility has become a major cog in its strategy.

It would be enough for Wellman to head up Cisco's RTP facility, which he does. But his job description tells a much larger story: He also is senior vice president and general manager of the InterWorks Business Division, making him responsible for an important strategic alliance the company has



Selby Wellman

formed with IBM.

Wellman knows IBM well, having spent 15 years in various marketing and management positions with Big Blue. Wellman, who holds a bachelor's degree in finance from Marshall University, is a major mover in the Triangle technology scene, serving on the board of

directors of MCNC, the UNC Board of Visitors, the N.C. State University College of Management Board and as an associate member of the Sigma Xi Scientific Research Society.

REAL ESTATE

Craig Davis

A deft ball-handler for the N.C. State University Wolfpack basketball team in the 1970's, Craig Davis has become one of the Triangle's most prolific developers. Over the past 10 years, Craig Davis Properties has built and leased approximately 2.5 million square feet of warehouse, distribution and light manufacturing facilities and approximately 500,000 square feet of class A office space.

Davis has retained strong ties with his alma mater, and in 1999 became the first private developer to build on N.C. State University's Centennial Campus. There, on what is being called NCSU's "campus of the future," Davis is developing Venture Center—five buildings that will house approximately 400,000 square feet of office space and some retail outlets.

Centennial Campus is being viewed as the

"next RTP" but with a twist—a "technopolis" made up of university, corporate and government research facilities, business incubators, a

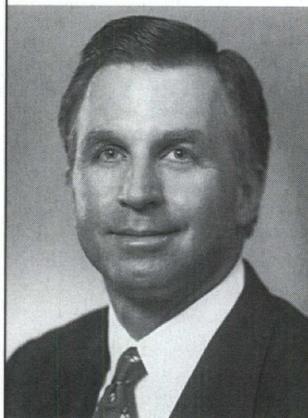


PHOTO BY BURNIE BATCHELOR STUDIOS, INC.

Craig Davis

planned town center, a conference center and hotel as well as upscale housing and recreational facilities.

David Swain

When David Swain left Mount Airy to move to Wilmington in 1989, he was looking for a better quality of life and a slower pace. One out of two, as we say in the South, ain't bad.

Swain, president of Swain Development Co., now finds himself quite busy as a major player in building North Carolina's fastest growing metro region: From 1990-98, a total of 46,979 people moved to Wilmington—a growth rate of 27.4 percent. A 1970 graduate

of UNC-CH with a degree in business, Swain grew up in Walkertown and spent several years working in investments for Integon, where he learned the real estate business from an investor's perspective.

Swain's most recent project is a 150,000-square-foot retail development in Wilmington called The Forum that includes upscale retail outlets and restaurants. He's also building class A office space that rents for \$21 – \$24 per square foot, about the same as in Raleigh.

Donald Kirkman

Manning the front lines in the battle to rebuild Eastern North Carolina's economy will be the likes of Donald Kirkman,



Donald Kirkman

newly-appointed President and CEO of Piedmont Triad Partnership. Kirkman, who is based in

Morehead City, brings 10 years of experience to his job. He was previously a securities lawyer and Executive Director of Carteret County Economic Development Council.

A native of High Point, Kirkman was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of UNC-CH with an honors degree in philosophy. He also earned a law degree with honors from UNC-CH in 1980.

Kenneth Spaulding

As "smart growth" move-



Kenneth Spaulding

ments gain notice, developers are going to demand people with talent such as that possessed by lawyer Kenneth Spaulding. He waged a battle in 1999 on behalf of two out-of-state development companies to win approval for The Streets at Southpoint, a 1.3 million-square-foot, \$200 million shopping mall that will be

built along Interstate 40 and N.C. 751 in Durham.

In the process of overcoming myriad regulatory and political hurdles, Spaulding argued that developments such as The Streets of Southpoint bring new tax revenue while at the same time improving the quality of life through improved shopping and entertainment opportunities. Scheduled to open late this year, the mall will be home to the Triangle's first IMAX theater as well as a Nordstrom department store.

INTERNET/SOFTWARE

Frank Daniels III

Although the end of the line for traditional newspaper publishing in an old North Carolina family, Frank Daniels III hopes to be the beginning of a new entrepreneurial strain.

Daniels, 43, has combined his publishing background with a love of technology to launch two companies aimed at providing content for Internet sites. Koz Inc. started as a company aimed at producing Web sites for newspapers while Total Sports contracts with online sites such as The Wall Street Journal to provide sports content. Together, the

companies have attracted \$20 million in start-up cash and today employ



PHOTO BY PHOTO BY STEVE WILSON

Frank Daniels III

more than 100 people.

Daniels also has taken a chunk of the fortune he inherited from the sale of *The News & Observer* to invest in several start-ups, ranging from a small textile concern to an investment fund.

John McConnell

When John McConnell comes calling with cash from his McConnell Venture Partners Fund, entrepreneurs know he brings a strong pedigree in building companies of his own. And he's not through.

A graduate of Virginia Tech with a bachelor's degree in finance, McConnell worked for Virginia National Bank until 1982, when he co-founded Medic Computer Systems that has developed software

systems to help physicians manage their practices.

McConnell built Medic Computer Systems into a \$230 million market leader for physician practice management systems and sold the company in 1997 for \$923 million. Today, besides operating his own venture capital fund, McConnell also serves as chairman and CEO of A4 Health Systems, which delivers computer-based patient records to health-care organizations.

McConnell in 1996 was recognized as one of the top 100 CEO's in the

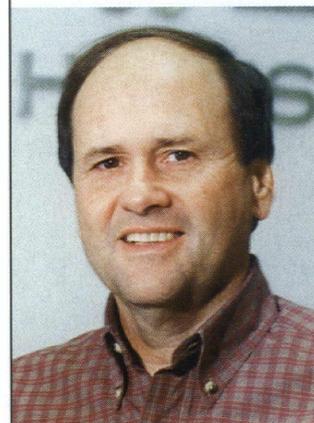


PHOTO BY PHOTO BY STEVE WILSON

John McConnell

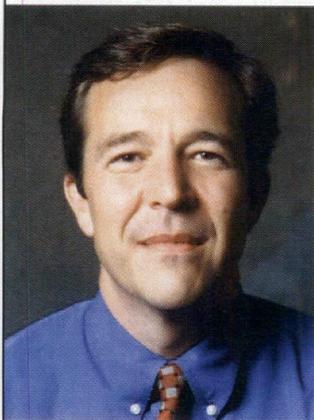
nation by CEO magazine, and he now serves as a member of the N.C. Technology Development Board of Directors.

Matthew Szulik

A transplanted New Englander, Matthew Szulik, is the brains behind the marketing of

Red Hat Software. Szulik moved to the Triangle in 1996 from Massachusetts, where he helped build two start-up software companies. He came South to join Sapiens International in Cary, which has been absorbed by Level 8 Software.

Szulik was lured to Red Hat in 1998 at the



Matt Szulik

suggestion of executives of Boston-based Greylock Capital Management, one of the company's biggest investors. He was moved into the CEO's chair a year later—shortly after the company's smashing debut as a public concern. Szulik said he took the Red Hat job for one reason: because it offers a “chance to have an impact on the entire computer industry.”

Nathan Morton

Those who closely follow the Internet can tell you that e-commerce, and not

e-content, is winning the battle for dollars at the moment. And business-

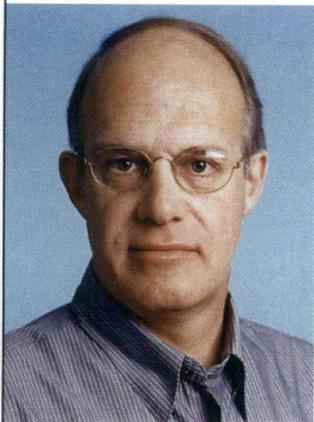


PHOTO BY STEVE FUGIKAWA

Nathan Morton

to-business marketing and sales of products via the Internet appear to be the formula that investors like.

Thus enter a couple of Triangle companies—BuildNet.com and SciQuest.com. More on SciQuest in the next entry on Scott Andrews, but it's important to realize that both companies follow similar business models.

BuildNet, which is headed by technology veteran Nathan Morton, provides an electronic link between homebuilders and their key suppliers. It has attracted well over \$100 million in venture capital, and much of the reason is Morton.

Morton was a top executive at Home Depot before leaving to join CompUSA, which he is credited with building into a major national retailer of computer

equipment. He later took over at a competitor, Computer City, which itself was acquired by CompUSA in 1999 for \$211 million.

Morton is known as a quick builder of companies—and his handiwork at BuildNet, which is expected to go public this year, will be closely watched.

Scott Andrews

SciQuest.com maintains an Internet site that electronically links scientists with the equipment they need for their laboratories. Scott Andrews, a native of Farmville, Va., is the brains behind the company—and it's already had an impressive debut on Wall Street.

Andrews is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point



Scott Andrews

who commanded troops during Desert Storm, after which he returned home

to sell lab supplies for Baxter International. That's where he got the idea for SciQuest: Scientists, he realized, have little patience for shopping catalogues for their supplies. He and three friends started SciQuest.com in 1995.

TRADITIONAL/EMERGING INDUSTRY

Dr. Joseph DeSimone

One of the most esteemed academics in North Carolina also has launched



Joseph DeSimone

a new company and is proving his mettle as an entrepreneur. Dr. Joseph DeSimone currently holds the only endowed professorship to span both N.C. State University, in chemical engineering, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, in chemistry. The New York Times as long

ago as 1994 referred to DeSimone as a “wunderkind of chemical engineering.”

Out of his groundbreaking work, DeSimone has been issued 40 U.S. patents, 83 percent of which have been licensed or have options to be licensed. Also out of his research, DeSimone founded Micell Technologies to commercialize the use of liquid CO₂ in dry cleaning to replace the hazardous solvents used in more than 100,000 dry cleaning plants throughout the world.

Micell Technologies has raised more than \$32 million in venture funding and currently has almost 50 employees.

Marybeth Cornwell

Sara Lee Corp. is one of North Carolina's largest employers as well as a diversified company poised for the future. Some folks at Wake Forest University believe one of their graduates, Marybeth Cornwell, may one day lead this multinational corporation.

Cornwell, 31, has risen fast since joining Sara Lee in 1994 directly out of Wake Forest's MBA program. She began in marketing and is now vice president, men's and boys' casualwear.

Cornwell's path to the

executive suites at Sara Lee did not always seem apparent. Though she



Marybeth Cornwell

held undergraduate degrees from Wake Forest in sociology and women's studies, she decided to enroll in business school—and realized the world of commerce suited her quite well.

Randall Ramsey

For a Kinston boy with a high school education, building a company from scratch that does \$10 million in annual sales and employs 130 people with a payroll of \$2.5 million is nothing short of the “American dream”—and that's just the way Randall Ramsey puts it.

Ramsey is co-founder and CEO of Jarrett Bay Boatworks, a custom boat-building company in Beaufort that represents a rapidly emerging industry in Eastern North Carolina. Since its

founding in 1986, Jarrett Bay, named for the water where it was first located near Marshallberg, has laid hulls for 38 boats—some costing as much as \$4 million.

Unlike production manufacturers, Jarrett Bay builds wooden sport fishing boats customized to fit the desires of individual customers. The work grew out of necessity: Ramsey and his partner were charter captains out of Harkers Island, and they needed a new boat. After building their first one, they never went back to fishing and Ramsey's partner is now retired.

Besides his boat company, Ramsey is contributing to the coastal economy with the help of the Carteret County Economic Development Council. He owns 175 acres of land on the



Randall Ramsey

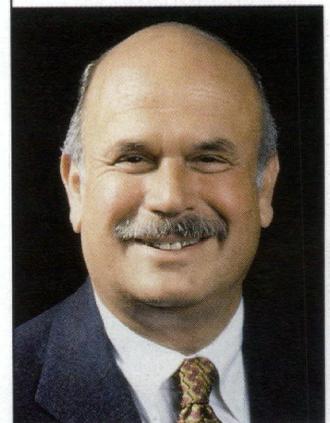
Intracoastal Waterway that he's developed into an industrial park. He's

already sold some of the land to other businesses, keeping about 30 acres for Jarrett Bay.

Peter J. Karmanos

The son of Greek immigrants, Peter J. Karmanos, who grew up and still lives in Detroit, translated an idea for work-horse software to solve business problems into a fortune that has given him the resources to romp in that grandest playground of the rich—professional sports.

Karmanos, whose



Peter J. Karmanos

net worth is estimated at nearly \$700 million and whose Compuware Software Inc. has a market value of \$10 billion and 15,000 employees, has lost a chunk of that since buying the Hartford Whalers in 1994 for \$47.5 million. Karmanos moved the team to Raleigh in 1997, rechristened it the Carolina Hurricanes

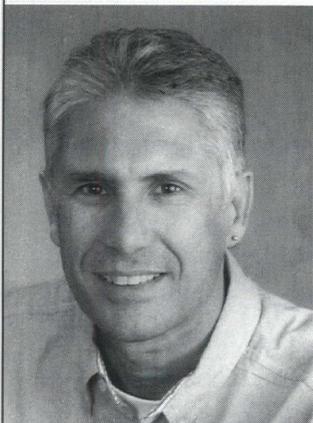
and signed a 20-year lease with the Raleigh Entertainment and Sports Arena.

Karmanos has hinted that he might consider creating a Compuware presence in the Triangle. As one of the state's newest multimillionaires, he's in position to make a difference in the region, such as he did in Detroit when he gave \$26 million to start the Barbara Ann Karmanos Cancer Institute in memory of his first wife, who died of breast cancer.

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Dr. John A. Ryals

Few better examples exist of the way big companies have brought smart people to North Carolina who not only have gone on their own to pursue



Dr. John A. Ryals

their ideas but also have given back through the universities.

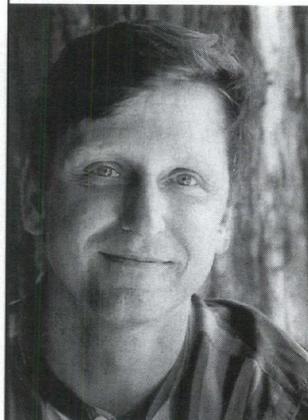
Dr. John A. Ryals was vice president of research for Novartis Crop Protection Inc. with responsibility for the company's RTP and Palo Alto sites when, in 1997, he left the company to form Paradigm Genetics Inc. Paradigm is conducting gene research to develop better and safer compounds to protect crops against weeds, diseases, insects and pests. Located in RTP, Paradigm now employs more than 75 scientists.

Ryals received his Ph.D. in molecular biology from the University of Texas at Dallas in 1982 and later studied at the University of Zurich. He is an author on 90 scientific publications and inventor of 25 issued U.S. patents and another 30 patent applications. He shares his knowledge as an adjunct professor at N.C. State University.

Max Wallace

Known in the profession as a serial entrepreneur, Max Wallace is working on his second start-up company. He co-founded Trimeris, a drug-discovery company that went public in 1997 in a \$33 million deal, and is now co-founder, president and CEO of Cogent Neurosciences. Cogent, which was

founded in 1998 by Wallace and two faculty members from Duke



Max Wallace

University, is among a new breed of companies probing the field of genomics. The company's focus is on finding the genes involved in stroke, Alzheimer's disease and other disorders of the brain.

Cogent has attracted several rounds of venture financing, including a \$2 million infusion by A.M. Pappas & Associates of Durham. Wallace also serves as president of the N.C. Biosciences Industry Organization, which is involved in promoting the biotech industry in the state. Over the past 12 months, two new Triangle-based VC funds that focus on bioscience companies were formed—TechAMP International, a \$20 million fund formed by Pappas, and N.C. Bioscience Investment Fund, which has raised

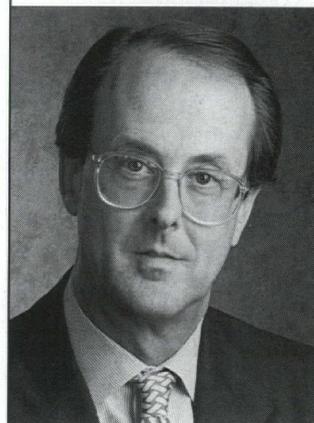
\$21 million from the state legislature and businesses.

PUBLIC SERVICE

Erskine Bowles

A successful investment banker from Charlotte, Erskine Bowles raised his profile by serving as chief of staff for President Clinton. He returned to North Carolina, flirted briefly with the idea of running for governor but decided he should first get "reconnected" to his state.

Governor Jim Hunt gave Bowles a significant



Erskine Bowles

task—find ways to close the economic divide between North Carolina's rural and urban areas, the "haves" and the "have-nots" if you will. As head of Hunt's Rural Prosperity Task Force, Bowles is leading a group of representatives from business, education,

economic development, agriculture and non-profit groups in finding solutions.

