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MAGAZINE

Raleigh
Research Triangle
Eastern North Carolina

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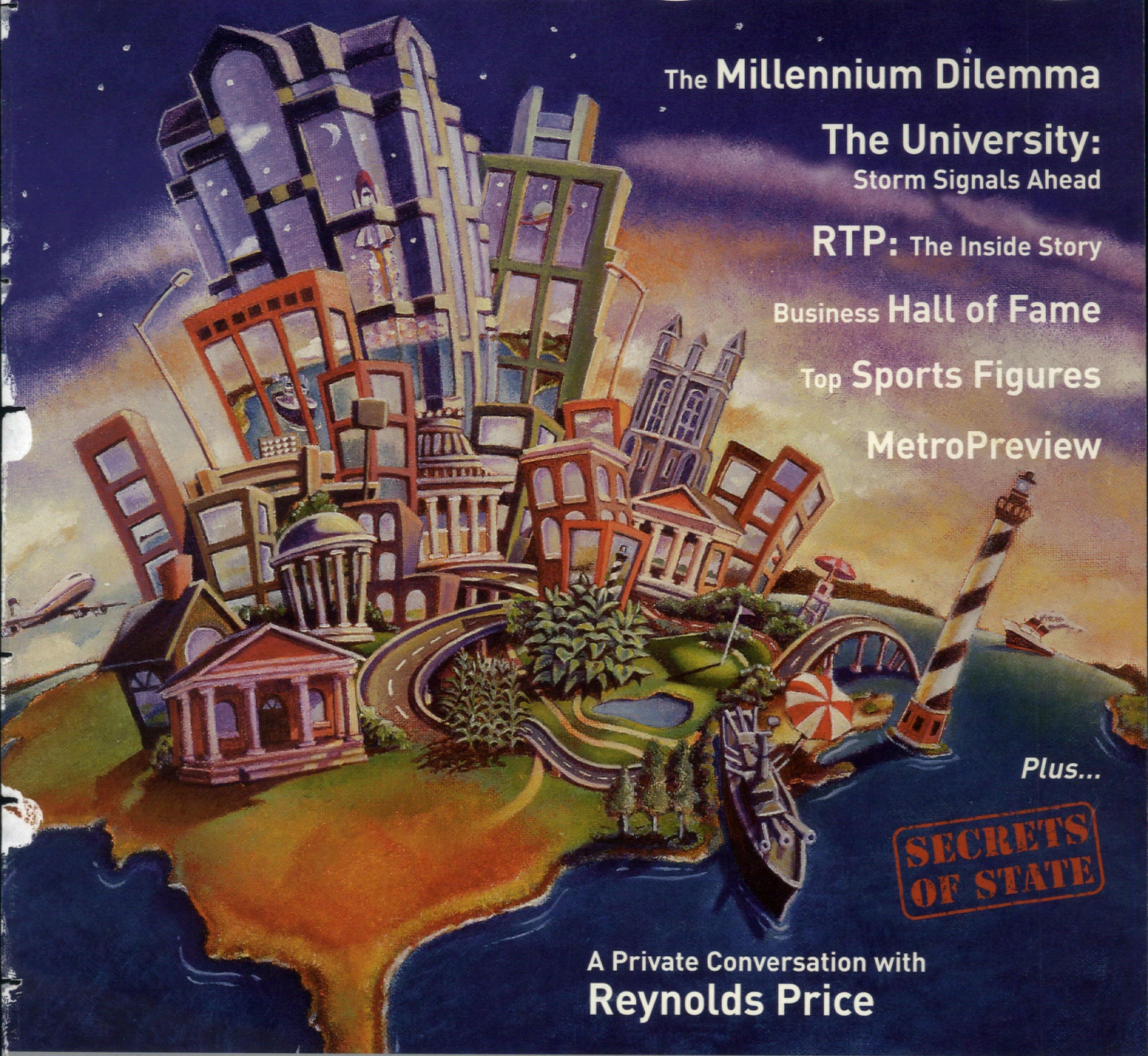

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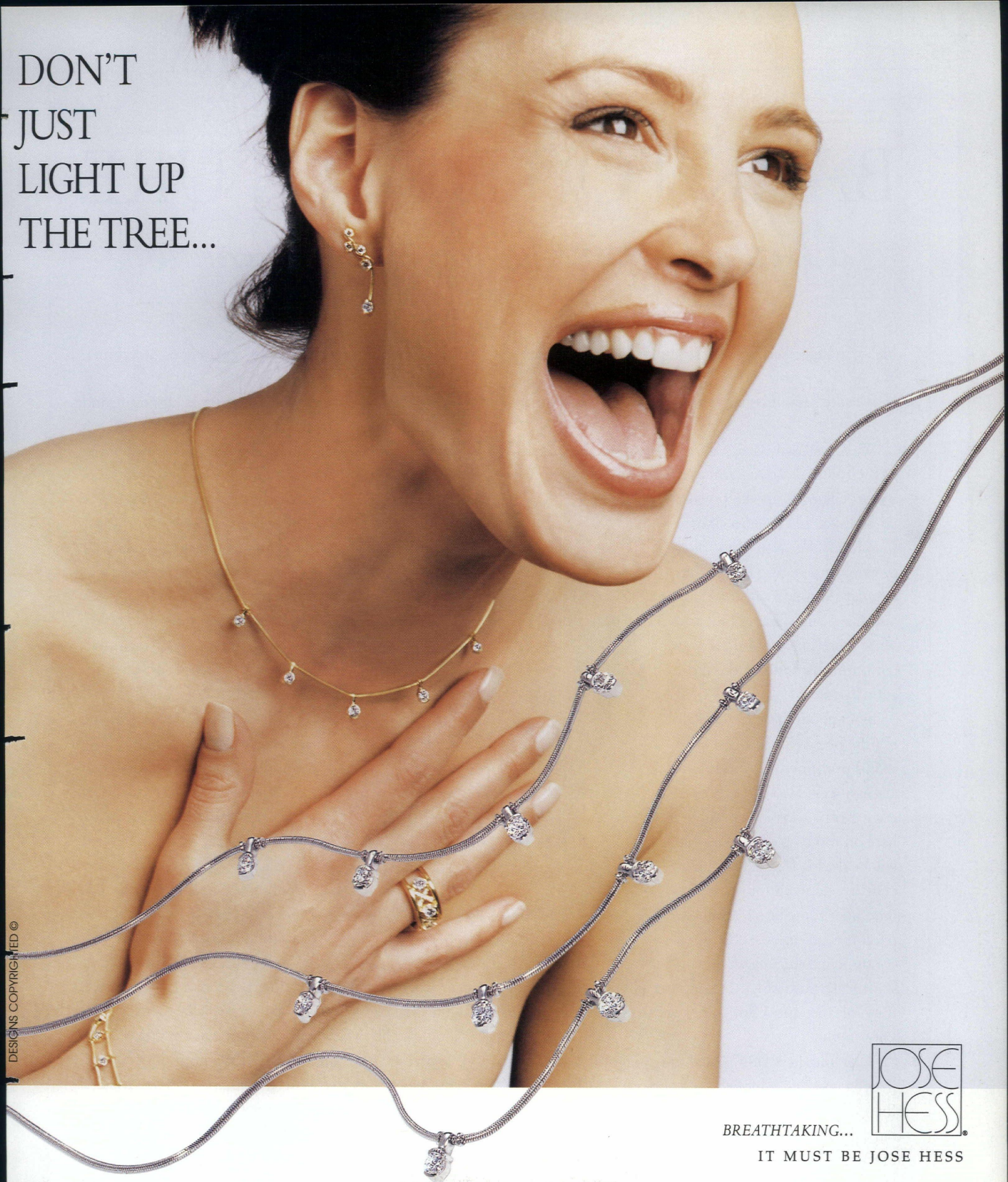

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BACK TO THE FUTURE

A New Magazine for the New Millennium

Hello, stranger. You sure are a sight for sore eyes. Where've you been keeping yourself so long? Family doing okay? We've sure been missing you. What's been going on?

A lot.

We've watched Raleigh change into the centerpiece city of the Research Triangle. Yet somehow along the way we weren't talking to and keeping up with folks in Eastern North Carolina. We were too busy growing and getting used to our new relationships with Durham and Cary and Chapel Hill and what seem like a hundred new communities dotted around the countryside.

PHOTO BY JIM TURCOTTE

Bernie Reeves

Since about 1980 the Triangle region literally has burst into world prominence. And it ain't all high-tech. We've got cutting-edge firms and entrepreneurs here on top of the heap in what will be the big factors in the new century: biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, medicine, advanced telecommunications, chemistry, consumer product development, statistical measurements, computer software, the ubiquitous Internet and a few things we aren't even allowed to know about.

The Triangle region passed one million in population in 1997 and hasn't looked back. By 2015, we'll be bigger than Charlotte, and there's evidence that the metropolitan area will pass Atlanta in size by the middle of the next century. The traffic gets bad certain times of day, and a few old-timers are irritated at the fast pace, but all in all the growth has been positive. Smart people want to live here and none I know of, whether native or newcomer, say they want to leave.

Becoming a big metropolitan center brings more and more opportunities to create a better life and to enjoy a wider array of cultural, sports, entertainment and dining options. New museums, the new arena, more and more attractions, more and more entertainment events and more and more restaurants are the positive net effect of the growth of Raleigh and the Research Triangle area. It feels good to live in a dynamic, well-regarded, thriving, world-class, cutting-edge metropolis.

All these new people, for the most part, see it that way too. The newcomers over the past two decades seem to have taken to our ways rather than the other way around. The so-called "Yankees" get here, take to our good manners and friendliness and rarely want to leave. Their contributions are important too. They volunteer, get involved in local activities and bring various tastes in food, sports and cultural activities that add to and improve the overall quality of life. They like it here and, with some boorish exceptions, we appreciate what they bring to the community.

However, something's been missing. After the Triangle concept took off in the early 1980s, part of our family was left behind. From the time Raleigh was created in 1792 as the nation's only planned state capital, the tapestry of its political, business and social existence was woven with its connection to Eastern North Carolina. It's always been

Raleigh East, Durham West and rarely did the twain meet, until the superimposition of the Research Triangle Park by forward-thinking state leaders.

Now that the dust has settled after 20 years of explosive growth in the Triangle, the picture is clear. While the Triangle exists on certain levels, it has not, despite Herculean efforts by area leaders, evolved into a single civic entity. A cultural unit, yes. A unified business entity, yes. A single political and social community, no. When you get right down to it, Raleigh has risen as the big city of the region, but is once again facing back to its roots, back to the people who constitute its natural pattern of existence, back to the coastal plains, the sounds and sandbars, and the deep blue Atlantic.

All along, it appears, it was the folks in Eastern North Carolina who were stoking the Triangle cultural engine.

The same Atlantic brought the first settlers to our shores on ships from England sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh with a charter from Queen Elizabeth I to explore and settle the New World. Roanoke Island on the upper coast and the state's capital city, named for the man who sent out the first settlers, have a unique bond that stretches across the region from the ocean to the first rise of the foothills. It encompasses the authentic colonial town of Edenton and the armed forces bases of the modern era; the swath of fertile farmland due east from Raleigh to New Bern; the golf courses and horse farms of the Sandhills across to the historical port of Wilmington and up the beaches from Bald Head to Nags Head. Just as importantly as a signifying force of North Carolina's identity, the dozens of small towns and crossroads in between consistently give birth to great creative minds, business leaders and statesmen. This special place is ours, whether native or newcomer. We are the inheritors of the "goodliest land," as the first settlers called it.

Eastern North Carolina has grown and increased its levels of education and income to match today the demographics of the Triangle. Some say it's the "halo effect" from the emergence of Research Triangle Park. I'd say it's also due to the nature of the people who always have had a high purpose, who seek out ways to widen their horizons. And they rely on Raleigh and the Triangle cities to do it. It turns out that, despite the hoopla over the Triangle, more than 75 percent of the audiences at large concert events in the capital city come from Eastern North Carolina. The same goes for museums, classical music and ballet performances, special attractions, shopping centers, restaurants, sporting events and almost everything going on in the metropolitan area.

All along, it appears, it was the folks in Eastern North Carolina who were stoking the Triangle cultural engine. Yet the focus, especially as viewed through the media, moved away from Eastern North Carolina and toward the other Triangle cities. The East was left out and yet it always was a part of us. Our mission at *MetroMagazine* is to rectify the situation. Our editors and writers are here to inform and illuminate our readers on the heritage that is ours and the future we seek to shape. We are a uniquely qualified corps with deep roots in the region coupled with a robust awareness that we are living in one of the most important places in the world.

And what better time than the turn of a new century to create a new publication that cares about where we came from and feels proud of where we are headed. In this, the first of two Millennium issues, we take a look back at the past century. In Issue 2, coming out February 2000, we look ahead. In April, we come out monthly. In our expanded coverage when we go monthly in April, look for features and departments covering architecture and preservation, food and wine, background pieces on important issues and the people who will be forging the future of the region. Two regular departments appear in these two Millennium launch issues—"MetroPreview" and "Secrets of State." Won't you join us on our mission?

See you next issue.

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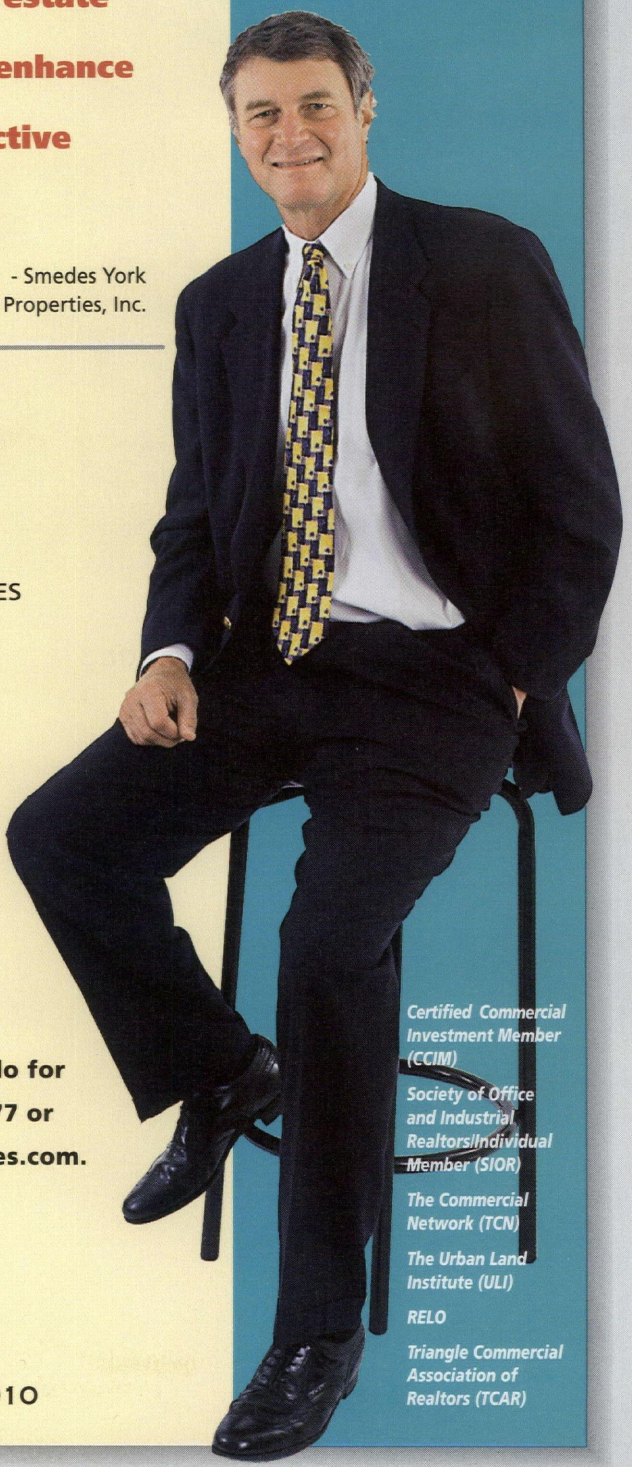

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Bernie Reeves
Editor and Publisher

Dale Gibson
Associate Editor

Rick Smith
Senior Editor and Web Consultant

Frances Smith
Events Editor

Kathy Hart
Art Director and Designer

Adrienne Waterston
Researcher and Designer

Katie Reeves
Director of Sales and Marketing

Liz White
Account Representative

Contributors this issue:
Arch T. Allen
William S. Brettmann
Jim Brown
Treva Jones
Mirinda Kossoff
Fred M. Park
Dwayne Powell
Jim L. Sumner
Steve Wilson

Cover art by Jim Brown

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Fax: (919) 831-0222
email@metronc.com

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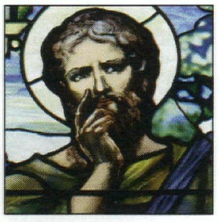

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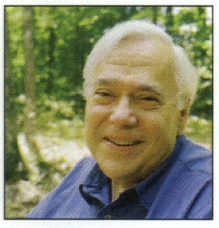

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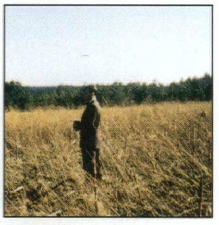

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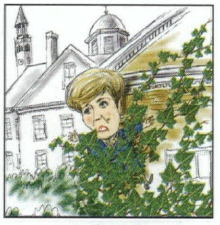

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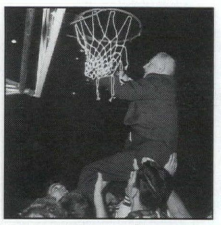

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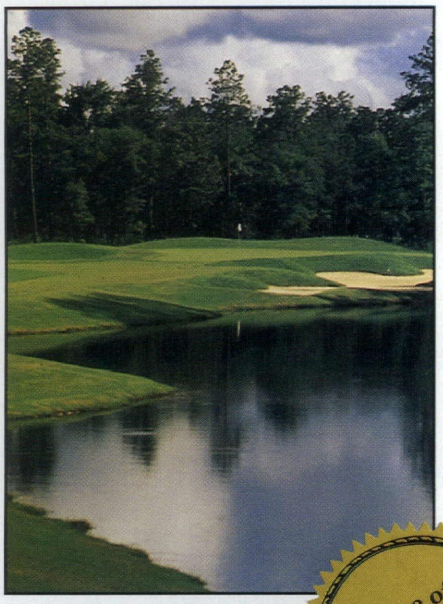

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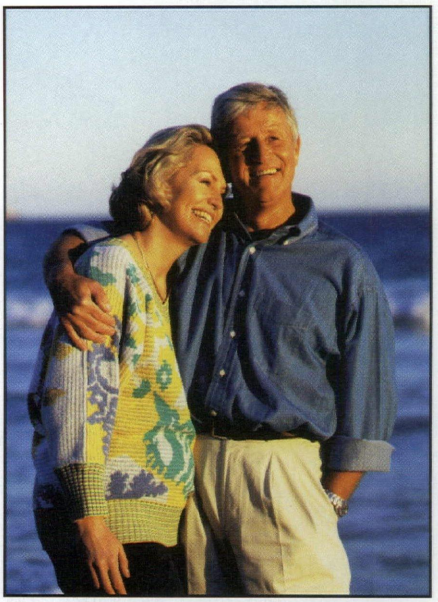

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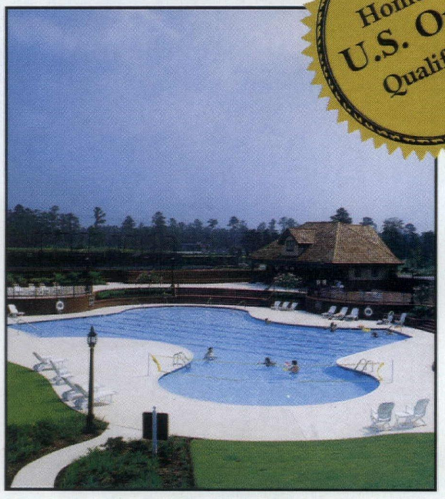

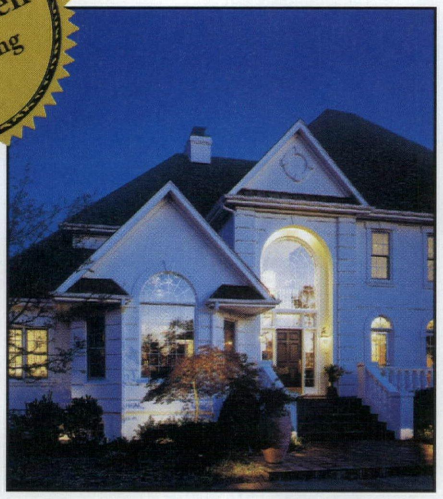

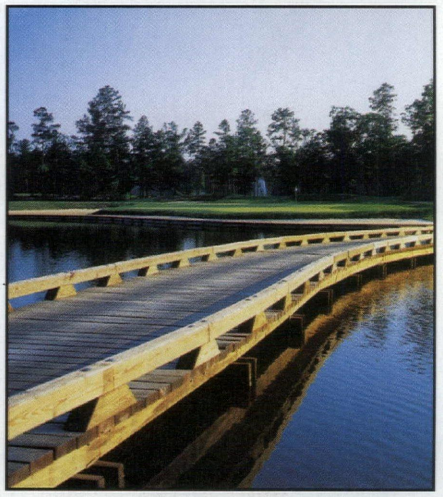

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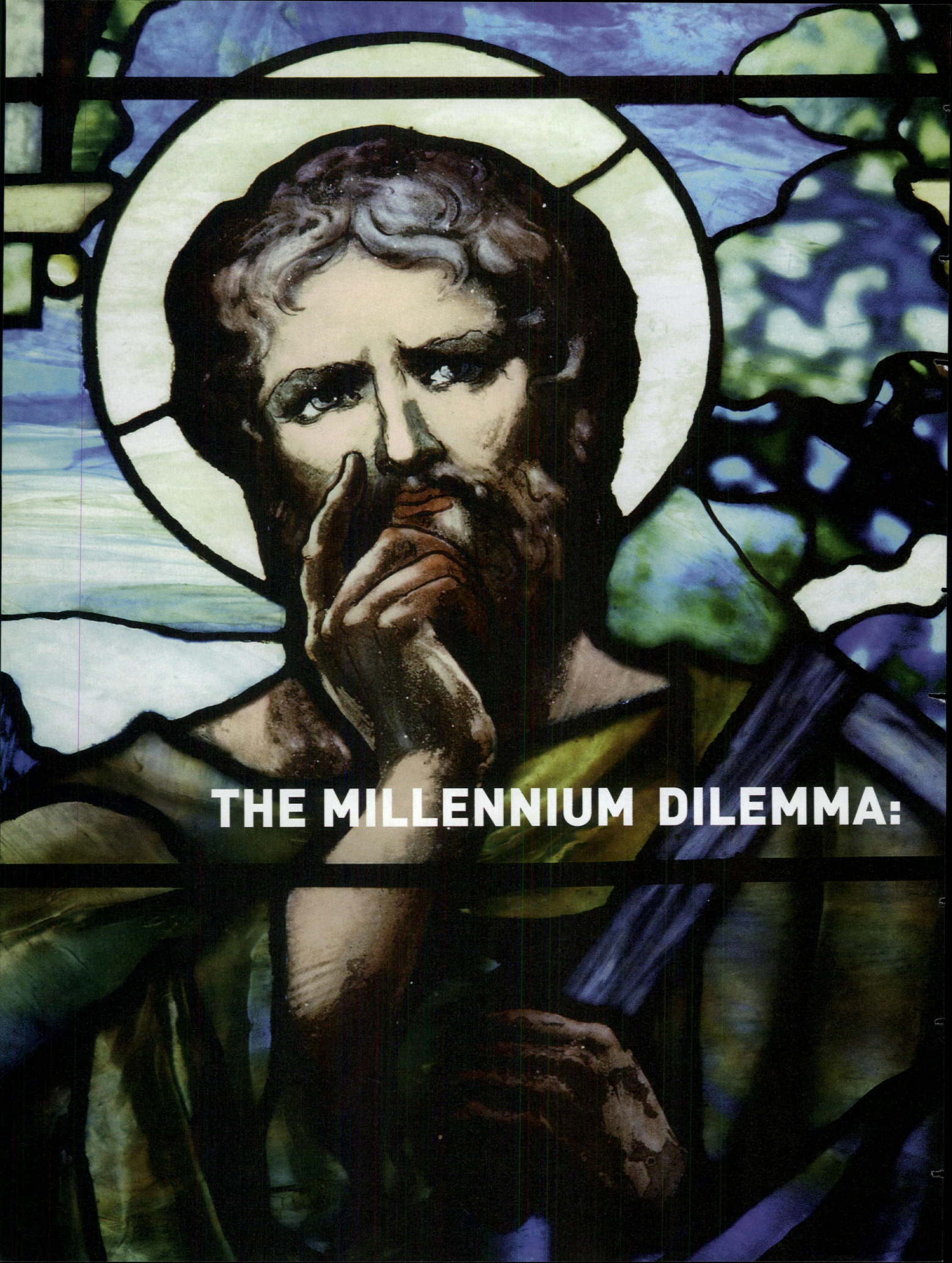


THE MILLENNIUM DILEMMA:

Good Riddance or Good Morrow?

by William S. Brettmann

You won't start an argument with many people these days by asserting with confidence that a new year as well as a new Millennium begins on Saturday, January 1, 2000. Consensus on this matter, however, at least in North Carolina and the 12 other original colonies, goes back less than 250 years.

If you had lived anywhere in Colonial North Carolina in 1750, the New Year would not have been greeted on the first day of January. You would have wished your family and friends a happy New Year on March 25, the spring equinox. It was not until 1752 that the British and their colonists joined other Europeans in officially adopting the Gregorian calendar of 1582, which British protestants had long regarded as some sort of infernal plot on the part of Pope Gregory XIII.

There is not necessarily universal consensus even today about exactly what year begins on January 1. On the Jewish religious calendar, next year is not a millennium, but the year 5760. For Muslims, whose calendar begins in July, 622 (the date of Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina), the coming year will be a youthful 1378.

Looking at changing periods of time measured by centuries is a useful, if not always accurate, way to recognize the start of an age that is different in significant respects from the time preceding it. For example, historians today generally agree that the 19th century, considered as an age marked by widespread beliefs in continuing peace, progress and prosperity, didn't really come to an end until the opening shots of the First World War shattered all those beliefs in 1914.

The Roman Catholic Church marks change in periods of time shorter than centuries. Since 1475, every 25 years has been designated a Holy Year, which marks the ending of one time period and the start of another. In 2000, millions of pilgrims from all over the world will flock to Rome, not just because it's the Millennium but also to celebrate a Holy Year, following the last observance in 1975.

Although the build-up to the 2000 Millennium is causing quite a fuss, it used to be generally thought, and taught in classrooms, that the year 1000 was a time of fear and panic throughout Europe. Then practically everyone from peasant to Pope believed that the world was coming to a screeching halt. Now scholars are raising questions about that assumption. Maybe, some are saying, the year 1000 wasn't such a big deal after all. For one thing there was the fact that people used different calendars. Then there is the weightier fact that the Bible doesn't seem to invest the interval of a thousand years with all that much significance.

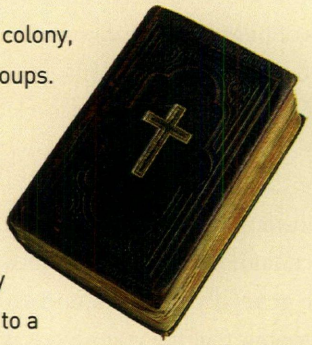
It's only in the 20th chapter of the Christian Bible's last entry, The Revelation to John, that the visionary author foresees an angel seizing that great troublemaker Satan and binding him for a thousand years. These thousand years, with Satan in solitary confinement, must be inferred to be a time free of the usual hassles. The Millennial period, at least in John's vision, is marked by happiness, although the seer adds darkly that when the thousand years are over, Satan must be loosed again. Sounds like trouble, but the basically optimistic John emphasizes that it is only for a short while.

As time went on, Christians started to identify the prophesied thousand years of freedom from the troublesome Satan with the still-expected Second Coming of the risen and ascended Christ. Once Satan was bound, so the thinking went, Christ would return and reign for a thousand years of bliss, after which would come the Last Judgment and the separation of the righteous from the unrighteous.

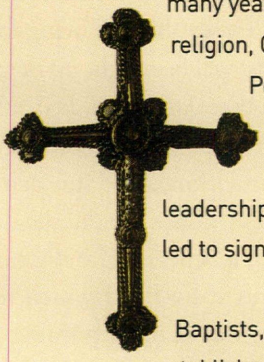
Combined with this Millennial hope was a belief constructed from two verses in Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians (4:16–17), which say that the living followers of Christ will be caught up in the air along with those who have died, and "we shall always be with the Lord." No timetable is mentioned for this aerial event. These two verses are the slender foundation for a belief in The Rapture (a word not used by Paul) which for some believers marks the beginning of the thousand year reign of Christ (although Paul doesn't say that either).

Even among those Christians who emphasize the Millennium, whenever it begins, as history's most important calendar event, there is no clear agreement. Millenarians dwell in two camps. In Camp No. 1, there are pre-millenarians who expect Christ to return on his own schedule, not known to us, and set up his thousand-year rule on Earth. In Camp No. 2, dwell the do-it-ourselves folk known as post-millenarians who believe that Christ will return only after Christians themselves inaugurate the Millennium by converting all the peoples of the world. The pre-millenarians of Camp No. 1, with their emphasis on divine surprise and de-emphasis of churchly achievement, would seem to have more, if not happier, campers. Cyrus Schofield's amplified Bible of 1909, annotated with interpretive commentary in a distinctly pre-millenarian tone, is now in its ninth edition. Hal Lindsey's

NORTH CAROLINA HAS A LONG, RICH, DIVERSE RELIGIOUS HISTORY

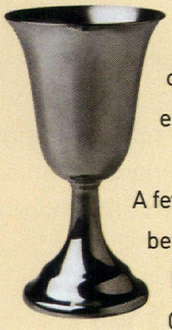


North Carolina, from her earliest days as a British colony, has been a haven for a rich diversity of religious groups.



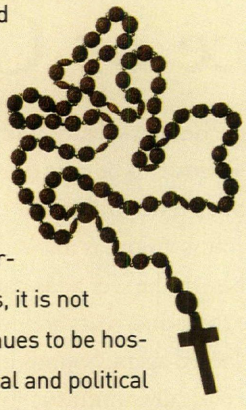
While the Church of England (Anglican) was for many years the official state religion, Quakers from Pennsylvania were actually the first group to get off to a healthy start. Since Anglicans depended upon clerical leadership from England, their legal position of preference never led to significant growth until well after the Revolution.

Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians were established throughout North Carolina by the early 19th century. Lutherans and Moravians became rooted in the Piedmont region as German-speaking migrants moved south from Pennsylvania. By the time of the Civil War, Methodists and Baptists were the largest religious denominations in the state.

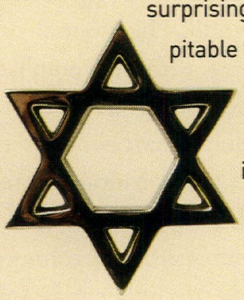


Perhaps the greatest contribution of all these religious groups has been an emphasis on creating a more thoughtful population through the establishment of institutions for higher education.

A few examples: Salem Female Academy was started by Moravians before the Revolution; Baptists instituted Wake Forest and Meredith Colleges; the Quakers, Guilford College. The Methodists founded Trinity College, later to become Duke University; Episcopalians started St. Mary's and St. Augustine's Colleges, and Presbyterians, Peace College.



Because of North Carolina's long tradition of religious diversity and the religious emphasis upon public thoughtfulness, it is not surprising that the Old North State continues to be hospitable to a wide array of religious, social and political opinions. Whatever differences exist, the perspective held in common is this: Our society can be better than it is and we can do things to make that betterment a reality. That's the bottom line of what "millennial beliefs" are all about.



The Late Great Planet Earth, a pre-millenarian treatise for the latter times, has now sold some 20 million copies around the imperiled planet. Schofield and Lindsey are graduates of a school of thought called dispensationalism. They believe that life on Earth is clearly characterized by dispensations of which there have been five since Adam. We are now living near the end of the sixth dispensation. Next comes the expected Millennium, exact date uncertain, but virtually around the corner.

Millenarian and dispensational beliefs are a branch of a much larger tree of Biblical thinking called apocalyptic. Although the word comes from the Greek apokalupsis, meaning "unveiling, a revelation," apocalyptic thinking has become identified with doom and gloom scenarios. But much of the Old Testament and most of the New Testament are hospitable to apocalyptic thinking.

Apocalyptic thinking has always been popular because it attempts to make sense out of the ups and downs of history. The ancient Jews, oppressed by every big bully in their regional neighborhood, wanted to believe that one day they would be vindicated and freed from oppression.

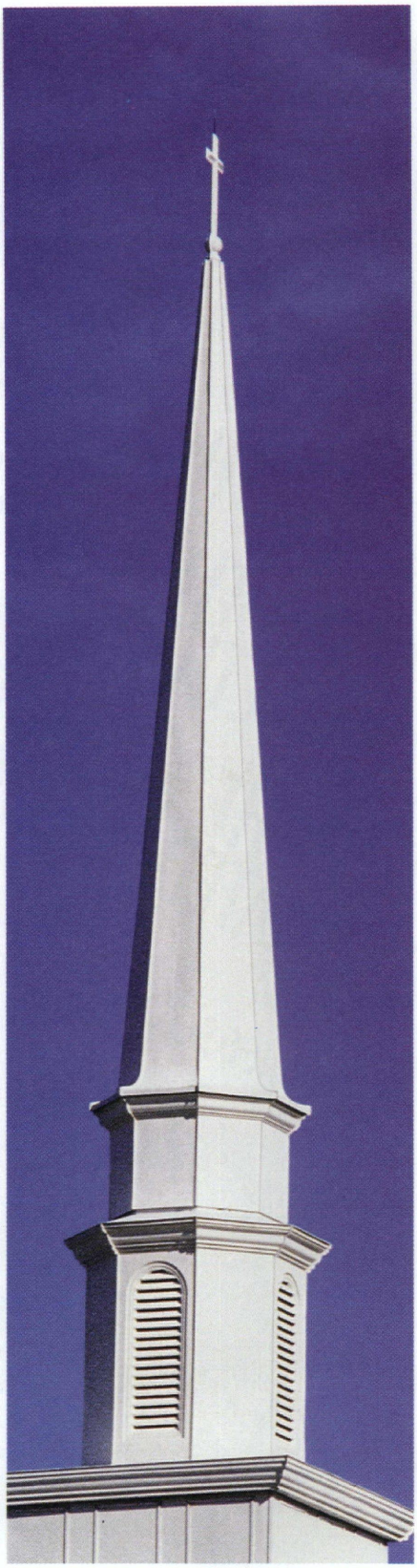
The earliest Christians, concerned for survival in a Roman Empire frequently hostile toward them, wanted to believe that one day Christ would prevail over Caesar. This too shall pass is the wisdom of apocalyptic. The motto on the U.S. dollar bill, *Novus Ordo Seclorum* (the New Order of the Ages) is the apocalyptic hope.

Because apocalyptic thinking has such a strong grasp on the popular imagination, it's not surprising that it takes secular as well as religious forms. Marxism, with its deep beliefs in the inevitable warfare between the haves and the have-nots, resulting in the ultimate triumph of a classless society, has its roots

firmly planted in Biblical apocalyptic thinking. So does much popular entertainment. There is something deeply gratifying about John Wayne or Clint Eastwood Westerns, as well as George Lucas' *Star Wars* quartet of movies, in which, like the Westerns, the good guys finally win out against terrible odds.