Besides that role, Bowles the businessman holds the lever to cash he could unleash for development within the state's borders. After leaving the White House, he returned to the Charlotte investment firm he co-founded in 1996, Carousel Capital. A merchant banking firm, Carousel invests in private companies, often taking control for a period of time and then reselling

them. The company focuses on Southeastern concerns valued at less than \$100 million.

Marye Ann Fox

The potential of Centennial Campus places N.C. State University Chancellor Marye Ann Fox in position to have a strong influence in the future development of not only NCSU but the entire region.

A highly respected organic chemist with degrees from Notre Dame, Cleveland State

and Dartmouth College, Fox was vice president of research at the University of Texas when UNC System President Molly Broad chose her in 1998 to head NCSU.

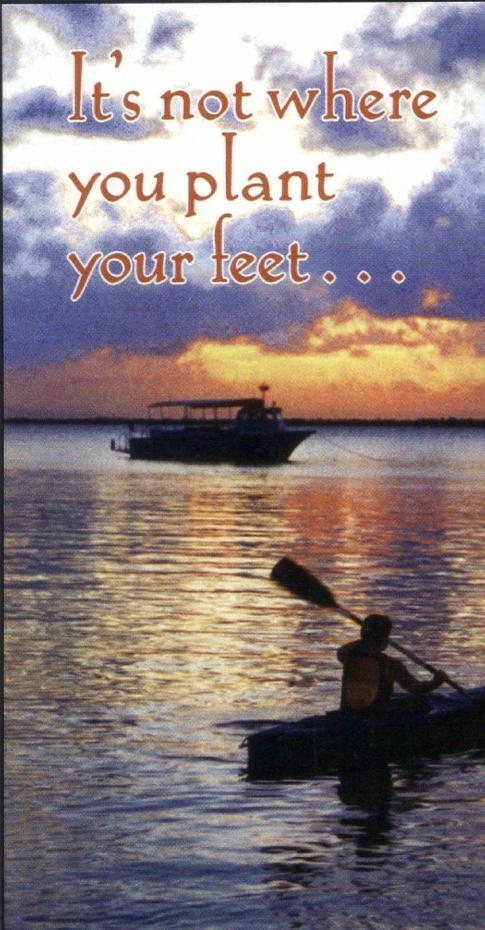


Marye Ann Fox

Fox began her tenure by touring the state in an attempt to understand the people of North Carolina and their culture. And, in one of her most notable moves, she embraced athletics as an important element of the university's mix—to the point of playing a pivotal role in the firing of football coach Mike O'Cain for his mediocre record during seven seasons. **MM**

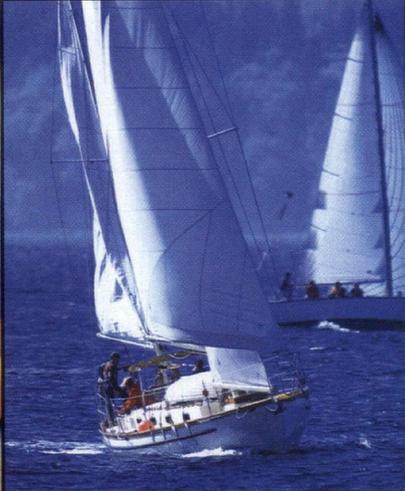
For a listing of the top business leaders of the 20th century, see Issue 1 of MetroMagazine.

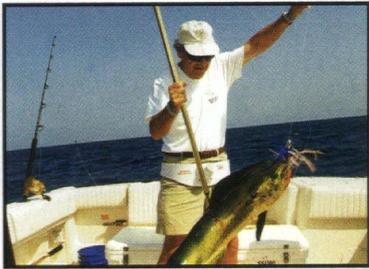
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ONE
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BLUE

*From Rural,
Segregated Roots
to the Chambers
of Power: An
African-American
Leader Considers
Bid to Replace Helms*

BY RICK SMITH

African-Americans have made significant strides in government leadership positions in North Carolina: 18 now serve in the state House of Representatives, two hold seats in the U.S. Congress, and Chief Justice Henry Frye is the first black to hold that post.

Will North Carolina now send an African-American to the U.S. Senate? If so, pundits say state Rep. Dan Blue, a Raleigh Democrat, has the political savvy to make a run. But is Blue capable of unseating veteran Sen. Jesse Helms—an effort that fellow black politician Harvey Gantt tried twice and failed?

Blue, who is 50, chuckles when asked about such a possibility in 2002. “My immediate goal,” he said coyly, “is to finish getting my kids out of school.” And that’s an expensive proposition: Two sons are at Duke, which is his alma mater, and his daughter is at Yale. All hope to follow in their father’s footsteps and become lawyers.

However, Blue does not rule out a run against Helms. After all, he has blazed trails before, becoming in 1991 the first black to be elected House Speaker in a Southern legislature. He admits he has “thrown the idea around” of running against Helms. “I just think it’s the kind of position where one person could have a tremendous effect on the long-term direction of the country,” he said. “I don’t know what Senator Helms’ plans are, but at some point I certainly would like to have a conversation with him.”

BELIEF IN EDUCATION

Blue knows North Carolina from many perspectives—growing up around what he still calls the “baccy fields” near his native Lumberton to wielding power in the most hallowed chambers of state government.

He always loved learning, and a strong belief in education remains a

bedrock of his public service philosophy. “All the folks I had a connection with believed in education. Even the church was pushing us. I remember that distinctly,” Blue said. “I was constantly being encouraged. I was coddled by my mother (Allene) who thought education was extremely important. I remember

The second of five children, Blue very early demonstrated intelligence and an eagerness to learn.

When his older brother went to school, he tagged along—even though he was only five and there was no kindergarten.

He wasn’t just an observer. He was there to learn, but he had an advantage over the others:

“I didn’t have to get my homework checked,” he said with a laugh.

she spent a lot of time teaching my brothers and sisters and me to read.”

The second of five children, Blue very early demonstrated intelligence and an eagerness to learn. When his older brother went to school, he tagged along—even though he was only five and there was no kindergarten.

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The early start paid off at age six, when the school district advanced the youngster past first grade. And Blue, who didn’t consider himself much of an athlete, worked hard in class and had early dreams of college despite his rural background and a segregated social system. “Everything was strictly segregated, including the schools,” Blue recalled of life growing up in Robeson County. “There were eight bathrooms at the park—two for whites, two for blacks, two for Indians and two for Hispanics.”

‘I CAN STILL SEE THEM ALL’

As he looks back at his life, Blue recalls the people who played pivotal roles in his education. “I can still see them all,” he said quietly, the memories obviously strong and heartfelt. “I firmly believe parents have the crucial role to play in a secure environment. Then there are the teachers I encountered and the people involved in the educational system from first grade through college.”

Blue especially remembers his principal in the fourth grade, George Williams, in a school that consisted of three rooms and two teachers. “He made it a point to gather some of the students who worked hard and took us into his office, closed the door and gave us books to read. He would make us read. Some of the books would have been banned—books by James Baldwin and some of the more radical black writers and a countless number of other people who were unknown to most folks but were very valuable to us.”

He also remembers Dorothy Wilson, his 10th grade literature teacher. “They were the people who ignite that spark in you to help you go beyond what you believed your limits were,” he said of Williams and Wilson.

Then there was the reverse missionary—the Rev. G. Fiawoo of Ghana who had earned a doctorate in Great Britain and was sent as a missionary to Robeson County by the Presbyterian Church. Blue was 10 at the time. “He came to educate all us country hicks,” Blue recalled, breaking into laughter. The reverend and teachers “constantly were sacrificing for us. They put our interests above their own comfort—and their own security sometimes.”

Blue’s parents, teachers and preachers stressed one message over and over: education is the way to make progress. “When college is preached year round in your church, that’s pretty heady stuff,” he said. Blue today serves as an elder at Davie Street Presbyterian Church in Raleigh.

“The family setting, the school setting, the church setting—all are so important,” he said. And in his church, teachers, parents and the minister “were determined that you were going to memorize Bible verses every day.” Blue cites God as one of the reasons he has stayed in politics. “Wherever there is a poor kid growing up, be it in Halifax County or Wake County, I want to see that he or she is given the opportunity to develop and to take advantage of the abilities The Maker has given him or her to pursue.”

WHERE TO NOW?

If Blue’s next political step is a run for Helms’ seat, he will have to campaign in every corner of North Carolina—something he’s never done before. It would be a daunting task. Helms has proven to be an unbeatable opponent—even besting the state’s other political icon of the past 30 years, Gov. Jim Hunt. Given his age, Helms may decide not to run, but Blue still would face the prospect of making his first run for statewide office. And that means raising money at a level he has never before attempted.

Beyond that, for the first time as a politician, the protégé of the late Terry Sanford now carries negative political baggage in the eyes of many Democrats. After Blue had served two terms as Speaker of the House, he fell just short of beating fellow Democrat Jim Black of Charlotte in a last-minute coup d’etat that failed.

Blue aligned himself with Republicans to try to win the position—a fact that hasn’t been forgotten by the Democratic leadership. Banished to chairmanship of a minor committee by Black, Blue has since kept a low profile. In a series of interviews with *MetroMagazine*, he said he hasn’t decided what he will do next, but he isn’t about to quit politics.

Political analysts say a bid for the U.S. Senate is the next logical step for Blue.

“Whenever a statewide office opens up, you hear Dan Blue’s name mentioned,” said Seth Effron, editor of “the insider,” a daily electronic publication that covers North Carolina politics and government.

John Davis, executive director of NCFREE, a nonpartisan research organization in Raleigh, concurred. “Dan Blue clearly has statewide political timbre,” said Davis. “Not only has he held one of the most powerful positions in North Carolina, he has proven his ability to manage a \$10 billion budget, and he’s as smart as a whip. You just can never write that guy off.”

But Blue is the first to note that any race outside the relatively safe confines of the Wake County district he has represented since 1980 will be challenging. “No one factor takes the attractiveness



away," he said. "But there is the time that would be required, and the money. The money needed is getting to be absolutely absurd. It's bordering on the ludicrous and the obscene. It's not seven figures but eight figures. It's absolutely absurd."

Effron said Blue will need to make a decision quickly. "One of the things that was very, very clear in the last Senate race is that whoever runs, whatever the constituency in North Carolina, it's a two-year process," he said, pointing out that U.S. Sen. John Edwards got the early jump among Democrats and never looked back. "You can't wake up on filing day and say, 'Geez, I'd be interested in running for the Senate.'"

Citing Blue's track record as legislator and Speaker, when he helped guide the state through a budget crisis, Davis

said Blue is well positioned to run. "I think he would be a very, very strong contender for any statewide office he would choose to run for," Davis said. "He's got the personal relationships in North Carolina's political world that go back to the '70s when he first got started. He has the power to attract a lot of solid relationships with people who would have a very positive impact on his campaign."

"He's got the right mix. He's got the brainpower. He's got the right mix for raising money. And I think, too, he has the universal respect of people he has associated with. Whether you agree with him or not—and many of us didn't on some issues—we certainly, universally respect the guy. It has a lot to do with the fact he is an honorable person with

a lot of gray matter."

Paul Jervay Jr., publisher of *The Carolinian*, a newspaper that focuses on the African-American community in Raleigh, counts himself and many of his readers as Blue supporters.

"We like Dan's strength of character. When he forthrightly believes in an issue, he will go forward with it," said Jervay. "He has been terribly honest on a number of occasions when the issues he supported were not popular, and I think you want to have those kinds of traits in a politician."

COUP'S NEGATIVES AND POSITIVES

Should Blue run for Senate, Jervay believes the failed coup would be of little consequence. "It will come back as an issue, but it won't hurt him. Dan is a strong enough person and politician to move on," he said. Jervay said he was surprised by Blue's move, which he called "quite interesting." But he refused to criticize Blue for taking on the establishment Democrats and their hand-picked choice, Black.

"There was a lot of reaction, both negative and positive," Jervay said. "He was trying to create a middle ground in the African-American community. He was trying to create bipartisanship."

Only six (including Blue) of the 18-member Black Legislative Caucus voted for Blue, creating a split not only among Democrats but also among minority legislators. And Blue's stand was just fine with Peter Gear, editor of *Challenger News* in Wilmington. "The fact of the matter is that the (African-American) community has never been adequately rewarded for supporting Democrats and will not be rewarded for its support in November if something is not done to immediately define what the reward ought to be and how it is to be delivered," wrote Gear, who is black. He referred to the 12 who voted against Blue as "Yellow Dog Democrats," a Southern



phrase describing voters so true to their party that they would vote for anybody, anything—even a yellow dog—before siding with a Republican.

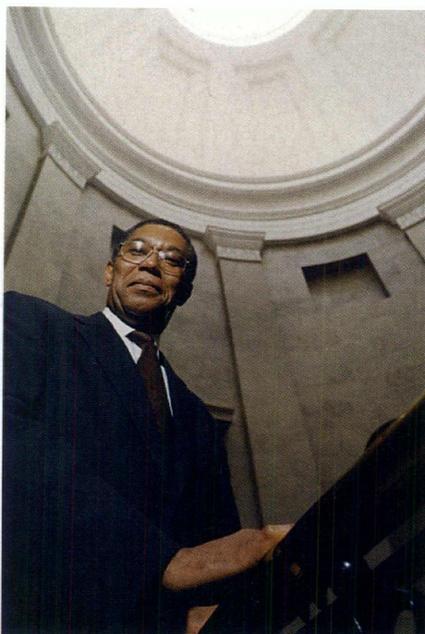
Greer even likened Blue to Nat Turner, who led a major slave revolt in 1831. “Although far less dangerous than the challenge of Nate Turner, Dan Blue of Wake County, with the assistance of a handful of liberation-minded Legislative Black Caucus colleagues... gave the Democratic Party a shot across the bow that will reverberate for years to come.”

Blue defends his decision to team up with Republicans in the effort to beat Black. “First of all, I’m a staunch Democrat,” he said. “But I really wanted to try to address this continuing gulf that is developing between people based on party labels. We get hung up on those labels rather than addressing real issues.

“For example, I think we face critical problems in higher education, not only the capital funding issues but also where the more aggressive local entities can address their own needs,” he said. “As a result of the partisan haggling, we have not addressed either one of those issues, and it’s in dealing with those kinds of challenges that we can help people by working jointly. We’ve got to get away from this feeling of one-upmanship.”

Despite his demotion to a relatively obscure committee in the House, Blue dismisses talk that he’s been hurt politically. “I don’t know if I will suffer, and I quite frankly haven’t even thought about it,” he said. “Some people might have varying ideas about it, but by the same token there were plenty of others who were supportive of it, and perhaps there will be more who are supportive of it now because I’m about bringing people together rather than thinking about the next election.

“I’m not afraid of ideas,” he added, “and there’s not one party, one philosophy or one group that has a monopoly on them. We ought to let ideas compete



“Domestically, we face tremendous challenges such as the state’s function in the depth and breadth of education for everyone. We have to reach out to everybody,” he said. “Then there is use of the Internet. It’s something that’s available to less than a majority of the country. We have to avoid people being disenfranchised.”

... and compete for their rightful position in the marketplace of ideas. That’s, ultimately, how we move forward.”

Effron doesn’t buy Blue’s assessment. “That’s a lot of rhetoric,” said Effron, who has followed Blue’s career closely for many years. “If that were the case (building consensus) then he would have emerged with a lot stronger coalition. It was a partisan move, a partisan move on the part of Republicans.”

Blue ended up forever being identified with maverick Democrat Joe Mavretic who staged—and won—a similar coup in 1989. But Davis said Blue should be praised for seeing an opportunity to regain lost power. “In a democracy, you seize power,” Davis said. “No one comes up to you and says, ‘Hey, you’re a nice guy, we’ll give you power.’ You seize it. Dan Blue was a part of an attempt to seize power, and in a democracy that’s an honorable thing to do. Why? Was it for honorable reasons? He certainly has demonstrated as a lawmaker for all these years that he is genuinely committed, a policy-wonk type lawmaker.

“He really is trying to have an influence on the course of the state, trying to influence how money is spent. And he understands that you can only do that if you wield power. And the only way to get power is to seize it.

“Sure, it was a power grab. But it was for honorable reasons.”

BACK TO THE ISSUES

Blue, in his role with the conference of state legislators, has traveled widely and gotten a sense of what Washington-based power must taste like. For now, though, he said he is focused on issues in the state such as hurricane relief and education.

“Domestically, we face tremendous challenges such as the state’s function in the depth and breadth of education for everyone. We have to reach out to everybody,” he said. “Then there is use of the Internet. It’s something that’s

available to less than a majority of the country. We have to avoid people being disenfranchised.

"We also have to address the issues Hurricane Floyd brought out—reckless building and development. We also have to take another look at how we develop the state environmentally."

Blue has proven that he knows how to lead. He was seen as a peacemaker when he was elected Speaker in 1991—a four-year role that landed him high marks, especially during the 1991-92 recession that required the state to cut costs and raise taxes to operate during a difficult economy. Blue, utilizing his math degree from North Carolina Central University, shared credit for the choices that were made.