Any kid who has seen any one of the *Star Wars* movies knows that there is a dark side. And indeed the apocalyptic view of reality has its dark and dangerous aspects, along with its hopeful prospects. Apocalyptic belief is grounded in the notion of the necessity of conflict; it dictates the imperative for a win-or-lose warfare between good and evil, right and wrong, sons of light and sons of darkness. There are indeed—apocalyptists of whatever stripe remind us—values in this world worth fighting for, forces of evil and injustice which compel opposition. But virtually all believers of the apocalyptic mode identify themselves with the good guys, and those who oppose them are inevitably regarded as the guys in the black hats, standing in the way of righteousness. This us-versus-them way of thinking can easily lead to an individual or group fear of people with differing opinions, and often to an unhealthy need to denigrate, denounce, or, in extreme cases, even eradicate the opposition. It becomes increasingly difficult, the tighter the white hat fits, to say with the Deacon in the old Pogo comic strip, "We have met the enemy and he is us."

Another inherent danger from the marriage between apocalyptic thinking and politics is the aim to construct a society of utopian perfection on Earth. This century now drawing to a close has shown us, as perhaps no other century, the cruel face of apocalyptic utopianism and perfectionism manifested—in gas ovens, gulags and countless killing fields. The idyllic day when the lion lies down with the lamb continues to be a human

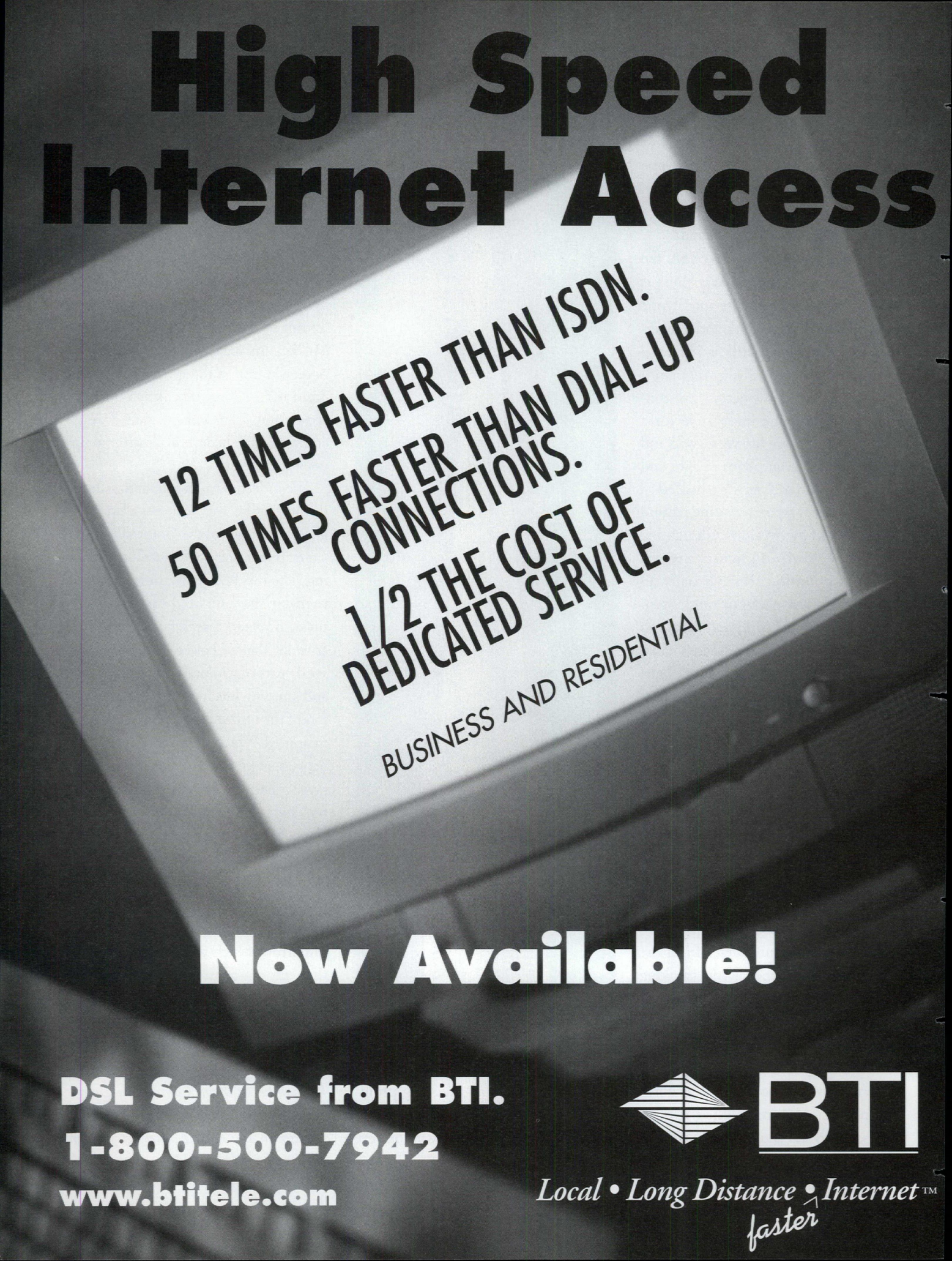


aspiration, yet should that long-promised day dawn, the advice of Woody Allen for the lamb to sleep with one eye open should be heeded.

The beginning of another period of time, whether it be a century or a Millennium, is invariably marked by fear as well as by hope. We Americans in particular revere anything new, but at the same time novelty, as it represents a break with what we know and have come to expect, can be unsettling at best and downright scary at worst. What for an earlier age was the religious fear of judgment, possible damnation, and the imminent end of the world has become for our society, as we approach the next Millennium, the technological fear of the potential terrors to be wrought by the dreaded Y2-K Bug. If bank accounts disappear and airline schedules are disrupted, what other horrors await around the calendric corner?

We indeed have our anxieties about the near future, yet the next Millennium, like the first one of the Common Era, is a time that invites hope as well as nail biting. The third Millennium will remind us that we have survived another 10 centuries of wars, diseases and countless cruelties; that we have celebrated a thousand years of explorations, discoveries, and amazing inventions that our ancestors of the 10th century could never have imagined. We are invited to consider, nagged as we are by swarms of doomsayers, that our world, in which life is a puzzling mixture of the grim and the glorious, has a future—perhaps as long as another thousand years. And above all else, as we raise a toast to one another at midnight on this coming December 31, we can wish each other yet another tomorrow, which will be—if not better than most—assuredly different from today. MM

William Sims Brettmann is currently director of the Program in Arts and Humanities at Wayne Community College. He is a retired Episcopal priest living in Goldsboro and holds Master's degrees in theology from Oxford University and Yale Divinity School.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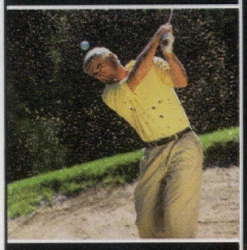

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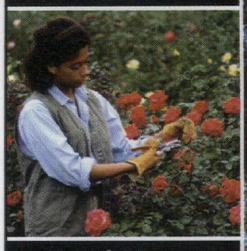

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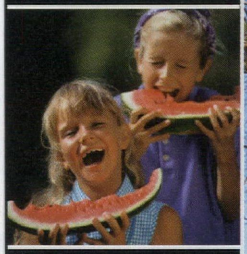

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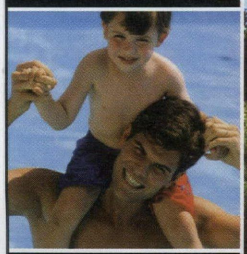

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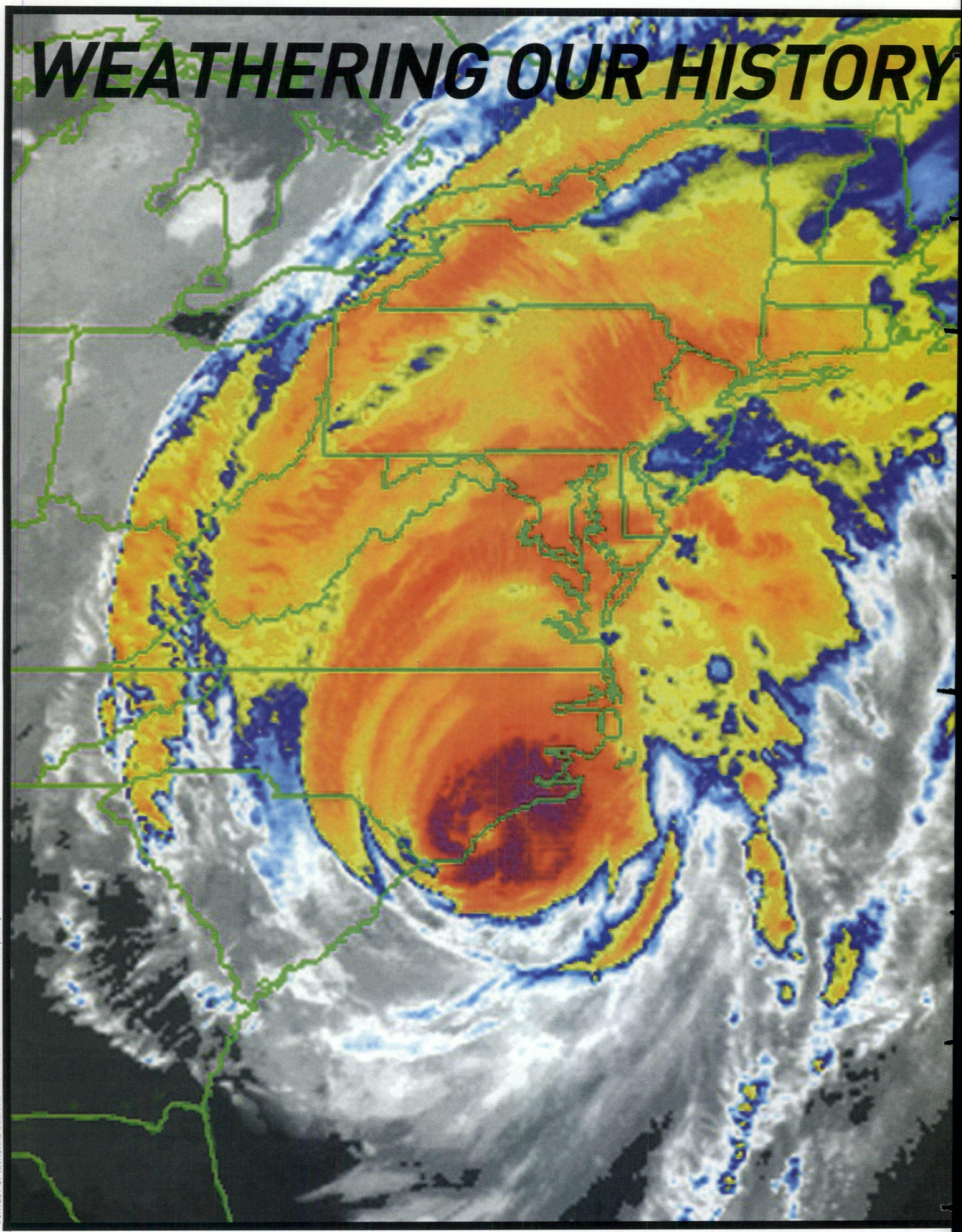

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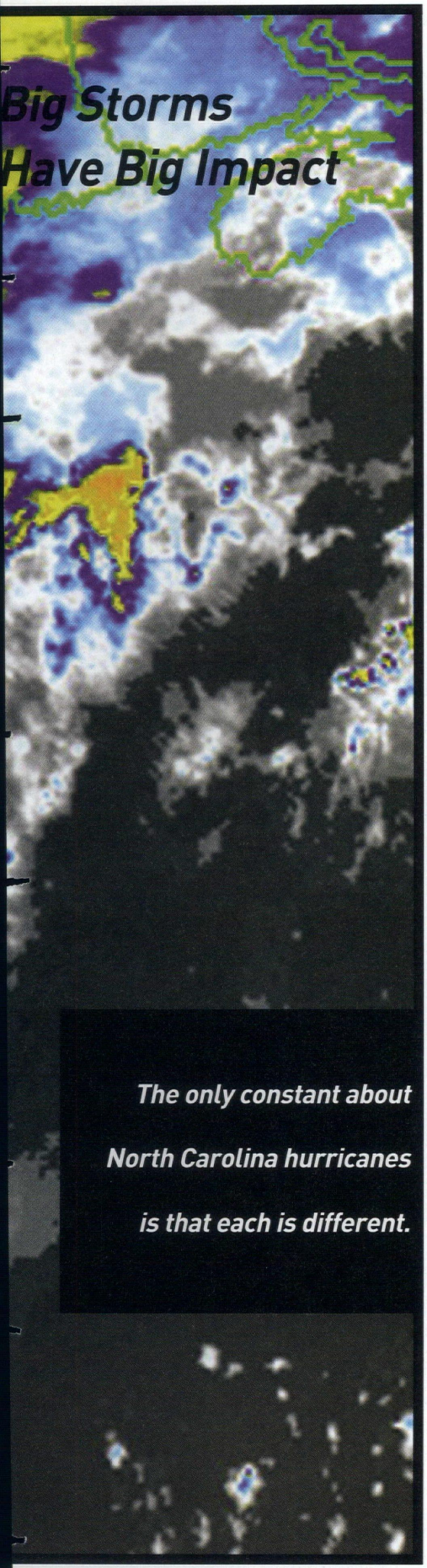
Big Storms Have Big Impact



The only constant about North Carolina hurricanes is that each is different.

By Treva Jones

ONE WORD, "HURRICANE," IS ENOUGH TO MAKE TAR HEELS GRIMACE IN FEAR AND TREPIDATION. THESE RAGING STORMS HAVE WREAKED HAVOC ON NORTH CAROLINA, KILLING THOUSANDS AND CAUSING BILLIONS OF DOLLARS IN DAMAGE.

But the incredible devastation in the summer of 1999 by a wanderer named Dennis and a killer named Floyd have reminded the world that North Carolina has been, fairly or not, referred to as "Hurricane Alley" for much of this century.

In fact, that's probably not a fair reputation for the state, according to research by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. From 1900 through 1996, Florida led the nation with hurricane direct hits at 57. Texas was second with 36 hits, and North Carolina and Louisiana tied with 25 each.

Still, "North Carolina has had a long and brutal hurricane history," wrote Jay Barnes in *North Carolina's Hurricane History*. "Countless big storms have washed over our coast and battered our state, and many North Carolinians have lost their lives in the desperate story against water and wind."

As Floyd devastated "Down East" with 500-year-level flooding this year, people were rousted from their beds with scant time to react. Then, even before Floyd could become a memory, Hurricane Irene dumped another half-foot of rain on some areas of Eastern North Carolina.

But Floyd isn't the deadliest tropical cyclone to hit the state. That was a September 11, 1883 storm, when 53 people died in a hurricane before names were bestowed on the meteorological beasts.

And it isn't the worst from a scientific perspective. That was Hazel in 1954, said Joel Cline, hurricane forecaster at the National Weather Service's Raleigh office. Hazel is the only Category 4 storm ever to strike the state, and what made her even worse was her speed. She raced onto the coast at 45 mph, three times the usual speed of a hurricane, crashed through parts of North Carolina and on into Virginia and points north. In her path, Hazel left death and destruction.

But Floyd is tops in terms of damage—$1.3 billion and counting—and unprecedented flooding that cut off Eastern North Carolina for days and left it awash in human misery, ruined lives and property and pollution.

SNEAKY STORMS

The only constant about North Carolina hurricanes is that each is different. And if there are two truths that North Carolinians from the foothills to the coast have learned, they are the following: First, hurricanes don't necessarily hit our state at the coastline; they can sneak to inland locales from other states. Secondly, if you thought one storm was bad, just wait. They can come in bunches and in variety.

Before the 1990s, the 1950s were a fierce decade for hurricanes. Barbara hit the state on August 13, 1953; Carol on August 30, 1954; and Edna on September 10, 1954.

Then, in 1955, three in a row socked North Carolina. Connie on August 12 and Diane on August 17 were so close it was like one event, said Barnes, who is director of the North Carolina Aquarium at Pine Knoll Shores.

But, before cleanup from those two could be completed, Ione roared in at

Salter Path on September 19, dumping then-record rainfalls on already-drenched Eastern North Carolina. With the combination of floodwater and tidewater, she inundated the greatest area of Eastern North Carolina ever known to have flooded before Floyd. It was the most expensive year to that time for hurricanes, with $170 million in property and agricultural losses.

With more people and increased development, each storm stands to cause more damage than any before.

Sometimes people ask Barnes how unusual it is for two hurricanes to hit the state in one year.

Obviously, not very.

Barnes said hurricanes have made landfall twice in the same season nine times in the last 120 years: 1999, 1996, 1955, 1954, 1944, 1933, 1899, 1893 and 1882. And they have come in decade clusters: in the late 1880s, in the 1950s and in the 1990s.

To hurricane forecaster Cline, who stalks the really big hurricanes, North Carolinians can foretell the state's storm future by tracking its past. "Every 20 or 30 years, we go through cycles where we have a lot of storms and where we have a few storms," said Cline.

Researchers see a pattern: 20- to 30-year cycles, tied to the movement and timing of what's referred to as the Labrador Current. Cool and with more fresh water in it because it is fed by iceberg melt, the Labrador Current's cooler water and air mingle with warm air underneath high pressure off Africa to generate tropical waves that can become storms. Because the Labrador Current takes 20 to 30 years to finish its trip, that's the approximate cycling sequence that can be expected.

North Carolina has another reality working against it: The state's coastline sticks out in the Atlantic much like a boxer's face about to be punched. And the state is regularly being punched now. Cline said the current period of high activity began in 1995 and should continue until around 2020—"give or take 10 years."

PHOTO BY STEVE WILSON

Flooding in Raleigh from Hurricane Floyd.

GROWING TARGETS

With more people and increased development, each storm stands to cause more damage than any before.

"One problem we are seeing with all this destruction is that growth has been occurring in North Carolina and particularly on the coast, so today there are many more structures, roads, buildings and bridges that stand in harm's way," said Barnes. "So when we get one like Floyd, there is going to be more destruction."

With Floyd likely to top $1 billion in agricultural destruction alone and total losses expected to zoom past Fran's $5 billion, storm rage has entered a new age.

"We clearly have entered the era of billion-dollar hurricanes in North Carolina," Barnes said. "The storms of the '50s have been wholly eclipsed by Fran and Floyd, largely because of the extensive growth that has occurred in the state."

It was during the relatively quiet hurricane period from the 1960s to the early 1980s that growth exploded in Eastern North Carolina. People and animal populations soared. While family farmers worried about their own livestock in the 1950s storms, the state now faces a major environmental disaster when a hurricane floods waste lagoons on giant livestock farms.

People want to live on or near water, and more of them have money and time to build on the coast and retire there. It is an

Inland Flooding Now Greatest Death Threat From Hurricanes

Rapidly Rising Waters and Inundated Roads Kill Scores

In the past, most people who died in hurricanes and tropical storms were killed on the coast as a result of storm surge. That's no longer true. Most deaths now are due to inland flooding.

Hurricane forecaster Joel Cline wants to get the word out: Disregard information still being printed on hurricane tracking maps and other publications that say nine of 10 storm deaths are due to storm surge. They aren't.

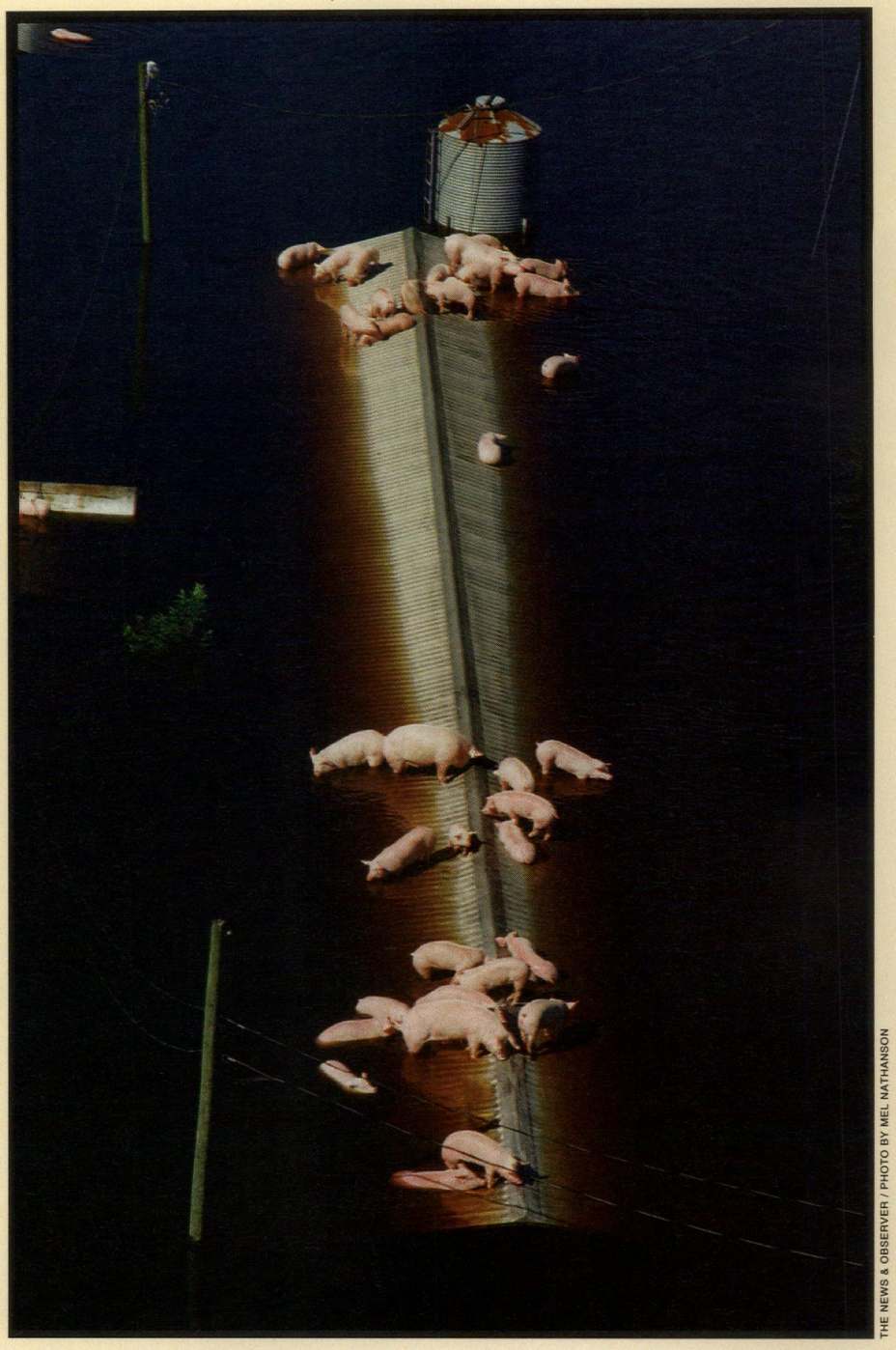
Cline, who has researched North Carolina storm deaths since 1970, said his statistics substantiate those from a National Hurricane Center researcher who studies all U. S. hurricanes, tropical storms and tropical depressions. His statistics show that the way people die in storms has changed.

Although figures are incomplete, most of Hurricane Floyd's victims are believed to have died because of inland flooding, and all three who died in Dennis apparently resulted from inland flooding.

From 1970 through 1998, there were 32 deaths in North Carolina from hurricanes, tropical storms and tropical depressions.

Cline found that in North Carolina:

- Sixty percent died in inland counties and 40 percent died in coastal counties.
- Most adult deaths resulted from driving through freshwater flooding.
- Most people who died were children under 13 years.
- Only 1 percent of the deaths was attributed to storm surge.
- Of those killed at the coast, 62 percent died in the water before a hurricane—while swimming or surfing.
- Of the 32 deaths, 21 drowned. Of those 21 drownings, 13 were in fresh water and the other eight were swimmers caught in undertow or rough surf.
- Only one of the 32 died in a storm surge.
- Eight more died from wind, all inland, and all from trees that fell on cars, houses or manufactured homes.
- One died of exposure.
- One was a suicide—a man who walked onto a pier, sat down and waited for a hurricane.



THE NEWS & OBSERVER / PHOTO BY MEL NATHANSON

Hurricane Floyd produced the worst flooding in North Carolina in centuries.

attractive lifestyle. And they will continue building there, most likely until financial losses become so great that insurance companies stop writing policies.

"It's not going to be the laws that change where people live," said Cline. "It is going to be money. Money drives everybody. It's not going to be the setback laws or the [Coastal Area Management Act]."

Even Floyd's destruction won't change the habits of people on the coast and barrier islands, said Dr. Orrin Pilkey, retired James B. Duke professor of geology at Duke University and now a research professor at Duke's Nicholas School of the Environment.

"It's not going to be the laws that change where people live. It is going to be money. Money drives everybody."

After Fran, Pilkey reprised the sermon he's preached for 30 years: Don't build on the barrier islands, and don't build on the beachfronts.

"Not only did they move back [to the coast], but [they] built bigger and better buildings than before," said Pilkey, who thinks coastal management is ineffective.

"I have a feeling of hopelessness now," said Pilkey, who predicts "Floridazation" of the shoreline—cheek-to-jowl buildings with nothing left of beaches except what is now protected by the National Park Service.

In reality, hurricanes and other hard storms define—and constantly redefine—shorelines. In 1846, a big, slow-moving storm stalled over the coast and created two new inlets in two days: Hatteras Inlet and Oregon Inlet.

Now, when big storms hit the barrier islands, bulldozers rush in to fill fledgling inlets. After Dennis obliterated a half-mile section of N.C. 12 on Hatteras Island, a new roadway was built immediately on the sand.

And while any major land-falling coastal hurricane usually takes front-row buildings on barrier islands first, there's plenty of proof that "You don't have to be on the coast to get slammed," said Barnes.

Consider Hugo, a 1989 hurricane that hit near Charleston, S. C. North Carolinians went to bed thinking it was going to hit the Triangle but awoke to learn the storm had swung west. Mecklenburg and surrounding counties were slammed with 100-mph winds; damage was assessed at $1 billion; and seven people died in what was then the most expensive hurricane in state history.

PHOTOS THIS PAGE AND FACING PAGE COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Damage from Hazel in October 1954.

STORM KILL

Barnes became interested in hurricanes when he heard stories about Hazel and saw big chunks of "black rocks" as he played in the sand growing up near the coast. The "rocks" were pieces of road that Hazel had left behind.

After he started to work at the aquarium in the early 1980s, Barnes assembled and wrote copy for Hurricane Awareness Week exhibits. Slide shows drew packed audiences whose members were full of questions and hurricane tales. He realized that no one except the National Weather Service had chronicled state hurricanes, and even that information wasn't widely available to the public.

Using a 1960s weather service technical bulletin as a guide, he started digging into history. From letters and ships logs, libraries and local residents, old newspapers, the weather service and its National Climatic Data Center in Asheville, he drew on everything he could find. He learned that from the start, storms have played a large role in state history.

An Italian adventurer sailed into state waters in 1524 and charted the Cape of Feare—after going through a storm. Two years later, a large Spanish expedition

endured what its leader described as "a loathsome gale."

Sir Francis Drake was cruising the coast when his fleet was scattered and many ships wrecked during a four-day doozy in 1586. Drake reported the storm was worse than all his previous tangles with the Spaniards. Perhaps it was this or a similar storm that wiped out the first English settlement in America, Sir Walter Raleigh's Roanoke Colony, now known to the ages as the "lost colony."

seat to a new location at what now is Jacksonville. A third storm in 1761 cut a new inlet nearly a mile wide that was open for more than 100 years near Bald Head Island.

The Brunswick County Courthouse was blown down during a storm in 1769, and there were reports of several more storms in the early 1800s in which dozens of ships were driven ashore and wrecked.

Not a bridge was left standing between Wilmington and Waynesborough—now known as Goldsboro—after an 1837 storm.

reports of deaths from Ocracoke to Rocky Mount. But out of Swan Quarter in Hyde County was told a tale that some call a miracle.

That spring, local Methodists wanted to build a new church. They raised money and approached the man who owned the property they wanted. He wouldn't sell. They raised more money. But Sam Sadler turned a deaf ear.

The Methodists bought another piece of land, and in late summer, built a small

North Carolina developed slowly for the next couple of hundred years, mostly along the coast and inland along the waterways, which provided transportation and opportunities for commerce. With few people and little in the way of communication, hurricane reports were scarce.

In the 17th century, only three were known to have affected North Carolina. During the 18th century, The Great Storm of August 18, 1750, cut new inlets through barrier islands, while a second in 1752 killed eight people and so damaged the town of Johnston that residents moved the county

And another storm that same year claimed the lives of 90 people from one steamship, the *Home*, only three weeks before yet a third storm hit the Outer Banks.

A late season hurricane in 1861 had a direct effect on the state's Civil War history. It scattered a 75-ship Union fleet off the coast, sinking some and wrecking others. Confederates salvaged the bounty.

Barnes' all-time favorite hurricane story came from a storm that hit the Cape Fear region September 17, 1876, and shot north. There was usual hurricane damage—downed trees, destroyed bridges and

wooden frame church. On dedication day, September 14, they didn't know a major hurricane was churning toward them. It drove high water across Pamlico Sound and five feet deep into town streets. Church members hunkered down in their homes to ride it out.

"To their amazement, as they looked out their windows, they saw their brand-new wooden church float up off its foundation and begin to float down the street," said Barnes. "And where do you think it came to rest, but right on Mr. Sadler's property, as they originally intended."

As the story goes, the water went down, everyone came out, and even Sadler wasn't about to mess with God. He signed over the land to the church, and now a state highway historical marker shows the Providence Methodist Church was "moved by the Hand of God."

Three years later, on August 18, 1879, a hurricane took down the Atlantic Hotel in Beaufort. A Grand Dress Ball was planned for the North Carolina Press Association there August 21, and the hotel was full of guests, including Governor Thomas J. Jarvis and his wife.

Wind blew away Signal Corps anemometer cups showing 138 mph. Later estimates put the wind at 168 mph. Tides surged through Beaufort and people struggled to get above water, some drowning while helping others. The governor and his family barely escaped. Wearing his pajamas, the refugee governor was given an outdated sailor suit and oversized boots, while the first lady was happy with a calico housecoat.

Knowing a bad storm was coming, the press association had moved its meeting inland to Goldsboro. When the exhausted Jarvises reached Goldsboro on the train, there were 40 press association editors waiting to talk to them. And that's how the first couple was dressed at what must have been the most bizarre press conference of any North Carolina governor.

Barnes' favorite survival tale comes from Hazel, the October 15, 1954, monster that until 1999 was the benchmark for North Carolina's hurricanes.

On their honeymoon in Long Beach, Connie and Jerry Helms of Whiteville missed storm warnings and woke up at dawn, as Hazel was raging. Their vehicles wouldn't start, so they broke into a nearby two-story house to get above water.

As everything around them was washed away or splintered, they tied themselves together with a blanket and climbed out a window. She climbed onto a mattress and her husband grabbed some floating debris and placed it under the mattress raft to stabilize it. They were washed inland and grabbed onto some tree limbs to ride out the storm. When it was finally over, they climbed down, found their way to Southport and then went home to Whiteville.

The next day, Helms returned to Long Beach to discover their vehicles were buried in the sand and only a piece of the house was left. But, about a mile up the beach, he found the refrigerator that he and his bride had stocked for their honeymoon.

The drinks were still cold and only a bowl holding some peas was broken.

He sat down amidst the destruction and had lunch. MM

Worst of the Worst? It's Floyd

1999 Devastation Surpasses That of Killer Hazel

By Treva Jones

Which were the 10 worst hurricanes in North Carolina's history?

"Worst" lists flip-flopped in September. That's when Hurricane Floyd blew Hurricane Hazel out of the water—at least for now—to take the number one spot, probably on anyone's list and with any criteria, because of the number of deaths and the amount of destruction.

But actually ranking the state's hurricanes depends on so many variables that hurricane-history writer Jay Barnes won't do it. He lists them, and qualifies that by saying, "These ten are among the worst that we know about."

1. Floyd is expected to end up being the costliest and deadliest storm in state history this century. It struck September 15–16, 1999, and was considered a Category 3 storm (on a scale of 5) when it made landfall near Cape Fear with sustained wind speeds of about 110 mph. It caused at least 42 deaths and, according to early estimates, $1.3 billion in damages. When final figures are in, damages are expected to far exceed that. Floyd's rainfall ranged from 15 to 20 inches over much of Eastern North Carolina, producing unprecedented flooding that effectively turned the eastern third of the state into an inaccessible island for days.

2. Fran hit September 5–6, 1996. It too was a Category 3 storm when it came ashore near Bald Head Island with maximum sustained winds of 115 mph. It was responsible for 24 deaths and $5 billion to $6 billion in damages. Fran actually was downgraded to a tropical storm just before it hit Raleigh, where it did some of its worst damage and gave a whole new generation of inland residents their first serious lesson about hurricanes.

3. Hugo hit September 21–22, 1989. It was a Category 4 storm when it made landfall near Charleston, S.C., but was reduced to tropical storm strength when it moved into North Carolina just west of

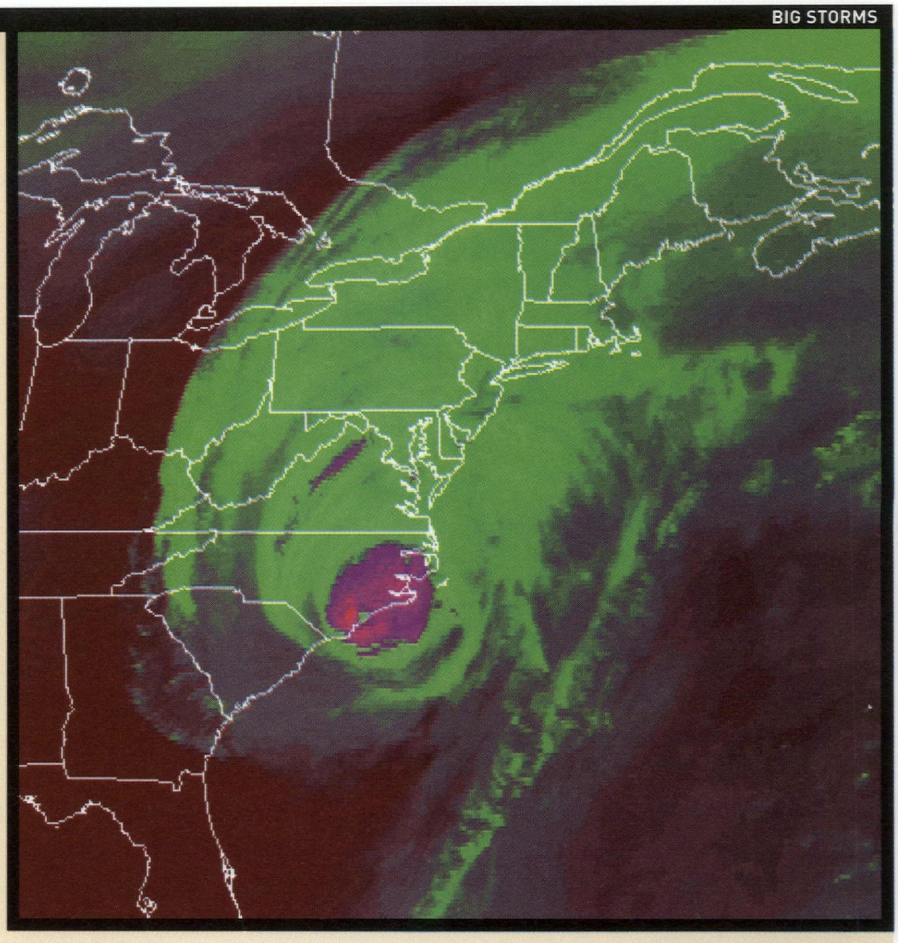
Charlotte. With top estimated winds of 100 mph, it caused seven deaths and $1 billion estimated damage. It clearly demonstrated that in North Carolina, there might be no such thing as going far enough west to escape hurricanes.