Demonstrating polished public speaking ability, Blue also helped unite the legislature in 1991 even as the Persian Gulf war raged. Said Blue: "We 120 men of the House of Representatives start a session in a time of world turmoil, a time when our nation is at war, a national economic slowdown, a severe state budget crisis, and general uncertainty about our tomorrows. To meet the challenges and resolve our problems before us, I ask you today to lay aside confrontational partisanship and political rhetoric and join me in seeking constructive, cooperative solutions."

But in the anti-Clinton, anti-tax fervor of 1994, Blue took some severe political hits when a fundraising letter sent by his mentor Terry Sanford on his behalf, struck *The News & Observer* as an abuse of the Speaker's power. In a stinging editorial, the staunchly Democratic *N&O* wrote of Blue: "Critics saw the letter as a rather naked attempt to use the influence of Blue's important office as fundraising leverage. He does, after all, have life and death power over a number of pieces of legislation, regulatory and otherwise, in which business people would be keenly interested."



Born April 18, 1949; Lumberton, N.C.; parents: Daniel T. Blue Sr. and Allene Morris Blue

Family Wife Edna Earle; sons Daniel T. Blue III (Duke law and MBA student) and Dhamian A. Blue (Duke class of 2000); daughter Kanika R. Blue (law student at Yale)

Residence Northeast Raleigh

Education Valedictorian, Oak Ridge High School, 1966; North Carolina Central University, 1970 (B.S. in mathematics); Duke University School of Law, 1973

Career Lawyer since 1973; recruited by the late Terry Sanford to become a member of Sanford's firm; formed Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers in 1976; member, Duke University Board of Trustees; director, First Union National Bank; visiting professor at Sanford Institute of Public Policy at Duke

Political Career Member, North Carolina House of Representatives since 1981; Speaker of the N.C. House,

DANIEL TERRY BLUE JR.

1991-1994; former chairman of N.C. Legislative Black Caucus, 1984-1989.

Honors Daniel T. Blue Jr. Chair in Political Science founded at NCCU by the Spangler family foundation; received Charles S. Murphy award for public service from Duke in 1999; just completed term as president of National Conference of State Legislatures

Religion Member and elder, Davie Street Presbyterian Church

Memorable Speech Eulogy for former Gov. and U.S. Sen. Terry Sanford (1998)

"The fact that I stand before you today, as a farm boy from Robeson County, one who embodies all of those things that Terry Sanford did and meant for North Carolina, and as I stand to help remember one who is considered one of the 10 greatest governors in America during this century, it's a clear measure of how far we have come and how far Terry Sanford has led us. ...

"So let me ... discharge a personal duty to Terry Sanford, to do for him in his afterlife what he did for us as lawyers who had the privilege of practicing with him, what he did for us as North Carolinians and as Americans—offer a short, persuasive recommendation for admission. And I would start by saying,

"Dear Lord: Open your gate wide for Terry Sanford; he opened gates for all of us here on Earth. Oh, Lord, open wide your gate for Terry Sanford; he never closed a gate on anyone ... God bless him."

Democrats lost their House majority during that campaign and Blue was out as Speaker with a new Republican majority in place.

But Blue's missteps have been few. The *N&O's* long-time political correspondent, Rob Christensen, wrote after Blue's failed coup to become Speaker "seemed to have a golden touch." If nothing else, though, Blue's maneuvers

demonstrated he hasn't quit the game.

Where he goes now is his choice, which is quite a statement in itself given the rapid progress that Blue and African-Americans have made in the state in the past 30 years. One of the first African-Americans hired to a top law firm (by Terry Sanford) when he left Duke Law School in 1973, Blue started his own firm a mere three years later. By 1980, he was

in the General Assembly, where he has served 10 terms.

Not bad for a rural farm boy from Lumberton, said Jervay.

"He certainly is a pacesetter as far as African-Americans are concerned," Jervay said of Blue. "He gives folks a fresh hope as far as the way business is conducted in the state politically. He's been very helpful to us." **MM**



DAN BLUE REMEMBERS HIS MENTOR

competition (his partner was Kenneth Starr, the prosecutor in the Clinton impeachment) as a senior. Showered with opportunities, Blue chose the approachability of Terry Sanford and his firm.

Referring to Sanford as "Uncle Terry," Blue said, "He was always approachable on campus. He didn't have reason to know me from Adam."

Blue also recalled that "Sanford was a visionary" who "had it hard, hard, hard ingrained in him that we all have a common humanity" and that "diversity brought strength rather than shackles."

Duke had not accepted any black students until 1961—the year Sanford began his term as governor. Blue remembered looking up to Sanford as a shining light in the civil rights movement while he was still in high school and Sanford was running for governor.

"When you look at what else was going on across the South, there was Sanford striving to bring people together," Blue said. "We didn't have as much of the violence and bitterness here as there was in other states, and Sanford was a major reason." Blue added that Sanford's endorsement of John F. Kennedy, a Catholic, for president also drew his attention. "I immediately took a liking to this guy."

Sanford was president of Duke from 1970 to 1986 and went on to serve one

term in the U.S. Senate, from 1987 to 1993.

Blue is one of a number of prominent African-Americans who have risen to political power or public standing in North Carolina this century. Blue points to Ralph Campbell, who became the first black to be elected to statewide office in 1992 when he was selected North Carolina State Auditor. (Campbell's brother, Bill, is Mayor of Atlanta.)

Blue also cites Henry Frye, who was appointed last year as the state's first black state Supreme Court Justice, after having served as the first African-American elected to the North Carolina House in the 20th century.

Blue remembers the trailblazing efforts of Julius Chambers, chancellor at N.C. Central University in Durham, and Floyd McKissick of Durham, who in 1951 became among the first African-Americans to be admitted to UNC-Chapel Hill.

Blue points to the achievements of these black North Carolinians as an inspiration to him in his legal and political careers. "I remember thinking this is pretty heavy stuff," he said of the civil rights movement. "I wanted to do something important. I like people. I didn't grow up with a passion to be a lawyer, but I evolved. And I must say I have never regretted it."

— Rick Smith

The late Terry Sanford, who died of cancer in 1998, was a pioneer for civil rights in North Carolina, and he showered particular attention on Dan Blue, who was graduated from Duke Law School in 1973. Sanford wanted Blue hired into his firm. Shortly thereafter, Blue was able to open his own firm in Raleigh.

Sanford also took Blue under his political wing, serving as advisor and mentor as Blue worked his way for 10 years up the General Assembly political ladder to become speaker. And Blue remains indebted to Sanford.

"Sanford always stood out and stood tall for the right things I was raised up to respect," Blue recalled. "By the time I got over to Duke, he already was a legend. He was such an inclusive person."

Blue earned considerable attention when he won a student "moot court"

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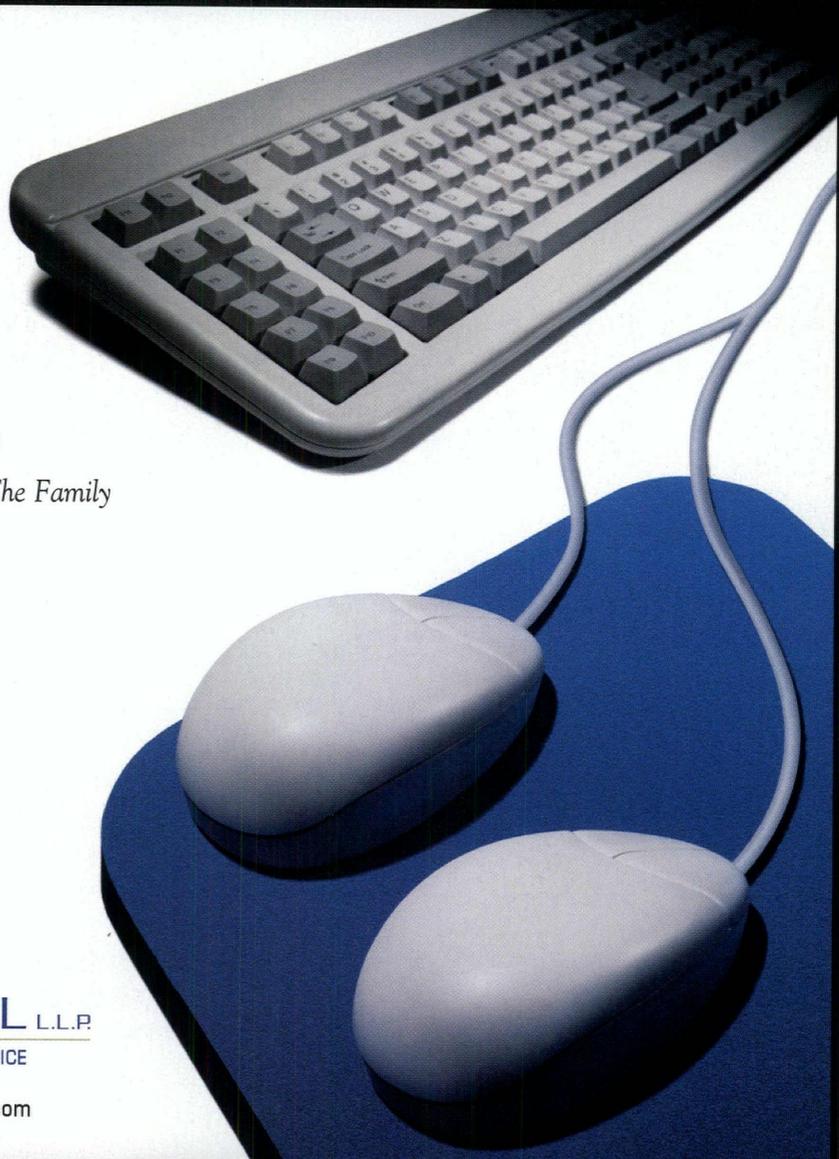
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Religion and Reynolds Price are inseparable, yet the relationship is far from conventional.

Church, he says quite candidly, isn't the place for him. But he also says he has literally been touched and given new life by Jesus Christ. He tells the world his sins have been forgiven.

In 1996, he offered his version of the Bible's Gospels and the life of Christ in *The Three Gospels: The Good News*

from which the disciple hanged himself. Unbowed by critics, Price plunges ahead by expressing his faith and belief through his writing.

"The older I get...I just can't comprehend the necessity that so many human beings have—and especially those human beings that set themselves up as God's best friends—to condemn right and left or to judge...everything they see," Price said, his voice rising

crippled for life, burdened by a "thorn" in his flesh never to be removed. But it did not steal his creativity or his energy: He has been more productive than ever, doubling the amount of his work while working to plumb Christianity to new depths.

Who are we? Why are we here? And, as he sought to answer in his 1999 book *Letter to a Man in the Fire*, does God exist? If He does, does He care?

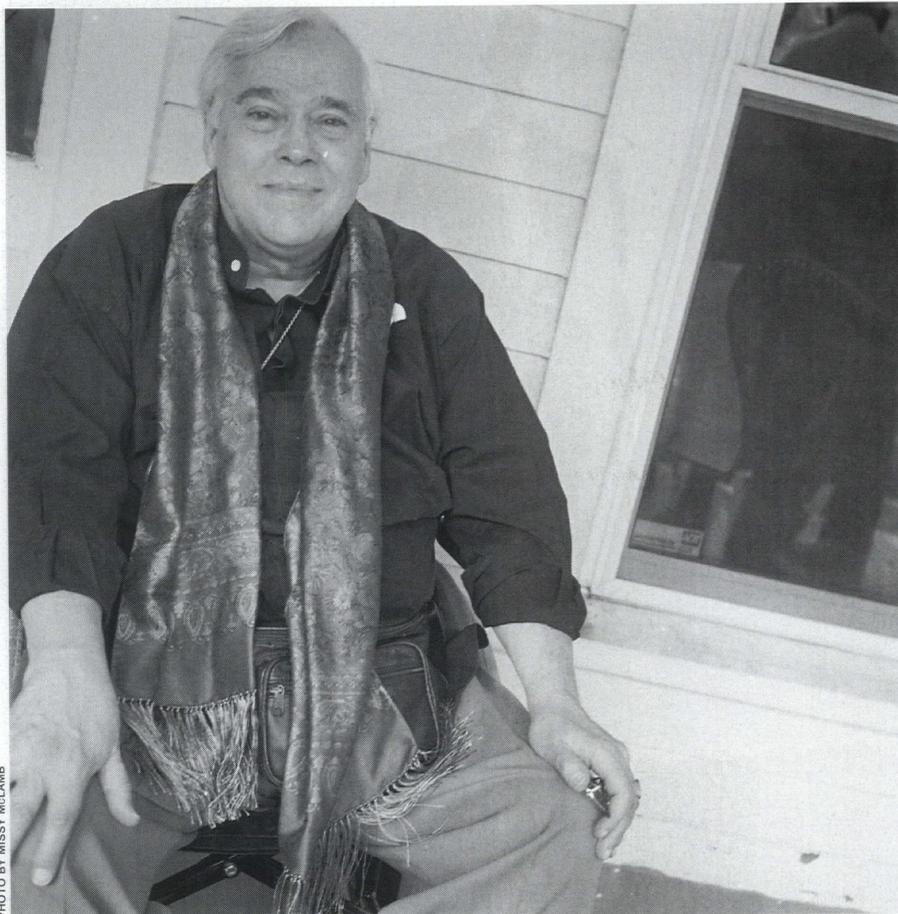


PHOTO BY MISSY McLAMB

According to Mark, the Good News According to John, an Honest Account of a Memorable Life. And, last December, he plunged headlong into the heated, often bitter, debate about the apocalypse and the second coming possibly being at hand with a provocative article in *Time* magazine entitled "Jesus at 2000."

His interpretations and version of the Gospel are sure to rattle many. He holds, for example, that Christ assisted in the suicide of Judas by tying the knot on the

during an interview with *MetroMagazine*. "In the first place, Christians have specific instructions from Jesus not to do that. And Jews have specific instructions from God—"Vengeance is mine, not yours."

Price is convinced that he personally has been forgiven and healed by Jesus. He endured a near-death experience with spinal cancer: Seared by pain, he emerged through what he now describes as "a keyhole." The experience left him

The Gospel and Reynolds Price

Healed and Forgiven, North Carolina's Literary Lion Looks to the Future with Optimism

BY RICK R. SMITH & MIRINDA KOSSOFF

Price is convinced God does exist. And in the *Time* magazine article he affirms his belief that Jesus came, saw—and healed. "It would require much exotic calculation...to deny that the single most powerful figure—not merely in these two millennia but in all human history—has been Jesus of Nazareth," Price wrote.

The North Carolina-born writer tries to emulate Christ in some respects. "I find myself incapable of rejecting human

beings because of the choices they make in their daily lives or the accidents they walk in to," he told *MetroMagazine*. "I don't think I was intolerant before (the cancer). I certainly was not a Puritan. After going through my account of death, I feel no necessity whatsoever and

"Teachers were and have been the most important influences on my life with the single exception of my parents."

have absolutely no rights whatsoever or the moral superiority to condemn anyone else for violence against another creature."

With one exception: "I would make every effort I could to stop violence against another human being, especially a child."

NOT A ZEALOT

Price distances himself from people who have abused Christ's commission to spread the Gospel—the last command of Jesus before ascending into Heaven. "... in light of the appalling failings of Jesus' followers, that last command goes on contributing heavily to the evils of national and religious warfare, institutional and individual hatred, imperialism and enslavement," he wrote.

What drove him away from organized religion was the matter of race, which forced a separation from his black friends. He admits that he "wasn't thrilled by my first experiences with Christianity. I became uneasy—very intensely so—when I was 15 or 16 years old. There came that moment for any Southern boy or girl who had playmates

and...said good-bye to them because they were different."

Raised as a Methodist, Price has never terminated his membership in that faith. But he chuckles as he describes himself as "not functioning" in the church.

Price said he couldn't accept the fact

that's the way it's always been; and that's the way it always will be. I decided if that was to be the degree of tolerance within the church that I would seek Christianity elsewhere."

Price became aware of the racial divide as a teenager in Raleigh, where he



Reynolds Price at Duke University, 1951

he had to be separated from them, especially in the pews. He said the times made it unthinkable for blacks even to consider going to a white church although whites could attend black churches if they chose to do so. "I talked with my relatives and my minister about this, and they said, 'That's the way it is;

attended Broughton High School. He went on to Duke to pursue a fledgling writing career and there he encountered race again. Enough was enough.

"When I came to Duke (in the 1950s), here again within the chapel, the worship framework—even in an institution dedicated to human awareness—

services were still segregated. It worried me a lot. I didn't do anything about it. I didn't write anything about it, but I stopped going to organized religious services."

Though segregation in churches, at least officially, is not the problem it once

person," he said quite solemnly. "I'm not proud of not going to church, but that's a fact about me."

His "space" is a pleasant home in Orange County that's surrounded by trees, where he often sees deer wandering by. Although not an outdoorsman—

PILLARS OF HIS PAST

When talking about the importance of family, Price has few doubts. "Your mother and dad made you what you are," he says. His father, William, died 21 days after being told he had lung cancer—on Reynolds' 21st birthday. His mother died

When talking about the importance of family, Price has few doubts. "Your mother and dad made you what you are."



Reynolds Price with his older brother, Will Price Jr., mother, Elizabeth Rodwell Price and father, William Solomon Price.

was, Price sees something else he doesn't like: "Churches over the last 20 years or so have become so near to social clubs—with bowling leagues."

But don't expect Price to lead any protests or to turn his back on God. "I'm in my own space here. I'm a worshipful

he remembers being told by his late mother, "Get your nose out of that book and go outside!"—Price said nature reminds him to appreciate the creative power of God. But he also claims no special knowledge of God's plans. "He plays His cards pretty close to the vest."

several years later after a battle with cancer that lasted four years.

To this day, Price wears a pocket watch attached to a chain around his neck. "It's just like one my father had," he said with reverence. William's watch was stolen, but Reynolds wants some day to find it. "I hope I see it in a pawn shop or something."

He often drew pictures with his father, especially of elephants. His parents provided plenty of books, and he confesses to having been a "voracious reader" even in his youth—not surprising, given his lifelong work. And despite problems involving smoking and alcohol, Price never had a doubt that he or his brother was loved—quite dearly. He fondly remembers keeping the house dark on the days during World War II when his father was an air raid warden in Asheboro. The young Price kept up his reading, often using a flashlight.

In public schools, Price said he was blessed to have demanding teachers. "Teachers were and have been the most important influences on my life with the single exception of my parents," he said. "From first grade through graduate

COURTESY OF REYNOLDS PRICE

school, I was fortunate to have a number of great teachers.”

He warmly remembers Crichton Davis, who taught him in the 8th grade when he lived in Warrenton. “She encouraged both my drawing and painting and my writing,” he recalled. “She had published a number of short stories in national publications and gave me the first glimpse of a writing life.”

In Raleigh, he encountered two legendary teachers.

“In the 11th grade, I encountered the famous Phyllis Peacock (who died at age 94 last year) who very quickly encouraged my drawing and painting and my writing,” Price recalls. “She seemed to me to be even more encouraging of my writing. I wrote a number of things on assignment for her in junior English. Then I began volunteering short prose sketches and poems. I’ve still got a lot of those pieces of work, and certainly looking back at this point so many years onward they don’t seem to me to be strikingly original or strikingly good. But Phyllis detected something in them that aroused her enthusiasm.”

Nonetheless, she gave Price no breaks. “She was tough, no question about it. She was certainly not the first. I had other teachers who held my nose firmly to the grindstone in reading, writing and arithmetic. So Phyllis came as no shock. In fact, she was more exhilarating.”

Then there was Celeste Penny. “She was even more demanding and feared in the years of her supremacy,” Price said with a laugh. “Again, I found her to be tremendously useful. She instilled a kind of fear I don’t think I had had since starting grade school. She really let you know when you used the wrong tense of a verb or the wrong person or pronoun or case. Those mistakes would produce dire consequences.”

His teachers had directed and fostered Price’s desire to write to the point that he had no doubt about his career. “I had

really set in place my ambitions to be someone who was going to write and teach for the rest of my life,” he said. “I didn’t see a need to choose one or the other, and luckily it has never been a necessity to choose between the two.”

“Oddly, the only time I can remember Mrs. Peacock suggesting something to me was when she suggested that I think about the ministry,” he said. “I

25 miles away. I’ve spent the rest of my life in rural North Carolina with the exception of my four years in England [at Oxford University]. Obviously, we have grown in good and bad ways. It hasn’t walled out of control, but I can take the wrong exit off the Beltline in Raleigh and I don’t have the faintest idea where I am.

“A lot of the woes of metropolitan America have been wrought upon us.



PHOTO BY MISSY McLAMB

never gave that serious thought even though religion is very serious to me.”

A BRIGHT FUTURE

Price said his roots are important to his life and work. He loves North Carolina, especially Raleigh and Durham where he has spent his adult life. But as the Triangle transforms into a metropolis, he wonders what lies ahead for the area in the new millennium.

“I moved to Raleigh when I was 14 and I left when I was 22,” he said. “Now, I live

Anyone who travels on I-40 realizes that we have made mistakes in just the last 20 years. On the other hand, the mental atmosphere of the area has opened up in so many ways. We are so much more cosmopolitan—in the good sense of the word.”

He remembers attending Civic Music concerts for only pennies, and having few choices for entertainment. “Now, I would be drowning in an excess of choices.”

In many ways, he sees a bright future. “Where would we be in another 35 years?

I'd love to live another 35 years, get to be 100 years old and still know who I was and what a tree was," Price says with a hearty chuckle. "I don't know what your grandchildren's lives are going to be like, but then my grandparents could have had no idea that theirs would live in a country where there were no longer slaves.

"I hope that doesn't sound dementedly optimistic. I think it's realistic."

The dizzying pace of technology also encourages Price. He is grateful for computers, and he said there is no way he could have been as prolific in his work over the past 15 years without one. And he often communicates with friends and colleagues by e-mail.

When discussing challenges that do worry him, such as overpopulation and the environment, Price sees mankind's intelligence as an advantage. "It's hard to believe we are not going to invent our way out of a lot of these problems. I have a sort of blind faith in ingenuity," he said. But Price was quick to add one note of caution. "I may be wrong—as any kind of faith may be."

Even if he is wrong, Price prefers the life of being an optimist.

"I certainly do look to the future with hope," he said. "I don't believe the future or the new Millennium or whatever you want to call it looks inevitably grim and dire. I may be absurdly unrealistic in feeling that way. I certainly have knowledgeable and intelligent friends who take a far bleaker view than I do, simply on the grounds of what we have done to the environment around us.

"But I suspect that the basic optimism or basic pessimism comes to most of us in our mother's smile—if not in our genes. People are born to think the glass is half empty or half full. I've just been somebody who, most of the time, thought it was half full.

"It certainly makes life an awful lot easier to live," he added forcefully.

He said his father gave freely of his

love and his fun nature, cherishing every moment he was in the presence of his family. "I have a lot of friends—and my father was one of them—who any time any one person was out of eyesight they thought they would never see that person again," he said. "Every night of our lives, even after I was a grown man, he kissed me and my brother and my mother goodnight.

"Technically speaking, he was right.

But it was an exhausting way to look at the world, and when he died at 54—he clearly died from lung cancer; he had smoked hard since he was 14 or 15 years old—he physically had impaired his body. But I also think he was emotionally exhausted at the end.

"He was a great clown, a great wit up to the end. If he couldn't have laughed, he would have died far sooner than he did." **MM**

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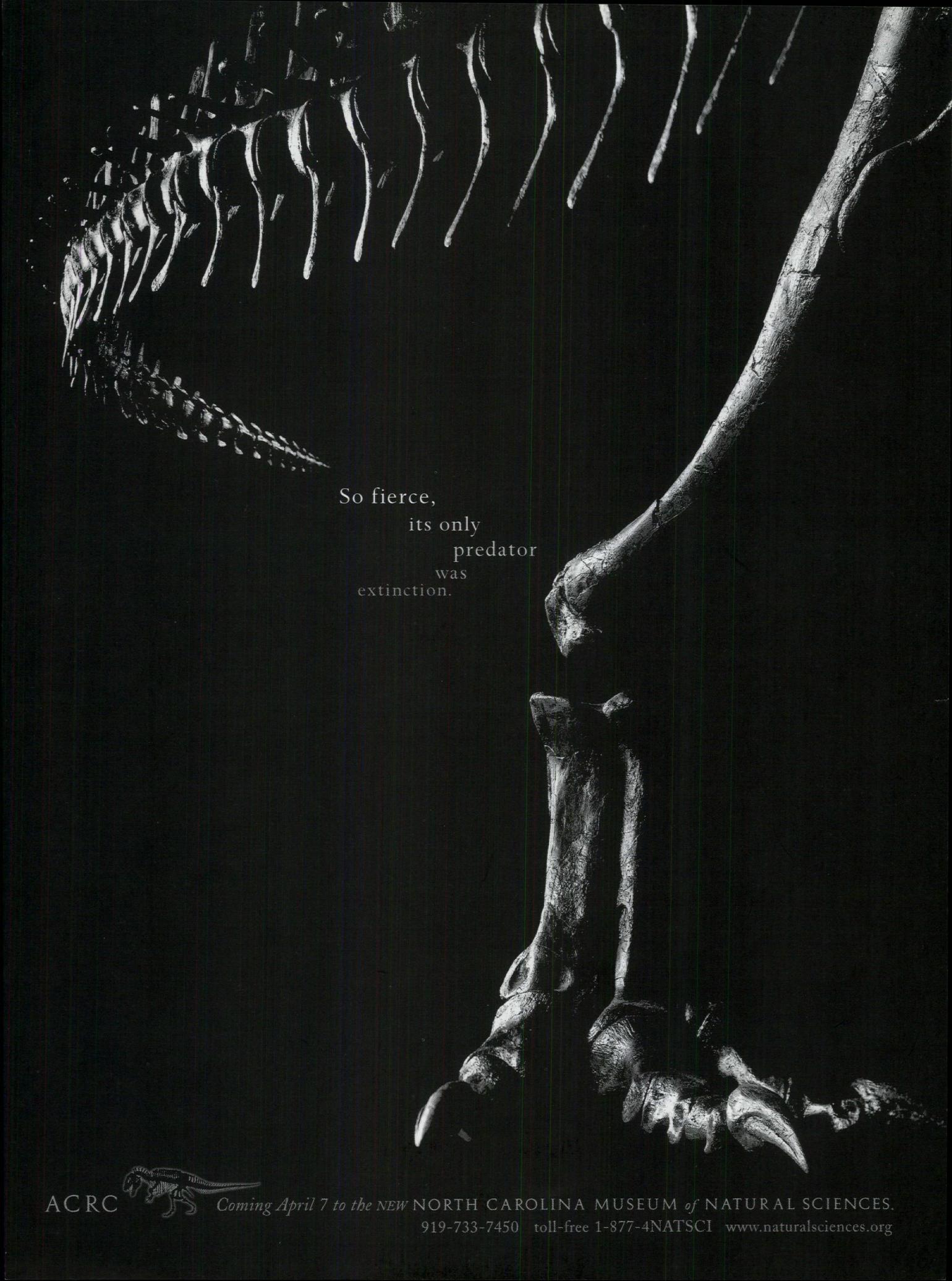
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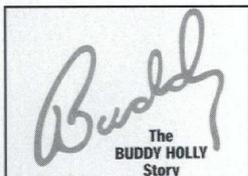
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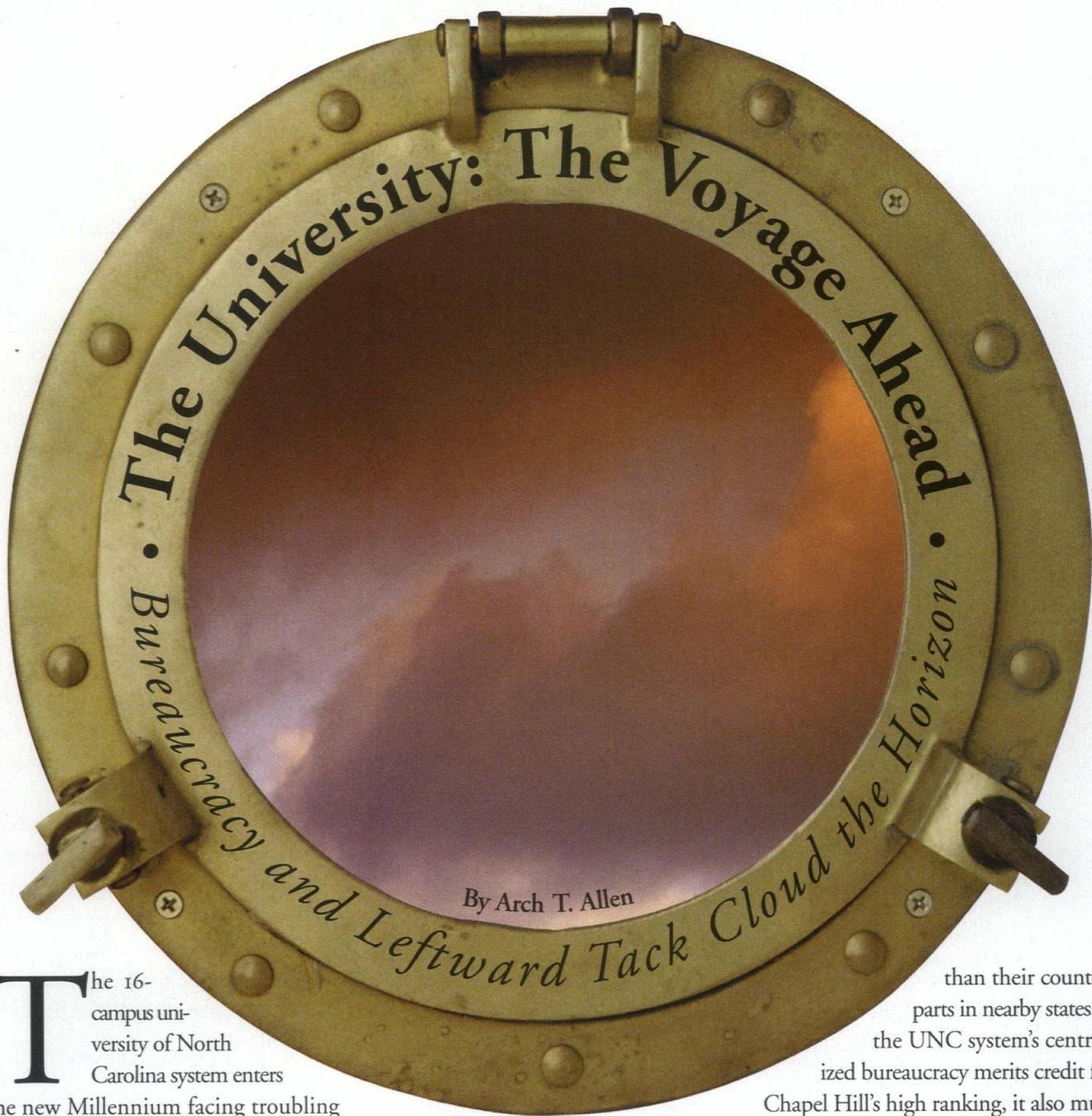
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The 16-campus university of North Carolina system enters the new Millennium facing troubling questions. It is burdened with a centralized bureaucracy that essentially guts each campus chancellor and board of trustees of any real power on significant issues. An entrenched faculty not only largely determines who teaches and what they teach but also is steering the system on a decidedly leftward tack.

Change is needed for the good of the state's system of public higher education. First, the centralized governance structure should be replaced with a system in which chancellors are empowered to oversee their campuses under

the direction of their local trustees. Secondly, the clear leftward direction of the campuses needs to be corrected—not overreacting to the right, but charting a balanced course.

CRIES OF NUMBER ONE

Despite the mantra that North Carolina has one of the nation's best public university systems, evidence suggests the contrary. Except for the highly ranked campus at Chapel Hill, the state's public campuses are ranked lower

than their counterparts in nearby states. If the UNC system's centralized bureaucracy merits credit for Chapel Hill's high ranking, it also must share blame for shortcomings on the other campuses.

Credit or blame notwithstanding, the issue is whether or not a centralized or decentralized system produces better campuses. And one need look no further than Virginia where, in a state comparable to our own in many ways, a decentralized system has produced better campuses.

Although UNC at Chapel Hill is larger, more comprehensive and has some higher-ranked graduate programs than the University of Virginia in Charlottesville,

**U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
2000 COLLEGE RANKINGS:**

All Universities

- 1 California Institute of Technology
- 2 Harvard University (MA)
- 3 Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
- 4 Princeton University (NJ)
- 4 Yale University (CT)
- 6 Stanford University (CA)
- 7 Duke University (NC)
- 7 Johns Hopkins University (MD)
- 7 University of Pennsylvania
- 10 Columbia University (NY)
- 11 Cornell University (NY)
- 11 Dartmouth College (NH)
- 13 University of Chicago
- 14 Brown University (RI)
- 14 Northwestern University (IL)
- 14 Rice University (TX)
- 17 Washington University (MO)
- 18 Emory University (GA)
- 19 University of Notre Dame (IN)
- 20 University of California—Berkeley
- 20 Vanderbilt University (TN)
- 22 University of Virginia
- 23 Carnegie Mellon University (PA)
- 23 Georgetown University (DC)
- 25 University of California—LA
- 25 University of Michigan—Ann Arbor
- 27 Univ. of North Carolina—CH
- 28 Wake Forest University (NC)
- 29 College of William and Mary (VA)
- 29 Tufts University (MA)
- 31 Brandeis University (MA)
- 32 University of California—San Diego
- 32 University of Rochester (NY)
- 34 Case Western Reserve Univ. (OH)
- 34 Lehigh University (PA)
- 34 New York University
- 34 U. of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign
- 34 University of Wisconsin—Madison
- 39 Boston College
- 40 Georgia Institute of Technology
- 40 Pennsylvania State University
- 42 University of California—Davis
- 42 University of Southern California
- 44 Tulane University (LA)
- 44 Univ. of California—Santa Barbara
- 44 University of Texas—Austin
- 44 University of Washington
- 44 Yeshiva University (NY)
- 49 University of California—Irvine
- 49 University of Florida

UVA consistently outranks UNC-CH in undergraduate education. The most recent *US News & World Report* rankings of national universities placed UVA as the second best among public universities and 22nd overall. By comparison, Chapel Hill ranked fifth among public universities and 27th overall. (See accompanying chart.)