4. Donna struck September 11, 1960. It was a Category 3 storm when it made landfall near Morehead City, with estimated maximum winds of 120 mph. It resulted in eight deaths and $25 million in damages. Donna was a well-traveled weirdo, crossing Florida twice before heading north and into North Carolina's coast. It then went back out into the Atlantic and later smacked Long Island, N.Y.

5. Ione rocked the state September 19, 1955. It too was a Category 3 storm when it made landfall around Morehead City, packing winds of 107 mph. Its toll was seven deaths and $88 million in damages. Ione was the third hurricane to hit North Carolina in six weeks, and caused flooding that was unprecedented in North Carolina—until Floyd.

6. Hazel roared ashore October 15, 1954. With 150-mph estimated maximum winds and the lowest barometric pressure ever recorded in the state at 27.7 inches, this was the only Category 4 storm to make landfall on the North Carolina coast this century. It caused 19 deaths and $136 million in damages. Hazel left the interior of the state looking like a war zone with smashed trees and damaged buildings, but it wiped one state beach nearly clean. Of the 357 structures that had graced pleasant, peaceful Long Beach, only five were left standing, all damaged.

7. An unnamed Category 3 storm hit September 15–16, 1933, making landfall near Morehead City with wind speeds of about 125 mph. Its legacy was 21 deaths and $3 million in damages. Wind-driven water rushed from land back to sea when the hurricane passed, washing over Core Banks from west to east and opening a new inlet, Drum Inlet.



COURTESY OF NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

Satellite photos of hurricanes in North Carolina have become all too familiar. This is Floyd when the eye reached the coast.

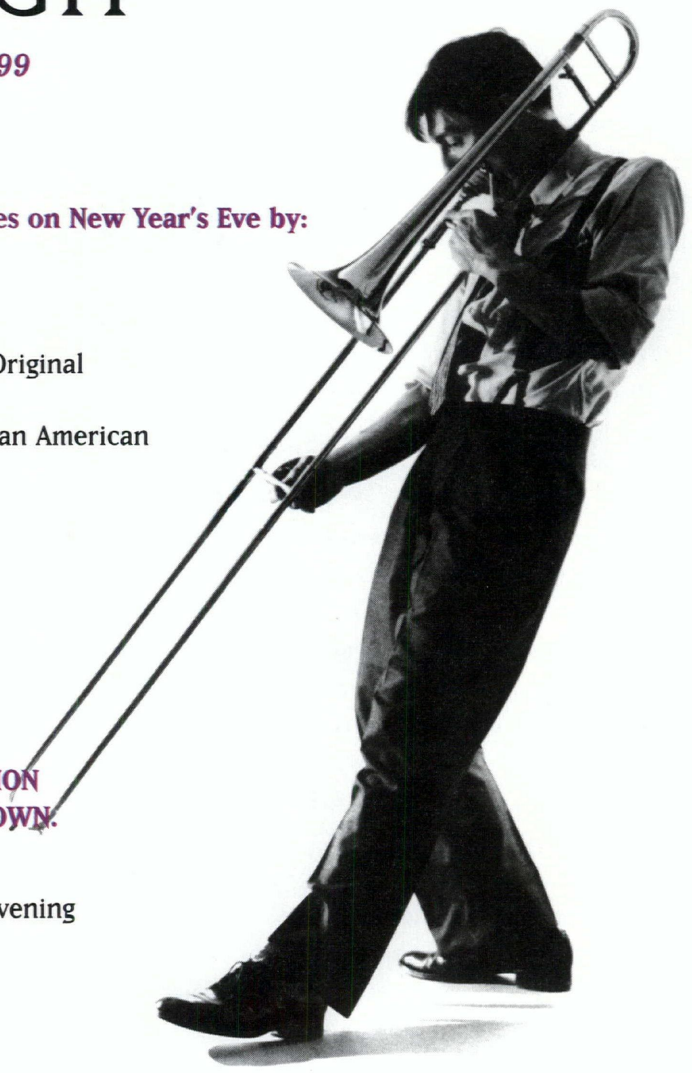
8. The Great Hurricane of August: The storm, often called San Ciriaco, hit August 16–18, 1899. It was a Category 4 storm that came ashore along the lower Outer Banks with estimated wind speeds of 140 mph. It left in its wake at least 25 deaths, no damage estimate. San Ciriaco (named in Puerto Rico) wiped out the fishing communities of Diamond City and Shackleford—residents picked up and moved—and decimated a group of 20 Carteret County fishermen out on an annual mulletfishing trip to Swan Island. Only six survived.

9. September 11, 1883 (unnamed): The storm, a Category 3, made landfall near Smithville carrying winds estimated at more than 100 mph, no damage estimate. This storm was the worst killer in state history, with 53 known deaths. The killer ripped the Frying Pan Shoals Lightship from its anchors and sunk or grounded countless schooners, barks and other craft.

10. August 18, 1879 (unnamed): The hurricane probably was a Category 4. But Cape Lookout anemometer cups were blown away at 138 mph and signal officers estimated winds later reached 168 mph. It was the cause of at least 40 deaths, no damage estimate. This storm collapsed Beaufort's Atlantic Hotel. MM

First Night® 2000 RALEiGH

December 30—31, 1999
Downtown Raleigh



Featuring performances on New Year's Eve by:
The Connells
Mayflies USA
Red Clay Ramblers
Harry's Band, aka The Original Men of Distinction
Chuck Davis & the African American Dance Ensemble
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Shady Grove Band
Everytones Radio
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r2k <:-)

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Artsplosure is supported by the City of Raleigh based on recommendations of the Raleigh Arts Commission and the United Arts Council of Raleigh and Wake County, with funds from the United Arts Campaign and Grassroots Arts Program of the North Carolina Arts Council, a state agency. This project received support from the North Carolina Arts Council, an agency funded by the State of North Carolina and the National Endowment for the Arts.

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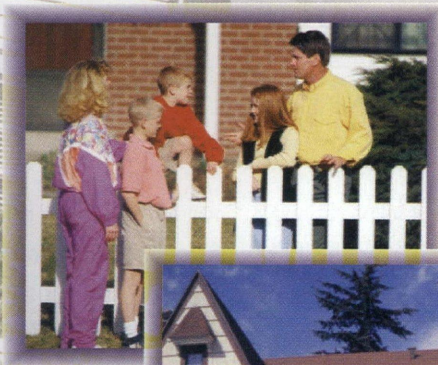

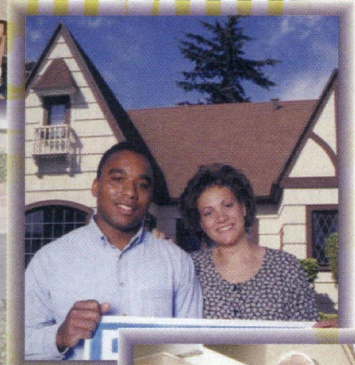

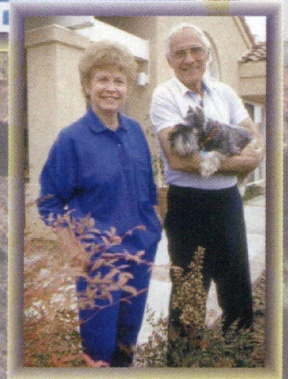

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Select from decorated flotillas on parade along the coast, grand old homes on tour in historic communities, a gala Millennium celebration and countdown already in progress in the Triangle and other events unique to our culture.

—Frances Smith
events editor

PHOTO BY VIKKI SCHMOEGER

First Night Raleigh

"First Night Raleigh 2000" is Eastern North Carolina's biggest New Year's Eve party. Spread over two days, December 30–31, it is the culminating event of the "Triangle's Millennium Celebration," a 99-day countdown to New Year's Eve. Planned by Artsplosure and chaired by Edythe Poyner of Raleigh, the millennium procession of events kicked off on September 24 with a season-opening concert by the North Carolina Symphony. The festivities have picked up more and more steam, heading into the final month. Following is only a smattering of events to come.

PHOTO BY JOHN GORDY

PHOTO BY KAREN TAM

"Raleigh 2000: Interpretations of a Place," a unique exhibit of 2000 postcards, including this one depicting the North Carolina State Fair Midway, will be on display at Artspace and Exploris in Raleigh. Opening on December 18 at a Triangle Millennium Celebration Reception, the exhibit is the result of an interactive public art project that features original postcards, celebrating the past, present and future of Raleigh. It will remain open through the celebration of "First Night Raleigh 2000" on

From the exhibit "Raleigh 2000: Interpretations of a Place"

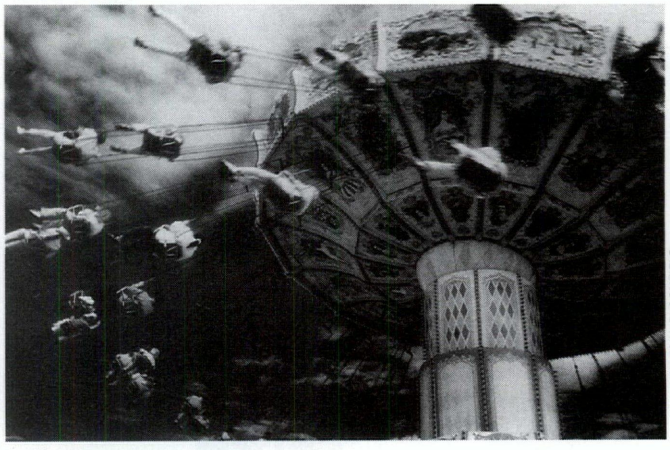


IMAGE BY DIANA H. BLOOMFIELD

COURTESY OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY

N.C. Symphony musicians

PHOTO BY BARBOUR PHOTOGRAPHY

Melissa Podcassy with Carolina Ballet

December 30–31. Call 919-832-8699.

With musicians in festive costumes, as seen here, the North Carolina Symphony will present its annual "Holiday Pops Concert" in Raleigh Memorial Auditorium on November 26–27 and in the Carolina Theatre, Durham, on December 3. (In addition to these Triangle Millennium Celebration performances, the symphony will take the "Holiday Pops Concerts," including a seasonal sing-along and traditional carols, to towns throughout Eastern North Carolina. For dates and times in your area, call 919-733-2750.

For its Millennium presentation, Carolina Ballet will perform Handel's Messiah in its entirety in Raleigh Memorial Auditorium on December 22–23 & 26–28. Choreographed by artistic director Robert Weiss and starring such artists as Melissa Podcasy, pictured here, the ballet will feature collaborations with members of the National Opera Company, the Opera Company of North Carolina and Raleigh Oratorio Society, with Alfred E. Sturgis conducting members of the North Carolina Symphony. Call 919-510-8945.

On December 4, the North Carolina Museum of History, shown here in holiday regalia, will present a special tour of its ongoing exhibit, "Reflections and Revelry: New Year's Traditions," which explores the variety of ways the New Year is celebrated across the state. At the end of the tour, visitors may pick up a recipe for a traditional New Year's dish or make a party hat. Many other programs focusing on New Year's traditions will be held at the Museum of History throughout the Millennium Countdown. Call 919-715-0200.

COURTESY OF THE N.C. MUSEUM OF HISTORY

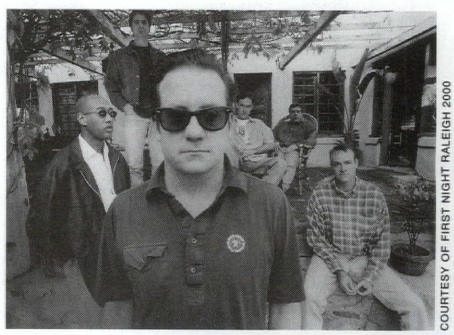
North Carolina Museum of History

"FIRST NIGHT RALEIGH 2000"

"First Night Raleigh 2000" will climax the Millennium celebration on December 30–31 with entertainment for people of all ages and interests.

The Raleigh Convention and Conference Center Plaza Main Stage will headline North Carolina performers who have achieved national stature, including The Connells, shown here, The Red Clay Ramblers and the Mayflies USA. Raleigh's Biggest Dance Party will showcase five dance venues, including a Swing Dance, a Sock Hop, a Discotheque and an International Dance performance. The giant acorn, the symbol of Raleigh, City of Oaks, will ceremoniously drop at midnight on New Year's Eve. Call 919-832-8699.

The Connells



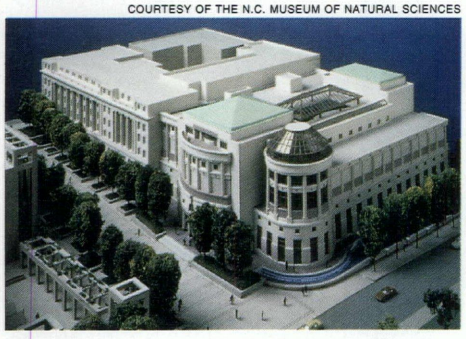
COURTESY OF FIRST NIGHT RALEIGH 2000

CELEBRATION FOR THE CHILDREN

On December 31, "First Night Raleigh 2000" will open an afternoon of children's celebrations at the North Carolina Museum of History, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences, Bicentennial Plaza and the North Carolina State Capitol Grounds. A Kid's Countdown will be presented, with the main stage showcasing some of the area's talented young people, featuring Sons of Steel, a steel drum band. The Museum of History will present musical performances, hands-on activities and "Reflections and Revelry: New Year's Traditions." Call (919) 832-8699.

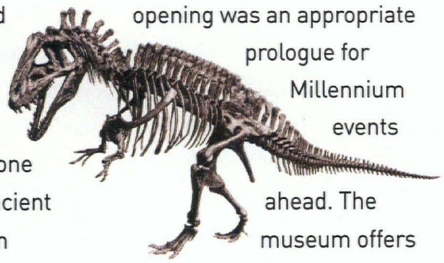
The North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences will be open for holiday festivities but will close to the public on December 31 after the First Night celebration to prepare for the opening of their new facility. Free, hands-on programs will continue on the first floor and the Museum Store will

COURTESY OF THE N.C. MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES



Model of new N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences

remain open. Though the museum showcases natural wonders of the present, it also reveals the world long before the dawning of the first Millennium—with exhibits, such as the one shown here, of the ancient skeletal remains of an *Acrocanthosaurus Atokensis*. When the new museum, exterior pictured here, opens on April 7–8, 2000, three natural worlds will come to life—past, present and future. Call 919-733-7450.



Acrocanthosaurus Atokensis

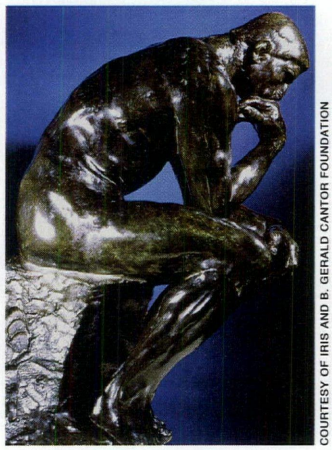
AMONG OTHER TRIANGLE EVENTS...

If you've noticed an aura of brightness across the evening sky just east of Raleigh, it's radiating from the millennial display of the Celebration of Lights in the Alltell Pavilion at Walnut Creek, located off I-40, exits 300 or 303. The event features almost a million lights illuminating a Christmas scene of jumping reindeer, swimming swans, waving snowmen and many more dazzling sights. Presented by the City of Raleigh, CP&L and WRAL-TV5, the show is open daily, now through January 1. Call 919-834-4000.

Exploris, a museum that focuses on people and cultures around the world, opened with a lively celebration on Moore Square in Raleigh on October 9. The opening was an appropriate prologue for Millennium events ahead. The museum offers sculpture and artworks that set a global tone, unique exhibits, hands-on activities, interactive videoconferences and worldshops that open doors into the 21st century. Designed for everyone and geared especially to young students, Exploris is now open daily except Mondays. Call 919-834-4040.

PHOTO BY STEVE WILSON

Exploris opening ceremonies



COURTESY OF IRIS AND B. GERALD CANTOR FOUNDATION

The Thinker *at the Museum of Art*

Preparations are under way at the North Carolina Museum of Art in Raleigh for an exhibition, opening in April, of 130 works by Auguste Rodin, one of the most important sculptors in Western art. Providing an in-depth study of the major themes of Rodin's complete works, the exhibition will include well-known pieces such as *The Thinker*, shown here, and *The Kiss*. The sculpture, from the Iris and B. Gerald Cantor Collection and additional works, will be on view at the museum from April 16–August 13, 2000.

COLLECTION OF NANCY AND PETER GENNET

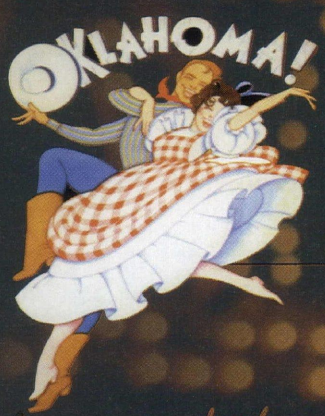
Cherry Lips *at the Ackland*

"Hung Liu: A Ten-Year Survey 1988–98" is a retrospective exhibition at the Ackland Art Museum in Chapel Hill. It features heroic-sized paintings, including *Cherry Lips*, 1995, shown here, in which Liu portrays the roles of women in Chinese society. The exhibition continues until November 28. Call 919-966-1400.

The North Carolina Theatre will present *Godspell* as the first production of its "Kids on Broadway program," designed to give those from 7 to 20 years old stage training and exposure. *Godspell* will

The North Carolina Theatre's 2000 Season

The Shows You've Always Wanted to See!



Drama League recently voted Best Musical of all time.

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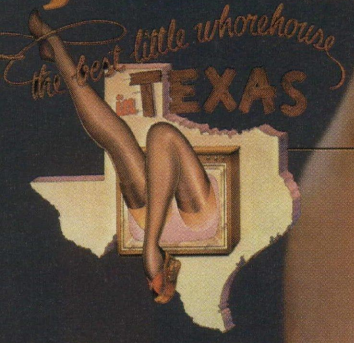
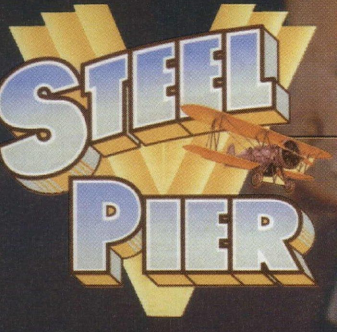


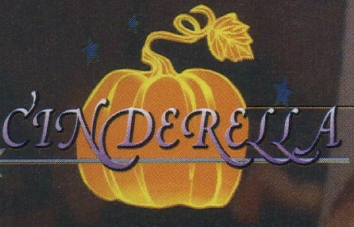
July 14 - 23, 2000

A satirical look at sex and politics in the lone star state. "A fun musical full of gusto and a wealth of comic details and music with a bustle." -NY Post



September 8 - 17, 2000

A Big Band era musical by the creators of *Cabaret* and *Chicago* about a dance marathon in Atlantic City in 1933 and two people who fall in love - there and then.



November 3 - 12, 2000

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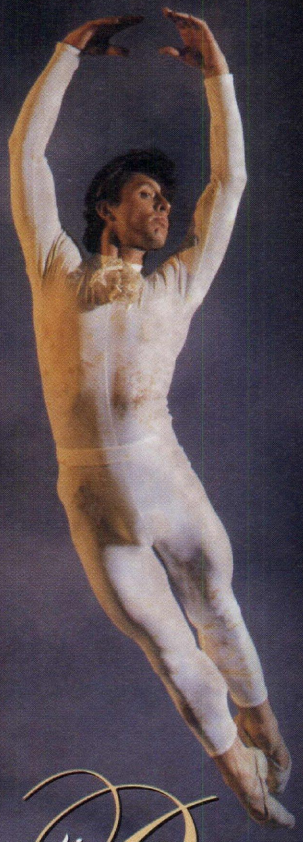
Messiah for the Millennium



Timour Bourtasenkov in *Messiah*. Barbour Photography

Carolina Ballet

Robert Weiss, Artistic Director

Handel's Messiah

December 22, 23, 26, 27 & 28, 1999

During its inaugural season, Carolina Ballet premiered the Christmas portion of Handel's *Messiah*. This season, to celebrate the millennium, Carolina Ballet premieres the complete work. This new, expanded version will delight the entire family and is certain to become a Triangle Christmas tradition. With The National Opera Company, The Opera Company of North Carolina, the chorus of the Raleigh Oratorio Society, conducted by Alfred E. Sturgis, and members of The North Carolina Symphony.

Raleigh Memorial Auditorium

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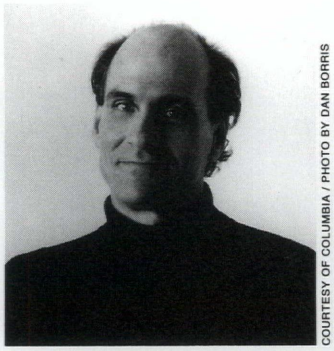


COURTESY OF COLUMBIA / PHOTO BY DAN BORRIS

James Taylor

PHOTO BY LENNY COHEN

The Nutcracker Ballet

COURTESY NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY

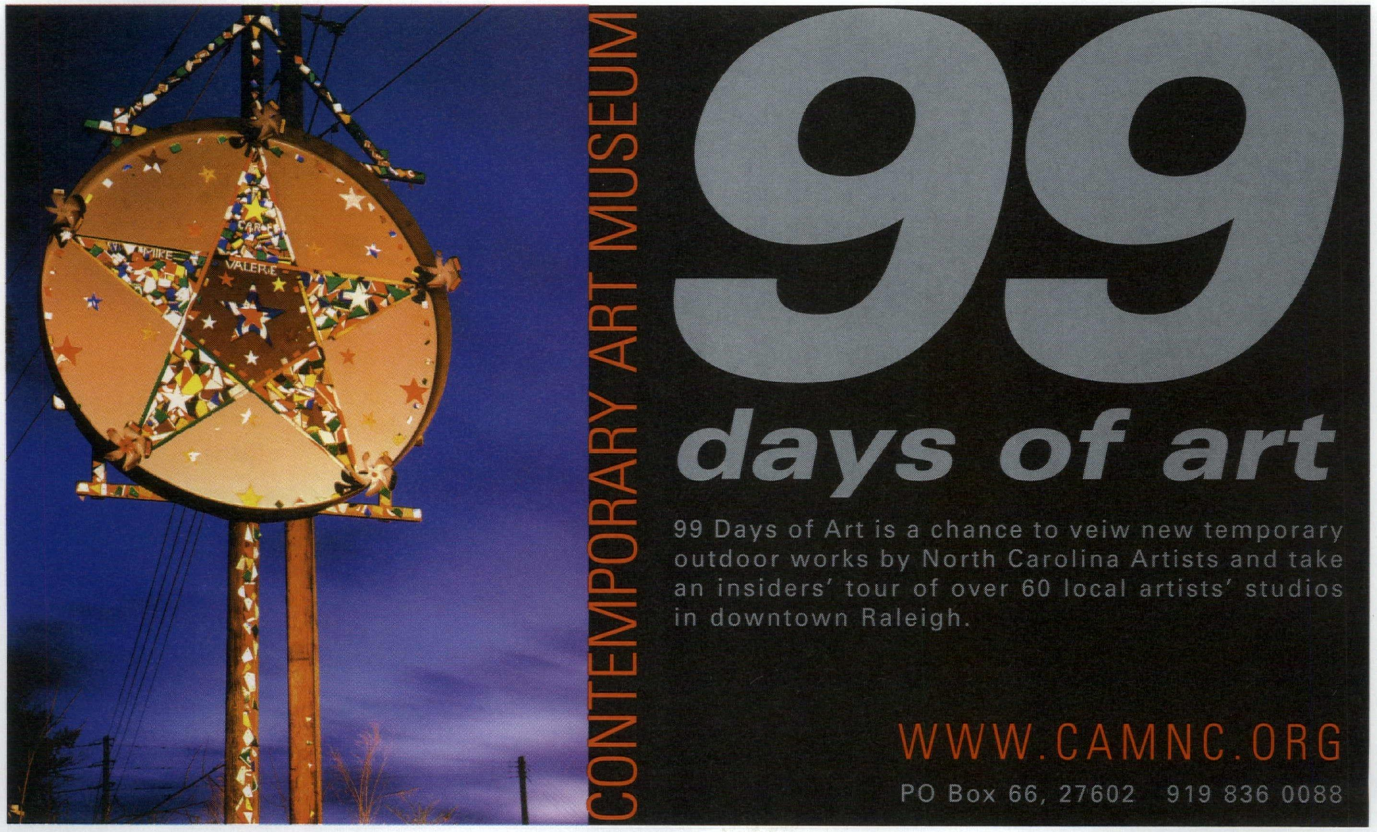
The North Carolina Symphony New Year's Eve Concert

be performed in the Long View Center, located next to Exploris in the Tabernacle Baptist Church in Raleigh, December 1–4 (special performance for students, December 2). Call 919-831-6950. ...The Best of Broadway will present *Ragtime*, a Tony award-winning musical described as "the musical of a New Century," in Raleigh Memorial Auditorium, November 30–December 5. Call Ticketmaster, 834-4000.

Also on New Year's Eve, North Carolina native James Taylor, pictured here, will present a concert at the new Raleigh Entertainment and Sports Arena. Call 919-467-7825.

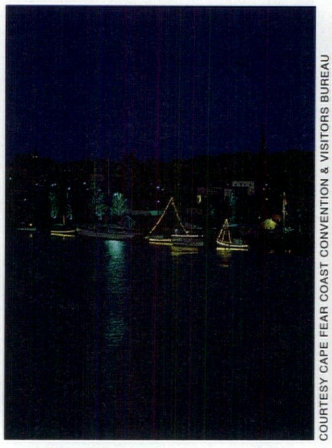
TWO NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY SPECIALS

North Carolina School of the Arts, in collaboration with the North Carolina Symphony, will present *The Nutcracker Ballet*, featuring favorites such as Sugarplum Fairies, Rat Kings and the soldier strutting here, in Raleigh Memorial Auditorium, December 17–19. ...The Symphony will close the curtain on 1999 with "A Viennese New Year's Eve" concert of waltzes and light arias in Raleigh Memorial Auditorium. Call 919-733-2750.



Cruising the Coast: Flotilla Parades

"Holiday Flotilla Festivities" will climax Wrightsville Beach's 100th Anniversary celebration on November 27 with daylong events at Wrightsville Beach Park, followed by an evening parade of colorful sailboats and motorboats, as pictured here, making passage along Banks Channel. The colorful finale: a fireworks display. Call 910-791-4122. ..."The Island of Lights Holiday Flotilla" will cruise down the Intracoastal Waterway from Snows Cut to Carolina Beach Boat Basin and back on December 4. Call 910-458-7116. ...Also on December 4, the "Crystal Coast Christmas Flotilla" will promenade decorated boats along the Morehead City and Beaufort waterfronts. Santa and crew will arrive by boat at the North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort. Other festivities: caroling and tree lighting on the Morehead City and Beaufort waterfronts. Call 252-728-7316. ..."A Watch Night Celebration and Parade of Boats" will toast New Year's Eve in the Town of Manteo on Roanoke Island. After the flotilla parade along the Manteo Waterfront, a live jazz band, food (Brunswick stew and apple cider) and a fireworks display will bring in the year 2000. Call 252-441-8144.



COURTESY CAPE FEAR COAST CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU

Wrightsville Beach Flotilla

COURTESY DARE COUNTY TOURISM BUREAU

Parade of Boats on Roanoke Island

AMONG OTHER COASTAL EVENTS...

Down East carver Gerald Davis, pictured on page 34, will demonstrate decoys at the "Core Sound Decoy

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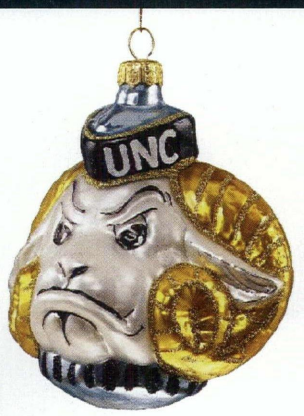

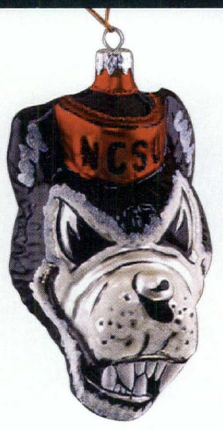

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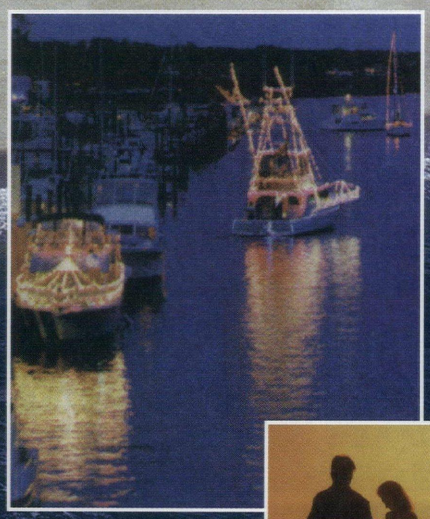
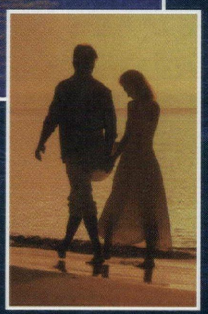
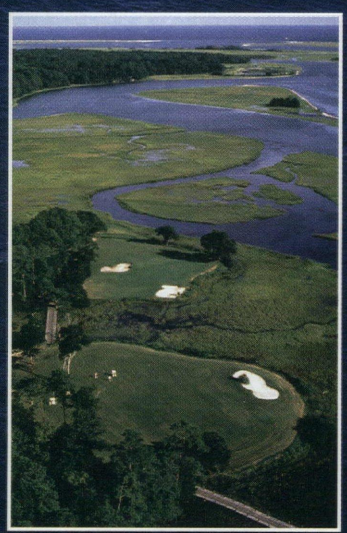


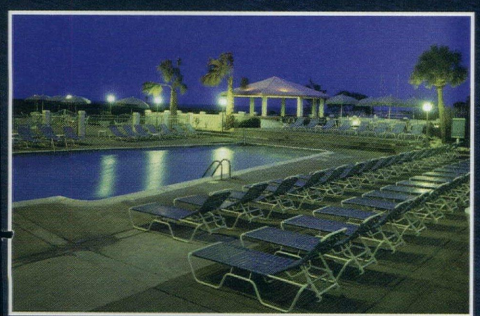
Flotilla Boat Parade



Romantic Moonlit Walks



Over 25 Coastal Courses



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  - Thanksgiving Day Gourmet Buffet
  - 1999 Holiday Flotilla - One of the Biggest Events on the East Coast
  - Capt. Party-Capt. Cook & the Coconuts
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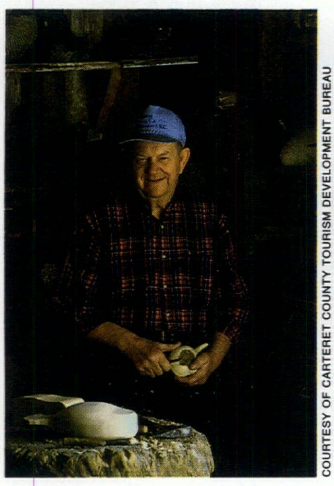
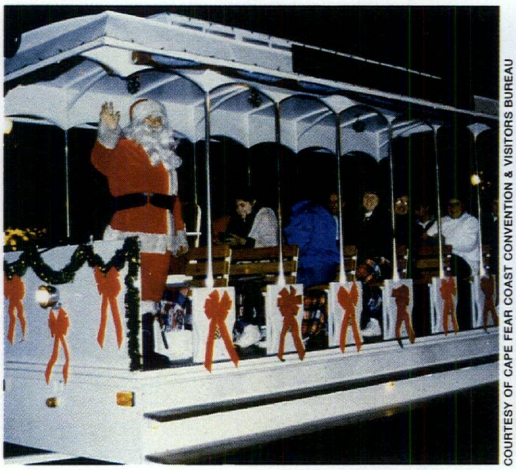


COURTESY OF CARTERET COUNTY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT BUREAU

Down East carver Gerald Davis



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Springbrook Farms Carriage Tours

COURTESY OF DARE COUNTY TOURISM BUREAU

FLY2K at Jockey's Ridge State Park

Festival" at Core Sound Waterfowl Museum and Harkers Island School on Harkers Island, December 3–5. The festival will feature old and new decoys on display and for sale, plus competitions in loon calling and decoy carving and painting. Call 252-728-731. ..."Hospice Festival of Trees" will display decorated trees at the Crystal Coast Civic Center in Morehead City, November 29–December 7. Each tree is the project of a local organization for the benefit of Hospice of Carteret County. Call 252-247-1390. ..."Carolina Christmas Walk" at the Beaufort Historic Site on December 11 will tour the restorations of the site and view the town of Beaufort decorated for the season. Call 800-575-SITE.

"Springbrook Farms Carriage Tours" offers a 30-minute ride in a decorated trolley or reindeer-drawn carriage through holiday-lighted Market & Water streets in Downtown Wilmington, December 10–24 (warm blankets provided). Call 910-251-8889. ..."Lighting of the World's Largest Living Christmas Tree" will illuminate the night at Hilton Park. Lights go on and entertainment begins on December 10 with other festivities on later evenings. Call 910-341-7855. ..."A New Year's Eve Riverboat Cruise" will carry passengers from Wilmington down the Cape Fear and into the new Millennium. Heavy hors d'oeuvres, party favors and a champagne toast will add to the festive atmosphere. Board from the dock at the Hilton Wilmington Riverside. Call 800-676-0162.

"Kitty Hawk Kites" will have a FLY2K at Jockey's Ridge State Park on New Year's Day. Here's your chance to fly into the new Millennium on a hang glider like the one shown here. (Maybe you'd rather view the spectacle from a safe, sandy spot.) Call 252-441-4124.

"The Fourth Annual Resolution Run," sponsored by Camp Lejeune, will take runners lickety-split into the new Millennium. The 5K run along a lighted running course down Onslow Beach starts at midnight on New Year's Eve. Runners get a sweatshirt and refreshments. Call 800-932-2144.

A Millennial Parade of Historic Homes

COURTESY BATH HISTORIC SITES

Bonner House in Bath

Bath, North Carolina's first town, dating from 1705, will open three historic homes for the town's annual "Christmas Open House at Historic Bath State Historic Site." Shown here is the dining room of the Bonner House (built 1751), where hearth-baked gingerbread will be served along with apple cider squeezed fresh on the spot. Call 919-923-3971. ...Tryon Palace and Gardens in New Bern are decorated and on view through the holidays. Shown on page 35 is the stately staircase in the main house dressed for Christmas. Call 919-514-4900. ..."The Christmas Candlelight Tour" in Edenton, a self-guided tour of historic homes, will be held December 10–11. Shown on page 35 is a fireplace in one of the homes, typical of early American interiors and decorations. Other events on the same days include the Barker House Holiday Repast, the Cupola House Wassail Bowl, the Iredell House Groaning Board and the Candlelight

COURTESY TRYON PALACE HISTORIC SITES & GARDENS

Tryon Palace

COURTESY CHOWAN COUNTY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

"The Christmas Candlelight Tour" in Edenton

COURTESY MUSEUM OF THE CAPE FEAR

The Poe House in Fayetteville

Confection Perfection. Call 800-775-0111. ...In Fayetteville, guided tours of "The Poe House Decorated for a 1906 Christmas" will offer views of an upper middle-class home and family life at the turn of the century. Shown here is the parlor decorated for Christmas. The house will be open November 30–January 10, 2000, at the Museum of the Cape Fear. Call 910-486-1330.

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 two months before the first of the month in which you wish the item to appear. (Don't forget the pictures!)

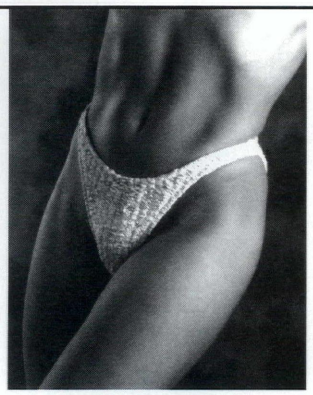

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PHOTO BY STEVE WILSON

REYNOLDS PRICE

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF A LITERARY LION

The calendar of days says Reynolds Price should be, at a mature 66, well past the prime of life. The physical trauma of spinal cancer, which left him with dead legs and confined to a wheelchair for the remainder of his earthly days, could have drained away much of his vitality, creativity and drive.

But as Price moves through his light-filled rural Orange County home, he chuckles at the thought of being a senior citizen. To him, life is just as rich as ever.

"My hunger for still more is unabated," Price says. "Sixty-five is a turning point. Social Security. Retirement age. And you get letters from the American Association of Retired People and so on. I'm certainly aware I'm not 25 any more, but my mind doesn't feel any older than it felt when I was 16."

He looks ahead to his 67th birthday in February of the new Millennium with a youthful, spiritual enthusiasm that runs counter to his aging body and sleek gray hair. Left a paraplegic from his episode with cancer 15 years ago, Price today remains in the midst of the most productive phase of his life. Considered a literary lion with a heart to match, he is committed to his work, to the pursuit of excellence, to the learning of new techniques, and to the gaining of knowledge.

> *"I couldn't think of anything better than to write my best book at the age of 95."*

"I'm a professional writer. I work very hard at it," he says. "It's my training. Michael Jordan can do things I cannot do because he has trained to do them."

Native son Reynolds Price follows in the great tradition of Thomas Wolfe, which has placed North Carolina on the world literary map.

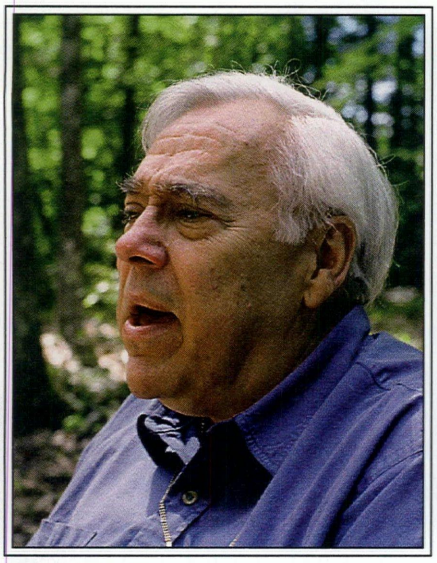
He is in the middle of writing a new novel now, and next fall he will publish his first children's book. He hopes soon to write more song lyrics for friend James Taylor, who spent much of his childhood in North Carolina. He wrote the words for Taylor's "New Hymn" and "Copperline" earlier this decade.

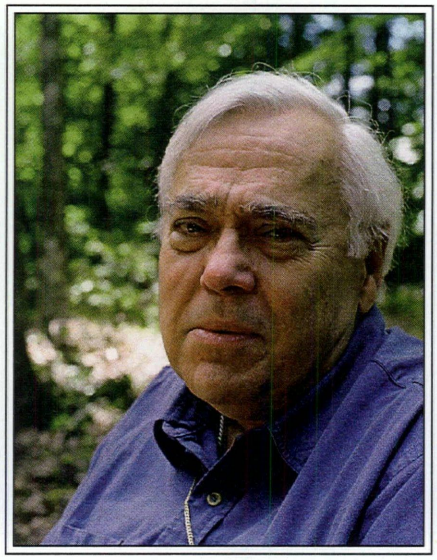
"I hope it says the creative fires are still burning," Price explains. And there are other projects on Price's horizon: "I've always wanted to write a mystery novel. If I don't manage it, I can say I already have because all novels are mysteries in a sense. They have plots which no one has the answer to."

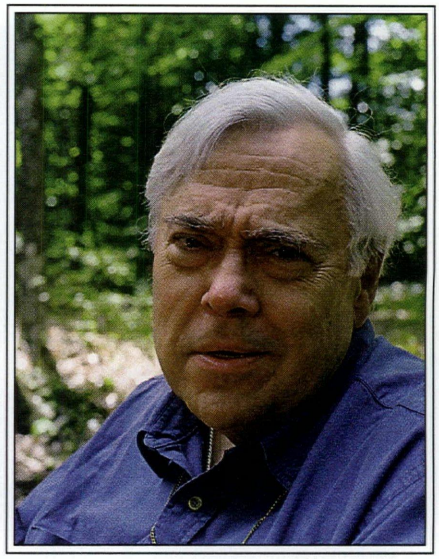
By Rick R. Smith and Mirinda Kossoff

As for his children's book, Price said, "It was just a long time desire... That desire must have come from the fact books were so important to me in my childhood. I wanted to add one more to the long shelf of good books for young people." With a smile, he said that friend and famed artist Maurice Sendak will design the cover.

"It's called *A Perfect Friend*," he says. The friend is one of his favorite topics—elephants. "I'd have one in my backyard right now if I could." He said that researching the book has been an enjoyable exercise. "It was a lot of pleasure. I got to go back and do a lot more reading about elephants."







PHOTOS BY STEVE WILSON

And whenever he talks about elephants, Price remembers his late father, William.

"The earliest I can remember about drawing is my father sitting at the kitchen table with me when I was two years old," Price recalls. "I, for whatever reason, had developed an obsession with elephants. Many boys fall in love with horses. I fell in love with elephants. I can still draw for you an elephant that looked like one of his. You would say it looks like an elephant but it's very stylized."

The children's book and a new novel under way will be the 20th and 21st books produced by Price since his 1984 near-death cancer experience. In 22 years as a writer before what he refers to as "the eel" that consumed his ability to walk, Price had written 13 works. Novels. Poems. Short stories. Plays. The plots, the characters, even song lyrics continue to pour forth. Price attributes much of his continuing writing to youthful enthusiasm for his chosen life's work.

The creative fire was evident in 1993 when Price wrote in *The Collected Stories*: "John Keats's assertion that 'excellence of every Art is its intensity' has served as a license and standard for me. From the start my stories were driven by heat—passion and mystery, often passion for the mystery I've found in particular rooms and spaces and the people they threaten or shelter. My general aim is the transfer of a spell of keen witness, perceived by the reader as warranted in character and act."

STILL TICKING

Price said that from his earliest days he has had an intense desire to draw, to paint, to write. Ultimately, writing won out. But he still draws on occasion, has many of his earliest works and yearns to do even more. (A strikingly realistic drawing of the blues singer and actress Ethel Waters, for example, appears in his memoir, *Clear Pictures*.) His dizzying pace sometimes leaves even Price aghast at the difference between his physical and mental self.

"I roll past a mirror in my house, of which there are extremely few, and I think, 'Who the hell is that old guy you're with?'" he says with a laugh. "I think most human beings have a kind of permanent age if you leave them alone. They sort of feel a certain way, feel a certain age. I suppose I feel like a late adolescent waiting to learn how to navigate this ocean called life."

In charting his course, Price is in his office by 9 a.m. six days a week to write. After a break for lunch and leg exercises, he is back at his computer until 6 or so. And if he's under deadline, he may work late into the night.

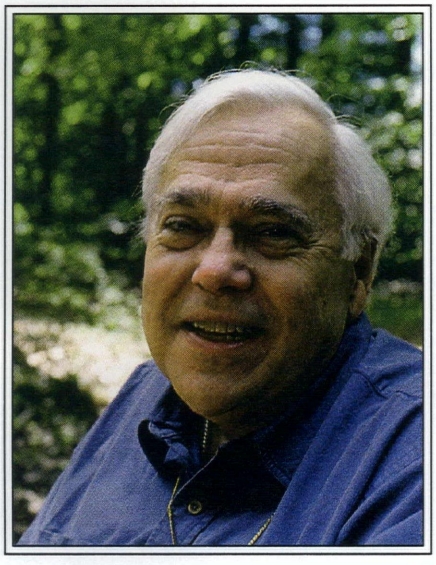
Saved from cancer by an act of healing he says came directly from Jesus, Reynolds looks at life now as his second act. And he intends to write as long as possible. "I couldn't think of anything better than to write my best book at the age of 95," he says. How long will he live? "I'll even go for 110. Why stop at 100? The oldest members of my family lived well into their 80s. That gives me another 20 years." He says jokingly that he "hopes to keep my wits about me" and "doesn't have Alzheimer's yet."

Price considers authors such as

William Faulkner and Ernest Hemingway whose skills were "essentially wiped away" at relatively early ages by what he calls "personal excesses" and seeks a better final act. "My own models have been the great European writers who kept themselves alive and produced over a very long life span."

Underlying his drive is a belief that readers of Price haven't seen his signature works yet.

"I'm going to say yes," he replies when asked if his best writing remains to be done. "I certainly wouldn't want to think



that I was paddling around in the shallows of decline. Sooner or later, unless we die in our sleep when we are young, everyone does face the fact that the body gives out."

He recounted a story of another poet who persisted in working long after people thought he had retired—poet John Masefield, who died in 1967. "He was well into his 80s when a friend of mine visited him. As my friend was leaving, Masefield wanted to give him a copy of his new book. My friend said, 'Sir, I had no idea you were still writing poems.' 'Oh yes,' he said. 'I'm like a well-made watch. My hands have fallen off and no one tells time by me any more, but I go on ticking.'"

AT WAR WITH CANCER

Price traces his creative explosion to a number of factors, all linked to his cancer fight: the months of pain, surgery, radiation recovery and onset of paralysis. "With every hour of time in the real world, minus morphine, I moved toward a single understanding. 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. "From early childhood I'd had a tendency to think in pictures more than words. My thoughts are mostly silent movies, or wide still pictures, behind my eyes. So once my mind was sober again, I quickly saw the threat as a thing, a visible object; and from the first that object was a dark gray eel embedded live in the midst of my spine."

His latest work, *Letter to a Man in the Fire*, is dedicated to another cancer victim, Jim Fox, a stranger who contacted Price. Fox, a medical student, was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer and, knowing of Price's own struggle, sent him a letter asking if there is a God and does he care.

In reply, Price recounted his own painful battles, his washing and healing of his "cancer wound" by Christ, and reiterated his faith in God. He cites another encounter with what seems God: "Alone in a dark bed, I asked how much more pain I must suffer; and a voice answered 'More.'"

In *A Whole New Life*, Price wrote of panic, many falls, and withdrawal from steroids and methadone. He suffered "panic attacks —the first of my life. ... My breath would shorten, my heart would race, and I'd feel pure terror like nothing I'd ever known before."

His mother, Elizabeth, had been dead for many years. But he poured out his heart to her in a poem he included in *A Whole New Life*:

Mother, this man will stay a man.
He knows it three ways. First, he's watched
A credible vision—no dream rigged for comfort
But a visible act in a palpable place
Where Jesus washed and healed his wound,
The old eel sluiced out harmless in the lake.

Then a woman he trusts like a high stone wall
Phoned to say, "You will not die.
You'll live and work to a ripe old age"—
And quoted Psalm 91's reckless vow,
He will give his angels charge over you
To guard you in all your ways.

Then he knows what a weight of good rests in him,
The stocked warehouses of fifty-one years—
Waiting for export, barter, gift;
Lucid poems of fate and grace,
Novels like patient hands through the maze,
Honest memories of his own ruins and pleasures
(All human, though many blind and cruel).

excerpt from "The Eel,"
included in *A Whole New Life*

A CALL BACK TO WORK

After his initial surgery failed to remove the cancer in 1984, Price's writing stopped—for months. He couldn't even enter his office, let alone put thoughts to keyboard or journal. "I tried all sorts

A MAN OF MANY LETTERS

A PRICE BIBLIOGRAPY...
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Books translated into 16 languages

**A Long and Happy Life*	1962
The Names and Faces of Heroes	1963
A Generous Man	1966
Love and Work	1968
Permanent Errors	1970
Things Themselves	1972
†*The Surface of Earth*	1975
Early Dark	1977
A Palpable God	1978
†*The Source of Light*	1981
Vital Provisions	1982
Mustian	1983
Private Contentment	1984
+*Kate Vaiden*	1986
The Law of Ice	1986
A Common Room	1987
Good Hearts	1988
Clear Pictures	1989
The Tongues of Angels	1990
The Use of Fire	1990
New Music	1990
The Foreseeable Future	1991
Blue Calhoun	1992
Full Moon	1993
The Collected Stories	1993
A Whole New Life	1994
†*The Promise of Rest*	1995
Three Gospels	1996
The Collected Poems	1997
Roxanna Slade	1998
Learning a Trade	1998
Letter to a Man in the Fire	1999

* William Faulkner Award for notable first novel
+ National Book Critics Circle Award
† Parts of a trilogy called "*A Great Circle*"

PLAYWRIGHT...
Among Price's plays are:
Private Contentment
New Music (a trilogy)
Full Moon

ON THE AIR...
- Some 600 essays written and read for National Public Radio
- Host of PBS documentary on Van Cliburn International Piano competition

AND IN MUSIC...
He has written texts for some James Taylor songs.

A STELLAR STUDENT...
- Graduate of Broughton High School, Raleigh
- Graduated summa cum laude from Duke, first in his class
- Rhodes Scholar, 1955
- Professor at Duke University, 1958
- Now James B. Duke Professor of English
- Member, American Academy of Arts

Sources:
Reynolds Price
Simon & Schuster
Plume/Penguin

of things to get myself back to work," he says. "I couldn't ever get myself to walk back into the old study. I don't think I was in that room once in six months.

"The surge of productivity really began about six months after my initial failed surgery," he recalls. "I had undergone a sort of post-surgical depression, which apparently is a quite normal condition, and I was not able to work at the time.

"But in the fall of 1984 I got a phone call from Hendrix College, a small liberal arts school in Arkansas which I had visited a couple of times earlier. They asked if they could commission a play for their students. I said to them, 'Do you know I am very ill?' They said no and, 'We're still willing to bet on you.'

"I know a phone call from the Holy Spirit when I get one."

The writer's block was smashed, and in short order he produced a play entitled *August Snow*. Price the writer was back—better and stronger than ever.

"The spark ignited a fire that produced a head of steam that has really carried me the last 15 years through unusual amounts of work," he explains. "I finished the play, and I quickly took up and finished my novel *Kate Vaiden*, which I had laid aside for six months. From that point I essentially never looked back except to take occasional pauses between

FOREVER LINKED TO HIS ROOTS

As his friend James Taylor, who has written so movingly about going home to Carolina, Reynolds Price too remains committed to his home-state roots. Born in the Warren County town of Macon and raised in several small North Carolina towns, Price spent his high school years in Raleigh where he was graduated from Broughton High School. After three years at Duke, he was selected a Rhodes Scholar and spent four years studying in Great Britain. But in 1958 the Carolina boy returned home to stay.

COURTESY OF REYNOLDS PRICE

The Rodwell-Drake house, Macon, N.C. Reynolds Price's birthplace.

His family remains in North Carolina—a brother, Will, who teaches history at Meredith College, and numerous cousins. "I remain very close to my kin," he says. But they seem to gather only now for weddings or funerals. "We talk about getting together other than for funerals, but we know we won't."

Home remains important to Price in many ways. "Exiled writers can easily lose their ability to achieve emotional depth in their writing," he says, pointing to such men as James Joyce and Ernest Hemingway. "They suffered badly in their works and their lives from breaking emotional contacts with the roots of their community. Your mother and dad made you who you are. Totally breaking touch with home ground is a very, very dangerous thing for a novelist or poet to do.

"Most forms of literary work are firmly grounded in your feelings, and the exiles paid for it immensely."

Price writes often of home and family, people he has known from Warrenton to Roxboro to Asheboro. His trilogy of novels called *A Great Circle* (*The Surface of Earth, The Source of Light, The Promise of Rest*) focuses on families from North Carolina and Virginia; Price believes they stand as his most noteworthy works. "If I've written something enduring as a piece of literature, I place my bets on A Great Circle."

Price looks at Tolstoy, Melville and Dickens as examples to emulate. "Such people pretty much stay in the world they understand. We all are pursued by our own personal demons, of course, but that's the ultimate folly of exile. We can't leave our troubles behind."

projects, or to read, or to sit and look out the window and make notes about what I might do next."

What factor—or force—finally drove him to write the play and to finish the novel is still unknown. "It remains mysterious to me. ...I'm afraid to look at it too closely because I'm afraid it might go away."

Price won't say the threat of death was the sole reason. "I certainly understand it would seem obvious that part of what I was doing was racing against my own mortality, but it is literally accurate to say that never for a moment did I look at it that way. I never thought for a moment that I might be dead in 18 months, which is what my doctors thought. But I wouldn't let them tell me that. I never did stop and say, 'OK, I've got 12 months left. Can you finish this project?' I just did things."

He had to make physical adjustments as he lost his ability to walk. His house was remodeled. He needed someone to stay with him. And for 15 years he has employed a succession of his former students at Duke to live at his home since he must have help to dress, to shower and accomplish other routine tasks. He took drugs to relieve the pain. His weight has grown to 200 pounds.

Yet Price realizes that his physical

impairment in some ways has freed him. "I suddenly learned what every housewife or working mother knows—that is, how many hours and calories of energy go into the mindless chores of everyday life. I have a lot more time on my hands and a lot more available energy. That time and energy certainly, I suppose, could have driven me crazy with depression."

Instead, he was driven back to work at a frantic pace. And he made a choice to fight—not surrender.

"I remember my surgeon saying to me in the midst of that summer that 'You're depressed, and if you begin to feel the need to do something in terms of medication by all means let me know.' But he also said, 'Your depression is very realistic. You have a lot to be depressed about.'"

Price, however, says he wasn't going to give up. "I think my subconscious made the kind of choice I had seen other people make in the sense that some people can make it and some can't. The survivors I have watched make a subconscious decision to take every available atom of will and put it on the project of recovery.

"I'm not saying if people fail to make that choice that they thereby kill themselves. I don't think we can will ourselves to recover from everything that happens to us, but I certainly believe that the choice is immensely important in the early days of recovery."

AMPLY REWARDED

Reflecting on his career, Price said, "I would say that I'm a man who has read enough Greek tragedies to know the dangers of letting the gods hear you say you are happy. My mother used to say 'God loves to hear us making plans,'" he says. "But I would say that I feel amply rewarded for my life, for the efforts I have made in every direction.

"I don't feel satisfied in the sense of folding my hands and stopping my work, but I don't come to the end of many days now with any sense of incompletion, of frustration.

"I certainly don't feel that I have succeeded at everything I wanted to do. My failure rate is as high as anyone's I know, both in terms of my life and in my personal relations. I'm remarkably content."

"I would say that I'm a man who has read enough Greek tragedies to know the dangers of letting the gods hear you say you are happy. My mother used to say 'God loves to hear us making plans.' But I would say that I feel amply rewarded for my life, for the efforts I have made in every direction."

Price attributes some of his attitude to his cancer struggle. "One of the things a huge physical and spiritual trauma can do to people is give them a healthy ability to abandon failure, to walk away and to not obsess about the past."

Price also doesn't pay attention to all the "greatest of the Millennium" or "Top 100 of the Century" lists floating around, either. He's comfortable with the success he has had, both artistically and financially. His first novel, *A Long and Happy Life*, earned him the William Faulkner Award for notable first novel in 1962. And *Kate Vaiden*, which he struggled to finish after undergoing his cancer surgery, was selected as the National Book Critics Circle Award winner in 1986.

"I'm very proud of what I've done," he says. "I don't try to gauge how it stands against any of my predecessors or contemporaries. I'm very glad to have done what I've done, and I don't want it to be over."

And he savors each work. "I think I'm probably like the average human mother. I like the newest baby best," he says. Still, he admits that *Blue Calhoun*, which was originally published in 1992 and soon will be brought back in print, is his personal favorite.

Regardless of sales, good or bad, Price defends all that's in his swelling bibliography. "Actually, I don't feel—to speak quite frankly—that any book of mine of the 32 or 33 completed now is a failure. I stand behind them all, although obviously there are some I like more than others, and there are some passages I would like to do over."

Price, though, is not one to dwell on the work that is now on the shelf. "Actually, once I've written a book, revised it over and over again, read the proofs a zillion times, I'm awfully happy to walk away from it and never sit down and reread it unless I'm asked to write a screenplay or am asked to revisit it in a professional way." MM

Next Issue: Price discusses his family, his teachers, and makes his own predictions about the new Millennium.

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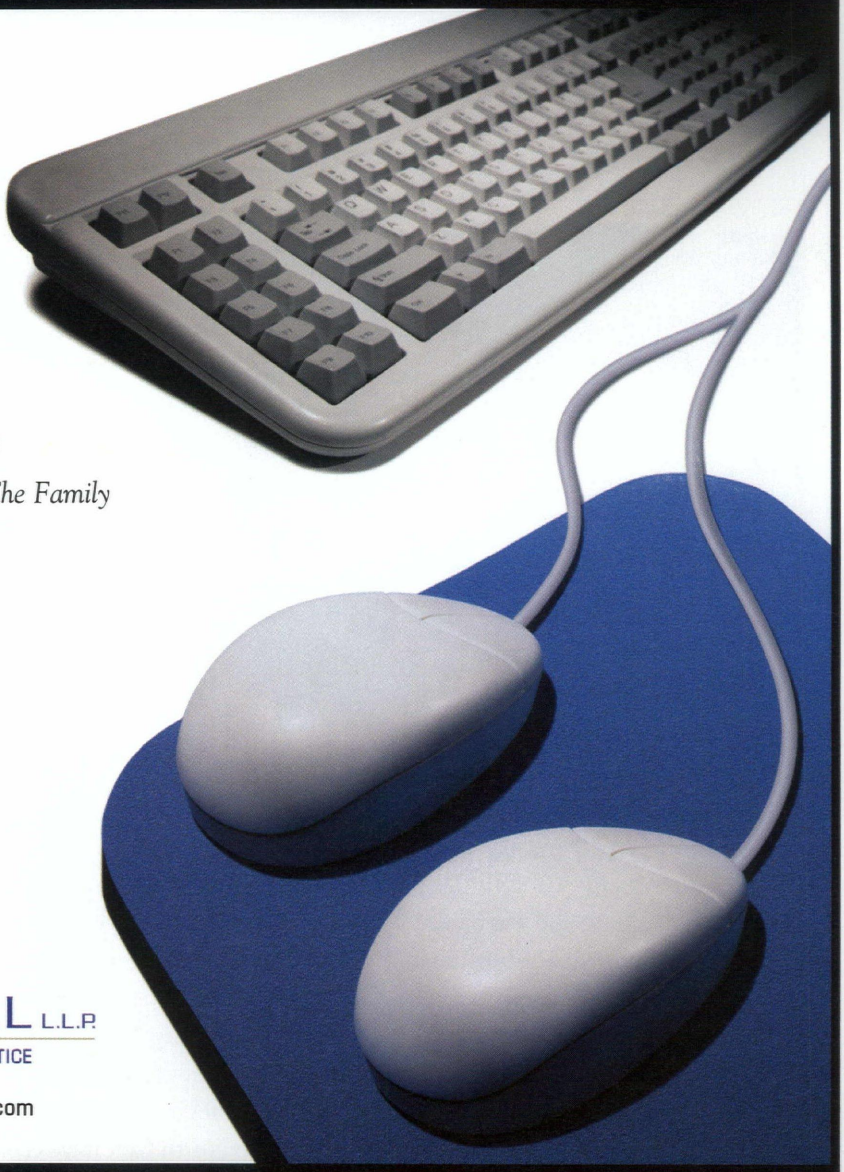

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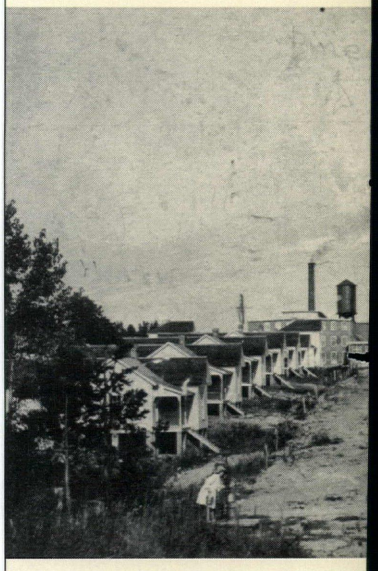
North Carolina Business: Leadership

TO SURMISE, AS NEWCOMERS MIGHT, THAT NORTH CAROLINA AT THE DAWN OF THIS CENTURY WAS A BACKWATER SOLELY POPULATED BY LABORERS EXTRACTING A BARELY LIVING WAGE FROM THE SOIL WOULD BE A MISTAKE. CERTAINLY, WORKING FOLK BY THE THOUSANDS LIVED OFF THE BOUNTIES THAT WERE TO BE COAXED FROM THE STATE'S IMPRESSIVELY ABUNDANT EARTH, AND THOUSANDS OF OTHERS TOILED IN A GROWING NUMBER OF TOBACCO, TEXTILE AND FURNITURE



COURTESY OF BELK ARCHIVES

The first Belk store, then called "The New York Racket," in Monroe.

These men were not timid. They were bold gentlemen of vision who possessed the gutsy and often ruthless spirit that are hallmarks of what is known in the Southern vernacular as "doing bidness."

factories. But the state also was blessed with a collection of brilliant businessmen—and yes, they were uniformly male, given the bent of the times—who set North Carolina solidly on a path it has followed throughout the 20th century, a path that has spawned superlative descriptions like "the Dixie Dynamo," distinguishing it as an economic leader in the Southeast.

These men were not timid. They were bold gentlemen of vision who possessed the gutsy and often ruthless spirit that are hallmarks of what is known in the Southern vernacular as "doing bidness." They were, in short, entrepreneurs long before the word gained its current panache. These early-century businessmen injected strong marrow into North Carolina's economic backbone during what was, before today's technological juggernaut, the most significant period in the economic development of the state and nation—the Industrial Revolution.

Think of Hugh McColl and the behemoth financial institution he has built, Bank of America Inc. today, and be aware that he was preceded by James Spencer Love, who oversaw the development of one of the South's earliest industrial giants, Burlington Industries Inc., which was producing 40 percent of the entire nation's hosiery in 1950.

Think of Robert Young of Red Hat Software and the billions of dollars in market value his company claimed within a few hours of trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market, and be aware that his

Is Our Most Important Product

By Dale Gibson

resourcefulness was preceded by William Henry Belk Sr., who envisioned and fashioned one of the nation's first retail chain operations, which he grew to 400 stores in 18 states and Puerto Rico.

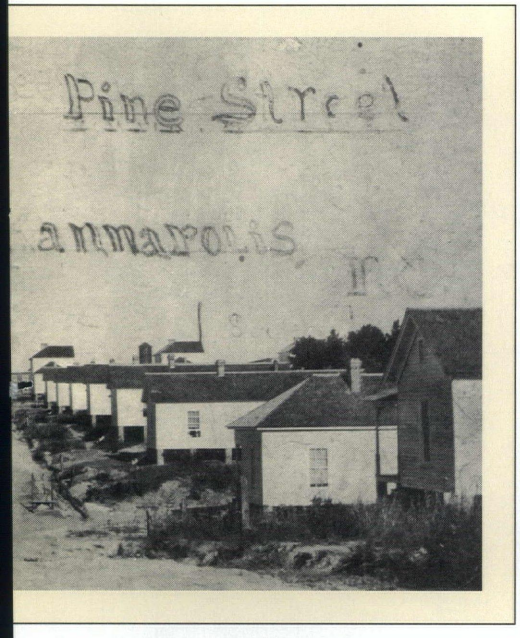
The software concern and sprawling corporate campus built by SAS Institute's James Goodnight is no more impressive than were the industrial fortresses established by James William Cannon, who literally built the town of Kannapolis to house his textile empire, and Moses and Caesar Cone, who launched one of the world's largest manufacturers of denim and corduroy clothing.

Think of Dennis Gillings, a former UNC-Chapel Hill professor who in 1982 founded Quintiles Transnational Corp., now the nation's largest clinical research organization, and realize that Henry Foscue began working at Globe Furniture Co. in 1926, owned the company by 1983, and during the interim helped establish the Triad as the nation's largest home-furnishings center.

Elevated to the national stage, these early capitalists followed uncharted courses and established impressive precedents. If, for example, you view Microsoft Corp.'s Bill Gates as a scheming capitalist scofflaw, then please meet North Carolina's James Buchanan "Buck" Duke, the man who began building one of the nation's first monopolies under the very nose of the U.S. Congress that passed the Sherman Antitrust Law banning such conglomerates.

Before the Civil War, North Carolina harvested its cotton, its tobacco and its wood for export to Northern factories; but smart people in the latter part of the 1800s set forth a change that produced visible results as the 20th century dawned by keeping these products home for manufacture. In doing so, they began a way of business that continues to this day. Where the Cannons and Cones processed cotton to finished product, McColl makes profits on depositors' pennies from across the globe. Where Duke bought tobacco from farmers and turned it into products for an international market, Goodnight, Gillings and Young harvest the brainpower produced by an impressive collection of research universities.

Granted, the economic landscape of the Tar Heel State is radically different now than it was on January 1, 1900, but tobacco, textiles, furniture and retail all remain important elements of it. Time will tell how significantly software, medicine, technology, telecommunications, the Internet, filmmaking, tourism and a collection of other "new" industries will change the nature of the state into the next century. Time also will tell how much further the textile, furniture and tobacco industries will erode because of a varying array of forces, including foreign competition coupled with philosophical and economic attacks. But make no mistake: North Carolina was



NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY AT CHAPEL HILL

ames William Cannon built the mill villages in Kannapolis.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY AT CHAPEL HILL

A mid-century North Carolina tobacco auction.

built and has prospered into the dawning Millennium because of the resources bestowed upon it by nature coupled with the vision of those who knew how to process the bounties and convince the market to buy.

NO LACK OF VISIONARIES

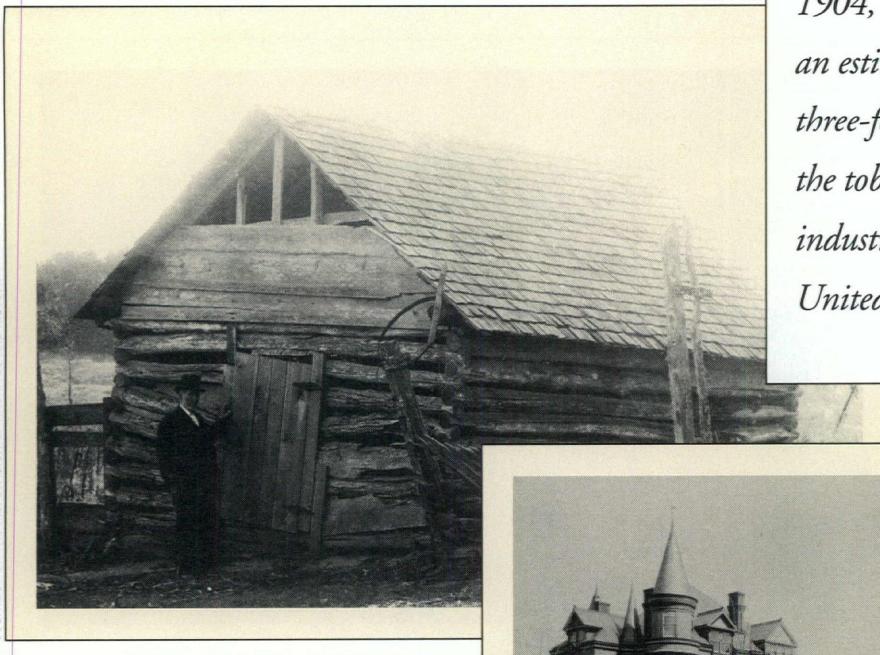
By all accounts, "Buck" Duke was imbued with a stubbornness of purpose not unlike that of North Carolina boys who fought in the Revolutionary War—a cohort so fierce in standing their ground that the British bestowed upon them that most odd of nicknames, "Tar Heels." It was at the conclusion of another war—that one between the states—when North Carolina staked its claim as a center of commerce for tobacco. Union soldiers sampled the chewing tobacco grown in the state and took goodly portions back to their northern homelands. Truth be known, they stole it, and they soon were writing back for new supplies of "Bull Durham" tobacco. This time, they had to pay hard cash.

Many North Carolinians made a living and others became rich because of the sandy soil in the eastern portion of the state that proved fertile for growing tobacco. But, in an oft-overlooked historical footnote, it was a slave named Stephen who figured out how to cure raw tobacco into the highly marketable bright leaf. Farmers, wholesalers and manufacturers across central and eastern North Carolina were enriched by the golden weed. But "Buck" Duke, through his American Tobacco Company, controlled 75 percent of the sales of tobacco products worldwide, fueled primarily by cigarettes. That put him alongside the likes of John D. Rockefeller as an American industrial titan.

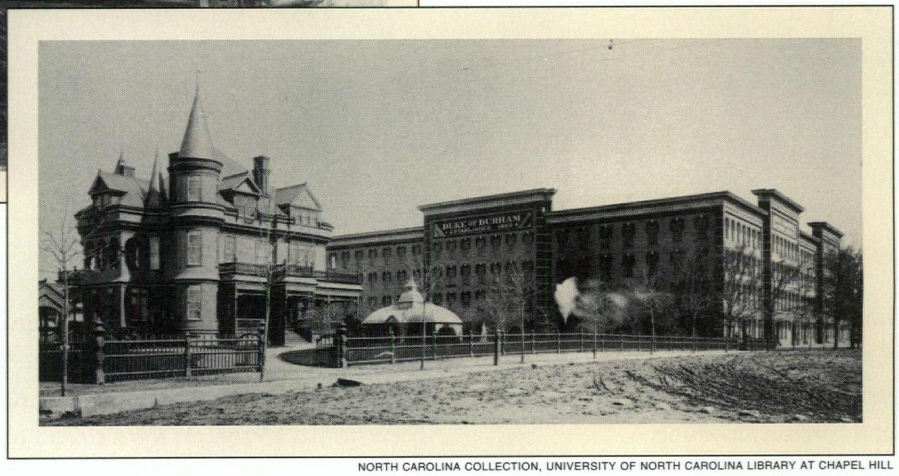
By efficient, if ruthless, business methods, [Duke] expanded the American Tobacco Company to a giant $274 million business in 1904, controlling an estimated three-fourths of the tobacco industry in the United States.