Although the Chapel Hill-Charlottesville differences are marginal, further examination reveals that Virginia is producing a better “system” of universities. Virginia’s William & Mary ranks just below North Carolina’s Chapel Hill. And Virginia Tech, another state-supported school, ranks 28th among public universities. North Carolina State University, on the other hand, ranks 10 slots below Tech at 38th among public universities.

On the key issue of governance structure, North Carolina’s centralized system ranks second to Virginia’s decentralized governance.

The rankings also reveal surprising contradictions to the perception of many people that North Carolina’s public university system is among the best in the nation. Compared to ratings of three nearby states, only Chapel Hill finishes first among UNC system campuses. Trailing UNC-CH among Southeastern public universities are the flagship campuses in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. But NCSU only ties with Clemson and Auburn and significantly trails Georgia Tech.

Clearly, the *US News & World Report* rankings can be challenged on various grounds. But numerous public policy arguments can be raised for replacing the UNC system’s centralized bureaucracy with decentralized campus management.

The rationale for centralized bureaucracy is control. The rationale for decentralized management is responsibility and accountability. The measure of one is power. The measure of the other is responsibility for results. A centralized bureaucracy always calls for more power

and more money. A decentralized system calls for authority and accountability; it may call for more money, but looks for incentives in spending it effectively.

Central bureaucracies seek to “Save the Problem,” as a commentator recently explained. The immediate problem proclaimed by the UNC system is a projected increase in enrollment over the next decade of nearly 50,000 students to a total of approximately 200,000. In a typical bureaucratic response, the UNC system calls for more power in directing the 16 campuses in how to prepare for the projected increase and for more money to fund the preparations.

Expansions are planned, even at competitive and crowded Chapel Hill. Enhancements are proposed for less-competitive and less-crowded campuses. The bureaucratic mindset is fixed on the model of more dormitories, more classrooms and more employees. And, of course, that begs more money—now in the form of a proposed \$3 billion bond issuance.

Alternatives, such as more efficient use of existing classrooms and better utilization of capacity through improved graduation rates, are lost in the call for more money. Also lost are the voices of those who think the campuses, even Chapel Hill, should strive to be better rather than bigger.

A decentralized governance structure could improve the UNC system. Using the projected enrollment increase as an example, properly empowered decentralized campus management could evaluate the projected demographic changes in the context of the mission of each campus and its ability to compete in the higher education marketplace.

Each would consider the projected enrollment increase in light of other factors—the ability of students to pay, the availability of financial aid and student loans—and each would plan accordingly. Under decentralized campus management, the trustees of each campus, not the

legislature at the bidding of the central bureaucracy, would set the tuition for each campus and the campus would retain the tuition as direct revenue for operations.

The state recently authorized limited experiments with campus-based tuition increases for undergraduates and at the graduate business and professional schools. That market-based approach to tuition policy should be expanded to all levels. A more market-based, campus-level tuition policy is critical to meaningful decentralized management and accompanying accountability, responsibility and incentives.

The idea of a "marketplace" for higher education is anathema to many higher-education bureaucrats who consistently plead for more power and more money. But marketplace competition can solve problems, including increased enrollment projections, with incentives such as tuition competition.

The 16 public UNC system campuses, with nearly 155,000 students, compete with 36 private North Carolina colleges and universities where more than 60,000 students are enrolled. At the UNC campuses, tuition and fees, including those for dormitory rooms, average approximately \$7000 a year. At the private campuses, the cost is more than twice that amount.

The state constitutional mandate that UNC be free of expense "as far as practicable" requires neither an unreasonable subsidy of public university students nor an unreasonable price competition with the private campuses.

With the existing taxpayer-subsidized tuition differential between the public and private campuses, it is no surprise that the UNC system projects increased enrollment of nearly 50,000 in the next decade while the private campuses are approximately 10,000 students under their current capacity.

That reality raises a very real partial solution to the problem of rising

enrollment. The state could expand existing programs assisting North Carolinians attending private colleges and universities in the state. Increased vouchers or scholarships for students attending private colleges and universities would result in better utilization of the under-capacity private campuses and educate more students at a lower total cost to taxpayers. This also would enhance competition between the public and private campuses.

In North Carolina, the state legislature sets tuition for each campus within the UNC system—but the state's constitution does not require it to do so. Why should elected lawmakers, for example, establish in Raleigh tuition rates for UNC-Asheville? Again, a decentralized, market-based approach is the answer. Who better than the trustees at UNC-Asheville to set tuition and fees for their campus?

The legislature would not be completely divorced from the process. The lawmakers would fulfill their constitutional mandate by determining how much per student is "practicable" and allocating that amount across the board. Then, each campus would examine its own needs and set its individual tuition and fees.

Campus trustees also should have oversight for the campus budget, which they don't now, and chancellors should administer it. (*See accompanying organizational chart.*) Chancellors would be accountable, not to the higher-level bureaucratic system president, but to the campus trustees. In making the campus trustees more responsible, they should also be made more accountable. The governor should appoint all of them, not just a few, perhaps with legislative confirmation. None should be appointed by the UNC system Board of Governors, as they are now.

STEERING BALANCED COURSES

On the issue of faculty governance of America's campuses, recognition of a

U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT 2000 COLLEGE RANKINGS:

Public Universities

- 1 University of California—Berkeley
- 2 University of Virginia
- 3 Univ. of California—Los Angeles
- 3 University of Michigan—Ann Arbor
- 5 U. of North Carolina—Chapel Hill
- 6 College of William and Mary (VA)
- 7 Univ. of California—San Diego
- 8 U. of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign
- 8 Univ. of Wisconsin—Madison
- 10 Georgia Institute of Technology
- 10 Pennsylvania State Univ.
- 12 University of California—Davis
- 13 Univ. of California—Santa Barbara
- 13 University of Texas—Austin
- 13 University of Washington
- 16 University of California—Irvine
- 16 University of Florida
- 18 Purdue Univ.—West Lafayette (IN)
- 18 Texas A&M Univ.—College Station
- 18 Univ. of Minnesota—Twin Cities
- 21 University of Iowa
- 22 Miami University—Oxford (OH)
- 22 Rutgers—New Brunswick (NJ)
- 22 SUNY—Binghamton
- 22 University of Delaware
- 22 University of Georgia
- 22 Univ. of Maryland—College Park
- 28 Colorado School of Mines
- 28 Ohio State University—Columbus
- 28 Virginia Tech
- 31 Indiana University—Bloomington
- 31 Michigan State University
- 31 Ohio University
- 31 Univ. of California—Riverside
- 31 Univ. of California—Santa Cruz
- 31 University of Colorado—Boulder
- 31 University of Connecticut
- 38 Auburn University (AL)
- 38 Clemson University (SC)
- 38 Iowa State University
- 38 North Carolina State U.—Raleigh
- 38 University of Kansas
- 38 University of Pittsburgh
- 38 University of Vermont
- 45 Florida State University
- 45 University of New Hampshire
- 45 Univ. of Tennessee—Knoxville
- 48 Michigan Technological University
- 48 University of Arizona
- 48 Univ. of Massachusetts—Amherst
- 48 Univ. of Missouri—Columbia

Most Power in the University Lies with UNC System Board of Governors and UNC System President

THE GOVERNOR

- Proposes budget.
- Administers actual budget.
- Appoints 4 of 12 members of each campus Board of Trustees.

N.C. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- Enacts laws governing the UNC system.
- Approves funding for the UNC system and sets campus tuition.
- Elects 32-member UNC Board of Governors.

UNC SYSTEM BOARD OF GOVERNORS

- Governs UNC system—some delegation to campus Boards of Trustees.
- Proposes UNC system budget.
- Selects UNC system president.
- Must approve selection of campus chancellors, vice chancellors, faculty appointments, etc.

UNC SYSTEM PRESIDENT

- UNC System CEO.
- Must nominate campus chancellor candidate to UNC System Board of Governors.
- Directs chancellors.

CAMPUS CHANCELLOR

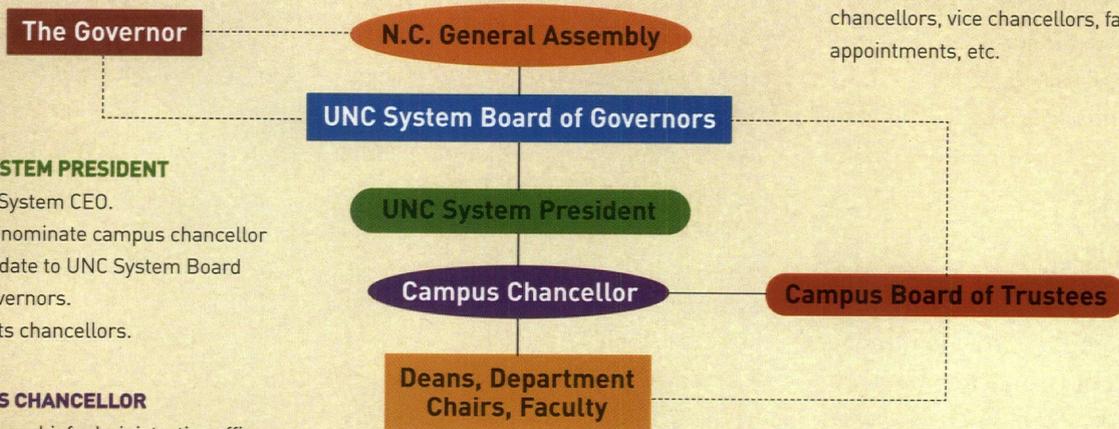
- Campus chief administrative officer.
- Under direction of UNC system president.
- Proposes campus budget to UNC system.
- Has some flexibility to change budget (new law).
- Selects vice-chancellors, etc., in campus administration subject to approval by campus Board of Trustees and UNC system Board of Governors.
- Must approve faculty appointments, etc., subject to approval by campus Board of Trustees and UNC system Board of Governors.
- Makes reports and recommendations to campus Board of Trustees, etc.

DEANS, DEPARTMENT CHAIRS, FACULTY

- Given independence in numerous manners within parameters of allocated budget.
- Given strong say in faculty governance, curriculum development and other matters.

CAMPUS BOARD OF TRUSTEES

- [Comprised of 12 members—eight elected by the UNC system Board of Governors; four appointed by the governor; student body president is ex-officio member.]
- Must approve selection of architects, site selections and building plans.
 - Must approve honorary degrees.
 - Must approve appointments.
 - Must be advised of some actions.
 - Advise and make recommendations to the campus chancellor.



leftward bias is hardly reactionary. It is merely realistic. Even self-described education-establishment liberals have lamented the New Left's "tenured radicals" ascendancy to power over much of American academia. Professorial liberties are protected on campuses by special provisions for academic freedom and tenured employment. A strong faculty say in who teaches and what they teach is likely to remain. However, with growing public opinion against academic radicalism, change may come sooner than some think.

While it is appropriate for faculty to enjoy their American liberties of political

affiliation and expression, it is not appropriate for leftist faculty members to force their ideologies upon their students through politicized curriculum, classrooms and campus activities. Even if some academics cannot discern teaching from political advocacy, ordinary Americans can. Ordinary Americans do not want their campuses politicized, especially in an anti-liberty, anti-American way.

Some academics deny such politicization, while others openly write about it. In any event, American students and their parents have experienced

the politicization and its attendant "political correctness."

For example, they have attended race- and sex-based orientation sessions for new students, sessions that have been described by Boston University Chancellor John Silber as "highly tendentious ... indoctrination, pure and simple." As one mother sarcastically said of her son's orientation session at Chapel Hill, he "learned that he was a racist and a rapist." Students report they have been sensitized to "diversity" and have experienced its resulting racial and ethnic Balkanization on some campuses. As

recently lamented by philosopher John Searle, only "politically correct" diversity is recognized in the modern American academy. As a result, some students complain that they have never had a conservative or Republican professor.

They have had to take multicultural courses, but they have not had to take Western civilization or American history courses. They have had to read *I, Rigoberto Menchu*, supposedly a Third World woman's autobiographical account of her struggle against Western patriarchal oppression, which has been exposed as a Marxist fabrication. But they have not had to read great Western literature. A decade after the collapse of Soviet Communism, the students nevertheless find Marxist theory permeating their humanities and social sciences courses.

Campus politicization manifests itself in other ways. Harvard historian Harvey Mansfield recently joined many others who have noted the absence of conservative guest speakers on American campuses. Meanwhile, Marxist Angela Davis and other leftists are regular guest speakers on campuses. In Chapel Hill recently, a former faculty member delivered a mid-year commencement address filled with leftist rant and rap. Also recently, another leftist faculty member, acting on behalf of a socialist organization, used the university's computer e-mail system to organize a protest against a visit to the business school by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, a capitalist icon.

Leftist faculty are known to use back channels against traditional scholars. Such efforts succeeded in denying a traditional scholar tenure at Duke University a few years ago and similar efforts to deny committee appointments to traditional scholars at Duke were disclosed when a confidential memorandum became public. More recently, after a junior philosophy professor at a Pennsylvania University spoke against the relativism

of the multicultural curriculum, leftist faculty members smeared him behind his back as a "fascist." Similar epithets from the left for traditional scholars are "racist, sexist and homophobic."

While American academia proclaims "politically correct" diversity, conservative student newspapers have been suppressed on some campuses, notably prestigious Dartmouth and Penn. A double standard is obvious. Administrators looked the other way when objecting students stole conservative student papers from their distribution racks and instead disciplined a campus policeman who tried to prevent the theft. Free speech on some campuses is only for the "politically correct."

Campus speech codes are enforced by the politically correct administrative apparatchik against unsuspecting students deemed to have offended someone else by allegedly racist, sexist, or other "bad-ist" speech. One American campus prohibits not only verbal manifestations of suspected racism and sexism but "lookism." Some American college students have learned to defend the codes but have learned nothing of the free-speech advocacy of John Stuart Mill—much less read his classic *On Liberty*.

Fortunately, as in a case against the University of Michigan, courts strike down such speech codes as violations of free-speech rights. Also encouraging, the University of Wisconsin recently gutted its faculty speech code.

But the courts cannot stop all that is happening on American campuses. In *The Shadow University: The Betrayal of Liberty on America's Campuses*, historian Alan Charles Kors and civil-liberties lawyer Harvey Silverglate assert that free speech is being routinely subverted on campuses. That repression is unknown even to some faculty, especially those preoccupied with their research in the hard sciences. But the authors conclude that it reflects the anti-liberty, anti-

American bias of the leftist professors that dominates faculty governance.

That dominance manifests itself in other student-affairs matters, such as the distribution of mandatory fees collected from all students. Administrators have withheld those funds from conservative student groups while using them to finance leftist student political and ideological activities. Fortunately, the U.S. Supreme Court declared the former practice unconstitutional in a recent case against the University of Virginia. In a pending case against the University of Wisconsin, the Supreme Court may free objecting students from having to pay mandatory fees used to support leftist activities.

Just as students are complaining and suing, some faculty and staff are asserting their civil rights. For instance, a psychology professor sued her employer, California Polytechnic State University, for discriminating against her after her faculty colleagues learned that she is a Republican. Not only did the university fire her as department head; her faculty superiors told her they would never have hired her had they known her party affiliation. After she filed suit, the university entered into a confidential settlement.

UCLA settled recently on a confidential basis with a student who was denied a part-time job as a tutor because he expressed ambivalence about, not commitment to, the university's affirmative action program. He was told that much of the tutoring job would require him to "validate" minority students' feelings about "institutional racism on campus." He thought that the job was to help students academically. Ironically, that American student, exercising his right of free speech and independent thinking, is of Hispanic ancestry, a group supposedly benefited by the affirmative action program.

In another act of resistance against campus "politically correct" repression,

an assistant philosophy professor at a Pennsylvania university spoke against "diversity" and multicultural education. To illustrate his objections, he pointed out during a faculty meeting that certain cultural practices—such as slavery in some African countries, female circumcision in the Sudan and bride-burning in India—should be abhorred and not embraced. He declared that "Westerners have a moral duty to stand up against such objective evils." He was denied promotion to a tenured professorship because of those expressions of opinion, and, in a civil action against the university, a federal court ruled that the university had violated his free-speech rights. Similar cases are pending, and unless practices change, more are likely.

In *The Shadow University*, Kors and Silverglate write that, contrary to most Americans' expectations, "colleges and universities are not freer than the society at large. Indeed, they are less free, and that diminution is continuing apace. In a nation whose future depends upon an education in freedom, colleges and universities are teaching the values of censorship, self-censorship, and self-righteous abuse of power."