Like an early-day Microsoft, Duke's American Tobacco Company bought scores of small tobacco-processing operations between 1890 and 1904, during which time it held a stranglehold on the industry in North Carolina and the world. Late in this century, of course, Hugh McColl at NationsBank and C.C. Cameron at First Union National Bank plotted similar courses in building nationwide financial empires. Of Duke, historians Hugh Talmage Lefler and Albert Ray Newsome wrote, "By efficient, if ruthless, business methods, [he] expanded the American Tobacco Company to a giant $274 million business in 1904, controlling an estimated three-fourths of the tobacco industry in the United States."

But in 1911—long before the government took negative notice of the giants that became AT&T and IBM, and before Microsoft was even a puff of an



COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY



NORTH CAROLINA COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY AT CHAPEL HILL

Above: Washington Duke at an early tobacco factory, 1902. Right: American Tobacco Company in Durham.

COURTESY OF R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY

RJR building in Winston-Salem.

idea—the U.S. Supreme Court declared "Buck" Duke's conglomerate a monopoly and ordered the breakup of the American Tobacco Co. Duke, who also established Duke Power Company, had a worthy competitor in Winston-Salem's R.J. Reynolds, who built his own tobacco empire. Reynolds' company actually was absorbed into Duke's Tobacco Trust for a period of years until the breakup was ordered. Reynolds went on to become an international industrial force, leveraging his tobacco fortune to found Reynolds Aluminum Co., Eastern Airlines and other companies.

Farming remains a major part of the fabric of commerce in North Carolina, but the pattern has inexorably changed over the years. In 1928, 51 percent of the state's population consisted of farmers who primarily grew cotton, hay, peanuts and hogs in addition to tobacco. By the 1950s, a migration from rural to urban areas had reduced the number of farms but increased their size and sophistication. The word "agribusiness" began to make sense in the Tar Heel state, and no one better exemplified the trend than Duplin County's Wendell Murphy, who parlayed new ideas about hog farming into a billion-dollar fortune. Under Murphy's "factory style" system, his company owns the hogs but contracts them out to farmers to grow, fatten and slaughter. This schoolteacher-turned-tycoon was named one of America's 400 richest men by *Forbes* magazine in 1997, and in 1999 he announced he was selling Murphy Family Farms to Virginia's Smithfield Foods in a transaction worth more than $400 million.

Another major North Carolina industry, furniture, was carved out of a corridor that spanned what now would be Interstate 40 from Durham to Asheville, but its birthright can be found in the town of High Point. It was there before the dawn of this century that artisans began fashioning handmade chairs, tables and other articles. But the industry did not play significantly on a national stage until well into this century, and the date can be closely pinpointed: In June 1921, a successful glass manufacturer and furniture salesman named James Long saw his dream come to fruition with the opening of the 10-story Southern Furniture Exposition Building in High Point, which at the time was the world's largest commercial structure devoted to selling furnishings. Thousands of brokers and buyers flocked to the first two-week show, and by 1925 the Durham-Asheville corridor had solidified its place as the nation's largest producer of wooden furniture.

But trouble was in the background. World War I was raging overseas, and American consumers did not have the resources to shop for furniture. As that industry struggled, the war had the reverse impact on textiles and tobacco. To supply America's enormous war effort, North Carolina's textile industry was thrust into high gear to churn out the uniforms and other woven goods needed by thousands of troops. Tobacco

COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

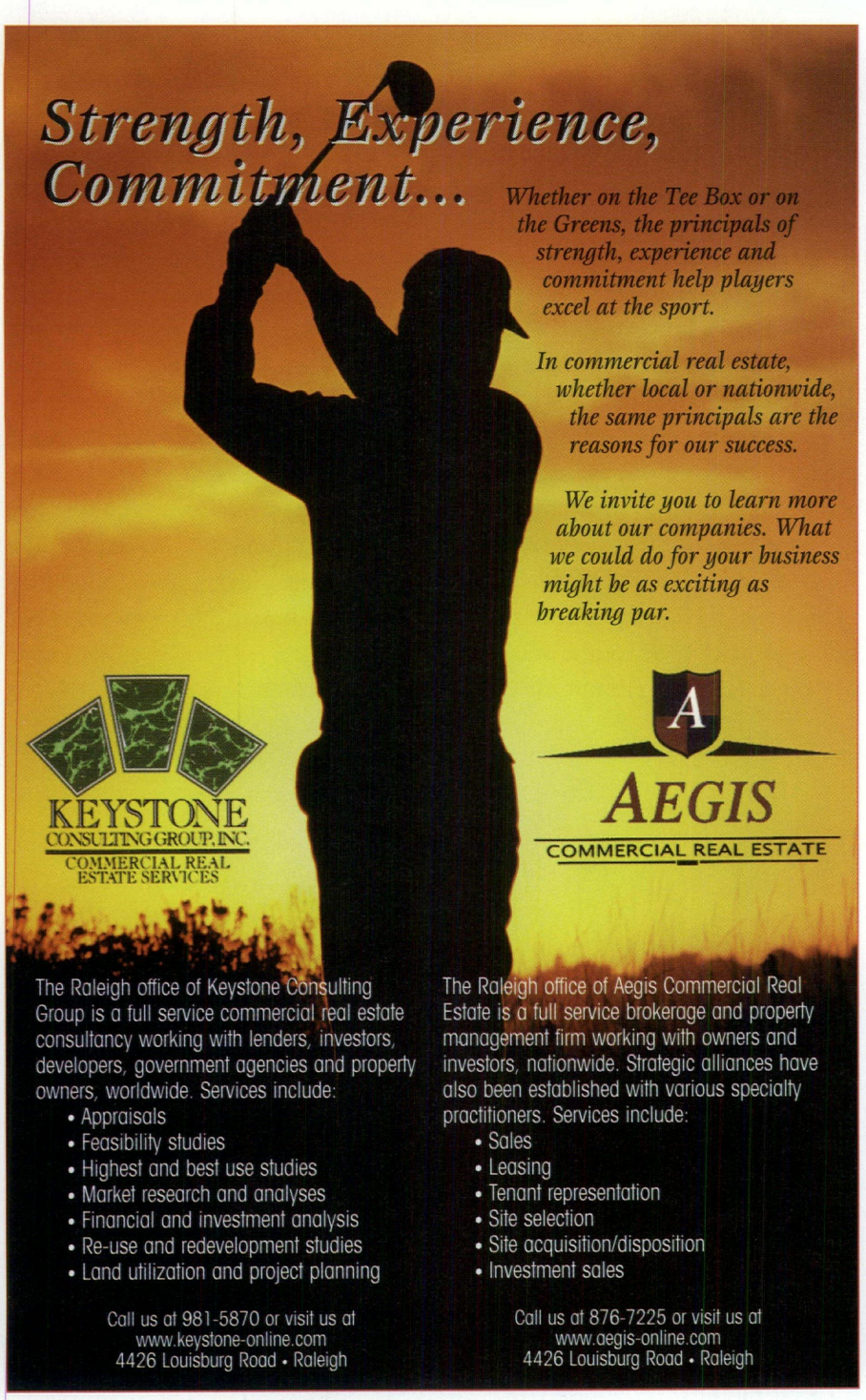
Annual Meeting, Research Triangle Institute, 1969. Left to right: George Herbert, president of R.T.I.; George Watts Hill, Sr., Board Chairman; Former Governor Luther Hodges; Former Governor Dan K. Moore; Then-Governor Robert W. Scott; Former Governor Terry Sanford.

was at its peak of popularity, and even nascent anti-smoking efforts were snuffed out as soldiers and sailors clamored for nicotine fixes. In 1918, the U.S. government bought Bull Durham's entire output for shipment to troops overseas, according to David E. Brown in his book, *North Carolina: New Directions for an Old Land.*

At mid-century, North Carolina's industries had to endure the Great Depression and another World War, and the state remained largely dependent on tobacco, textiles and furniture. Change was needed. Enter Luther H. Hodges, a former textile executive who was elected governor in 1954. Hodges was not satisfied with the low wages being paid to the citizens of his state, and he traced the problem to North Carolina's lack of economic diversification. He took two steps that were to change radically the way government assists businesses. First, he implemented what could be considered the first economic incentive for business in North Carolina—a 6 percent income tax break. Secondly, and even more significantly, he became a salesman for the state by leading a well-heeled entourage of businessmen who became known as "Hodges' Raiders" to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and even Western Europe. There, they extolled the virtues of North Carolina as a place to do business, and they were successful in getting notice from multinational corporations that previously would not have given the Tar Heel State a glance.

Another Hodges legacy lasts to this day. He took the lead as salesman for 5000 acres of real estate situated in the middle of three major research universities, Duke, UNC and N.C. State. Hodges latched onto an idea concocted by Howard Odum, head of UNC's Institute for Research in Social Science, and Romeo Guest, a Greensboro construction executive. Odum was searching for ways to help North Carolina develop economically in a more sophisticated way and Guest supplied the name and impetus for his vision: Research Triangle.

With Hodges in the lead, professors and government officials went calling on industries throughout the world with word that an exciting new "research park" would be built that would offer a ready inventory of talented women and men from three nearby research universities. The idea seemed to languish until 1965, when giant IBM announced it would build a facility in what by then was being called Research Triangle Park. *(See*



accompanying article on the history of RTP.)

The ingress of companies into what was being called the "Sunbelt" state of North Carolina was under way. IBM begot followers like Nortel Networks and GlaxoWellcome and they have begot spin-offs and all manner of technology and medical start-ups—not the least of which are SAS Institute and Quintiles Transnational. In turn, the prosperity spawned by these new companies boosted the fortunes of the state's banking industry. In Charlotte and Winston-Salem, ideas were being born in the heads of banking leaders like Cameron, McColl, First Union's Ed Crutchfield and John Medlin of Wachovia—ideas that were turned into reality with the development over the following 30 years of "national banking powerhouses" in the name of Bank of America, First Union and Wachovia.

As North Carolina celebrates its entry into a new high-tech Millennium, its traditional industries still survive. Surging are the technology and medical industries of the Triangle, the financial center in Charlotte, the distribution hub of the Triad, the film industry in Wilmington, and tourism on the coast and in the mountains.

As North Carolina celebrates its entry into a new high-tech Millennium, its traditional industries still survive. Surging are the technology and medical industries of the Triangle, the financial center in Charlotte, the distribution hub of the Triad, the film industry in Wilmington, and tourism on the coast and in the mountains. But if you think it was all built in a genteel nature, think again: You should have met "Buck" Duke or Spencer Love. And if you think it came about by happenstance, think again: You should have met Luther Hodges or Charles A. Cannon or James Long or Henry Foscue, et al. MM

METROMAGAZINE'S NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS HALL OF FAME

When the roll is called on who made a difference in North Carolina business during the most progressive century in recorded history, a handful of names rise to the top. And they are presented here in *MetroMagazine*'s North Carolina Business Hall of Fame.

Selecting these names out of the thousands of business people who have made their marks during the century was not an easy task. But we enlisted expert help. We began the process with the names of 52 people who have been selected since 1988 as members of the North Carolina Business Hall of Fame sponsored by North Carolina Citizens for Business and Industry and Junior Achievement.

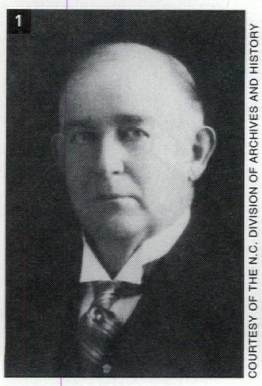
Ballots listing those 52 individuals were sent to more than 100 members of the Board of Directors of NCCBI. They were asked to vote for their top business leaders or to write in the names of individuals they deem worthy. The response was impressive: More than 35 percent of NCCBI Board members voted.

The *MetroMagazine* Hall of Fame primarily comprises individuals who have been selected for membership in the NCCBI/JA hall, but a few were write-ins. Granted, some recognizable names are missing. These are primarily contemporary business people who are making their marks today—people like Jim Goodnight at SAS Institute, Dennis Gillings at Quintiles Transnational and Robert Young at Red Hat Software. Hundreds of active business people such as these will lead North Carolina into the next century, and *MetroMagazine* will present "Business Leaders of the New Millennium" in the next issue.

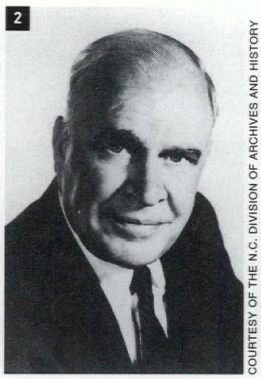
Also missing from this list, as they were from the NCCBI/JA Hall of Fame, are women and minorities. But they assuredly will be among the leaders of the next century.

So, as you ponder the names that follow, be prepared in our next issue to become acquainted with those who are leading North Carolina business into the next century.

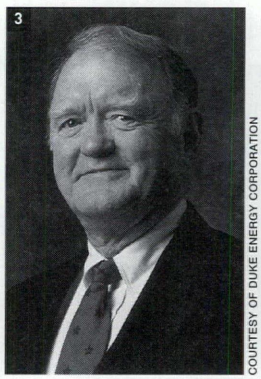
1. James Buchanan "Buck" Duke: The top vote-getter, James Buchanan "Buck" Duke had by the beginning of this century transformed the tobacco empire founded by his father into the giant American Tobacco Co. A huge


COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Duke


COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

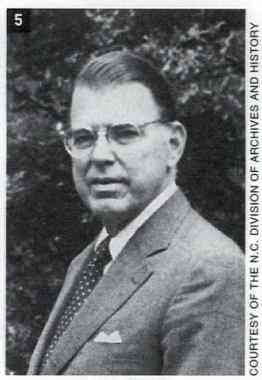
Hodges


COURTESY OF DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

Lee

COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Morehead


COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Spangler

conglomerate that later was broken up by the government as a monopoly, American Tobacco produced more than $200 million in annual revenue—an incredible amount of sales at the time—and controlled approximately 75 percent of the world's tobacco industry. The influence of the entire Duke family continues to be felt in North Carolina through generous contributions to the Duke Endowment and to Duke University in Durham.

2. Luther H. Hodges: Running only slightly behind Duke in votes, Luther H. Hodges was a distinguished businessman with limited political experience. But after ascending to the governorship in 1954 upon the death of William B. Umstead, Hodges became the first state leader to place a high priority on recruiting industry. Under Hodges' leadership, economic development became a state government priority and businesses were for the first time offered incentives to locate operations in North Carolina. Hodges' most lasting legacy was his leadership in the establishment of Research Triangle Park, which today is the most successful of its genre in the world.

3. William States Lee: When businesses today are offered economic incentives to locate or expand, the state now does so under a law that bears the name of William States Lee. A Charlotte native and the grandson of Duke Power Co.'s first chief engineer, Lee joined Duke Power as a junior designer in 1955 and rose to the chairmanship of the company, now Duke Energy Corp., in 1982. Before his death, he served as a director of numerous multinational corporations and was recognized as one of the nation's top CEO's throughout his tenure at Duke.

4. John Motley Morehead III: A successful businessman, chemist, engineer, inventor, author and scientist, John Motley Morehead III became a generous benefactor to his alma mater, the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. Morehead developed a process for the manufacture of calcium carbide and laid the groundwork for the development of Union Carbide Corp. Among his greatest loves were his native state of North Carolina and the university he attended. His name remains permanently entwined with both through his generous gifts, including the Morehead Patterson Bell Tower, the Morehead Planetarium and the Morehead Foundation, which has tendered more than 2000 Morehead Awards over the last half-century.

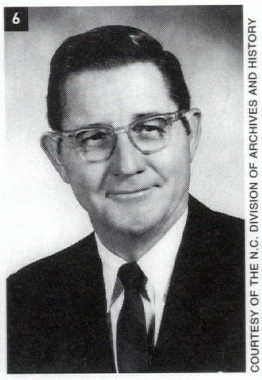
5. C.D. Spangler Jr.: One of North Carolina's wealthiest business people, C.D. Spangler Jr. also has established a legacy as a dedicated public servant. Though extremely active in business and investing, Spangler found time to serve as a member of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, as chairman of the state Board of Education and for 10 years as president of the University of North Carolina System. A graduate of Harvard Business School, Spangler took over his father's business and built a number of other successful concerns. He salvaged the troubled Bank of North Carolina and oversaw its merger into North Carolina National Bank, now Bank of America.

*** 6. William Henry Belk Sr.:** Young William Henry Belk Sr. moved from Lancaster, S.C., to Monroe, N.C., with his family in 1873. At the age of 14, with no money to go to college, he went to work in a local store for $5 a month. He found his calling in the retail trade, and by 1888 he had saved $750 and opened his own store in Monroe. Called the New York Racket, Belk claimed to have "The Cheapest Store on Earth" and, in an innovation for the times, guaranteed that a dissatisfied customer could return his or her purchase for an exchange or refund. His brother John joined the business three years later, and in 1895 they opened a store in Charlotte that bore the name "Belk Brothers." William Belk guided the growth of the business into a chain of department stores that now comprises more than 400 outlets throughout the Southeastern United States.

*** 6. William C. Friday:** Though not a businessman, William C. Friday was

6
COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Belk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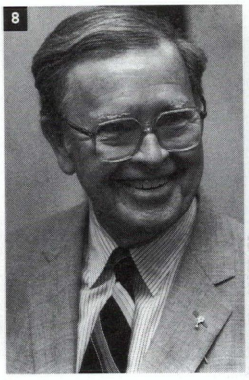
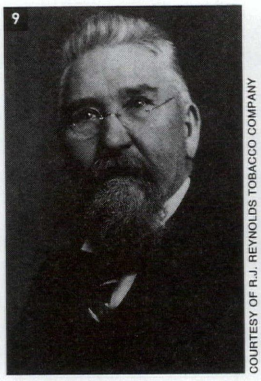
COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Friday


8
THE NEWS & OBSERVER

Ketner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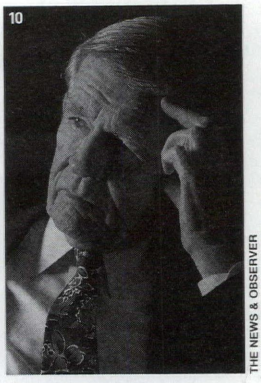
COURTESY OF R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY

Reynolds


10
THE NEWS & OBSERVER

Cameron

inducted into the NCCBI/JA Hall of Fame because of a brilliant 28-year reign as president of the University of North Carolina System. During his tenure, Friday guided the system to international prominence and, in the process, fed businesses throughout North Carolina with the brainpower needed to prosper and grow. Under his leadership, the Chapel Hill campus became one of the preeminent state universities in the nation and the Raleigh campus emerged as one of the top scientific and technical research centers in the U.S. Though soft-spoken, Friday was a fierce lobbyist in the General Assembly for the needs of the university, and in 1971 he oversaw the establishment of the current consolidated UNC system. Following his retirement, Friday headed the Kenan Charitable Trust for more than a dozen years and remains active with a weekly interview show on UNC Public Television.

8. Ralph Ketner: At the age of 37 in 1968, with savings and money raised by selling shares to family and friends, Ralph W. Ketner opened his first grocery store. By the time he retired as chairman of Salisbury-based Food Lion in 1991, the company operated 800 stores grossing $6.3 billion a year. Ketner used the same concepts Belk had put in place at his department stores: Lower the prices to beat the competition. Originally called Food Town and with a memorable advertising line—LFPINC, lowest food prices in North Carolina—the store names were changed in 1974 to avoid confusion with another Food Town grocery. Ketner has given generously to Catawba College in Salisbury, and the business school there is named in his honor. Food Lion now operates as a holding of Belgium-based Delhaize Freres.

9. R.J. Reynolds: In the latter part of the 1800s, the Dukes were buying up all the tobacco concerns they could to fold into their American Tobacco Co. Thus, one of Richard Joshua Reynolds' most significant accomplishments was his ability to fend them off and build the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. into one of the nation's leading producers of tobacco products. Reynolds had been schooled in the business while working in his father's Virginia tobacco factory as a youngster. When he moved to Winston in 1874, he established his own company. He proved to be an astute manager, building RJR into a flourishing business with two flagship products, Prince Albert smoking tobacco and Camel cigarettes. Reynolds grew his company substantially in 1900, when he bought the tobacco company that had been built by P.H. Hanes, who then moved into textiles and created the garment brand that continues to bear his name.

10. C.C. Cameron: When World War II ended, C.C. Cameron moved his family to Baton Route, La., where he worked as a chemical engineer for Standard Oil Co. and also earned his bachelor's degree from Louisiana State University. But it was the urging of an Army buddy, Jimmy Poyner of Raleigh, that brought Cameron to North Carolina in 1949. Poyner, Raymond Bryan and J. Willie York, who is a member of the NCCBI/JA Hall of Fame, had started a mortgage banking business. And they wanted Cameron to run it. The business was a success, and by 1955 Cameron was president of Cameron-Brown Mortgage Co. Ten years later, he was chosen chairman, president and CEO of First Union National Bank. Assets at the Charlotte bank increased a hundred-fold under his leadership, which included the oversight of numerous mergers and acquisitions.

HONORABLE MENTIONS

Members of the NCCBI board were impressed with the accomplishments of a number of other North Carolina business leaders. Following are Honorable Mention members of *MetroMagazine*'s Business Hall of Fame:

1. George Watts Hill Sr.: John Sprunt Hill founded Durham Loan & Trust Co. in 1903 and passed the company on to his son, George Watts. The younger Hill chaired the bank, now CCB, until his death in 1993 and built it into the

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THE DIFFERENCE IS

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state's sixth largest. He was involved in the founding of Research Triangle Park as well as Research Triangle Institute and also was a benefactor to educational programs in the state and to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

2. Frank H. Kenan: One of North Carolina's most benevolent citizens, Frank H. Kenan founded several companies, including Kenan Transport, Kenan Oil, Tops Petroleum and Westfield Co. Kenan made use of his own fortune as well as the estate of his aunt, Mary Lilly Kenan Flagler, to contribute nearly $75 million to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, including $28 million to create the Kenan-Flagler Business School and $22 million for the Frank H. Kenan Institute for Private Enterprise. Libraries and athletic facilities at UNC also benefited from Kenan's generosity.

3. Hargrove "Skipper" Bowles Jr.: Though a successful investment banker and entrepreneur, Hargrove "Skipper" Bowles Jr. is best remembered for his political and civic contributions to North Carolina. He served as head of the Department of Conservation and Development, the forerunner of the Department of Commerce, under Governor Terry Sanford. He served two years in the N.C. House of Representatives and four in the state Senate before running an unsuccessful campaign for governor in 1972. He is remembered at UNC for heading up the fundraising for the Dean E. Smith Student Activities Center and the Center for Alcohol Studies, which is named in his honor. UNC bestowed its highest honor, the University Award, on Bowles in 1983.

4. Charles A. Cannon: A native of Concord and the son of the founder of Cannon Mills, Charles A. Cannon quit school at age 19 to enter the family business. He became a vice president in 1916 and succeeded his father, James A. Cannon, as president of Cannon Mills in 1921. The younger Cannon grew the company through innovative marketing concepts to a $305 million concern at the time of his death in 1971.

5. Archie K. Davis: A man who rose through the ranks to chair Winston-Salem's Wachovia Corp., Archie K. Davis was instrumental in the founding of Research Triangle Park. When the park was having trouble finding tenants in its formative days, Davis led the fundraising effort to underwrite Research Triangle Foundation. That led to the establishment of Research Triangle Institute, giving it legitimacy in a marketing effort that ultimately landed IBM and a host of other companies that followed.

6. Moses H. Cone: Two brothers, Moses and Caesar Cone, who were involved in their father's grocery business began to examine the value of fabric when they took it in trade for food. They decided to leave the grocery business and build their own textile mill in Greensboro. The company prospered and Moses became known as the "denim king" as this century dawned, having built the company up to 30 plants.

7. Hugh McColl: Chairman and chief executive of Bank of America Corp., Hugh McColl is a native of South Carolina and a graduate of the University of South Carolina. But he has since given generously to his adopted state, and the impressive building that houses the Kenan-Flagler Business School now bears his name. McColl began his career with what was then NCNB in 1959 and, within 15 years, was named president of the bank. He presided over a series of expansions and mergers to grow the bank into NationsBank and finally into Bank of America, the nation's second-largest financial institution.

8. J. Spencer Love: The Alamance County town of Burlington provided the name for the textile concern that James Spencer Love founded in 1923, Burlington Industries. After World War I, Love took a $120-a-month job in a Gastonia mill, and out of that built what was to become the nation's largest and most diversified textile concern.

9. Henry Foscue: A native of Jamestown, Henry Foscue dreamed of following in his father's footsteps by becoming a doctor. Instead, he became one of the state's most successful furniture-industry executives. He went to work at age 16 at Globe Parlor Furniture Co., and ended up owning the company. Foscue gave back to the education of his successors in the industry through his involvement in the founding of the interior design program at UNC-Greensboro and the School of Design at N.C. State University.

10. Wendell Murphy: A former schoolteacher, Duplin County's Wendell Murphy pioneered a new system of commerce in agribusiness. Through his company, he distributed pork products and became one of the state's richest men by contracting with growers to fatten hogs on their farms and then to slaughter them. He recently agreed to sell his Murphy Family Farms hog operation to a Virginia company.

11. Sherwood Smith: Chairman emeritus, Carolina Power & Light Co.

12. Robert M. Hanes: Former president, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co.

13. James T. Broyhill: Former U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative and state Commerce Secretary.

14. J.W. "Willie" York: Former president, York Properties.

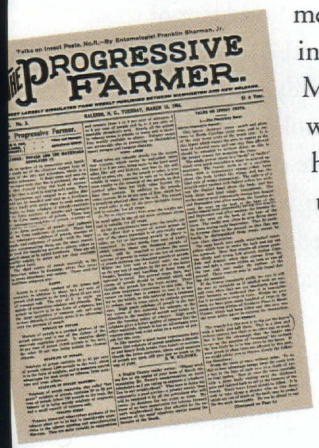
15. Rush S. Dickson: Former chairman, R.S. Dickson & Co. MM

** Designates a tie.*

No Longer Mrs. Wife
Women Move to Leadership Roles

By Mirinda J. Kossoff

They pulled weeds, hoed the fields, canned food for the winter and scrubbed the family clothes they'd sewn by hand. North Carolina women at the turn of the century were no more than unpaid domestic laborers who couldn't vote, serve on juries or have access to the family purse. But in one event-filled century, women have climbed from the bottom rungs of the power ladder to leadership positions in business, the professions and government. As we march into the next Millennium, women are at the head of the column right beside men, both in North Carolina and the nation.


THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

At the turn of the 20th century, life for most North Carolinians was rugged and rural, and the women's pages of *The Progressive Farmer* and *The Country Gentleman* reflected that harsh reality. In their book, *North Carolina Women Making History*, authors Margaret Supplee Smith and Emily Herring Wilson uncovered a 1904 letter from Minnie to *The Progressive Farmer*. "If only Mr. Husband would change places with Mrs. Wife, if only in imagination, and humbly ask for a dime now and then to spend on some coveted article and hear her say, 'I haven't got it to spare,' when he knows he has faithfully performed his part of the work; wouldn't there be a door slammed and wouldn't somebody go off mad?"

As we march into the next millennium, women are at the head of the column right beside men.

Ninety-five years later, Mr. Husband did change places with Mrs. Wife, though money was not the object—but political power. In a switch of roles, Salisbury native Elizabeth Dole recently made a run for the Republican presidential nomination, two years after her husband Bob Dole opposed Bill Clinton in the 1996 presidential race—a remarkable development if you consider the fact that until 1920, women didn't have the vote.

The women's suffrage movement in North Carolina has a colorful history with passions that peaked on both sides of the issue. The first petition to the North Carolina General Assembly for women's suffrage in 1897 met with a telling fate: The bill was referred to the committee on insane asylums. Nevertheless, by 1914, North Carolina had 15 suffrage chapters that included men as well as women. The movement was temporarily sidelined by World War I and hampered by apathy, which probably accounts for the fact that organized resistance didn't gather steam until the spring of 1920, when only one more state was needed to ratify the amendment to the Constitution. Both pro- and anti-suffragists set their sights on Tennessee and North Carolina. The anti-suffragists, led by Mary Hilliard Hinton of Midway Plantation in Wake County, set up their headquarters in Raleigh, just down the street from the Suffrage League. Their motto: "Politics are bad for women and women are bad for politics."

COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Suffragettes lobby for the right to vote.

Hinton, coming from a prominent

family of planters, represented the landed interests and industrialists in the state who were afraid that if women got the vote, they would push for legislation to protect women and children at work in the factories and the fields. The suffrage movement also threatened white supremacy because it was thought that more black women than black men could pass the literacy test and would be able to vote along with their white sisters.

In August 1920, more than half the members of the North Carolina House of Representatives sent a message to their counterparts in Nashville urging them to join the Tar Heel State and lead Tennessee along the path of resisting ratification. The North Carolina Senate voted to table consideration of the amendment until its regular 1921 legislative session. The next day, Tennessee became the 36th and final state to ratify the amendment. After the Tennessee vote made women's suffrage the law of the land, the North Carolina Equal Suffrage League transformed itself into the North Carolina League of Women Voters. But it wasn't until 1971 that the North Carolina General Assembly ratified the suffrage amendment.

COURTESY OF N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Lillian Exum Clement

The same year women got the vote, Buncombe County elected the first woman to sit in the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1920, local Democrats recruited Asheville native Lillian Exum Clement to represent the county in the state legislature. She defeated her opponent in the largest landslide in state history. During her one term in office, Clement pushed through a bill allowing a woman to obtain a divorce after only five years of abandonment by her husband instead of the previously required 10. Known as "brother Exum," Clement studied law at night, passed the bar in 1916 and became the first woman in North Carolina to practice law without male partners. As recently as this September, the North Carolina Women's Forum—a bipartisan, decade-old group dedicated to promoting equity for women—met in Asheville to honor Clement and her legacy.

Ten years after Clement's term in the state House of Representatives, Democrat Gertrude Dills McKee of Jackson County became the first woman elected to the state Senate and served three non-consecutive terms until 1943.

Between 1918 and 1940, 28 women held public office, but no North Carolina woman was elected to Congress until Representative Eva Clayton went to Washington in 1992 from the state's first congressional district.

Clayton ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1968, but she said in an interview from her Washington, D.C. office, "I won a lot in 1968—I won a sense of engagement and the confidence that I had some ability to persuade." So Clayton took on other public service roles and was one of the movers and shakers behind Soul City, a planned town in Warren County.

"For political and racial reasons," Clayton said, "Soul City never materialized in the way it was envisioned." But again, Clayton says she learned valuable lessons—about development, housing, health care and city planning—that would serve her later.

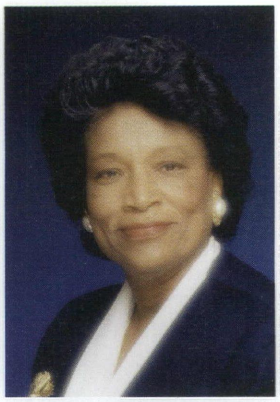
Clayton acknowledges that gains for women of color have been slower and harder to come by. She credits the 1964 federal Voting Rights Act, which allowed the General Assembly to create new voting districts along racial lines, for making it possible for her to run in 1968.

SIDE BY SIDE

Early in the century, when North Carolina was dotted with family farms, men and women were fairly equal in working to sustain themselves and their families. But with the advent of tobacco warehouses and cotton mills, cash crops changed the dynamic between the sexes. The men took off to town to buy supplies, negotiate credit and sell crops while the women were stuck at home, feeling overworked and isolated. Articles in the women's pages of *The Progressive Farmer* ran under headlines such as "How Can a Woman Earn Her Own Money" and "The Domineering Husband and the Remedy."

Janice H. Faulkner, former Secretary of the Department of Revenue and the first female to serve on the 10-member Council of State when Governor Jim Hunt appointed her secretary of state in 1996, knows about farm life. Now the commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles, Faulkner grew up on a farm in Martin County. Born in 1932, Faulkner said she's seen a lot of change in the cultural climate for political activism. "When I was a child," she said, "the breadwinner dictated the family's political views. The male head of the household really got two votes—his own and his wife's. Women could go to political rallies, but they were on the edge; they couldn't mix and mingle."

Then came World War II and women in greater numbers entered the work force and began to develop a political agenda. When the men returned

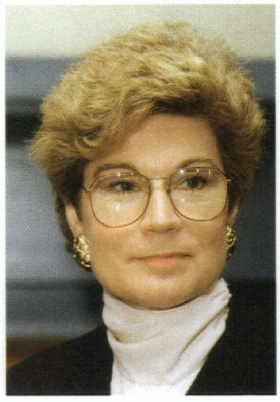


COURTESY OF U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Eva Clayton

THE NEWS & OBSERVER

Janice Faulkner



THE NEWS & OBSERVER

Betsy Justus

from war, the women were in no mood to return to their homebound ways, said Faulkner. By the time she was in high school, Faulkner recalls, women were working in the polls and prepared some 90 per cent of campaign literature.

For women, the route to political power has always been volunteerism, Faulkner believes. "Women form their political views in pursuit of causes; they get their organizational skills in civic work." Faulkner's proving ground was her activism in the Young Democrats during college at East Carolina University. Later, she was to become the first female executive director of the State Democratic Party.

But volunteerism requires leisure time, and a few shifts had to occur in North Carolina before women were free enough of domestic chores to work in their communities. As the state moved toward urbanization, women who lived in towns and cities tended to marry later and have fewer children, according to authors Smith and Wilson. The advent of labor-saving devices such as the washing machine, the arrival of electricity, gas and water, and the availability of ready-made clothing allowed women for the first time to serve as volunteers in their churches and communities and to join women's clubs and temperance crusades. North Carolina history is rife with stories of prominent women who created schools, hospitals and libraries. Aurelia Bowman Gray, for example, organized women in Winston-Salem to found the hospital that bears her name, and women also pushed for better working conditions in factories. Such activism was not without its price, however. In 1929, labor activist Ella May Wiggins was murdered for her work with strikers protesting a workload increase at the Loray Mill in Gastonia.

Betsy Y. Justus, secretary of revenue in the administration of Governor Jim Martin and the first female chair of the North Carolina Employment Security Commission, earned her leadership bona fides through volunteer work in Hickory and surrounding Catawba County—for the Big Brother and Big Sister organizations, the United Way and the Chamber of Commerce. Eventually, she became the first female president of the United Way. In her volunteer work, Justus said she "learned about building consensus before standing up to advocate a position. I learned that you don't bring about change by being the lone star but by slow and deliberate work behind the scenes." It was this important lesson that Justus took with her to state government.

COURTESY OF ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE

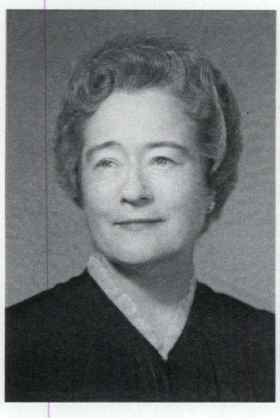
Bessie and Sadie Delaney

Faulkner also emphasizes the importance of learning consensus building. "Single issue politics are a problem," she said. "Gender isn't so much the issue as the fact that women are less willing to compromise their principles and do some horse-trading."

GOING TO WORK

Along with liberating women to volunteer outside the home, urbanization and industrialization in North Carolina brought more women into the labor force and made at least some education an imperative. As department stores, restaurants and businesses opened across the state, women took on more visible roles as clerks, waitresses and clerical workers. But the same opportunities were not available to black women, most of whom either worked in the tobacco factories or in domestic service. Even in the tobacco factories, black women were relegated to the lowliest jobs—sorting, cleaning and stemming the tarry leaf.

As Smith and Wilson explain, "Women with some education became typists, stenographers, bookkeepers and telephone operators." Those with additional education had more options: They could become teachers, nurses, and librarians. Few entered the traditionally male domains of law, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy. But there were some exceptions.



COURTESY OF N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Susie Sharp

COURTESY OF N.C. DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Betty Ray McCain

COURTESY OF GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Jane Smith Patterson

Bessie Delaney, who, along with her sister Sadie, gained fame for her longevity and a 1993 book, *Having Our Say: The Delaney Sisters' First 100 Years*, went to dental school and enjoyed a long career as a dentist. When the Delaneys went on to Columbia University—after graduating from St. Augustine's College in Raleigh in 1910—North Carolina led the nation in the number of public black institutions of higher learning. A number of private liberal arts schools for blacks also were established.

Another notable exception in the male professional domain was Susie Marshall Sharp, the first female chief justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, elected in 1974 after 30 years on the bench. When Sharp launched her career in the law, women were not allowed to serve on juries in North Carolina. In 1926, she was the only female in her law class at the University of North Carolina and afterward, as an appellate lawyer, the sole female in a courtroom full of men. Legend has it that as a female lawyer, she was such a rarity in Rockingham County, where she practiced for 20 years, that an old native of the area creakily climbed the stairs to her office and asked, "Are you the lady lawyer?"

"Yes, I am," Ms. Sharp replied. "What can I do for you?"

"You can't do nothin' for me," he said. "I just heard there was a woman lawyer up here, and I came to see what she looked like."

Betty Ray McCain, secretary of cultural resources for North Carolina and former chair of the State Democratic Party, encouraged Smith and Wilson to write their book and believes an emphasis on education was the key to her success and that of many other women of her generation. McCain's attorney father and schoolteacher mother believed "Everyone deserved to be educated, and they insisted that girls should go to college," recalls McCain. "Women were felt to be just as capable as men."

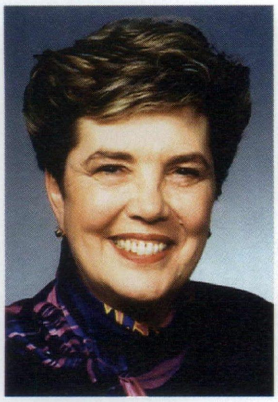
THE NEWS & OBSERVER

Elizabeth Dole campaigning for the presidential nomination.

A young girl during the Depression, McCain grew up in Faison in Duplin County and says, remarkably, that 29 of her contemporaries from her small town of fewer than 1000 wound up at UNC when she was studying there. She remembers her mother taking a promising young student, the daughter of sharecroppers, on her lap and telling her, "you can do anything you want to."

When McCain was legally allowed to vote for the first time at age 21, her father told her it was an auspicious occasion because an important change was on the ballot—a bill that would keep women from poverty whose husbands died intestate. Under North Carolina law, if a husband died without a will, his estate automatically passed to his children. McCain's vote and that of the majority, changed the inheritance law. "I thought politics were wonderful," McCain gleefully recalls.

There were women, McCain says, who helped her along the way—women such as Trish Hunt, an Orange County district court judge who encouraged McCain to declare her candidacy for the board of governors for the University of North Carolina System, that same system that now has its first female president in Molly Corbett Broad. She also gives Governor Jim Hunt credit for working to level the playing field for women. "Get 'em in law schools and tell



COURTESY OF UNC GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Molly Broad

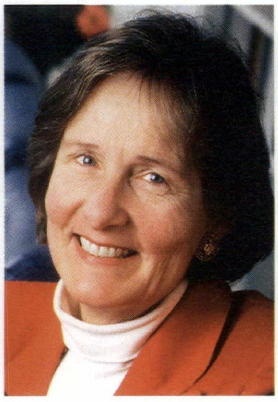


PHOTO BY CHRIS HILDRETH / DUKE UNIVERSITY PHOTOGRAPHY

Nan Keohane

NCSU PUBLIC AFFAIRS / PHOTO BY ROGER WINSTEAD

Marye Ann Fox during her installation as chancellor of N.C. State University.

them they need to be judges," she remembers Hunt saying and then making good on appointing women to judgeships.

Together with a number of other prominent North Carolina Democratic women, McCain is a member of Lillian's List, named for the state's first female legislator and dedicated to raising money for Democratic women seeking legislative seats. "Early money is like yeast," McCain says. Without it, women have a tough time competing with men for elective office.

Faulkner agrees that the chief obstacle for women in politics is their inability to raise money. "Women won't even give money to other women," she laments. Faulkner's strategy is to donate money to an individual candidate rather than giving to Lillian's List, where the money is spread out among several candidates.

Justus is sure she'll see a female president in her lifetime.

At the end of the 20th century, North Carolina women have had a substantial impact on the development of technology in the state. Jane Smith Patterson, Hunt's policy advisor on technology, was instrumental in building the N.C. Information Highway, a fiber-optic, high-speed network linking schools, government agencies and hospitals around the state. Patterson, who was an advocate of networking and digital technology long before the Internet became popular, is heading the Vision 2030 Project, which has a bipartisan mandate to report to the General Assembly next spring on the state of the state in technology and to make recommendations for the future. And Justus, who is currently vice president of business development for Affiliated Computer Services, early on saw the importance of technology to the future of the state's economy, serving as president of the North Carolina Electronic and Information Technology Association. "I viewed information technology as the industry that would sustain our growth," Justus says, "I thought it would have an impact in education and in attracting new companies to the state."

In education, women also have taken the helm at three of the state's major universities. Broad presides over the University of North Carolina System; Nan Keohane became Duke University's eighth president in 1993; and Marye Ann Fox recently was selected chancellor of North Carolina State University.

Though their beginnings were meager given the tenor of the times in 1901, women made great strides in many areas as this century progressed. Though their marks have significantly been in government, education and politics, women today are emerging in all fields, including finance, technology and business, and at all levels. Clayton, Faulkner, Justus and McCain all are optimistic about the future for women in North Carolina—and the nation. Faulkner believes that if women learn to build consensus and conquer the fundraising challenge, the sky is the limit.

"We're working hard to grow the next generation [of women leaders]," McCain vows, "by mentoring and providing campaign money. I hope I live to see a woman president."

Clayton is encouraged that California has 12 women in Congress. "We're just beginning to see women in higher positions, and I'd like to see more women run for Congress," said Clayton.

Justus is sure she'll see a female president in her lifetime. "Right now, two women are running for North Carolina lieutenant governor in 2000—Beverly Purdue and (Senate Minority Leader) Betsy Cochrane," said Justus. "Either way, Democrat or Republican, we're going to have a female in the lieutenant governor's seat. Women are shaping and framing the issues—in technology, science and education. These are the issues for the next century." MM

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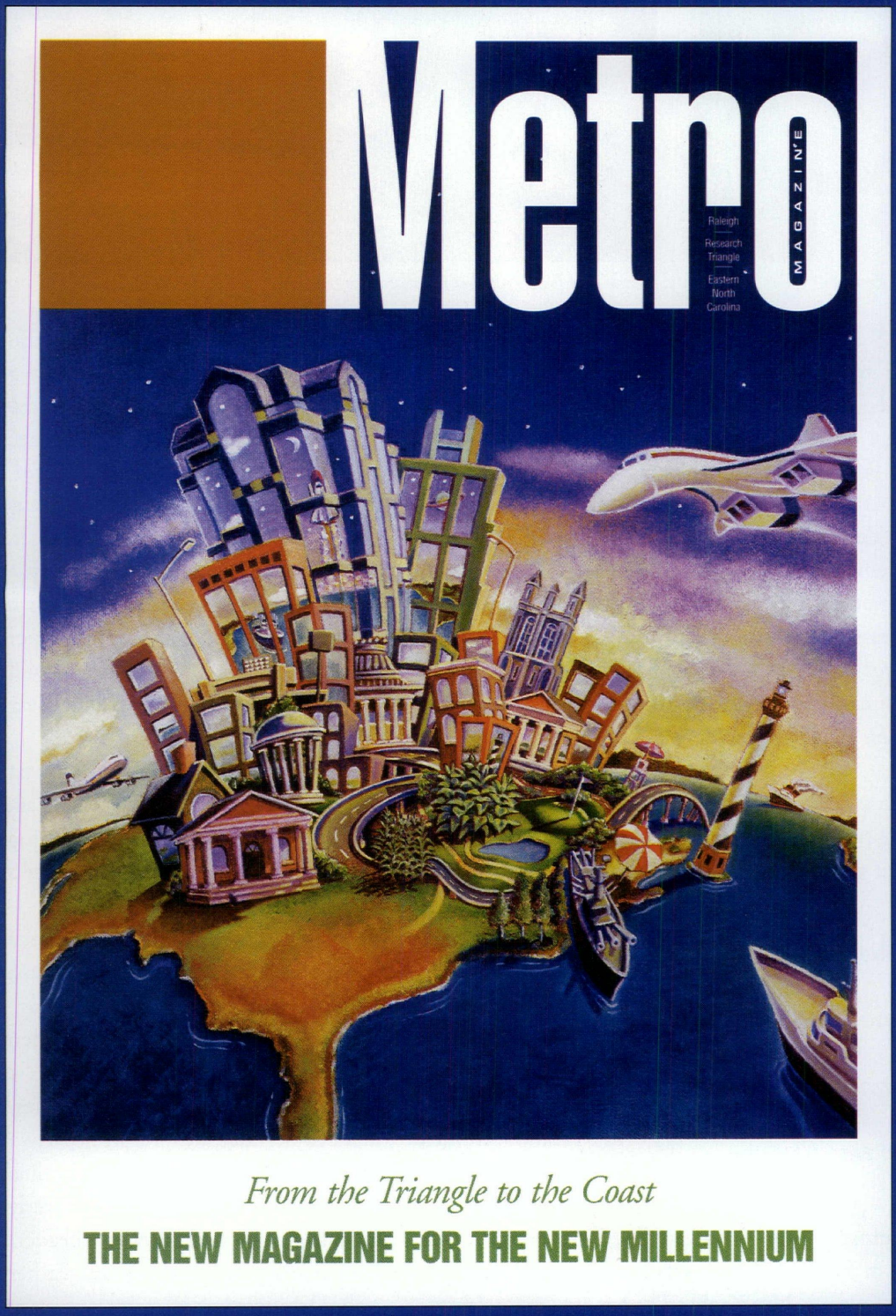

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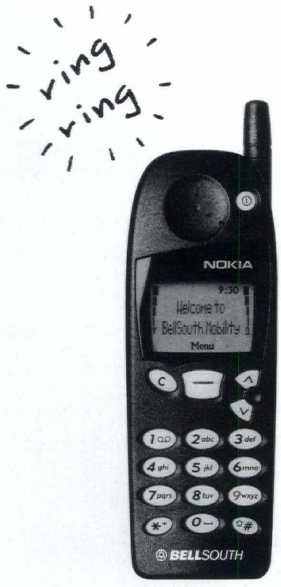

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Research Triangle Park was born by both meticulous plan and felicitous accident. Though its many "parents" had disparate goals, their agendas coincided enough to produce an astounding synergy that surpassed anyone's expectations. Not overnight, of course.

If you trace the root ideas that were merged into modern RTP, you inevitably find yourself in mid-20th-century America, in the middle of a relatively poor Southern state. Surrounded by neighbors with well-established ports and mercantile economies, North Carolina's best assets were the resourceful determination of its populace and a certain knack for producing visionary, inspiring leaders.

North Carolina's founding of the nation's first state-supported university (the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) at the close of the 18th century launched a series of "boot-strapping" initiatives that mustered the citizens' resourceful public spirit. When the 19th century brought civil war, North Carolina was the last state to choose sides, but ended up losing the most troops—a sad testament to "Tar Heel" tenacity. Not only would such traits be tested in the 20th century; they would be required in various combinations.

Veterans returning to North Carolina at the end of World War II were, at least, on the winning side. They soon discovered that the state's key industries, however, faced battles not worth fighting.

Tobacco had built family fortunes for the Dukes and Reynoldses, but the New Deal's stopgap support measures appeared to offer dubious value for the long run. Moreover, growing concerns about the crop's health effects, coupled with the difficulty of diversifying small-plot agriculture, did not bode well.

The textile industry had enjoyed several

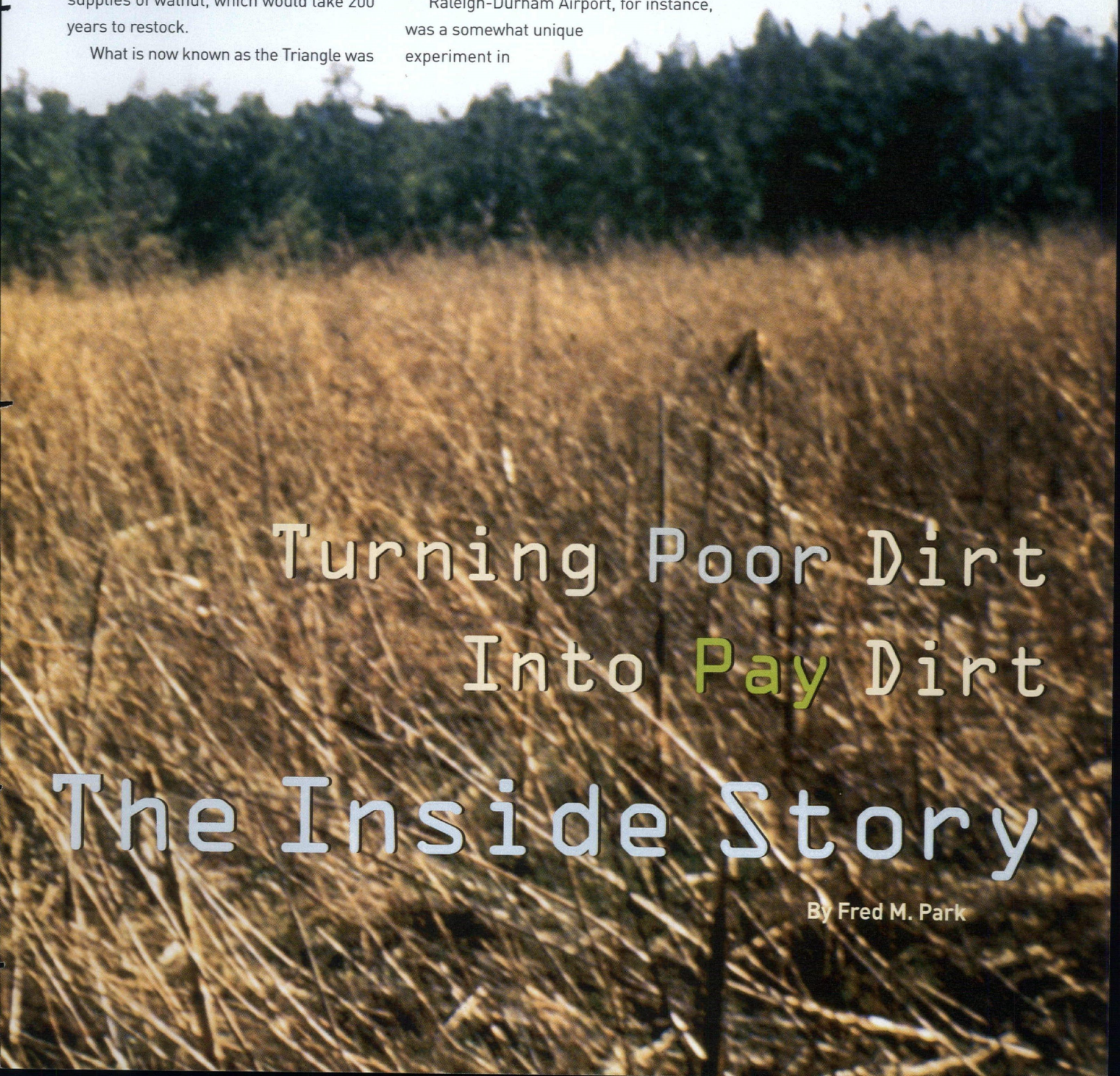
George Herbert somewhere on the RTI campus-to-be, Spring 1959.

RTP:

Turning Poor Dirt Into Pay Dirt

The Inside Story

By Fred M. Park



COURTESY OF RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE

decades of growth, as companies moved from New England and built new plants in North Carolina as cost-saving measures. In addition to the availability of abundant hydroelectric power, the average wage rate offered a bargain in labor costs. Unfortunately, as the textile companies discovered overseas locations that were even cheaper, the state faced a price war in which it would lose, even if it won.

The furniture industry was facing similar problems, compounded by dwindling supplies of walnut, which would take 200 years to restock.

What is now known as the Triangle was particularly challenged by the 1950s. It was located between, but not well integrated with, the state's eastern farm belt and the western timber-and-waterfall belt. In the southeast, it was rapidly being eclipsed by the growing metropolis of Charlotte.

Where Wake, Durham and Orange counties converged was an enormous span of soil so clogged with clay that even the dubious tobacco-weed barely grew. The land in question was to prove very fertile, however, as pay dirt for new ideas.

Raleigh-Durham Airport, for instance, was a somewhat unique experiment in sharing the costs, benefits and responsibilities of dynamic infrastructure. Mutual benefit from mutual agreement was a relatively novel idea in an economic system fueled by competition. Government, by definition of the times, operated its checks and balances mainly in an adversarial relationship with business—busting trusts and such. Most institutions that were potential bridges between the public and private sectors—universities, chambers of commerce, nonprofits boosting worthy

causes—were preoccupied with defending their respective turf, just as politicians fought for constituents and businessmen for markets.

The airport site was a proving ground for compromise. Fortunately, the entire world had a sustained fascination with the concept of flight, and many North Carolinians were bent on maintaining the state's status as the birthplace of aviation. Otherwise, the Durham contingent that sought an airport site now occupied by Northgate Mall, and the Raleigh leaders developing Curtiss Flying Field (now Tryon Hills Shopping Center), would never have met each other halfway.

It didn't hurt that the charismatic chief of Eastern Airlines, Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, met in turn with both cities' chambers of commerce to emphasize cooperation on a regional airport venture. The chambers took the matter to their respective delegations from Wake and Durham counties, who jointly pitched the idea to the 1939 General Assembly. Resulting legislation created the Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority, a regional government body, in an unprecedented state-sanctioned initiative.

The post-war airport wasn't overly impressive to some visitors, and it seemed "out in the middle of nowhere" to some natives. However, it was a facility that citizens in more than one local city could call "theirs" for the first time. And it was well off the ground as a paradigm for multi-sector cooperation, fueled by the dynamics of a new, exciting industry.

1950s: FINDING THE RIGHT ANGLES

For three individuals who were hitting career peaks in the '50s, the Triangle became the right place at the right time for inspiring ideas. Each contributed concepts to be modified and merged into a rolling brainstorm by their assistants, colleagues and successors.

Much of the "who did what, when" is speculative and debatable at best. The following three stand out, in no particular order, as representatives of the "real" roots of the Triangle—business, government and academia. Although they never had the opportunity to sit down and decide what Research Triangle Park should be, the point is that their followers did, and continue to do so.

- Dr. Howard Odum, chairman of the Sociology Department at UNC-Chapel Hill, envisioned an expansive campus where social scientists could conduct their academic pursuits close to their local universities, but cloistered somewhat from city life.
- Romeo Guest, the scion of a Greensboro construction family, was bent on building more industrial plants in North Carolina. Back at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his alma mater, he had witnessed how research was becoming the industry of the future, spawning a strip of facilities built largely on foundations of intellectual capital. He figured it could happen here, too, if—and that was a big "if"—one could find the right angle.
- Governor Luther Hodges was a successful Marshall Field executive who was making the transition to effective politician and public servant. Not only did he know from experience who was doing what in the "New South"; as secretary of Rotary International he had connections all over the world.

Having been involved in the Tennessee Valley Authority, Odum was an early proponent of regional cooperation, and of a method of pooling research efforts among universities and technical institutes, which had been successfully demonstrated during WW II. He played a key role in the Ford Foundation's efforts in developing research centers to promote industrial development and had focused much academic attention on the South as author of *Southern Regions of the United States.*

He suggested an institute to integrate the research efforts of the three major universities in Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill, noting that a site near the regional airport would be appropriate. Although he died early in the decade, his ideas were

PHOTO COURSTEY OF THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE FOUNDATION

Romeo Guest

well entrenched in one of his students, George Simpson, who was to help carry them to fruition.

Guest, meanwhile, had developed a name for the project that sizzled long before there was a streak of development momentum. On the map, he observed that the three universities formed a "Research Triangle." Not only was it catchy, but the land at the center of this theoretical entity was cheap, and he was able to sell the concept to a financier, Karl Robbins, with whom he formed the Pinelands Corporation to begin land acquisition.

Although the land was bought privately and discreetly through an agent, Guest was sharing the idea to help build support. One receptive listener was State Treasurer Brandon Hodges (no relation to the future governor), who added Guest to a small committee that was seeking new industry for the state. Another was Robert Hanes (as in Hanes Knitting and Hosiery Mills), who was president of Wachovia Bank and chairman of another industry-promoting committee under the State Board of Conservation and Development.

By the middle of the decade, the Triangle concept was under way in several forms—one academic, one private, another in the form of private discussions with public officials. What might be called "the integration phase" began as soon as Luther Hodges became governor in 1954 and was briefed on the idea.

The governor rallied the state's resources to found what he called, "the marriage of North Carolina's ideals for higher education and its hopes for material progress." That consummation, and birth of offspring RTP, of course, required more than well-turned phrases.

Some observers liken Governor Hodges' approach to that of Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest: "Attack in all directions at once." In the first year of the Hodges administration, for instance:

- He commissioned a report, "A Proposal for the Development of an Industrial Research Center in North Carolina";
- He met with Triangle university leaders—apparently in various configurations—to brainstorm about cooperative efforts;
- He appointed a hybrid group of business and academic leaders to the Research Triangle Committee, headed by Wachovia's Hanes;
- He began to rally public support around an indisputable fact that transcended profit motives or any other conceivable objection, namely, that it was time to reverse the "brain drain" of university graduates having to seek employment out of state for lack of local prospects. From the General Assembly, to breakfast tables, to PTA meetings and back again, the "Research Triangle" was up there with mom and apple pie.

All the while, between the sectors the governor was walking a fine line that was to become a well-worn and respectable path, with few exceptions. He didn't directly promote the private land-acquisition efforts financed by Robbins, engineered by Guest and handled by William Maughan. Confidentiality was necessary because the land assemblage might never have occurred if the potential sellers had known that their family plots (some of which originally were deeded from the King of England) would eventually fetch $100,000 per acre in a world-famous development.

Hanes' Triangle committee opened headquarters in the fall of 1956 with a formidable team of two full-time employees. Elizabeth Aycock, whose husband, Edmund, worked for Wachovia Bank, eventually became the Research Triangle Foundation's longest-term employee, as secretary-treasurer. From the original one-room office without furniture—just a phone sitting on a chair—she helped bring the organization through what she called the "blood, sweat and tears years" to its current status, overseeing RTP developments from the Hanes Building on Cornwallis Road, in the heart of RTP.

The other employee was George Simpson, intellectual scion of Odum's academic park concept, who was handpicked

PHOTO COURSTEY OF THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE FOUNDATION

Governor Luther Hodges stumping for RTP.

for his regional development acumen by the new President of the University of North Carolina, William Friday. Simpson, in the noble tradition of Tar Heel resourcefulness, also brought to the job $60,000 he had raised to cover the committee's two salaries and start-up costs.

In assessing the combined research strengths of UNC, Duke and N.C. State, Simpson developed an inventory of faculty activities. The committee determined that sufficient pools of expertise in the areas of chemistry, electronics and pharmaceuticals were here to interest companies engaged in those fields. With hundreds of prospects, Simpson targeted key faculty members who could become "traveling salesmen" in their respective fields, and the Triangle recruitment show hit the road in all directions.

Professor William Little of the UNC Chemistry Department, for instance, visited about 200 companies and government

agencies during the 1957–58 academic year. He reported significant interest among the prospects. Not only were companies outgrowing their existing facilities; they needed a supply of graduates to staff future research projects. Could the "brain drain" become a magnet?

By the summer of 1958, a recession was stalling the land acquisition efforts by Guest, as well as the stock sales of his Pinelands Corporation. With about 1000 acres and options of 4000 more thus far, Pinelands also was threatened by its prime backer's reluctance to invest any more until others followed suit.

The Research Triangle Committee faced a major setback as well: Hanes was diagnosed with terminal cancer. In search of a successor, he and Governor Hodges approached N.C. Senator Archie Davis, board chairman of Wachovia, who changed the park's course of history with a new twist on the concept.

Davis observed that the Triangle development was hampered by the business sector's fear that the idea was too risky, and by the academic and state sectors' uneasiness with a commercial venture. His counter-proposal was to appeal to the citizenry's public spirit, seeking donations instead of stock sales. He calculated it would take about $1.25 million to buy out Pinelands and establish a new public entity with on-site headquarters.

By no means did he underestimate North Carolinians' willingness to convert the brain drain into economic progress for their state. Promising donors that he would return their funds if he couldn't raise the entire start-up sum by the end of 1958, Davis began a one-man whirlwind charity drive that surpassed the goal by the end of November.

Davis also consulted with Thad Eure, who served as North Carolina secretary of state for almost 50 years, and managed to secure tax-exempt status from the IRS even though the entity involved a partial "roll-over" of private stock. They virtually set a legal precedent—out of court.

Meanwhile, Simpson spearheaded the organizational efforts, determining that a three-part structure would be effective as well as appropriate:

- A nonprofit foundation (the Research Triangle Foundation of North Carolina), to purchase Pinelands and assume its debts. Owned, in essence, by the three universities, the foundation would channel its future profits into joint research ventures among the constituent schools.
- A park campus (RTP), the foundation's subsidiary, to generate profit through land sales and rentals.
- A not-for-profit institute (Research Triangle Institute or RTI) to conduct both basic and contract research.

All three entities were created officially on December 29, 1958, and celebrated the following January 9 at a luncheon hosted by Governor Hodges.

By most accounts, the three-component organization was unique at the time. The key to success was the "centerpiece" institute that would be an independent focal point for synergy—among various institutions, diverse brilliant scientists and entrepreneurs, research trends or whatever the future brought to the mix.

Two individuals joined the effort early on to help RTI meet its challenges: George Watts Hill, chairman of Central Carolina Bank in Durham, who agreed to chair the institute; and George Herbert, an executive at Stanford Research Institute in California from 1948–56, who had provided such useful insight that he was recruited as RTI president. For 30 years, they nurtured the institute with two-way channels to the universities, keeping faculty involved via the RTI Board of Governors, while plugging RTI staff into academic research with adjunct professorships. Another founding principle was to hit the moving target of national prominence at the leading edge of science.

The resulting links among universities, public/private sectors and individuals have become outrageously complex. Not coincidentally, however, they have resulted in steady growth in staff levels, research budgets, endowments, grants and—most

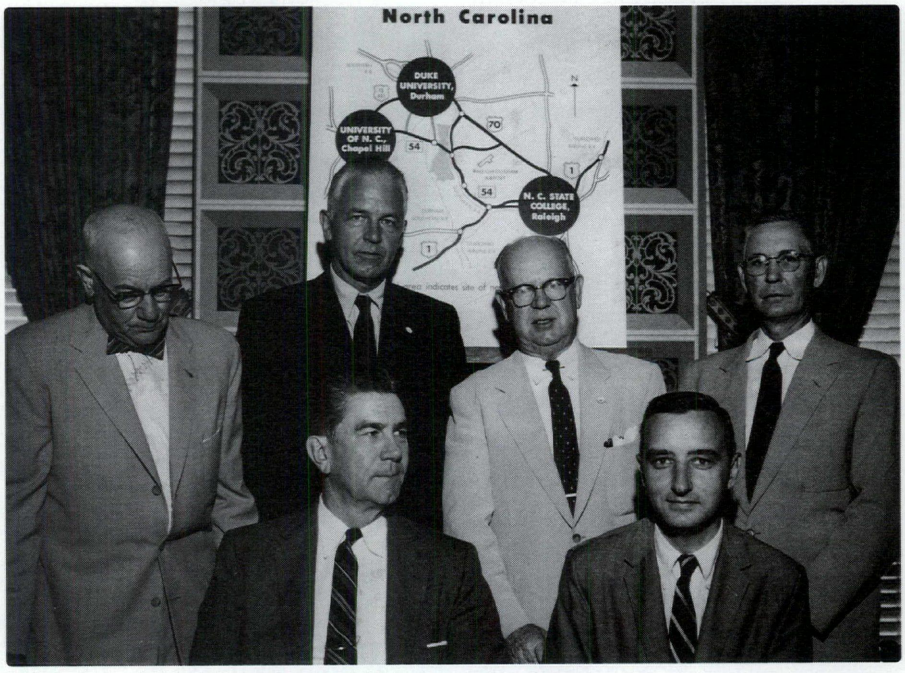


PHOTO COURTESY OF THE RESEARCH TRIANGLE FOUNDATION. IDENTIFICATION ASSISTANCE BY PEARSON STEWART

Top row left to right: Romeo Guest, George Watts Hill (chairman, Central Carolina Bank, Durham), Yancey Milburn (Exeuctive Director, Durham's Committee of 100), George Kirkland (chairman, Durham County Commission). **Bottom row left to right:** Hollis Eden (president, Duke University), George Simpson (Research Triangle Committe employee).

PHOTO COURTESY OF EPA, CLINICAL STUDIES FACILITY

EPA cardiologists prepare volunteer for cardiac performance evaluation with Gamma Camera.

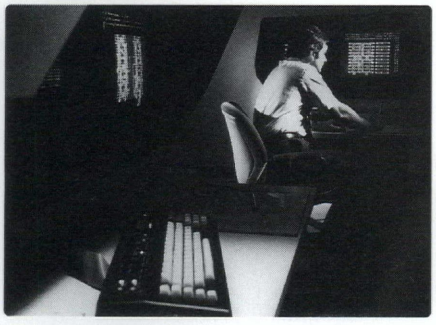


PHOTO COURTESY OF INTERSIL, INC.

CALMA computer-aided design (CAD) workstation is used for integrated circuit design and gate array routing.

PHOTO COURTESY OF RTI

Research Triangle Institute buildings.

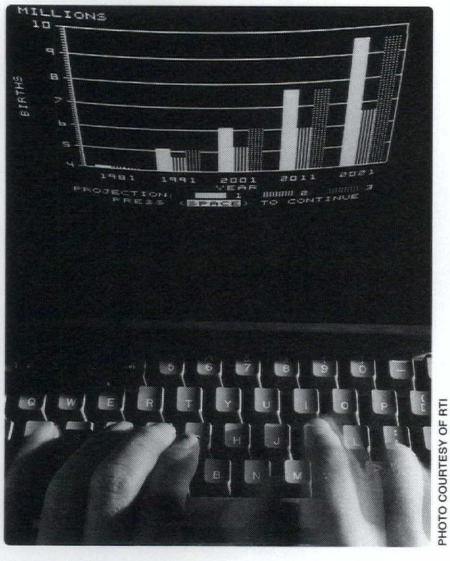


PHOTO COURTESY OF RTI

Research Triangle Institute, statistical analysis.

important—new knowledge, the raw material of RTP's economy.

1960s: DEFINING DIRECTIONS FOR THE FUTURE

If the '50s were the decade of laying the foundation for RTP through compromise and consummate fundraising, the '60s brought research-oriented companies to update North Carolina's ailing industrial base, plus "anchor tenants" that would diversify the Park.

New directions were heralded, if not steered, by RTI's development. The institute and the foundation shared RTP's first building, named for Robert Hanes as a memorial and opened in 1961. From this administrative base, RTI grew a second facility for polymer chemistry research, the Camille Dreyfus Laboratory.

Major textile companies such as Beaunit and Hercules, and diversified chemical firms such as Chemstrand, built R&D facilities in RTP's "first wave." The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, which established its headquarters in the park in 1964, is the surviving representative of the chemical-textile mix. But it also is distinguished as the first of much trade association to call RTP home. Facilities built by the textile giants, over the course of economic and scientific change, were taken over by new industries to follow.

The first federal facility, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forestry Sciences Laboratory, can be traced to state links to agriculture via N.C. State University. Meanwhile, that land-grant university, not coincidentally, had grown perhaps the best School of Textiles in the world.

More buildings on the RTI campus opened, somewhat prophetically for the park:

- A facility for what was called "solid-state" (as opposed to vacuum tube) electronics, chemistry and life sciences;
- Another for economic and statistical research, named for benefactor William Trent Ragland;
- Another lab for industrial process controls, measurements and radiation systems;
- And a sixth facility to house pharmacology and toxicology research, particularly for the public health sector.

The year 1965 is generally acknowledged as when RTP turned the corner toward inevitable success. In back-to-back milestones by anyone's measure, IBM and the federal government's new environmental initiative moved into the Triangle. For North Carolina, these developments were victories on the brain drain front because of their ongoing job opportunities—not just for college graduates, but across the spectrum of employment. (Note that some IBM/RTP employees are still technically blue-collar wage earners after several decades but are millionaires in terms of pensions and stock holdings.)

The IBM and federal developments, respectively, also enabled the park to branch into the light manufacturing and entrepreneurial aspects of research and development, plus the new multi-disciplinary field of environmental science. From these two early branches, RTP eventually bore fruit in fields unheard-of at the time: microelectronics, biotechnology and data communications.

Attracting the federal commitment was no parlor trick, but when it finally moved, it jumped in with both feet. Not only did the Environmental Protection Agency locate several research agencies (air quality, health effects, etc.), but the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences was established in the park as the only component of the National Institutes of Health located outside the huge Bethesda, Md., complex.

The latter government recruiting effort involved an offer of free land from the foundation, which apparently wasn't accepted quickly enough for the colorful RTI chairman and RTP promoter, Watts Hill. So he

PHOTO COURTESY OF RESEARCH TRIANGLE FOUNDATION

IBM puts in the first sign, 1959.

hosted a luncheon in Washington, and strengthened the offer with a now-or-never ultimatum the politicians couldn't refuse.

Bringing IBM into the fold was even more difficult. Foundation Vice President Akers Moore, who handled much of the negotiation, declined to give details even in an interview 15 years later. "It was," he noted, "the most secretive, cloak-and-dagger deal you can possibly imagine." Apparently what made the RTP location irresistible was a promise by then-Governor Dan Moore to link RTP, Raleigh and Cary with a four-lane highway, which now exists in the form of Interstate 40.

Soon, IBM took temporary space above the Heilig-Levine furniture showroom in Downtown Raleigh, and began transferring employees from New York, Minnesota and Los Angeles. Ever since, the multi-faceted company has constituted about one-fourth of the park's square footage and work force.

Buoyed by the aforementioned coup, the Research Triangle Foundation was able to pay off and burn the mortgages on its land. This was literally done, with humble ceremony, by placing the debt documents in a trash can and setting them on fire. When the smoke cleared, the foundation made sure it did not rest on its laurels. The spotlight of international academic, business and government attention was now focused on RTP, raising the bar of expectations and potential.

State government continued to be an active participant, building an RTP facility that has housed a series of facilitator/incubator organizations. Drawing on the new influx of computer expertise, for instance, it began as a hub for academic data processing by the Triangle Universities Computation Center and the N.C. Educational Computing Service.

Media attention also began to spread the word. Two enterprising news professionals, Margaret Knox and Ida Kay Jordan, founded a weekly newspaper in 1966 called *The North Carolina Leader*. Its news and features ran the gamut of RTP and university topics. The style combined small-town personality (there were only 5000 park employees at the time) with coverage of the region's town-and-gown culture, which, taken as a whole for the first time, was surprisingly sophisticated.