As Kors and Silverglate explain, academic leftists rationalize the repression under the rubric of Herbert Marcuse, a late Marxist apostle of the academic left who advocated free speech for the "oppressed" and suppression of speech by the "privileged." Another higher education critic, former Professor Chester Finn, has referred to American campuses as "islands of repression in a sea of freedom."

NOT YET SUCCUMBED

Noting such national ill winds does not suggest that they all blow throughout the UNC system. An evaluation of the system earlier this decade by higher-education critic Charles Sykes, funded by the libertarian-conservative John Locke Foundation, found that UNC campus-

es had yet to succumb to "political correctness" to the degree that many other American colleges and universities have.

Despite that relative good news, leftist politicization exists to some degree on the UNC campuses—most prevalently at UNC at Chapel Hill. For example, the faculty there selected a leftist as director of the controversial Black Cultural Center, who in turn invited black-militant Marxist Angela Davis to present her denunciation of Western culture in a speech. Of course, her expressions are exercises of free speech, but her pay came from mandatory student fees—a manifestation of leftist politicization.

Conversely, Chapel Hill earlier rejected a proposal to invite Marxist-turned-capitalist Thomas Sowell to speak at a campus-wide event. Sowell, a renowned African-American scholar of race and culture, was said to be "too controversial." Later, at the initiative of a private donor impressed by Sowell's writings, he delivered a privately financed, small-group lecture sponsored by the graduate business school.

The Campus Y at Chapel Hill, not a traditional YMCA, is another example of campus politicization. Indeed, the organization has stated as its mission the promotion of "social justice." For an individual to state his or her vision of "social justice" is one matter. But the taxpayer-funded staff of the Campus Y uses mandatory student fees to finance activities promoting its institutional, politicized version of "social justice." Not surprisingly, that politicized version is decidedly leftist. Viewed at its true worst, the Campus Y represents subsidized insurrection, using taxpayer-paid staff and mandatory student fees to promote leftist activities. Viewed at a generous best, it is merely a front for labor unions, opposing NAFTA, the World Trade Organization and free trade.

With faculty so firmly entrenched in making decisions, it may be difficult to

de-politicize UNC System campuses. But it is not impossible, and courageous chancellors can and should challenge the more obvious politicizations of the curriculum and of faculty and staff personnel decisions.

Moreover, the chancellors can assure some balance in the distribution of mandatory student fees—or decide whether they should be continued at all except for basic educational services. They can de-fund campus leftist organizations such as the Campus Y at Chapel Hill. They can assure protection of the free speech rights of all their students and faculty. At the least, they can encourage the "education in freedom" expected by most of the American public.

A CALL FOR NEW DIRECTION

Decentralization of governance and de-politicization of the campuses may seem an unusual combination of recommended course corrections. But both are necessary, and they can be linked to some degree.

Decentralization would result in more responsibility and accountability on the part of chancellors and trustees. Placing it there, rather than with a remote bureaucracy and central governing board, can lead to better governance and, in turn, to de-politicization of the campuses.

More responsibilities for chancellors will not necessarily make them more courageous. And more oversight duties for trustees could make them politically meddlesome. However, an accountable chancellor serving an informed board will make both more effective.

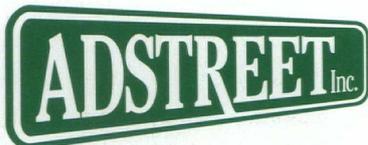
That, in turn, will lead to balanced budgets as well as a balanced curriculum, classroom teaching and student activities.

Editor's note: The author earned undergraduate and law degrees from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, served on its Board of Trustees from 1989 to 1991 and was vice chancellor for development and university relations from 1991 to 1995. **MM**

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LIFE IN THE VIRTUAL BIG CITY

What the Future Holds for RTP

By Fred M. Park

Much of the development that defines Research Triangle Park today has occurred in the last decade, as the exponential product of several factors and, as always, ample talent.

During the 1990s, many of the park's original organizers continued to work on its behalf, determined not to rest on their laurels. Also onto the scene came a for-

midable component of new leadership—seasoned executives and scientists from around the world, along with a new wave of young talent. Together, they faced the challenge of adapting RTP to the changing times.

With most of RTP's land in Durham County sold, the Research Triangle Foundation prepared its southern acreage

in Wake County for the next phase of development. And since the microelectronics bandwagon had stalled, recruitment focused on emerging fields such as biotechnology and telecommunications. However, at the time, these industries were not expanding to the point where expansions and relocations were essential. And even if they had been, RTP faced abundant competition in the greater Triangle area due to an assortment of office parks and "flex" spaces left over from an explosion in speculative commercial construction during the late 1980s.

The park thus faced a lull that produced some rather intriguing ideas to bring it more "sizzle." For example, there was a suggestion to build an enormous Triangle-shaped structure that would be taller than the Gateway Arch in St. Louis. With a rapidly growing airport next door, that idea was quickly discarded. Another idea would have had a huge dome built over RTP. Reminiscent of Buckminster Fuller's concept for enclosing New York City, it was met with just as much enthusiasm. For humble North Carolina, having a world-famous research park hidden among the pine trees was quite appropriate—its subtlety being a part of its uniqueness.

RTP shook out of its relative doldrums when two trends emerged simultaneously.

FROM PRIMORDIAL CLAY TO MILLENNIAL GOLD

In our Millennium launch issue, writer Fred Park looked back at the history and development of the Research Triangle Park. In the accompanying article, he looks ahead into what the future holds at RTP. But first a few words to catch you up from last issue.

- Approximately 250 million years ago, in the First Triassic Period of the Mesozoic Era, a slab of clay destined to become RTP emerged from the primordial sea. It was run by alligator-like vertebrates.
- In the second half of the 20th century, several far-sighted North Carolinians merged their respective visions for a science city, an engine

for economic development, and a job-generator to employ graduates of the local universities. New types of collaborations began. Participants included public and private-sector groups, scientists in various fields and, eventually, companies that were willing to buy poor farmland to house their future ventures. This organizational effort was run by a small network of men, many of whom worked so hard for free that donors gave enough money for them to assemble several thousand acres.

- As the dawn of the new Millennium approached, there was tremendous

continued on page 100

First, the new industries that were expected to provide new growth did exactly that. Secondly, just as the "old" RTP was born in an era when research became an industry in itself, the "new" RTP developed as venture capitalism and technology transfer, likewise, became industries in themselves.

The fact that biotechnology and telecommunications became eventual drivers of growth was not just informed recruiting. Given the groundwork in place, it was self-fulfilling prophecy.

Biotechnology companies found a regional hub of science serving the state's agricultural interests, plus an active facilitator organization, the N.C. Biotechnology Center based in RTP. Neighboring companies such as Rhone-Poulenc, BASF and Ciba-Geigy (now Novartis) already were engaged in regulating plant growth through chemical means. Well-established programs in related sciences such as molecular biology and pharmaceutical research also were in place.

The telecommunications field was even more fertile, thanks in part to developments at RTP's two largest tenants. At IBM, the Network Systems Division was becoming a center of innovation for hardware and software. Nortel Networks, which previously was known as Northern Telecom, was doing similar research and development. Other RTP companies such as Sumitomo and Litespec were producing optical fiber as the new raw material for "land-line" telecommunications. Still others, such as GTE and Ericsson, were pursuing wireless alternatives.

Meanwhile, two spin-off agencies at MCNC were becoming valuable resources for the Information Age. One was a Center for Communications, which pioneered an interactive multi-media network for linking sites at universities, medical schools and research centers for "virtual" classes or conferences. Another was the N.C. Supercomputing Center, which not only increased the region's computer capability but also widened access to it. From these

FROM PRIMORDIAL CLAY, continued from page 99

synergy among the participants. Technological innovation, "critical masses" of experts in various fields, Nobel Prizes, 50,000 or so jobs and a multi-billion-dollar annual payroll ensued. As RTP proper grew to 6900 acres and 16 million square feet of work space, its family tree became as tangled as a kudzu patch—weaving together 137 companies and organizations, consortia, incubators, consortia of consortia, incubators of incubators. It became a Special Tax District designated by the N.C. General Assembly, self-governed by

the Research Triangle Owners and Tenants Association, with oversight by the non-profit Research Triangle Foundation of North Carolina.

- As if to serve as an example of the times, the park's "centerpiece" research organization, Research Triangle Institute, as well as the three Triangle universities that "own" the collective RTP, today are headed by women.

So what we have is a history of progress, North Carolina-style.

roots grew a series of "testbed" projects and industry collaborations that continue to push the limits of bandwidth, transmission speed and anything else that can help networks function better.

While new companies such as Cisco Systems and Biogen were paving the way for developments in the Wake County portion of the park, a growing list of small, entrepreneurial firms continued to fill the series of office buildings opening in the Durham County portion.

State initiatives such as MCNC, the N.C. Biotechnology Center and the N.C. Technological Development Authority have all nurtured the local entrepreneurial scene. Another key player has been the private, non-profit Council for Entrepreneurial Development (CED), now, with 2000 members, the largest support organization for start-ups and spin-offs in the United States.

In the 1990s, the traditional line between applied and basic research began to blur, as the process known as "technology transfer" evolved to expedite product development. Duke University, as the only private institution among the three Triangle research universities, had a freer hand to pioneer such transfers. Companies began

forming in its research labs, with even more springing out of the annual venture conferences held at its Fuqua School of Business and co-sponsored by the CED.

But, for years, the Triangle venture scene was short on the kind of funding that can afford to bankroll five ideas in order to hit one high-performer. That changed during the 1990s, and now at least a dozen fund-management groups are active locally, including those that specialize in under-funded projects at state-supported research labs.

Clearly the addition of funding helps increase the likelihood of more "blockbuster" start-ups to follow the examples set by SAS Institute in the 1980s or Red Hat Software in the 1990s. Several recent cases of capital infusion serve as examples of the types of entrepreneurial activities being nurtured in RTP:

- OpenSite Technologies, with \$24 million in third-round financing, is developing on-line auction software;
- Foveon Corp., spurred by \$2.8 million in its first round, will devise methods for sampling Internet traffic;
- TAVVE Software, with \$1.5 million in

first-round funding, aims to provide network integration for its customers.

- Xanthon, which received \$8 million in its third round, develops micro-electrochemical systems for use in diagnostics, genetics and drug discovery.

LIFE IN THE VIRTUAL COMMUNITY

By day, RTP teems with about 40,000 full-time workers, including the highest concentration of engineers and advanced-degree scientists in the nation as well as 10,000 or so contract employees. Collectively, the work force earns about \$10 million, eats several tons of lunch and burns up 100,000 gallons of gasoline every day.

At night, the RTP population shrinks to a few hundred off-shift workers plus overnight guests at one of numerous nearby hotels. And on weekends, amid small groups of employees working overtime, exercise buffs gather to walk, run, bike or skate along the park's network of paved trails. Occasionally, their numbers swell with walk-a-thons, sponsored runs or similar events.

By day, RTP teems with about 40,000 full-time workers, including the highest concentration of engineers and advanced-degree scientists in the nation as well as 10,000 or so contract employees.

About the only full-time residents are animals—growing numbers of the research-lab variety and dwindling numbers of the wild, traffic-dodging sort.

Such is life in a virtual community. However, the park is not just "virtual" in the sense that so many people work here while none reside. It is virtual in the scope of its impact, its sphere of influence. This transcends boundaries, bricks and mortar, extending to the Outer Space of the Universe and the "inner space" of the mind. Lately, of course, it is particularly evident in what is being called cyberspace. Take a sample of "what's new" in science, and you're likely to find RTP well linked to it, virtually or otherwise:

- **The human genome project.** Amid various efforts to "map" the human genome by defining each of its biochemical sequences, a consortium including Glaxo Wellcome, Novartis and the Burroughs Wellcome Fund aims to keep resulting sequences in the public domain. The consortium maintains that any patents on genetic sequences linked to diseases, for instance, would restrict future research for cures and treatments.
- **Next-generation Internets.** Once the Internet became a vast marketplace, thanks largely to IBM, Cisco Systems and other technology providers, the scientific community launched efforts to establish another, higher-technology network domain. The first segment of Internet 2, as it is called, was born in RTP as the North Carolina Networking Initiative. The collaborative effort includes MCNC and Nortel, as well as IBM, Cisco and the Triangle universities.
- **New pharmaceutical products.** Glaxo Wellcome is targeting a new generation of drug treatments for irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), now one of the most commonly diagnosed medical disorders in the U.S. Lotronex, the first of several related products in the company's

development pipeline, was shown to be effective in clinical trials against multiple symptoms of IBS. Meanwhile, at Biogen in the park, initial trials also show promise for a psoriasis treatment known as AMEVIVE, which Biogen developed using recombinant DNA technology.

At night, the RTP population shrinks to a few hundred off-shift workers plus overnight guests at one of the numerous nearby hotels.

- **New telecommunications products.** Ericsson has unveiled a satellite phone targeted to highly mobile professionals, the R290. The company says it is the world's smallest and lightest phone capable of voice, data or fax communication via satellite and cellular networks. And in the latest line of fiber-optic connector systems from Sumitomo Electric Lightwave, bundles of fiber ribbons are air-blown into a seamless link joining central computers to clusters of workstations.

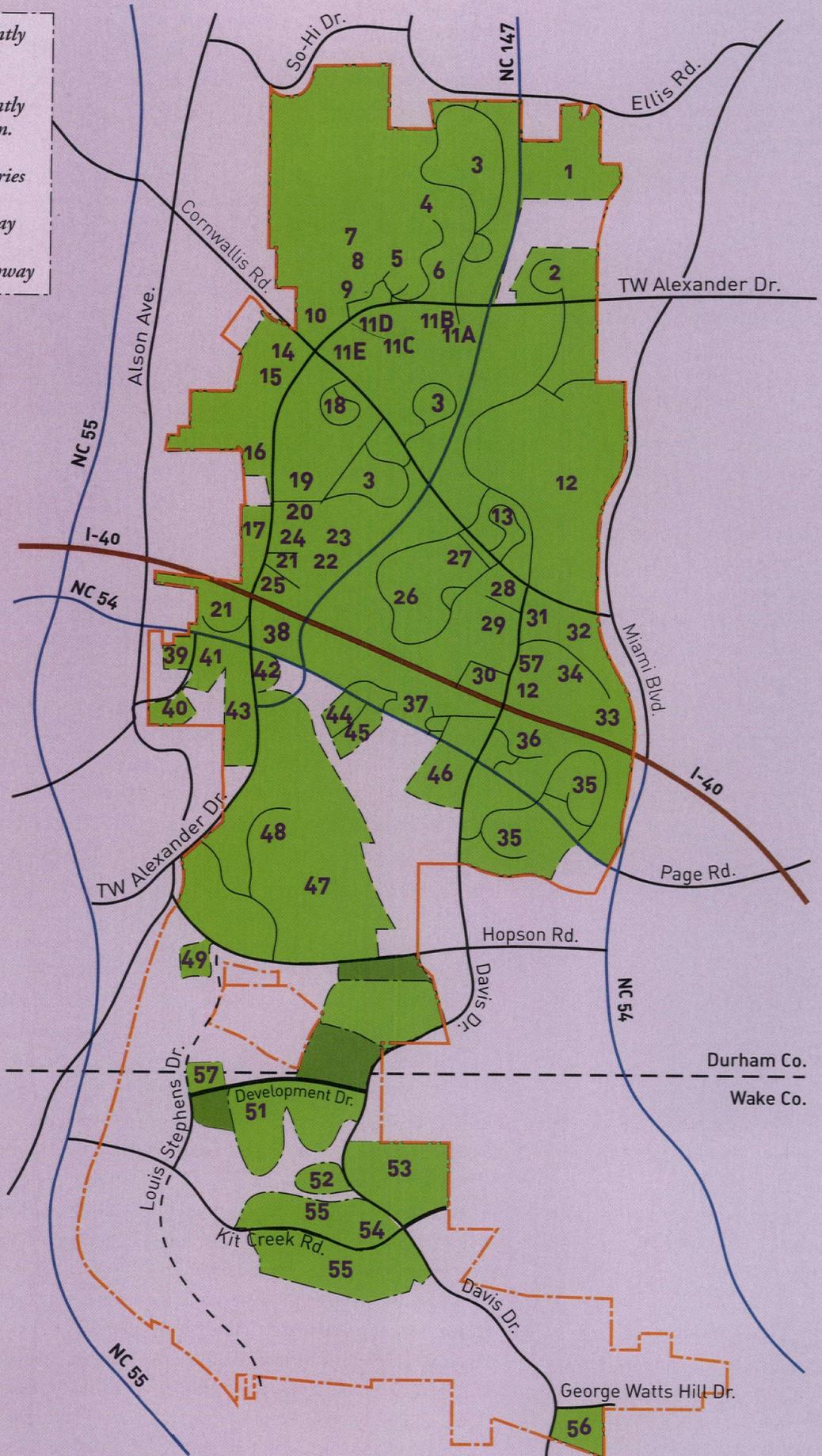
WHAT'S NEXT FOR THE PARK?