RTP soon enjoyed spreads in slick national magazines such as *Town and Country* and the international daily press. *The Times of London*, for instance, wrapped up a feature by proclaiming the park as a "pleasant amalgam of 'possums, pine trees and Ph.Ds."

The Times of London, for instance, wrapped up a feature by proclaiming the park as a "pleasant amalgam of 'possums, pine trees and Ph.Ds."

As the media suggested, an unexpected appeal of RTP was its "down-home sophistication." Not only was this an oxymoron, it suggested an irony akin to killing the goose that laid golden eggs.

The Triangle had certainly grown, in part, because the byproducts of one technology—machines that can spin chemicals into fabric—helped create another, in the form of environmental science. Similarly, as the Triangle's growth neared explosive proportions, a mini-boom of planning expertise came to RTP to meet new challenges on the horizon.

1970s: SUCCESS BREEDING SUCCESS, WITH A CONSCIENCE

Planning RTP's infrastructure and land use is now almost half a century old, dating to problems the Pinelands Corporation had with water access for its brainchild development. State government had formed a Research Triangle Regional Planning Commission to help coordinate the Park's water and other issues that crossed jurisdictions. Merging the private development concept with the UNC contingent's park ideas, of course, drew attention from founders of the UNC Department of Urban and Regional Planning, and other land-use thinkers.

RTP officials enacted restrictive covenants to preserve the park atmosphere. However, the original restriction that only 10 percent of the land Chemstrand bought could be used for R&D structures was relaxed to 15 percent, after the four-year drought in land sales that followed. Land use was also expanded to include "research applications," which eventually were interpreted to include such "light manufacturing" as building computers and switch gear, or etching circuits with chemicals.

The Regional Planning Commission—composed of Triangle city mayors and county commissioners plus state appointees—

evolved into a more comprehensive Triangle J Council of Governments. This added three more counties, affording professional administration and staff with dues paid by the governments (and taxpayers) involved. When the first office building to offer rental space came open in RTP, Triangle J COG moved in, and the broader Southern Growth Policies Board moved down the hall.

Over the decades, RTP's roots in planning science were manifest along with raw economic realities of the times. This dynamic produced meticulous land-use and marketing approaches for the Research Triangle Foundation, and eventually, regional approaches to growth planning by public/private overseers. The same Triangle J COG that produced the RTP ring of development advisories and spun off a regional Triangle Transit Authority also sparked more development through its economic development unit.

Efforts, such as those to ramp up international trade via a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) and plug the region into the World Trade Center with a local WTC franchise, produced task-force committees meeting at the TJ COG. Meanwhile, another COG effort focused on the formidable task of wide-area local phone service.

The fact that it would take a long distance call to reach one end of an apartment complex (which happened to be served by Southern Bell's Chapel Hill office) from an adjacent apartment with GTE in Durham, was a growing embarrassment. As the Triangle became a hotbed of telecommunications wizardry, it was like the cobbler whose children went barefoot in the cold.

The foundation was able to turn this negative to positive, since an exclusive selling point for RTP locations was the 549 exchange inside park boundaries. It provided two-way local calling to any city in the immediate Triangle.

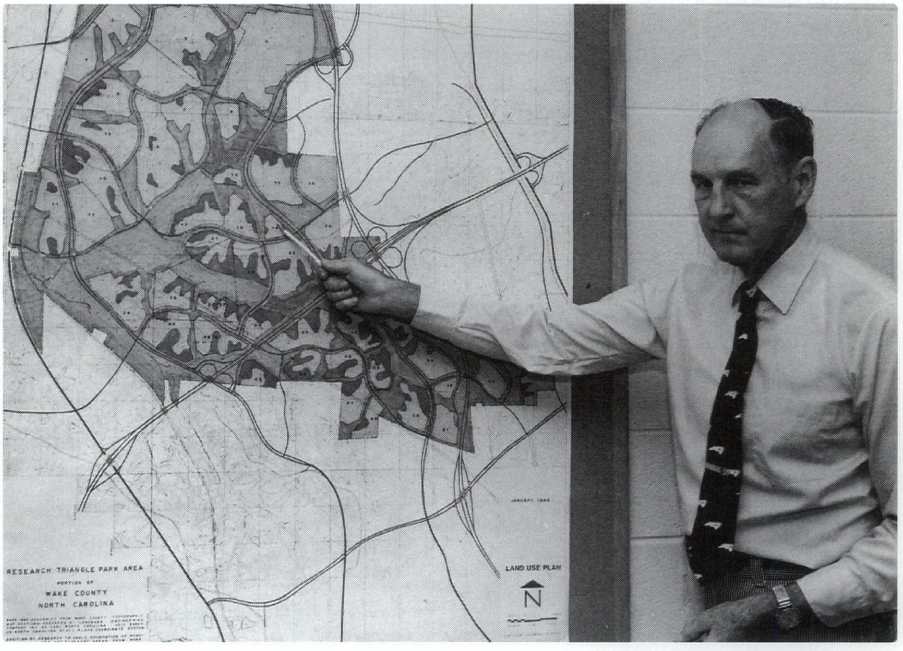
Burroughs Wellcome Co., U.S. subsidiary of the U.K.-based Wellcome pharmaceutical house, kicked off the '70s by moving its headquarters and various divisions from New York to RTP. This confirmed for the world that the park was a strategic relocation—not only as a Sunbelt work site for expansions but also as a great place for the boss, top scientists, marketing gurus and accounting wizards to call home. As the Burroughs Wellcome move heralded RTP's emergence as in international crossroads, it bolstered the medical research portion of the development portfolio as well. Then Becton-Dickinson Co., known to consumers for its thermometers and to the science world for its artificial kidney technology, opened a research center.

Even as global companies were pondering moves to RTP, another phenomenon began. William Troxler, an RTI scientist who had launched a proverbial basement business with a "better mousetrap" for using radioisotopes to measure material properties, made a bold move. In 1974, his Troxler Electronic Labs became the first homegrown company to buy and build in RTP. And as an avid promoter of international trade efforts, he continued the technology transfer on a global scale.

In 1976, during the first administration of Governor Jim Hunt, the state's science and commerce efforts became clearly focused on RTP again, and all sectors fine-tuned their collaborations for recruitment. Hunt's predecessor, Governor Bob Scott, took charge of the statewide network of community colleges, gearing up an engine for technically skilled manpower to complement the universities' pipeline of graduates.

Meanwhile, the university links to RTP were strengthened in turn by the formation of the Triangle Universities Center for Advanced Studies Inc. (TUCASI) as another nonprofit arm of the park. Through its leaders such as Dr. William (who came to be known as the "traveling RTP salesman") Little and former NCSU Chancellor John Caldwell, the Park's links and connections grew. And with a large land gift from the foundation, TUCASI began yet another generation of synergistic development on its own campus within RTP.

The National Humanities Center, for instance, was established on the site to bring scholars in various disciplines to the Triangle's midst for a year of research, writing, lecturing and mingling. (Archie Davis, once again raised funds crucial to the



COURTESY OF *LEADER NEWSMAGAZINE* / PHOTO BY FRED PARK

Pearson Stewart, the land-use planner who devised the original site configuration for RTP, points out a choice location in the recently-developed Wake County portion of the Park. Stewart planned this section for future growth, with smaller sites tailored to the rolling terrain.

project's success.) Not only did NHC brighten the intellectual spotlight on the park; it broadened the "portfolio" of activities to include everything from Islamic geopolitics to sensory elements in medieval art.

Meanwhile, microelectronics was touted as a replacement for oil as the basis of the world economy, becoming the buzzword of choice in industrial development and recruitment. The Triangle's growth planners were equally stirred, once the Silicon Valley paradigm revealed a downside of explosive high-tech growth. This proved fortunate, for even though the micro-chip gold rush lost some of its luster, a boom was coming—complete with land-grab development, snarling traffic and, of course, RTP right in the middle.

1980s: EXPONENTIAL GROWTH, WEALTH, AND PROBLEMS

As both RTP and the Triangle region as a whole began their boom years, plans for improving infrastructure moved to the fast track. The '80s brought such improvements as the following:

- The foundation established an integrated signage system, built extensive jogging trails throughout the Durham County expanse of RTP, coordinated fiber-optic replacement of copper phone lines and launched a detailed land-use plan for its acreage in Wake County.
- The Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority virtually re-invented RDU to keep pace with RTP, completing the long-awaited 10,000-foot runway, landing the American Airlines hub with a third terminal, and, with transatlantic flights, adding "International" to its name.
- Interstate 40 grew westward to Chapel Hill and beyond, effectively knitting the Triangle into a rather pleasant little megalopolis. Wide-area phone service, another long-sought integration, was accomplished to simplify calling ahead before one ventured between Triangle cities.

Microelectronics, as expected, became a significant industry in RTP, through developments at existing organizations such as RTI, plus a mix of new recruits. The centerpiece of State initiatives in the field, the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina, was conceived as a specialized research and development institute and launched in 1980 with funds from the General Assembly.

PHOTO COURTESY OF LAUTMAN PHOTOGRAPY, WASHINGTON

The National Humanities Center in RTP, one of the Park's architectural gems, is a study in fenestration. Even the hallways are bathed in natural light.

A small but influential trade group, the Semiconductor Research Corporation that coordinated and directed university research, opened in 1982. But it was eclipsed, at the time, by a blue-chip blockbuster. After scouting sites for months in a corporate jet packed with files and decision-makers, General Electric chose RTP for a research and fabrication facility focusing on advanced electronic devices.

It was one of the park's international recruits, however, that eclipsed all the chip companies combined in terms of long-term development. Northern Telecom, based in Toronto, chose RTP for its U.S. subsidiary. What Burroughs Wellcome Co. had done for the local pharmaceutical scene, Northern Telecom did for telecommunications. It also matched IBM's presence in terms of sheer work force—manufacturing switch systems around the clock—and by continual construction of new facilities.

The company's series of multi-year, multi-million-dollar supply contracts to Japan didn't exactly hurt stockholder perceptions either; re-making Tokyo's phone networks into state-of-the-art technology was a bit like re-snowing Alaska or re-sanding Arabia.

By the mid-'80s, it was clear that Silicon Valley, and its followers, the " -Prairie" and " -Gulch," didn't leave much opportunity for a Silicon Park. Japanese firms were taking over the market anyway. And by the time they came to RTP, it was in the newer, higher-end field of telecommunications, led by Sumitomo Electric's fiber-optics manufacturing subsidiary.

Then came another acknowledgment of the park's prowess, and surprisingly enough, it related to the national quest for any technological advance that could compete with the hard-charging Japanese. Professor Ezra Vogel of Harvard, author of *Japan as Number One*, wrote a sequel entitled, *Comeback*. As a textbook example of effective American responses to Japan's well-established R&D organizations for multi-sector cooperation, he cited the park and the Triangle, in great detail.

It was impossible to look out of any second-floor window of the Governors Inn and not see at least two construction cranes. Several days a week, there were five-o'clock traffic jams on the way into the park, as real estate agents, developers, head-hunters, contractors and caterers converged to network at assorted groundbreakings, tree-toppings or ribbon-cuttings.

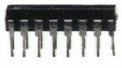
Glaxo Inc. followed the U.K.-U.S. pharmaceutical path blazed by Burroughs Wellcome—first establishing American

headquarters in RTP, then a major manufacturing plant elsewhere in the state. Union Carbide, the target of recruitment efforts for as long as any RTP promoter could recall, came in at last with an R&D facility for agricultural products. BASF, one of the largest international conglomerates, followed with a similar development.

The "ag-products" trend begot biotechnology, a brave new field for which North Carolina was well poised. Jim Graham, venerable state commissioner of agriculture, had been carping good-naturedly on the sidelines throughout the electronics wave of development feasts: "The problem with those chips is, you can't eat 'em." Now he was front and center, keynoting whenever Governor Hunt, then Governor Jim Martin, was unavailable.

In further development of the Triangle Universities Center for Advanced Studies Inc. campus, the N.C. Biotechnology Center added another state research and development facilitator to the park mix.

Jim Graham, venerable state commissioner of agriculture, had been carping good-naturedly on the sidelines throughout the electronics wave of development feasts: "The problem with those chips is, you can't eat 'em."



Soon Ciba-Geigy built its Biotechnology Center, which, like the ag-products R&D operations, included ample test-farm acreage outside RTP boundaries.

DuPont was another long-sought recruit that finally came into the fold. And when it joined the growing RTP Owners and Tenants Association in 1985, it was not as a chemical company, but as the DuPont-Electronics Technology Center.

Other signs of change helped give the park an inflation-proof accolade. Even if companies came and went, or changed with the economic times, their facilities and land in RTP remained prime real estate. Hence, Hercules became an educational center for IBM. Monsanto's Chemstrand building became Burroughs Wellcome North and Beaunit's facility became one of EPA's administration buildings.

The Microelectronics Center of North Carolina became simply, MCNC, evolving into a more private entity funded by industry affiliations and fees as opposed to direct state appropriations. And GE's microelectronics center became Harris', then Motorola's, then, at this writing, "available."

All around RTP proper, clusters of strip development and office complexes fused into a commercial perimeter. Land prices soared, yet buyers came from everywhere to become, in turn, sellers. It soon became impossible to track the economic impact of the park plus environs, but RTP proper had a billion-dollar annual payroll despite the lost fortunes and foreclosures that "adjusted" the Triangle real estate scene in the latter 1980s.

The billion-dollar mark achieved a specific goal stated by Governor Hodges during the park's formative years. In a 1966 news article about his intent to raise the standard of living, the foundation chairman, whose annual salary was exactly $1, was described as "The dollar-a-year Tar Heel with a billion-dollar dream."

No longer was the park development effort "attacking in all directions at once." Rather, in concert with academic research and development, various hybrids of multi-sector collaboration, and flat-out venture capitalism, RTP had reached such a critical mass in so many fields that talent was moving in just for the action. Thus the park became an engine, not just for gigabucks and job rollover effects, but for new knowledge.

Take, for instance, an unfortunate example, but one of scientific interest that intensified throughout the decade. Namely, AIDS. As the '80s unfolded:

- Burroughs Wellcome became an early anti-viral pioneer, tackling treatments for the incurable illnesses caused by almost invisible viral agents, which can hide for years at the roots of a 10-inch nerve cell, then charge and attack with highly contagious fury at the surface.
- While Burroughs Wellcome researchers continued basic research into how viral agents are nourished, grow and multiply, drug development continued largely on the basis of exhausting trial-and-error.
- At an almost routine meeting to review results of a "re-researched" drug's effectiveness against the new immune-system threat, those attending turned a page in their hand-outs to reveal a graph with a spike almost off the chart.
- AZT, as the compound was called, hit the "fast track" in the FDA approval process, and Research Triangle Institute received a major federal grant to oversee field trials.
- Researchers at UNC-Chapel Hill and Family Health International in RTP then received the largest federal grants to date for AZT research.
- The national AIDS Hotline opened in Allston Technical Park, one of the commercial projects adjacent to the park.

- Basic research by Drs. George Hitchings and Gertrude Elion won the Nobel Prize for Medicine, the first by scientists from an RTP company.
- Drug development became more targeted, generally, involving fewer trials and errors.

Outstanding achievements, of course, don't come without sacrifice. International acclaim, material progress and new economics in general had changed some aspects of Triangle life—in ways that raised questions about how trade-offs are reconciled between diverse interpretations of the phrase, quality of life.

Throughout the '70s, for instance, if you worked in RTP, your lunch choices were (1) the company cafeteria, (2) the Governors Inn, or (3) one of several quaintly rural roadside attractions where you could get a substantial country-style sandwich for $2 and chat with the owner about the humidity or the brilliant fall colors. In the '80s, that latter choice gave way to a line of prosperous-looking motorists ordering a dubious dose of fat and sodium through a squawk box.

The universal trappings of modern life erased the park's transitional buffer of distinct North Carolin-ia, which contributed sublime perceptions about its "sense of place."

Meanwhile, the Park had become a virtual city, having more than 40,000 residents by day and, only on occasions, a philanthropist or two living at the Governors Inn by night. Predictably, there were big-city realities as well:

- Crime, including murders, struck the park's environs. One man apparently had been shot elsewhere, his body dumped near a construction site. In another case, an RTP worker went on a rampage against his former co-workers.
- Industrial espionage and other challenges to intellectual property, combined with the aforementioned murders to require high-security environments.
- Unfriendly takeovers protracted legal battles and once-unthinkable recruitment raids among RTP companies.

What was next? Rude driving by commuters?

Moreover, as the new decade began, longtime observers were clueless as to how and whether the alarming trends could be mitigated. The same questions—and the larger one of where the park might be leading North Carolina—still beg answers as we venture headlong into the new Millennium. MM

Next Month: "Life in the Virtual Big City"

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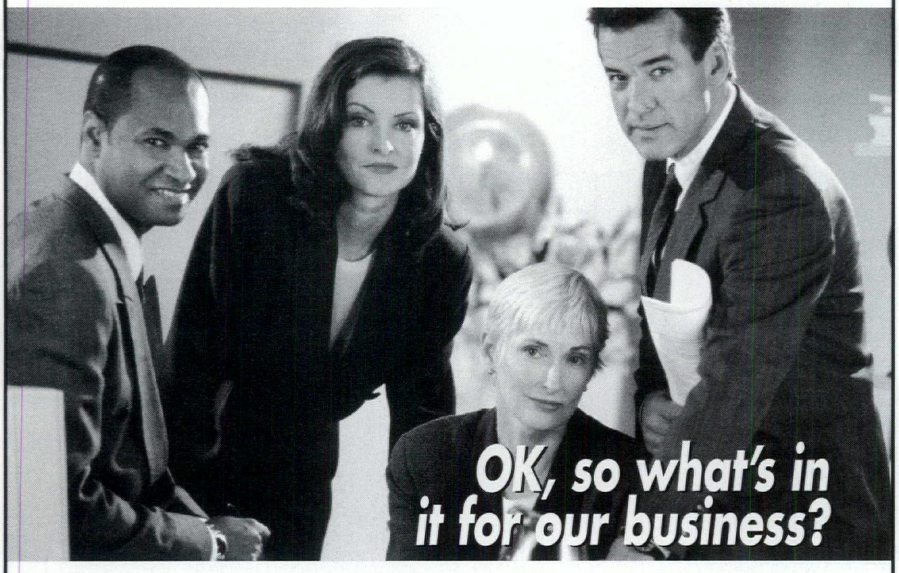

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THE UNIVERSITY

Storm Signals Ahead

By Arch T. Allen

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. The author's loyalty to the institution and his interest in American higher education have engendered concerns about their present state and their future. He offers this essay to address the current state of affairs.

It is British historian Paul Johnson in his book *History of the American People* who reminds Americans that higher education played a crucial role in the development of the United States. And it was in North Carolina in 1795 that visionary leaders laid the cornerstone in the village of Chapel Hill for the new nation's first state-supported institution of higher learning. Today, at the edge of the Millennium, the Chapel Hill campus remains the flagship of a sprawling statewide system that comprises 16 campuses with an enrollment of nearly 155,000 students.

But warnings are clearly sounding, as evidenced by recent events.

The state legislature, in a debate with broad political implications, this year rejected a proposed $3 billion bond issuance for capital improvements at North Carolina's 16 state-supported campuses—and that was half the amount a consultant said was needed.

The failed effort and the way it was handled not only prevented capital improvements; it also raised questions about the state's higher-educational leadership.

As that leadership tries to steady itself from that jolting defeat, the flagship campus in Chapel Hill faces other problems that challenge the national reputation that it has gained from more than two centuries of hard work and hard cash. Consider, for example, that Carolina's budgeted expenditures for the current fiscal year exceeded revenues by $11 million. Not only did that financial mismanagement cause some current-year corrections on campus; it raised questions about UNC-CH's long-term management.

Tom Meyer reportedly bucked the UNC bureaucracy and went outside channels to advocate increased support for graduate studies and research, prompting UNC President Molly Broad to "go ballistic," by her own words.

On the academic front, one of Carolina's leading scholars accepted a research position with a scientific laboratory after the university system's bureaucracy decided not to reappoint him for a second term as vice provost for graduate studies and research. Professor Tom Meyer reportedly bucked the UNC bureaucracy and went outside channels to advocate increased support for graduate studies and research, prompting UNC President Molly Broad to "go ballistic," by her own words.

All of that occurred as the campus was struggling with the death of Chancellor Michael Hooker and the departure of other key leaders, all of which has resulted in an alarming turnover at the top of the academic administration. Members of the faculty

DWAYNE POWELL

are up in arms and nervous. They characterize the decision not to reappoint Meyer as "scandalous," and they believe the Chapel Hill campus administration has been "completely cowed by a heavy-handed UNC presidential system."

In the context of these and similarly alarming events, what is the state of the UNC System, as the 16-campus, higher education structure is now known?

PART I—THE VOYAGE SO FAR

First, for perspective, it's important to consider that the UNC System evolved from several separate histories. The Chapel Hill campus was established to educate the early state's elite white males in the liberal arts. Other institutions followed, most notably the land-grant agricultural and technical college that became North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Separate educational opportunities were offered for women at various teachers colleges and at Women's College in Greensboro. And, as a part of the state's racially segregated past, supposedly "separate-but-equal" campuses were established for blacks, including the institutions now known as North Carolina Central University in Durham and North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University in Greensboro.

The first efforts to bring the universities together in a single system began during the Great Depression when expenses were a major concern. The state consolidated the Chapel Hill campus,

Enrollment

Appalachian: 12,386

East Carolina: 17,799

Elizabeth City: 1,903

Fayetteville: 3,943

N. C. State at Raleigh and Women's College in Greensboro under central management. Referred to as the Consolidated University, it was overseen by a board of trustees and a president elected by that board. A chancellor who reported to the Consolidated University president administered each campus.

But North Carolina operated 11 other college campuses, and they were governed by a separate entity, the State Board of Higher Education.

Such a separate governance structure was to prove cumbersome in the years following World War II, when the "GI Bill" sent students flooding through college doors across the nation. Fortunately, federal government funding provided for expansion of programs and facilities to deal with the influx of new students. The Chapel Hill campus benefited from this funding, including money for the construction of a four-year medical school and teaching hospital.

As this was happening, change was occurring in Greenville on the campus of a state-supported college with the historical mission to train schoolteachers. Once known as East Carolina Teachers College, the Greenville school had a new leader in President Leo Jenkins, whose ambitious plans soon were to provide fertile fodder for renowned political battles. Foremost among them was his proposal that a medical school be built on his campus.

Jenkins argued the school was needed to prepare doctors for under-served rural areas of Eastern North Carolina. His opponents countered that one state-supported medical school was enough—especially in a state blessed with med schools at Duke University and Wake Forest College, both private colleges. If another state-supported medical school were built, argued others, it should be in Charlotte to provide better geographical balance. But Jenkins prevailed, and the state legislature decided the issue less on a basis of educational needs and more for reasons of political and economic development.

As East Carolina got its medical school and as Chapel Hill solidified its reputation as the state's "flagship" university, politicians throughout the state began clamoring for "university" status for their schools—and they prevailed. The former Women's College in Greensboro was renamed the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. A college in Asheville was renamed the University of North Carolina at Asheville; likewise in Wilmington. Not surprisingly, given general feelings of jealousy between the Chapel Hill and Raleigh campuses, an effort failed to change the name of N.C. State University to the University of North Carolina at Raleigh.

Clearly, though, the state's system of colleges had become ensnared in political considerations that went beyond their educational mission. It's not surprising in retrospect that the system entered the 1960s unprepared for the explosive political uprisings of that activist decade. College students, especially in Chapel Hill, became involved in all manner of demonstrations, and the people who made state laws—and controlled the purse strings—did not like it. They retaliated by passing what was known as the Speaker Ban Law. Later held to be unconstitutional by a federal court, the law prohibited communists from speaking on state university campuses.

But before the law could be struck down, students and faculty at UNC-Chapel Hill and other campuses angrily called for repeal on grounds of free speech and academic freedom. Communists were even invited to speak on Franklin Street with only a stone wall separating

them from thousands of students and faculty members who gathered on the campus side of the wall to listen.

Amidst this furor, East Carolina's Jenkins checked the political temperament and told legislators what they wanted to hear: His campus was unaffected by the law because it would never invite a communist to speak there. Thus festered the divide between the Chapel Hill and Greenville campuses and between Chapel Hill's Consolidated University governing board and East Carolina's state governing board.

The need for compromise and accommodation was apparent, and a move was led by Governor Robert W. Scott who proposed that all state-supported colleges be brought under a central governing authority. Thus was born in 1972 the current University of North Carolina System. Advocates of the original three-campus Consolidated University initially opposed complete consolidation, but William C. Friday, the president of the Consolidated University, emerged as a catalyst for change.

When it was apparent that consolidation was inevitable, the major remaining issue was whether the new system would have centralized or decentralized management. Leaders from the State Board advocated decentralized, campus-based management while Friday and the Consolidated University leaders favored centralized management with some delegation to the campuses.

Friday and his allies prevailed, and the newly created central governing board selected him as the new UNC System's first president.

A 32-member Board of Governors was established in 1972, and it continues to govern all 16 campuses of the University of North Carolina, the official name of the new central agency. Despite the name, the central organization has no classrooms, no teachers and no students. It educates no one and issues no degrees. It is a bureaucracy made up of communicators, lobbyists, planners and budget officials. It sets the policies and, subject to the state budget process, largely controls the flow of state money to the 16 campuses.

Despite the name, the central organization has no classrooms, no teachers and no students. It educates no one and issues no degrees. It is a bureaucracy made up of communicators, lobbyists, planners and budget officials.

To borrow a nautical analogy, it is not a ship at all but rather a landlocked fleet headquarters.

Each campus does have its own administrative structure made up of a chancellor and a 12-member board, eight of whom are appointed by the UNC System Board of Governors and four by the governor. But these campus boards have little real authority, primarily passing substantive matters to the Board of Governors. The current structure means that the board closest to each campus has no real say over most matters, not least being the campus budget. Rather, each campus budget is administered by the

Enrollment

N.C. A and T: 7,354

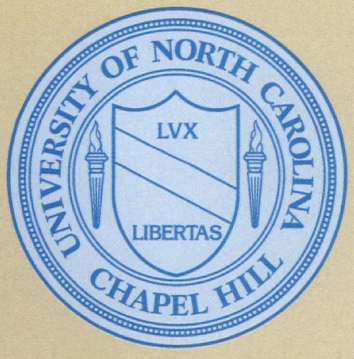
N.C. Central: 5,580

N.C. School of the Arts: 772

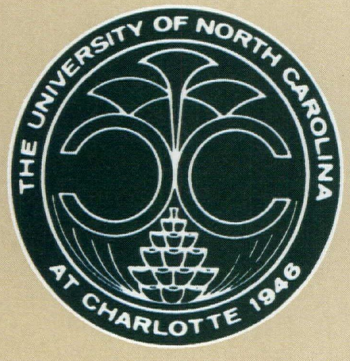
N.C. State: 27,176

Enrollment

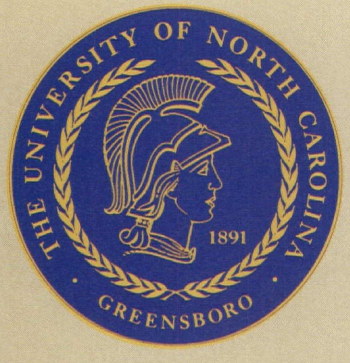
UNC-Asheville: 3,175



UNC-Chapel Hill: 23,827



UNC-Charlotte: 16,670



UNC-Greensboro: 12,700

chancellor under the direction of the UNC System president. Additionally, although campus trustees control the search process for a new chancellor, they must submit final nominations to the UNC System president, who in turn offers a final recommendation to the UNC System Board of Governors for approval.

And each chancellor is ultimately responsible to the UNC System president—not to his or her board of trustees.

STRENGTH AT THE HELM

The UNC System was fortunate to have as its first captain a strategist as skilled as Friday, who navigated the state budget process and occasional crises. The legislature funded the system generally as Friday saw fit and especially attempted to overcome the effects of the earlier "separate-but-equal" funding of the different campuses.

In one notable victory for Friday, he resisted efforts by the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights essentially to take control of the UNC System because of what the government perceived to be racial imbalances among the various campuses. Friday fashioned a plan that kept the system under state control but committed it to actions to remedy the effects of past racial segregation. The historically black campuses began to receive more funding for needed improvements, and the formerly all-white campuses initiated affirmative-action programs in faculty hiring and admissions. Curricula also were expanded to include race-based studies and courses in women's studies.

Under Friday's guidance, a system born out of political turf building during turbulent times grew in stature to be called one of the best in the nation.

C.D. Spangler Jr. continued his predecessor's basic policies, including a staunch belief that tuition should be kept as inexpensive as possible for North Carolina students. In one notable confrontation, Spangler scolded UNC-CH Chancellor Paul Hardin for siding with then-Governor Jim Martin and advocating a tuition increase for Chapel Hill students, with the increase to be spent on campus. More to the point: It was a challenge to the UNC System's centralization of finance, and Spangler quickly put down the brief rebellion.

Spangler, a businessman with no background in higher-education administration, was unaccustomed to being in the public eye but often found himself there because of his responsibility to consolidate the budgets of 16 campuses and present a centralized financial wish list to the legislature.

Theoretically, a centralized budgeting process makes sense. It should cut out inefficiencies caused by duplication of programs on the various campuses. Unfortunately, as politicians stepped into the mix and as campus leaders became more ambitious, notable duplications were allowed during Spangler's reign. Some regional campuses now offer graduate and research programs that mimic those in Chapel Hill and Raleigh. Some of those programs, such as graduate studies in engineering at UNC-Charlotte and a biomedical research program at N. C. Central in Durham, were funded largely because of regional economic-development or race-based political considerations.

Still, Friday and Spangler grew the UNC System. As budget managers, their priorities were threefold: expand programs, keep faculty salaries on pace with national standards and build facilities. Unfortunately, over the years, little money has been spent systematically for capital improvements on the 16 campuses after program-expansion and faculty-pay

priorities were satisfied. In fact, UNC System capital projects frequently have been taken care of on an ad hoc basis and with inadequate planning at both the system and campus levels.

A notable exception to that general lack of long-term planning came in the early 1990s when the UNC System proposed a $300 million bond issuance for capital improvements. The legislature authorized a referendum, which was approved in a statewide vote in 1993. But a reading of the results sent a message: Support was solid in the urban areas, especially in the Triangle that was home to three campuses. But weaker support in rural areas caused concern about the voters' overall commitment to the UNC System.

Against that backdrop, in 1994, Republicans took control of the state House chamber and nearly gained control of the Senate. Budgetary politics suddenly changed from Democratic dominance to a two-party dynamic; the UNC System was unprepared for Republicans sharing power.

Until then, the Democrat-controlled legislature had assured that the UNC system's Board of Governors was dominated by Democrats, many of whom were significant party fundraisers. Stirring that new political mix even more, Governor Jim Hunt surprised many in 1995 by proposing smaller increases in the UNC System budget than had been requested by the system. Faced with such "cuts," Spangler scrambled for new friends in the new legislature. He found few, but the UNC system found enough to survive the budget crisis.

But one reality had set in that simply didn't exist under Friday: The UNC System budget no longer was sacrosanct.

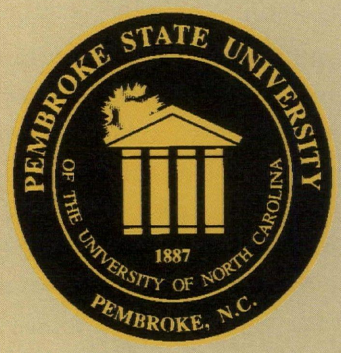
The 1995 legislature let go with enough money to expand programs and increase faculty pay, but not enough to repair existing buildings and replace inadequate ones. For instance, Venable Hall at UNC-Chapel Hill, home of one of the nation's best chemistry departments, has stood for years as an outdated and neglected monument to poor capital-improvements planning. As Venable's needs went neglected over the years, scores of new buildings were constructed on the Chapel Hill campus and elsewhere in the system, including a facility for the biomedical research program at N. C. Central in Durham. While a new building for the Engineering School at N.C. State was not funded, new graduate engineering programs were established at UNC-Charlotte.

The legislature apparently recognized the poor planning by the UNC System in 1997, when it mandated a study of the system's capital needs. Under the new presidency of Molly Broad, the UNC System hired a consultant who delivered a staggering $6 billion list of capital needs. Included were highly publicized "peeling-paint" situations such as Venable Hall and various "leaky-roof" conditions throughout the UNC system. Also included were recommendations for new facilities, such as a new home for the Engineering School at N.C. State.

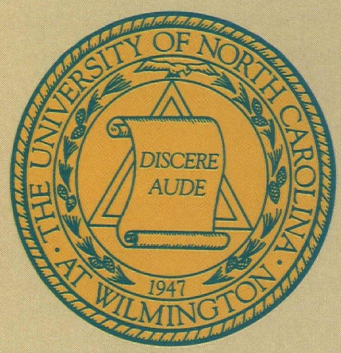
The report put Broad squarely in the spotlight, a position to which she was not accustomed. She was second in charge in the California State system—not to be confused with the top-tier University of California System. According to university insiders, two prominent male candidates, both experienced institutional presidents, were passed over by the search committee in favor of the less-experienced Broad.

In reaction to the consultant's report, Broad proposed a $3 billion bond issuance using certificates that could be approved by the legislature and did not

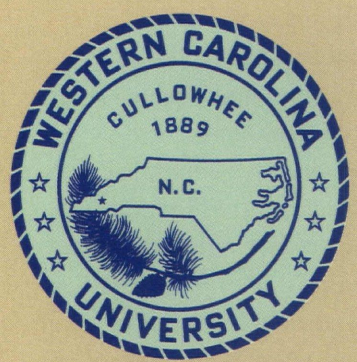
Enrollment



UNC-Pembroke: 2,998



UNC-Wilmington: 9,643



Western Carolina: 6,287

Winston-Salem: 2,778

have to be put to a vote of the people. Though the idea had the advantage of avoiding a statewide referendum, the type of certificates she chose carried a significantly higher rate that would cost the state $250 million in annual interest instead of $210 million for voter-approved bonds. Nonetheless, her proposal gained the support of the governor, the state treasurer, the president pro tem of the Senate and the speaker of the House.

Prospects were bright for passage in the 1999 session. To publicize the proposal, Broad posed for a photograph with the governor and supporters of the proposal, all Democrats. It passed the Senate, which had regained a comfortable Democratic majority. But it ran aground in the House, which had but a narrow Democratic majority. There, Republicans and some Democrats questioned the wisdom of authorizing $3 billion in bonds that would nearly triple the state's debt without submitting the question to a statewide vote.

As details of the proposal leaked out, Broad's priorities came into question. For example, included in the $3 billion request was a new $30 million performing-arts facility, not on a campus, but in tourist-dependent Dare County, home of Senate President Pro Tem Marc Basnight. Although a relative pittance in a $30 billion request, such "pork" emboldened House opposition. Other components were questioned, including $65 million for digital conversion of North Carolina Public Television's production and transmission facilities.

Sensing an opportunity to regain control of the House in the 2000 elections, Republicans promised campaigns against any House Democrat voting for a bond issuance not requiring voter approval. The $3 billion proposal sank, and Broad and her colleagues in the UNC System offices went home with a rough education in the state's new two-party politics.