Sometimes it seems that all roads in the Triangle lead to RTP. One has to wonder where that, in turn, is leading us.

If the N.C. Supercomputing Center at MCNC continues to be a prime tool for local testbeds and innovations, one can expect more of the same, only much faster and sooner. In a \$20 million, two-phase upgrade,

Research Triangle Park

- Land currently in use
- Land currently under option.
- RTP boundaries
- State highway
- Federal highway



NUMERICAL MAP KEY

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>1 Reichhold
2 Rhône-Poulenc Ag Company
3 The Glaxo Wellcome Foundation
3 Glaxo Wellcome Inc.
4 The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television
5 International Visitors Council
5 North Carolina State Education Assistance Authority
6 The Enrichment Center at RTP
7 Bekaert Advanced Materials, FCM Venture
7 Bekaert Fibre Technologies
8 Innovative Specialty Films, LLC
8 TUCASI Sites
9 DuPont Photopolymer & Electronic Materials
10 Sphinx Pharmaceuticals, a Division of Eli Lilly Co.
11a National Humanities Center
11b North Carolina Biotechnology Center
11d National Institute of Statistical Sciences
11e MCNC
12 International Business Machines Corporation (IBM)
13 United States Department of Agriculture - Forest Service
14 Troxler Electronic Laboratories Inc.
15 Data General Corporation
16 Möbius Group Inc.
16 UAI Technology Inc.
16 United Therapeutics Corporation
17 LITESPEC Optical Fiber LLC
17 Sumitomo Electric Lightwave Corp.
18 (Vacant-former Motorola site)
19 65 T.W. Alexander Drive Building
20 ISA</p> <p>Research Commons (21-25)
21 Annex U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
22 4201 Bldg. DynTel Worldwide Clinical Trials Inc.
23 4301 Bldg. Glaxo Wellcome
24 4401 Bldg. Adsystem Inc. Kobe Steel USA Inc.</p> | <p>Lineberry Research Associates
McMahan Research Laboratories Inc.
National Council for Air and Stream Improvement
Practical Management Inc.
Praegitzer Industries Inc.
Trinity Consultants Incorporated
25 4501 Bldg. Lockheed Martin Inc.
26 Research Triangle Institute
27 Research Triangle Foundation of North Carolina
27 Triangle Service Center Inc.
27 Triangle Universities Center for Advanced Studies Inc. (TUCASI)</p> <p>First Flight Venture Center (28)
28 BioTraces Inc.
CPKD Solutions, LLC
ChiraChem International Chemical Co.
First Flight Venture Center
Gene Quest Inc.
Industrial Microwave Systems Inc.
Link Technology Inc.
Natural Pharmacia International Inc.
North Carolina Technological Development Authority Inc.
SAGEWorks Inc.
Var. Code</p> <p>29 Chemical Industry Institute of Toxicology
30 National Center for Health Statistics
31 American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC)
32 Novartis Agribusiness Biotechnology Research Inc.
33 Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
34 Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association
35 Nortel Networks (Northern Telecom Inc.)
36 Becton Dickinson Research Center</p> <p>37 Park Plaza and Offices (37)
Arty-P's
Battelle - Scientific Services Program</p> | <p>Carolina Group Insurance Services Inc.
Centura Bank
Columbia Staffing
Comprehensive Accounting Services
Comtrex Corp.
Cooper & Williams, P.A.
The Fast Italian
First Citizens Bank & Trust Company
First Union National Bank of North Carolina
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Kirkman, Steven T, CPA
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Mallett Technology, Incorporated
Manhattan PAC
NationsBank, N.A.
Newcomb Co. Inc.
Olsten Staffing Services
Park Ophthalmology
Premiere Voice and Data Messaging
Quick Color Solutions
Radisson Governors Inn
SilentPower Technologies Corporation
Teer Associates
Triangle Community Foundation
Triangle Multiple Listing Service Inc.
Triangle Research Collaborative Inc. (TRC)
Triangle Transit Authority
United States Postal Service
Vaughn Associates Inc.
Wachovia Bank of North Carolina, N.A.
Whitcom International Corporation</p> <p>38 Bayer Biotechnology
39 ManTech Environmental Technology Inc.</p> | <p>40 BOC Gases
41 Ticketmaster Online-CitySearch
42 Council for Entrepreneurial Development
42 Endocrinology
42 Intek Labs, a Division of PPGx Inc.
42 International Union of Pure & Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)
42 Paradigm Genetics Inc.
42 SARCO Inc. a Division of PPD Discovery Inc.
42 Xanthon Inc.
42 Park Research Center</p> <p>Alexander Drive Building (43)
43 Duke Mass Spectrometry Facility
Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society</p> <p>Progress Center (44-45)
44 Cape Fear Building Cynex Software Inc.
Enterprise Research Inc. (ERI)
GEL Environmental Consulting
ICF Kaiser
Intercardia Inc.
Listing Services Solutions Inc.
Managed Care Resources
North Carolina Healthcare Information & Communications Alliance
Resource/Solutions Inc.
TAB Products Co.
Zen Bio Inc.
45 Pamlico Building</p> <p>46 BASF Corporation Agricultural Products
47 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (under construction)
48 National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
48 National Toxicology Program
49 JMC (USA) Inc.
50 Eisai Inc.
51 Ericsson Inc.
52 Delta Products Corporation
53 Biogen Inc.
54 Larscom Incorporated
55 Cisco Systems Inc.
56 Covance Biotechnology Services Inc.
57 Magnequench (under construction)</p> |
|---|--|---|---|

the center is replacing its Cray supercomputer with an IBM RS/600 SP. Capable of one trillion calculations per second, the system is expected to provide a 140-fold increase in computing potential.

In terms of emerging industries, the field of materials science appears to be gaining momentum. As has been the case with telecommunications and biotechnology, the prospects for future development are strengthened by basic

research at local universities, new strategic alliances among RTP neighbors and a growing list of tenants in the field.

The latest RTP recruit, for instance, is a developer and manufacturer of industrial magnets, Magnequench. The Indiana-based company occupies a new 30,000 square-foot research center in the southern portion of RTP, with an option on land adjacent to its 10-acre tract. Another new facility was built jointly by two RTP

neighbors, DuPont High Performance Materials and the Bekaert Group. They have formed an alliance to develop flexible metallic circuits for the next generation of consumer electronics. DuPont will handle marketing and distribution, with Bekaert responsible for manufacturing.

Much of the current interest in materials has been driven by the ongoing industrial trend toward miniaturization. The ubiquitous electronic gear of today began with basic

research hardly a decade ago, when the "Holy Grail" was silicon circuitry on a sub-micron scale (less than one-thousandth of a millimeter). Basic research now involves materials such as gallium arsenide or selenium, which can be deposited in lines that are only one molecule—and even one atom—in width.

Miniaturization represents staggering potential, and not just in the electronics industry. For instance, the "lab on a chip" already is a reality, albeit a costly one. Once the technology becomes commercially viable, it is expected to revolutionize the medical diagnostics field, compressing a typical two-day blood or serum analysis into a 10-minute, prick-your-finger-and-wait routine.

Not surprisingly, Triangle venture capitalists predict a bright future for local entrepreneurship. The next "tier" in funding resources will bring another cycle of ideas and companies and, in turn, yet another tier.

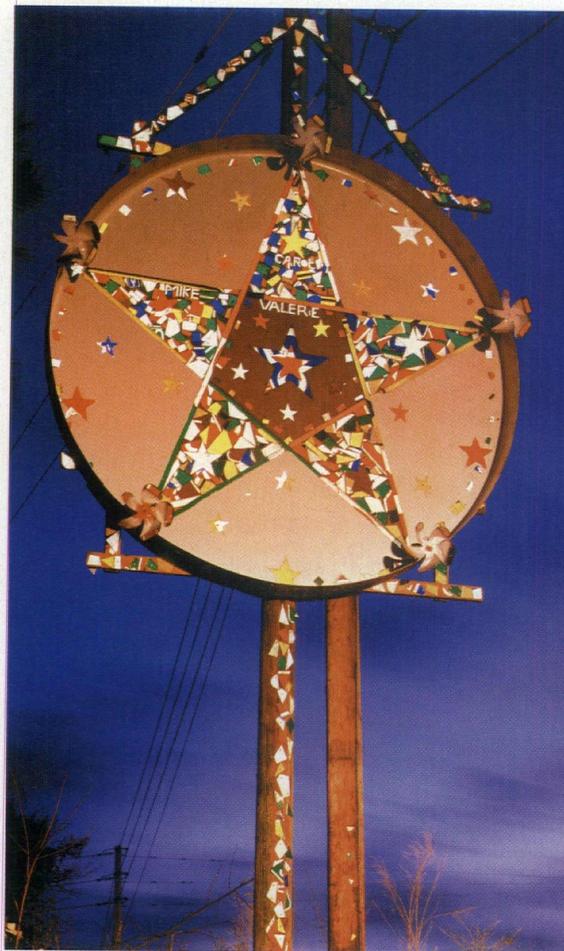
Economists find such optimism contagious. Note that the same field of network communications that has arisen as a mainstay of RTP business is also one that tends to multiply new ventures, spin-off alliances and even home-based sideline businesses. Economists say this combination could be the ultimate producer of "roll-over" effects or "ripples" of economic development. Not only is the bedrock industry rich in manufacturing jobs that tend to stimulate all sectors of the local economy, but by its very nature telecommunication helps facilitate small business and new company formation—where most job growth occurs.

For the future of RTP's workaday world, a safe prediction is that traffic will get worse before it gets better. At some point, of course, congestion from the growing number of commuters by car will level off, as conditions drive commuters to alternatives. Planning those alternatives is yet another multi-sector, multi-jurisdictional

effort, spearheaded by the Triangle Transit Authority based in the park. The terminal for its coordinated bus/van network is currently the closest thing to a "downtown" in RTP. Once TTA plans reach the rail-based phase, the park could begin to resemble a cityscape in reverse—small clusters of metropolitan activity amid a sprawling greenspace.

Meanwhile, growing numbers of "telecommuters"—those who work via networks—are accomplishing similar results by developing the virtual infrastructure as opposed to its concrete and steel counterparts.

Indeed, the future of the virtual RTP is one of pure possibility. Virtual dynamics enable it to "morph" into an 800-pound gorilla, a sacred cow, or whatever the future may require. In fact, the only scenario that seems impossible is that it would all be plowed under for another try at growing tobacco out of the Carolina clay. **MM**



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Pocket Knowledge

Walkin' 'round Facts All Tar Heels Ought to Know



North Carolina is home to a bounty of military bases for training men and women for service. But did you know that the Tar Heel State once had the “right stuff” for space travelers? From 1959 until 1975, the Morehead Planetarium on the campus of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill was used as a celestial navigation training facility for NASA astronauts.

Tales are told of emeralds, diamonds, sapphires and other gems found in Old North State mines. But did you know that something rarer also is native to the state? The world’s rarest gem, Hiddenite, is found on just a few acres of land in mountainous Alexander County.

Cary is known for explosive growth, high-end housing and software giant SAS Institute. But did you know

that the Wake County city also is known for something straight out of the past? Cary hosts the nation’s oldest gourd festival, complete with demonstrations showing how dried hollowed-out gourds once were used as water dippers, drinking cups and other useful household utensils.

North Carolina women have distinguished themselves in many ways over the years. But did you know that Emily Kyser of Rocky Mount was the first licensed female pharmacist in the state and the mother of Tar Heel icon, Big Band leader Kay Kyser?

Hurricanes repeatedly have wreaked havoc on North Carolina, including 1999’s Floyd, which caused the worst flooding in state history. But did you know that after the San Ciriaco storm swept across the coast in 1899, two

coastal communities threw in the towel?

With all their livestock gone, their fishing equipment ruined and many of their houses washed away, citizens in the towns of Diamond City and Shackleford gathered what possessions they had left and headed for new homes elsewhere.

Some of them settled along Evans and Shepherd streets in Morehead City, which locals named “Promised Land” because the relocated residents kept longing for their swept-away homes on the Outer Banks.

North Carolina has museums featuring everything from art to farm life. But did you know that there is one that was designed to show how medicine was practiced here in the past? The Country Doctor Museum in Bailey features early medical equipment and a medicinal herb garden.

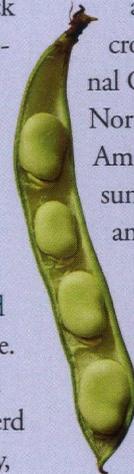
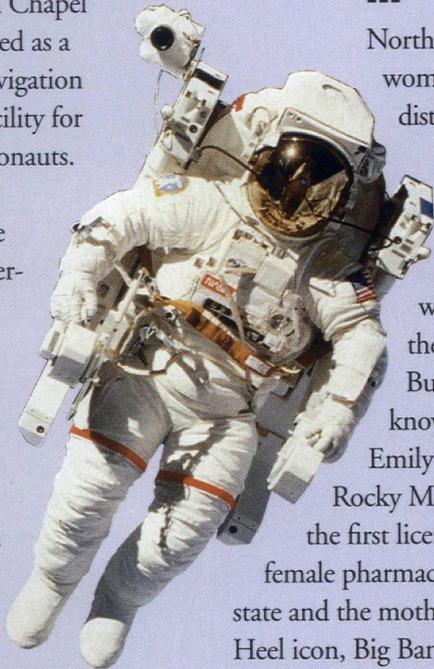
Nothing beats a big bowl of stewed squash and a couple ears of corn on the cob, dripping with butter, for a summertime

meal. But did you know that those vegetables were among the six main crops grown by the original Cherokee Indians of North Carolina? The native Americans also grew beans, sunflowers, pumpkins and gourds.

The coastal city of Wilmington hosts its popular Azalea Festival every spring. But did you know that North Carolina azaleas decorate the entire state? In fact, the nation’s largest azalea garden is on the grounds of the Biltmore House in Asheville.

Some large North Carolina newspapers have won a Pulitzer Prize for outstanding journalism. But did you know that two of the state’s smaller papers picked up Pulitzers in the same year and for writing about the same subject? The *Tabor City Tribune* and the *Whiteville News Reporter* each earned a Pulitzer in 1953 for articles about the Ku Klux Klan.

Maybe you know about Horace “Bones” McKinney, legendary Wake Forest University basketball coach. But can you name some



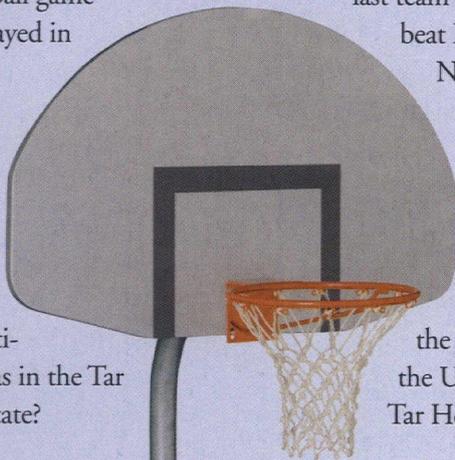


Jim "Catfish" Hunter

other North Carolina sports figures with colorful nicknames?

How about Jim "Catfish" Hunter, the baseball pitcher from Hertford; Cedric "Cornbread" Maxwell, the basketball player from Kinston; Clarence "Peahead" Walker, football coach at Wake Forest; George "Meadowlark" Lemon, the Wilmington native who starred with the Harlem Globetrotters; and Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines, the Winston-Salem State basketball coach?

Even newcomers know that North Carolina is basketball country. But did you know that the longest basketball game ever played in high school, college or professional competition was in the Tar Heel State?



It was the 1964 championship game of the Harnett County Division 1-A tournament, played in Campbell College's gym on Leap Day, Feb. 29, 1964. The game started about 8:30 p.m. Saturday. Play was halted at midnight—after the sixth overtime—for a quick decision from the North Carolina High School Athletic Association, which normally does not allow high school games to be played on Sundays.

After getting the green light, the 10 boys who had played the entire game—neither team made any substitutions—battled on. It finally ended about 1 a.m. Sunday when Boone Trail beat Angier, 56-54, in the 13th overtime.

You know about Good Friday, but did you know that North Carolina basketball fans still talk about Black Sunday? On March 11, 1979, St. John's and the University of Pennsylvania posted two of the biggest upsets in the NCAA Tournament, which was played that year in Raleigh.

St. John's, the 40th and last team selected, beat Duke, the No. 2 seed, and Pennsylvania came from behind to defeat the No. 1 seed, the UNC Tar Heels.

Duke fans have shown great imagination in taunting visiting teams and players in Duke's Cameron Indoor Stadium. But did you know the "Dookies"—"Cameron Crazies" inside their home gym—coined a phrase that has become a part of basketball lingo?

It was during a 1979 game when rival North Carolina's Rich Yonakor let go with a shot that didn't even touch the rim. The Duke fans' response, "Aairrrr Balllll," is now heard at basketball games around the country.

Anna Jarvis is credited with convincing President Woodrow Wilson to proclaim the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day. But did you know that a woman who lived most of her life in Raleigh helped her in her work? Madeline Jane Jones, who was an assistant to Jarvis, married Raleigh native Dr. Ivan Proctor and moved to the capital city around 1920. She died shortly before Mother's Day in 1975 and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

North Carolina has been home to many literary greats. But did you know that a Tar Heel writer produced the first book written

by a woman that was on *The New York Times* best-seller list for more than a year? Chapel Hill author Betty Smith did it with her first novel, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*, in 1943.

North Carolina has a Wall Street. But did you know about North Carolina's "Black Wall Street?" Parrish Street in Durham is home to a row of banks and insurance

companies—the best known being the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., the largest black-owned business in the nation. For several years this financial section was known as "Black Wall Street" and some old-timers still use the term.

When President Franklin Delano Roosevelt decreed a banking holiday in 1933, banks all over the country locked their doors. But did you know that one North Carolina financial institution did not obey the decree?

The Bank of Englehard continued doing business as usual, but executives weren't being hardheaded scofflaws. The Hyde County fishing village was so remote that word of the presidential order didn't reach them.

The N. C. State University basketball team earned the nickname



“Cardiac Pack” during its 1982–83 season when it won the national championship on a split-second, heart-stopping play. But did you know that the UNC Tar Heels of 1924, who completed a perfect 26-game season and won the national championship, were called “The White Phantoms?”

◆◆◆

Governors and their families have lived in the elegant Executive Mansion at 200 North Blount Street in Raleigh since its completion in 1891. But did you know that earlier governors weren't so fortunate?

The Governor's Palace, as it was called, was built in 1816 on land now occupied by Memorial Auditorium. Chief executives who lived there weren't pleased with the drafty building, and Union General William T. Sherman may have done future governors a favor when he seized it as his headquarters. He left the building in such bad shape that it was declared unfit as a governor's residence and demolished.

◆◆◆

While Edenton was the first colonial capital of North Carolina and New Bern was the first state capital, did you know that Raleigh was chosen as the current capital in a Wake County bar?

Nine state government representatives decided at Joel Lane's Tavern to buy 1000 acres



Colonial Inn in Hillsborough

of land from their host, who had kept them well fed and beveraged during a two-week search for a site. On December 31, 1792, the General Assembly confirmed the decision and named the new capital city after Sir Walter Raleigh.

◆◆◆

As a city created to provide a home for state government, Raleigh was a tad slow getting its own show on the road.

Although the city was authorized in 1792, it wasn't until 1795 that it received a municipal charter, and it wasn't until 1803 that citizens were allowed to vote.

◆◆◆

Hillsborough is home to what is believed to be the nation's oldest continuously operating inn, the

Colonial Inn, built in 1759. But do you know some famous people who stayed there? Lord Cornwallis spent time there in 1781, Aaron Burr in 1796, and Gen. William T. Sherman in 1865.

◆◆◆

North Carolina boasts numerous newspapers. But did you know that one bills itself as the world's smallest? The *Tryon Daily Bulletin*, founded January 31, 1928, is printed on paper the size of letterhead, 8½ by 11 inches. Varying from 16 to 64 pages, it is still being published and is read by 5000 subscribers.

◆◆◆

North Carolina is famous for its Southern cooking. But did you know that a number of North Carolina towns celebrate some food oddities? For example, Waynesville stages an annual festival in honor

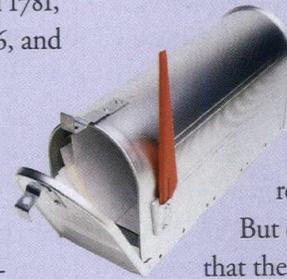
of the ramp, a pungent vegetable that some have likened to a wild onion. And Shelby gives homage to liver mush, a churned-up concoction of hog parts that many North Carolinians declare to be quite tasty. (*Know of other North Carolina food oddities? Contact MetroMagazine.*)

◆◆◆

Wake Forest University's athletic mascot has been for many years the Demon Deacon. But did you know the school's original mascot was the tiger?

◆◆◆

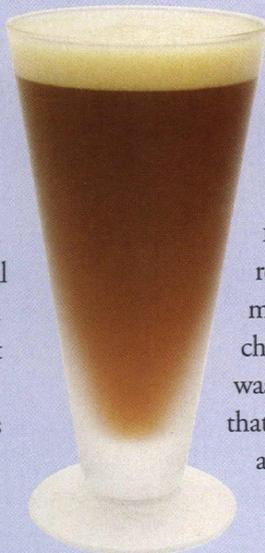
North Carolina's Outer Banks has won numerous superlatives, especially for its excellent beaches, scenery and restaurants.



But did you know that the Dare County community of Salvo is home to the nation's second-smallest post office—8 by 12 feet?

◆◆◆

Pocket Knowledge was compiled by Treva Jones, with help from references including: The North Carolina Quiz Book by Lew Powell; North Carolina Trivia, compiled by Ernie and Jill Couch; North Carolina's Capital, Raleigh by Elizabeth Culbertson Waugh; North Carolina's Hurricane History by Jay Barnes; and TAR HEEL: North Carolina Basketball by Ken Rappoport.



TRADECRAFT

A Cary software company can thank the "evil empire" for a chunk of its brainpower. Relativity Software has attracted more than \$6 million in venture financing and is pondering an initial public offering within the next 18-24 months.

Vivek Wadhwa, founder and chief executive of the company, was an executive with Cary's Seer Technologies in 1991 when he learned from a friend that hundreds of Russian engineers had been thrown out of work after the Soviet Union crumbled and pulled funding for many of its intelligence operations.

"When the USSR burned and crashed, these people were out of jobs and weren't being paid," Wadhwa told SOS. Len Erlikh, a Russian who was working with Wadhwa at Seer, suggested they take a trip to St. Petersburg to do a bit of talent scouting.

"We found 30 of them, and we hired the whole team," Wadhwa said. They were part of the vast Soviet intelligence operation supported by the KGB. Their focus was on breaking American computer expertise and replicating it to build the USSR's computer systems.

"The entire Soviet computer system was basically the U.S. system that they copied," said Wadhwa. "The focus of this group was on understanding an old computer language called ADA that the U.S. government had launched in the 1970s. ADA never caught on in this country because private programmers developed other languages, but no one ever told the Russians. So these people were still working on it."

When Wadhwa left Seer in 1997 to form Relativity, some of his top technology colleagues joined him, including the Russians. Today, they serve as a Russian outpost for Relativity although

they are subcontracted through a separate Russian-based company because of legal reasons. Some of them are based in St. Petersburg while others are in Siberia.



"Believe it or not, despite all you've heard about Siberia, these people say it's beautiful and they have no interest in leaving," Wadhwa said. "As for their work, it's tremendous. Imagine the difficulty of finding a team of 30 veteran engineers—half of them have Ph.D.'s in mathematics—in this country, given the competition for that kind of talent."

There's another upside. Wadhwa figures each engineer would command a six-figure salary in the United States. Relativity pays the Russians about \$20,000 a year—"and they live like kings."

AROUND THE BLOCH, AGAIN

In the last issue, SOS visited with Felix Bloch, a former high-ranking U.S. intelligence operative who moved to Chapel Hill 10 years ago. You'll recall that his name emerged as part of the publicity surrounding a new book based on Soviet spy files.

Bloch, who doesn't return phone calls to the press and tries to keep a low profile as a bus driver for Chapel Hill Transit, has gotten his name back in the headlines. The 64-year-old Bloch was arrested on January 8 on a charge of shoplifting—the third such allegation since he moved to Chapel Hill. He pleaded guilty to misdemeanor shoplifting in one case after having the first

charge deferred in exchange for community service.

The most recent charge was filed after workers at Wellspring grocery complained that he was indiscreetly stuffing food into his overcoat. According to a report in *The Chapel Hill News*, officers said they found two dessert bars and several blocks of cheese in his possession. The items were valued at \$16.

Bloch moved to Chapel Hill after being fired by the State Department in 1990 in the wake of an ABC News report that he had passed state secrets to a known Soviet spy while working as deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna. Bloch never was charged or arrested in the case.

The issue of Soviet espionage was raised with the publication in September of *The Sword and the Shield* by intelligence historian Christopher Andrew based on espionage archives secretly removed from Russia. The book does not include information about Bloch's case, but *The New York Times* reported that information about his case was contained in the archives.

TAR HEEL UTOPIA

As the new Millennium dawns, SOS has been wondering what North Carolinians might expect over the next 10 years. Turns out, there's a group of bright folks pondering that very question.

The North Carolina Progress Board was established by the General Assembly in 1995 to propose specific targets and milestones for the state to achieve. SOS sat down recently with influential insider Tom Covington, who is executive director of The Progress Board and former director of the General Assembly's Fiscal Research Division.

The Progress Board originally was a

function of state government, but in 1999 was transferred to N.C. State University to give it more independence. The board has developed a list of 16 specific goals, saying North Carolina should achieve the following by 2010:

- Reach the national level in real average wage per worker.
- Exceed the U.S. average in the growth rate of real Gross State Product.
- Eliminate disparities in unemployment rates among minority citizens.
- Exceed the national average in per-capita income.
- Reach the national average in SAT scores.
- Achieve at least two years of education beyond high school for 90 percent of North Carolinians between 25 and 35.
- Reach the national average in bachelor's degrees, with no disparity between blacks and whites.
- Increase by 20 percent the number of good and moderate air quality days in Charlotte, Raleigh and Winston-Salem.
- Reach unimpaired status for all streams, lakes and estuaries.
- Open shellfish beds in 70 percent of saltwater and 60 percent of brackish waters, and increase the percentage of fish species rated "healthy" to 50 percent.
- Decrease municipal solid waste burned or placed in landfills by 40 percent by 2001 and maintain that level.
- Integrate transportation and land-use decisions in all of the state's urbanized counties and cities.
- Cut the rate of births to unmarried women by 15 percent.
- Immunize all children by age 2.
- Assure that all children enter school prepared for academic success.

- Cut the poverty rate in half—to 11 percent.

Quite ambitious, don't you think? But SOS is wondering: How about a Stanley Cup for the Hurricanes, a Super Bowl championship for the Panthers, an NBA title for the Hornets, two NCAA football and four basketball national championships?

DEEP THROAT UNCOVERED?

SOS has learned that a major national weekly newsmagazine will serialize portions of a new book by former White House legal counsel Leonard Garment naming "Deep Throat," the infamous secret source for *Washington Post* reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein who exposed the Watergate break-in cover-up during the administration of President Richard Nixon.

Garment's book, *In Search of Deep Throat*, is a detective story of sorts that investigates the various theories and wild guesses that have been bandied about since the story broke in 1974. In the end, according to SOS sources, Garment names "an elected public official."

TIME FLIES

The recent death of Fred Fletcher brings back a flood of memories for boomers who grew up in Raleigh and outlying areas. *Tempus Fugit* (time flies in Latin), his morning radio program on WRAL-AM radio (1240 on your dial) was appealing to all ages and included skits and fairy tales along with news and commentary. Few will forget his weather reports: "The high today will be 76 with a relative 'humdidity' of 80 percent."

Those were innocent and balmy days for broadcasting and the listening and viewing public. Fred Fletcher's father A.J. had wrested away the license for Raleigh's first TV station, WRAL,

still running today under the guidance of Fred's nephew and A.J.'s grandson Jim Goodmon. WRAL-AM radio competed with WPTF-AM radio, then owned and operated by Durham Life Insurance (We Protect the Family), which felt it deserved the TV license granted to the Fletcher family's Capitol Broadcasting Company.

These two AM's dominated area radio until the arrival of WKIX-AM, the first Top Forty format to hit the market. WRAL faded in ratings but, like the others, it also owned gratis an FM component that came included in its license. These FM capabilities just lay there (WKIX used its to "simulcast" at night when FCC requirements forced the station to cut its signal and coverage area at sundown; WPTF simulcast but did carry the Texaco Metropolitan Opera live broadcast on Sundays; WRAL used its to carry "background music") until the great music and technology breakthroughs of the late 1960s. By 1971, FM radio took over across the nation, leaving AM in its dust until its revival as "talk" radio in the late 1980s.

Not to worry, the same people owned the new FM's. WRAL-FM became today's MIX-101; WPTF-FM became WQDR-FM; and WKIX-FM became WYYD-FM. Today, three companies operate 15 or more AM and FM stations in the region.

With the arrival of the technology of broadcasting from early in the past century, every country with the capability controlled their airwaves through central government management. However, in the spirit of market enterprise, the airwaves in this country were not owned by the government but were licensed to responsible individuals and companies who pledged to serve the public interest for three-year periods. If

they violated that trust, their license was revoked and assigned to another responsible operator.

Granted, advances in technology have led to cutthroat competition in broadcasting, which has caused the licensing rules to be relaxed. Is this reality justification for the abandonment of good taste and the public interest so manifest across the current radio dial? *Tempus Fugit*, but to where?

MEDIA DARLINGS

The UNC Tar Heels are North Carolina's flagship state university in college athletics, but marketing the teams through television and radio programming now is the domain of a powerful national firm.

Just before football coach Carl Torbush's head nearly toppled in November, Missouri-based Learfield Communications bought VilCom Sports, a division of Jim Heavner's Chapel Hill-based VilCom Companies, for an undisclosed amount.

With the sale went responsibility for marketing the Heels. The deal came less than a year after Torbush signed a four-year, \$800,000 radio and television contract with Vilcom—now held by Learfield. Such deals have become commonplace in college athletics, as cash-strapped schools look for “revenue enhancers” to boost contract offerings to a relatively small pool of coaches who know how to win.

Learfield, owner of 13 sports marketing franchises around the country, saw VilCom Sports as one of the country's finest outfits, Learfield Vice President Greg Brown told SOS from his Dallas, Texas, office.

He said Tar Heel fans won't notice a difference, and that the local franchise will continue to produce quality game

coverage and coaches' shows while the advertising staff will have better national connections.

“The (VilCom) broadcast property is one of the best, if not the best, broadcasts in the country,” Brown said. “The on-air product is very solid. And for listeners and the casual fan—if there is such a thing as a casual fan—I don't think you'll notice a difference.”

Meanwhile, sports marketing for the N.C. State University Wolfpack remains grounded in Tar Heel soil—at Raleigh's Capitol Broadcasting Company. Jerry Record, general manager of Wolfpack Sports Marketing for Capitol, said his company has no interest in selling its franchise to a national operation.

“The goals of our company are different than those of the national concern,” Record said. “We pride ourselves here with strong personal service to the department and its constituents, and we do feel that it's difficult to do that from two time zones away.”

POWERFUL BALLET

The Raleigh-based Carolina Ballet blew away critic Francis Mason during his recent sojourn through the underappreciated Southern dance world.

“I've been to North Carolina to see them twice and can report that we have an important new ensemble nationally,” Mason, the distinguished editor of *Ballet Review*, gushed in a Dec. 26 review during his regular dance program on 96.3 WQXR in New York City, the FM affiliate of *The New York Times*. “Carolina Ballet is the new star in our national ballet firmament.”

Mason especially lauded artistic director Robert Weiss' *Romeo and Juliet*, which played in Raleigh and Winston-Salem in December. It is “stunning, dramatically engrossing and beautiful-

ly danced,” the Balanchine collaborator enthused. “Using the Prokofiev score and a clever set that changes swiftly, Weiss has made the best *Romeo and Juliet*, I believe, since Anthony Tudor's many years ago.”

We've known this all along.

EYES ONLY

SOS hears that fund-raisers for Dennis Wicker are having trouble raising money for the lieutenant governor's race to succeed Jim Hunt in the big mansion on Blount Street. ...Is Raleigh's Cameron Village, one of the country's oldest shopping centers, still on the sale block? Not officially. The center's Dutch owners pulled it from the market after rejecting a local bid, but SOS now hears they're busy signing up marquee tenants to increase the center's value. ...The Eagles did it, as did The Beatles—sort of. Now, will one of North Carolina's hottest bands of the 1980s stage a reunion? It may well be in the works, we hear. ...In college football, you have the Bowden clan, the Shula offspring and Lou Holtz bringing his son with him to the University of South Carolina in an apparent foreshadowed succession plan. Was the same about to happen at N.C. State University? Insiders tell SOS that Jim Donnan, an NCSU grad who was courted for the Wolfpack head-coaching job, wanted to install his son, Todd, as an assistant. Donnan the Dad brought his son onboard the University of Georgia coaching staff in 1998 as a graduate assistant. That's still his role as he works on a second master's degree after earning an MBA a couple of years ago. If it had happened, which it didn't, the younger Donnan would have been coming home. He was born in Raleigh on March 21, 1972. **MM**

*"We could have easily been
somewhere along Mulberry
Street in Italy...the voice of
Frank Sinatra drifts through
the smokey haze of the bar
and mixes with the noises of
glasses tinkling, lots of talk,
lots of laughs."*

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