Then, in a curious turn after earlier alarms of urgency, Broad announced that any bond referendum should be delayed until after 2000 to avoid entanglement with election-year politics. Perhaps concerned with the overwhelming defeat this year of a $650 million school bond issuance by Wake County voters, and perhaps recalling the soft pockets of support for the UNC System's $300 million bond issue in 1993, some concluded that Broad wasn't prepared to put support for the UNC System to a vote of North Carolinians.

That raised questions of whether Broad is in touch with the state that now underwrites her salary and whether she understands the people who have supported their higher-educational system so generously for more than two centuries.

QUESTIONS AHEAD

Today, North Carolina's state-supported universities enter a new Millennium facing troubling questions, two of which are critical to its future:

- First, should they remain under centralized bureaucratic control—"a heavy-handed UNC presidential system" as protesting Chapel Hill faculty members call it—or should the 16 campuses be governed under a decentralized system? In other words, should the campuses sink or swim on their own, with the operational and capital needs of each unshackled from the system? Put in literal terms, should a new chemistry building on the Chapel Hill campus or a new engineering building on the N. C. State campus depend on approval of a "pork barrel" provision for a performing arts center not on any campus?
- Secondly, can the campuses transcend partisan politics and political ideology and gain the support of a majority of citizens? In other words, can North Carolinians—Democrats, Republicans, liberals and conservatives—be confident that their campuses are not politicized? MM

Next Month: The Voyage Ahead.

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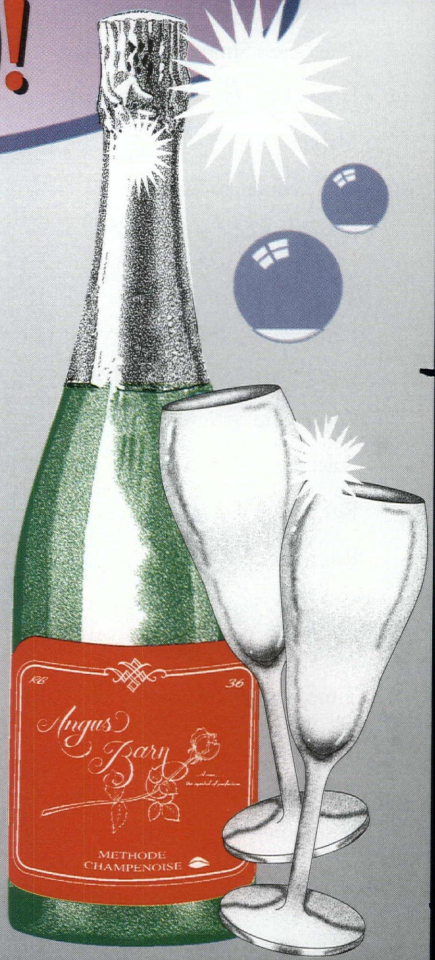

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BEST OF THE BEST IN SPORTS?

MICHAEL GETS THE NOD

By Dale Gibson

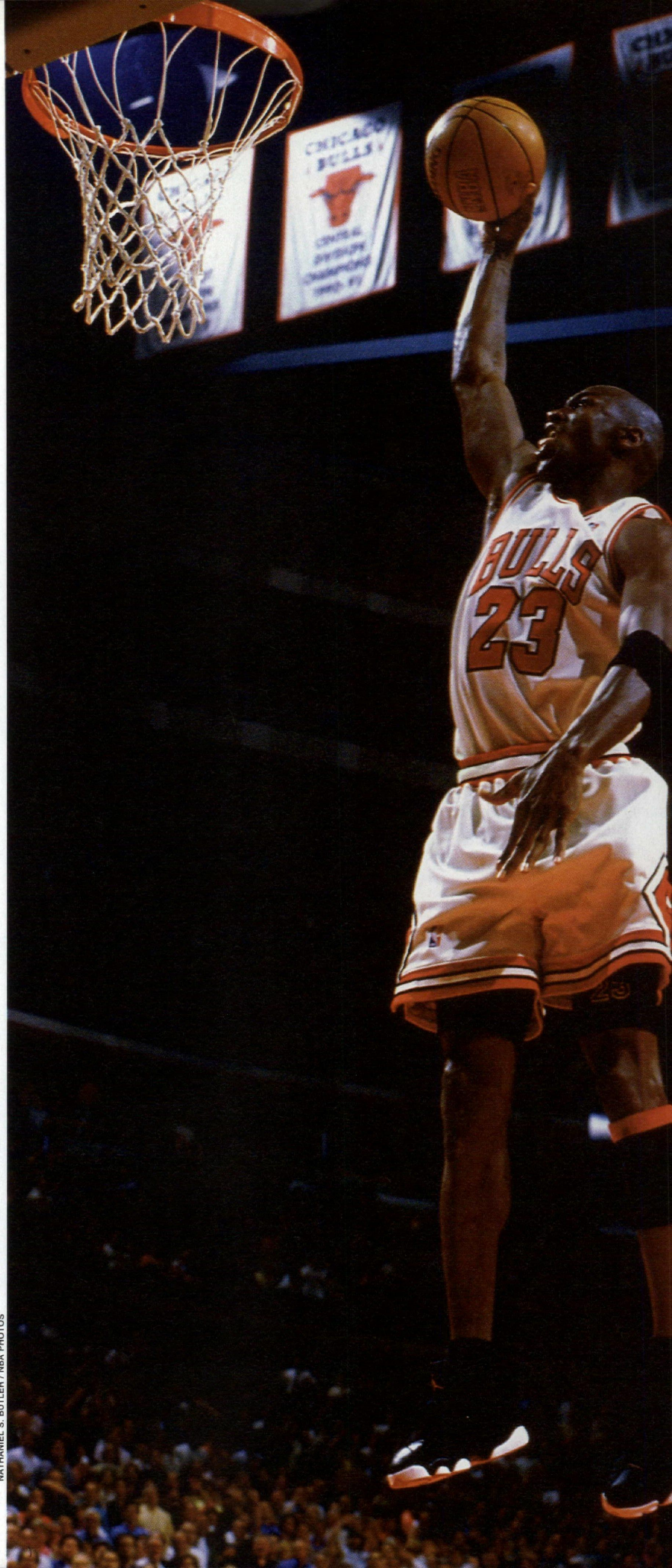
Imagine North Carolina before multi-million-dollar indoor and outdoor sports arenas and racetracks, before television, before the Atlantic Coast Conference and NASCAR, for goodness sake.

Imagine, if you can, your newspaper without a sports section.

Such was the sporting life in the state when this century dawned. But, much as the pace of commerce accelerated from 1900 forward, the sports scene in the Tar Heel state took on a new identity with a particular characteristic emerging prominently: people began participating by watching.

Sports in 1900 was an earthy experience, consisting of such ante-bellum activities as gouging and gander pulling. Horseracing was a participant sport, as was hunting and fishing. It simply had not dawned on the people of the time that sports could be enjoyed by simply watching it—except perhaps for the occasional incivility of cockfighting.

Jim L. Sumner, curator of sports at the North Carolina Museum of History, wrote in his 1990 book, *A History of Sports in North Carolina*, that a new perception began to creep into the consciousness of



NATHANIEL S. BUTLER / NBA PHOTOS

eople that "sports were beneficial to par-cipants and society as a whole."

Sumner said that before 1900 sports as viewed by many to be frivolous and en dangerous. But, he wrote, " ... increas-gly large numbers of Tar Heels were of e opinion that sports had value and worth providing recreation and relaxation and, ore importantly, inculcating such worthy lues as hard work, fair play, decency, nor, courage, and 'manliness'."

Sporting events as spectator happen-gs began to emerge as communications nproved and as people increasingly oved from the farms to the cities during e early years of this century. Sumner es one other factor as being key in the velopment of the state's modern-day orts scene: increased popularity of orts on college campuses.

But sports as we know it today did not ly emerge until after World War I, a peri- that sports historian Benjamin Rader s termed the "Age of the Spectator." mner wrote: "Urbanization, increased isure time, and the development of the dio combined with a postwar desire for capism, adventure, and entertainment to rn sports stars, actors, and entertainers into household words and lead spectator sports to new heights of popularity."

Throughout this century, North Carolina has sent many native sons and daughters as well as scores of others who adopted the state onto the fields of sporting encounters. Those who excelled have been honored with fame and fortune. And, in 1963, the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame was established to recognize these individuals and their accomplishments.

Since then, 194 sports celebrities have been immortalized in the Hall. From that list, *MetroMagazine* has identified the Top 21 North Carolina Sports Celebrities of the Millennium. To determine who was most deserving to be on this list, specific criteria similar to those used in making selections for the Hall were adopted. The candidate must meet at least one of the following requirements:

- Reared in North Carolina;
- Participated in a sport in North Carolina for at least 10 years;
- Selected for membership in the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame.

The editors recognize that these criteria result in the exclusion of some people who made indelible marks in the Tar Heel State. For example, Lawrence Taylor arguably was one of the best ever to play football at Carolina—not to mention his distinguished professional career. He is not included because he was not reared in North Carolina and he did not participate in sports in the state for at least 10 years. Because of those factors, he will not be considered for induction into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame. The list of sports celebrities in a similar circumstance is a long one—literally hundreds of distinguished college athletes in particular.

As for who would make the selections, we went back to those who each year choose the new inductees into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame—members of the Hall's board of directors—and asked them to vote for their top sports celebrities. The votes of those who participated were combined with those cast by members of *MetroMagazine*'s editorial staff to establish what we feel is an impressive list of the top sports celebrities of the 20th century in North Carolina.

You may disagree with some of our selections. In fact, we anticipate some debate and encourage you to let us know your thoughts.

MetroMagazine's Top North Carolina Sports Celebrities of the Millennium

Michael Jordan: A young an who grew up in lmington and attended ney High School has been lled the greatest ever to ay the game of basketball. me contend Michael Jordan the greatest athlete ever, th a talent transcending all orts. Jordan played three ars at Carolina, leading the am to the national champi-ship in 1982. He was llege Player of the Year in 83 and 1984 and won both e prestigious Dr. James aismith and John Wooden awards in 1984. He began his NBA career in 1985 with the Chicago Bulls and was selected the league's Rookie of the Year. He was an all-star selection in 10 of his 13 seasons with the Bulls and led Chicago to six world championships. Jordan will be a future inductee into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame.

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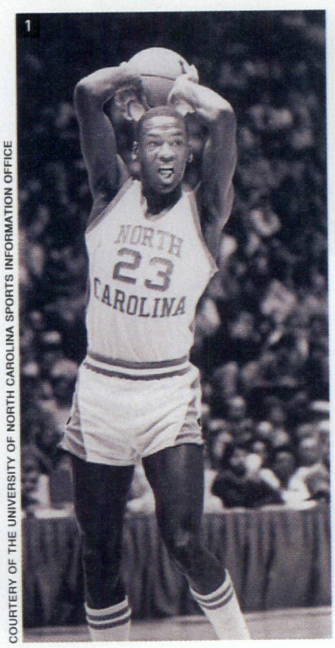

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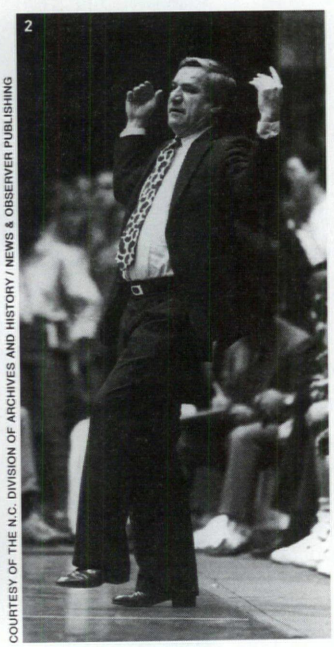

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2. Dean Smith: The spotlight-shunning but highly competitive man from Kansas who coached Jordan at Carolina tied with his former superstar

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as the only two unanimous selections to this list. The all-time leader in wins in college basketball history, with a record of 879-254 in 36 seasons at UNC-Chapel Hill, Dean Smith already has been enshrined not only in the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame but also in the National Basketball Hall of Fame. Smith's Tar Heel teams won two national championships, led the ACC regular season 17 times and won 20 or more games in 30 of his last 31 seasons.

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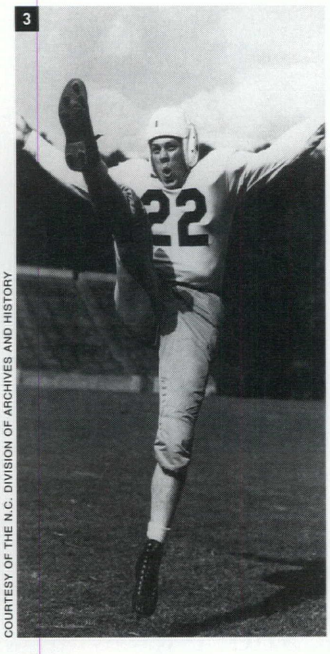

COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

3. Charlie "Choo Choo" Justice: Before there was Jordan, there was Justice. A native of Asheville, "Choo Choo" Justice burst onto the college football scene just after World War II—a time when the state was in desperate search of enjoyable distractions. A gifted runner, passer, punter and kick returner, Justice led Carolina to two Sugar Bowls and one Cotton Bowl. He played four seasons with the Washington Redskins but returned to North Carolina to pursue a successful business career. The talents of Justice have been recognized by his inclusion in the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame as well as the National Football Hall of Fame.

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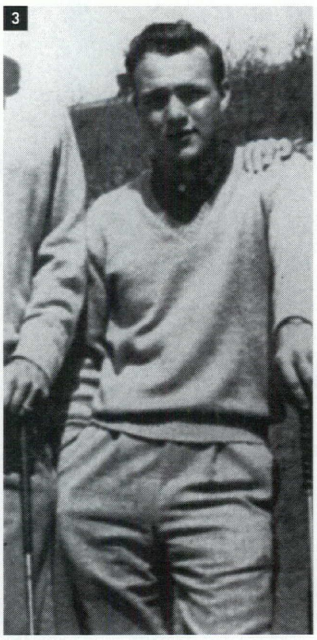

COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

3. Arnold Palmer: He is not a native of North Carolina, but Arnold Palmer made his mark at Wake Forest University as the beginning cog in what was to become a major golf dynasty under coach Jesse Haddock. Palmer went on to become arguably the most popular golfer of the century and, in the process, established the professional game as a major spectator offering. Palmer led Wake Forest to an ACC championship in 1954 and went on to win the Masters Tournament four times, the British Open twice and the U.S. Open once. Before his retirement from the PGA Tour, he took home first-place paychecks from 60 different events. Palmer has maintained ties to North Carolina, including successful business interests.

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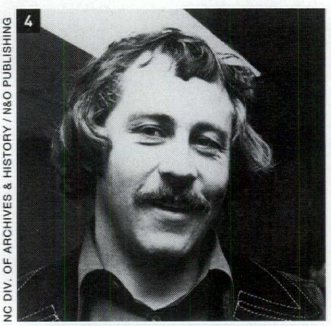

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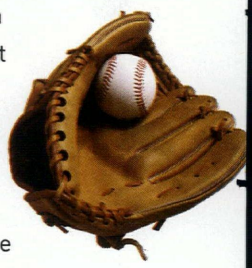
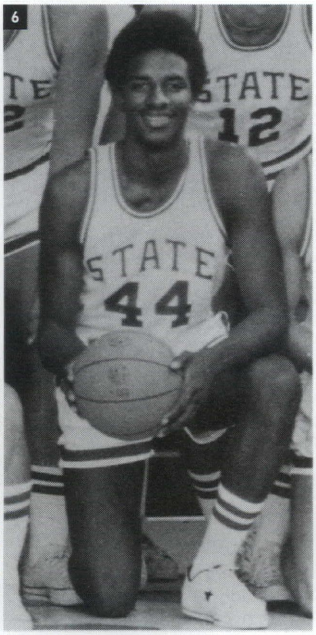
4. Jim "Catfish" Hunter: One of the greatest ever to put on a Major League uniform, this country boy hailed from the small Northeastern North Carolina town of Hertford—and there is where he chose to live after an amazing career with the Oakland A's and the New York Yankees. Hunter, who was known simply as "Jimmy" by his friends, won 224 big league games and pitched in six World Series, three for the A's and three for the Yankees. He was selected the American League's best pitcher by winning the Cy Young Award in 1974, when he compiled a 25-12 record. Hunter also holds a rarity among Major League pitchers: He hurled a perfect game on May 8, 1968. He is a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y.



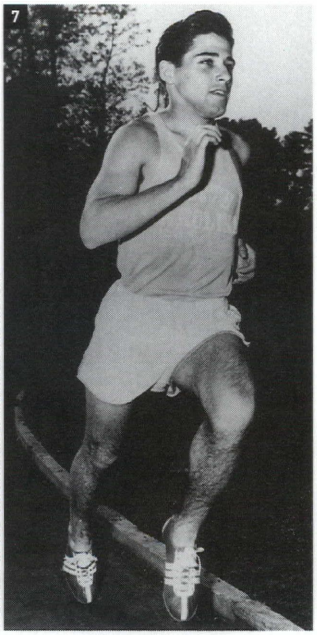
5. Richard Petty: The man who made the tiny town of Level Cross known also played a leading role in making NASCAR racing the mega-sport it is today. "King Richard" became the most successful racer in the history of the sport after winning his first race in 1960. The first driver to take home $1 million in a season, he won the Winston Cup championship seven times and took the checkered flag for first place in 200 races before his

5

COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY



PERSONAL COLLECTION OF E. CAROL HART



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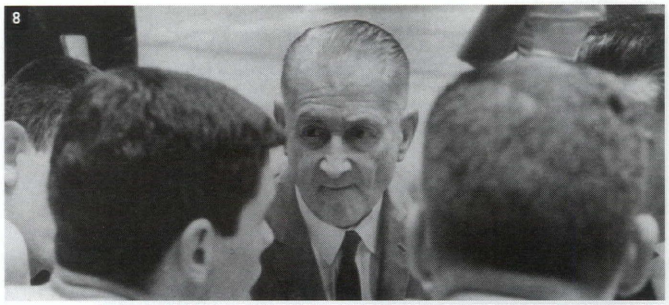

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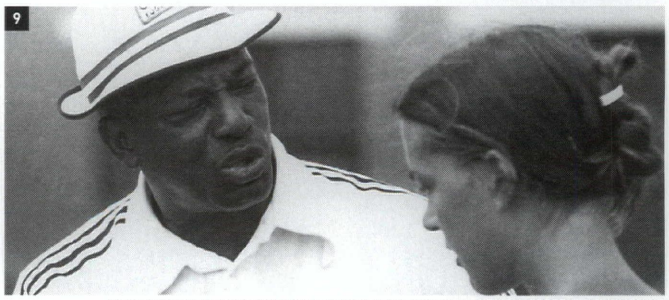
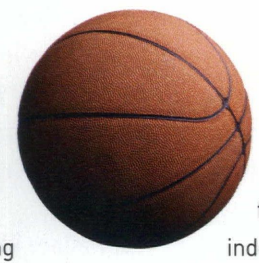


COURTESY OF THE N.C. DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY / NEWS & OBSERVER PUBLISHING

retirement. He remains active in business in his home state, owning and operating his own racing team. His father, Lee Petty, also is a member of the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame.

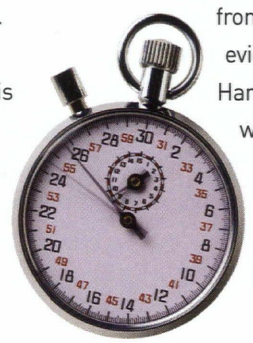


6. David Thompson: Though Michael Jordan forged a stunning professional career, many believe that Shelby's David Thompson remains the best basketball player in the history of the Atlantic Coast Conference. Few could dispute the extraordinary talents of Thompson, one of the game's most exciting players to watch. He led North Carolina State University to an NCAA title in 1974 and a 79-7 record over three seasons. He was twice named college Player of the Year and was selected to All-Star teams six times in the ABA and NBA. Besides being a member of the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame, Thompson is an inductee into the National Basketball Hall of Fame.

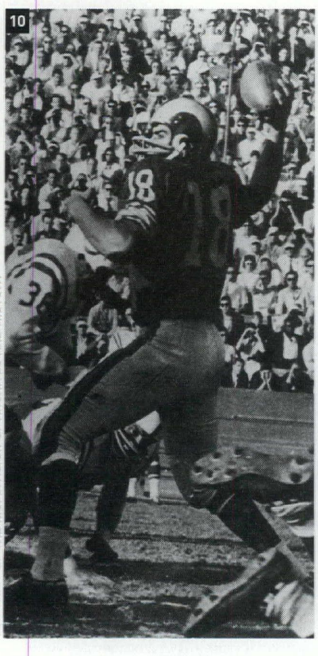
7. Jim Beatty: A graduate of Carolina, Jim Beatty was the first person to break the four-minute mile indoors when he ran the distance in 1962 at 3:58.9 in Los Angeles. That garnered for him the Sullivan Award as the nation's best amateur athlete in that year. Beatty once held the world two-mile record and has been inducted into the National Track & Field Hall of Fame.

8. Everett Case: The high school coach from basketball-crazy Indiana came to North Carolina in 1947 and created a mania that remains to this day—Atlantic Coast Conference hoops. Everett Case's record as a coach distinguishes him as one of the best ever: 377 wins and 134 losses in 18 years as coach of the North Carolina State University Wolfpack. He won six Southern Conference crowns, four ACC championships, and was ACC Coach of the Year three times. Beyond that, he is credited with introducing to North Carolina a fast-paced brand of basketball, sophisticated recruiting and toughened schedules—all of which forced his competitors to upgrade their programs in order to compete. Case was inducted into the National Basketball Hall of Fame in 1982.

9. Leroy Walker: This soft-spoken gentleman has distinguished himself not only as a successful coach but also as an educator and an international leader in amateur athletics. Longtime track coach at North Carolina Central University, where he produced a number of Olympic and national champions, Dr. Walker later served as chancellor of the school. He coached the 1976 Olympic track team and reached the pinnacle of his career in 1992, when he was elected president of the United States Olympic Committee. Walker is a member of the National Track Hall of Fame as well as the Olympic Hall of Fame.



10. Roman Gabriel: The greatness of this young man from Wilmington was evident at New Hanover High School, where he was a three-sport star. He went on to quarterback the Wolfpack at North



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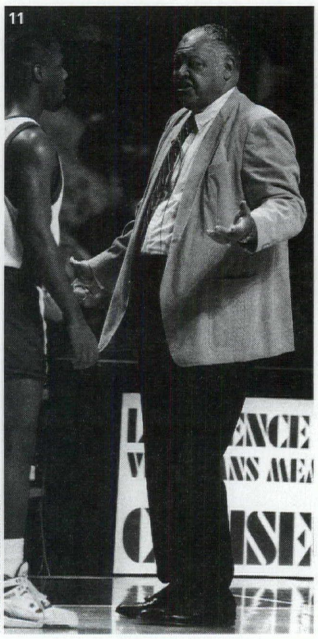

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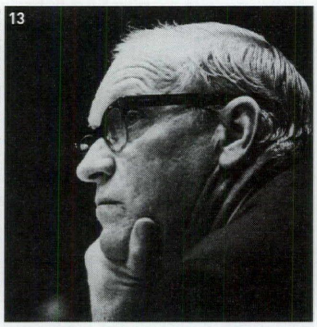

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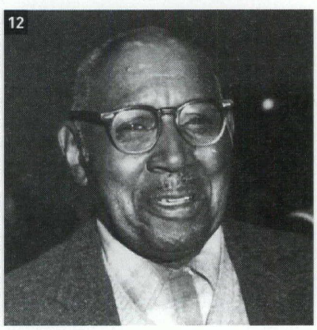

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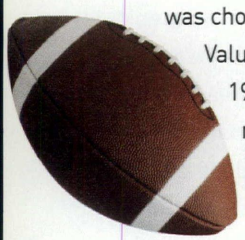
Carolina State University, where he was twice selected as an All-America and ACC Player of the Year. Roman Gabriel had a successful 17-year career with the Los Angeles Rams and Philadelphia Eagles in the National Football League and was chosen Most Valuable Player in 1969. Gabriel is a member of the College Football Hall of Fame.

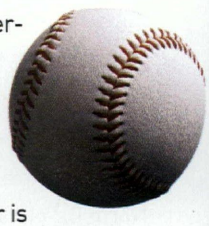


11. Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines: If one should dare to question the influence of college basketball in North Carolina, simply consider that two of the all-time winning coaches in the history of the game plied their trade in the Tar Heel State. Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines spent 38 years as basketball coach and athletic director at Winston-Salem State University, where he became the second coach at a four-year institution to win 800 games. He was inducted into the National Basketball Hall of Fame in 1982.

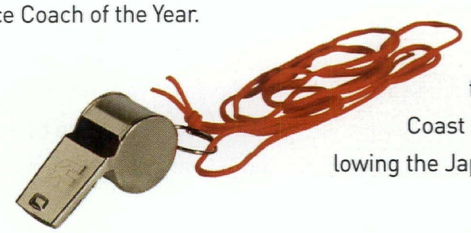
12. Walter "Buck" Leonard: Some believe that "Buck" Leonard's name would be held in awe alongside the likes of Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb and Lou Gehrig had he not been a black man playing the game at a time when they weren't accepted by Major League Baseball. In fact, Leonard has been referred to as the "black Lou Gehrig." A hard-hitting first baseman from Rocky Mount, Leonard played on nine consecutive Negro National League championship teams from 1933 to 1950—and these were teams that could beat the white Major League clubs when given the chance. He was the first North Carolinian inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1972.

13. Horace "Bones" McKinney: A native of Durham, "Bones" McKinney became one of the best-known and most entertaining sports personalities ever in North Carolina. He began his career in basketball at Durham High School, where he was a standout, and later played for both the Wolfpack at N.C. State and the Tar Heels at Carolina. He played professionally with the Washington Caps and Boston Celtics but is best remembered for his coaching. He guided Wake Forest's Demon Deacons to two ACC titles in eight years and reached the Final Four in 1962. He was twice selected as the conference Coach of the Year.

14. Enos "Country" Slaughter: A colorful outfielder from Roxboro, "Country" Slaughter was considered one of baseball's greatest hitters for 19 years with the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Yankees. He retired with a .300 lifetime batting average and 2383 hits and earned five World Series rings. Slaughter is remembered for scoring the winning run in the seventh game of the 1946 World Series, and is an inductee into the Baseball Hall of Fame.



15. Wallace Wade: The football stadium at Duke University is named after Wallace Wade because he coached the Blue Devils to 110 wins against 36 losses in two stints: 1931–41 and 1946–50 and twice took his team to Rose Bowl games. One of those Rose Bowl games, in 1941, was played at the stadium now named after Wade because of fears of West Coast invasions following the Japanese attack



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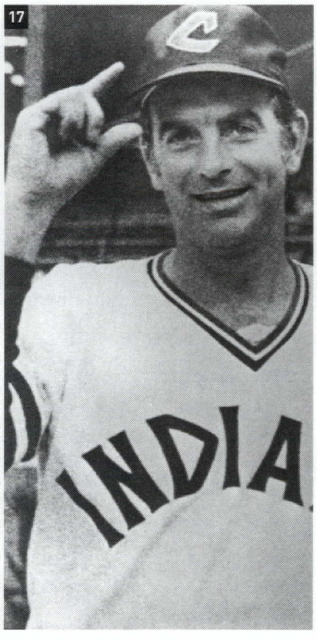

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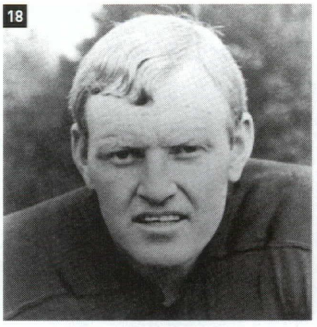

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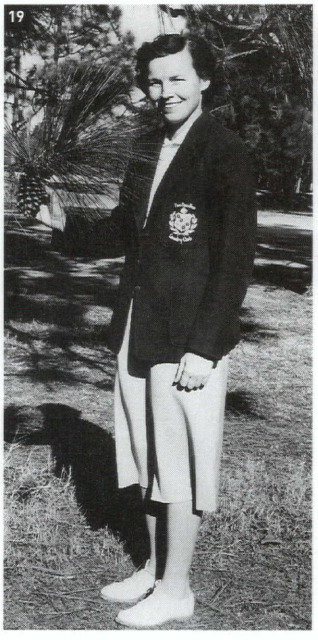

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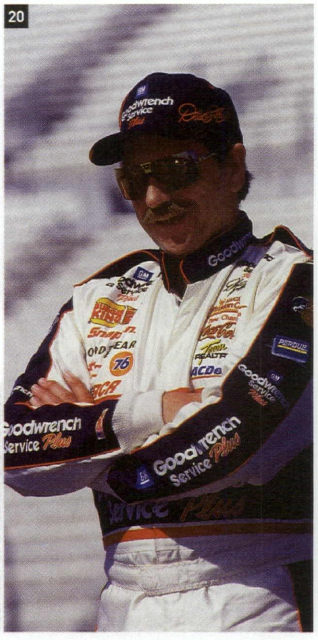


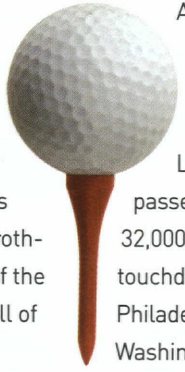
COURTESY OF CHAMPION SPORTS GROUP

on Pearl Harbor. Wade, who coached at the University of Alabama before coming to Duke, is a member of the College Football and Rose Bowl Halls of Fame.

16. Kay Yow: If Everett Case put men's college hoops on the map in North Carolina, it could be argued that Kay Yow at N.C. State University has done the same for the women's game. Still winning at the helm of the Wolfpack, she is considered one of the nation's top active coaches. She guided the Wolfpack to the Women's Final Four 1998 and coached the United States team to gold medal championships in both the 1988 Olympics and the 1986 Goodwill Games.

17. Gaylord Perry: A native of Williamston, Gaylord Perry remains among the all-time winning pitchers in Major League Baseball, with 314, and strikeouts, with 3534. He won the Cy Young Award in both the American and National leagues and was one of the game's most colorful personalities, primarily because of his skill in tossing a spitball and other dubious pitches. Gaylord Perry is a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown. Brother Jim also was a Cy Young Award winner during his big league career and was selected along with his brother in 1973 as a member of the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame.

18. Sonny Jurgensen: One of a number of superb athletes from Wilmington, Sonny Jurgensen was a three-sport athlete at New Hanover High School and later played quarterback and defensive back at Duke, where he led the Blue Devils to two ACC titles and a spot in the 1954 Orange Bowl. A strong and accurate passer, Jurgensen is a legend of the National Football League, where he passed for more than 32,000 yards and 255 touchdowns with the Philadelphia Eagles and Washington Redskins.



Jurgensen is a member of the NFL Hall of Fame.

19. Peggy Kirk Bell: A golfing legend in North Carolina, Peggy Kirk Bell moved from her native Ohio to Southern Pines in 1951 and made her mark in both playing and building courses. She was a member of the 1950 Curtis Cup team and won the prestigious Titleholders Tournament in 1949. She was named Ladies Pro Golf Association Teacher of the Year in 1961 and was a recipient of the prestigious Bobby Jones Award in 1990. She founded, along with her husband Bullet, the famed Pine Needles Resort.

20. Dale Earnhardt: A native of Kannapolis, Dale Earnhardt remains a star—and a feared competitor—on the NASCAR circuit that can trace many of its roots to Tar Heel soil. He

was the first driver in the history of the sport to win Rookie of the Year and the Winston Cup Series title in the same season. He runs hard on Sundays, an aggressive style of driving that has earned him seven NASCAR Winston Cup Series titles. That puts him among the all-time leaders in earnings and career victories, and he shows no signs of putting on the brakes.

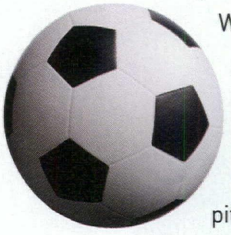
HONORABLE MENTION

As one of the members of the board of directors of the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame pointed out, it is difficult to reduce a very long list to 21 names. Others received votes and have been selected as *MetroMagazine*'s 21 Honorable Mention Sports Celebrities of the Millennium:

Maxine Allen: Inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 1972, Maxine Allen is one of the state's all-time leading women bowlers.

Leon Brogden: Inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 1970, Leon Brogden is a legend among high school coaches, having coached football, basketball and baseball in Edenton, Wilson and at Wilmington New Hanover. He coached both Roman Gabriel and Sonny Jurgensen.

Ted Brown: Inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 1995, Ted Brown of High Point was one of the most productive runners in North Carolina State and ACC football history, rushing for 4602 yards and scoring 51 touchdowns.



Marge Burns: Inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 1984, Marge Burns was 10 times state golf champion and six times Carolinas champion. She was a five-time winner of the Teague Award as the outstanding athlete in the Carolinas.

Anson Dorrance: Women's soccer coach at Carolina, Anson Dorrance remains active in compiling one of the most impressive records in all of college sports. His teams have won all but two NCAA women's championships since they were established in 1981 and all but one ACC Tournament in its 11-year history.

Carl Eller: Inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame in 1991, Carl Eller is a Winston-Salem native who earned All-America honors while playing football at the University of Minnesota. He played 16 seasons in the NFL and made four Super Bowl appearances with the Minnesota Vikings.

Wes Ferrell: Brother of pitching legend Rick Ferrell, Wes Ferrell had six seasons with 20 wins or more during 15 years in the Major Leagues. He pitched a no-hitter in 1931 and was rated among the best-hitting pitchers ever with 38 career home runs.

Raymond Floyd: A native of Fayetteville, Raymond Floyd won 22 PGA Tour events before joining the Senior Tour. His PGA wins included the 1976 Masters, 1986 U.S. Open, 1969 and 1981 PGA and the 1981 Players Championship.

Phil Ford: A superb athlete from Rocky Mount, Phil Ford was selected an All-America during his playing days for the Tar Heels' basketball team at Carolina. He was a first-round NBA draft choice in 1978 and was selected as the league's top rookie during his premier season. He currently serves as an assistant basketball coach at Carolina.

Dickie Hemric: A burly center from Jonesville, Dickie Hemric was the first Wake Forest basketball player selected as an All-America and was twice chosen Player of the Year in the ACC. During his career with the Demon Deacons, he scored 2587 points and pulled down 1802 rebounds.

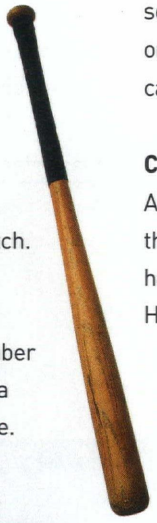
Lou Hudson: Born in Greensboro, Lou Hudson was selected an All-America in both football and basketball at the University of Minnesota. He went on to a successful career in the NBA with the Hawks and Lakers, averaging 20 points per game for 13 seasons.

Ned Jarrett: Hickory's Ned Jarrett is among the leading all-time winners on the NASCAR Winston Cup circuit and a two-time Grand National champion. Four times, he was selected to receive the Myers Award for contributing the most to the sport of auto racing.

Sam Jones: Before integration, the state's premier black athletes played in relative obscurity. Sam Jones did just that at North Carolina College, but he went on to a distinguished career in the NBA, where he was counted on as a clutch shooter for the Boston Celtics for 12 seasons. Jones was a five-time NBA All-Star and was inducted into the National Basketball Hall of Fame in 1984.

Eckie Jordan: As college basketball was coming into prominence in the 1950s, a

women's amateur team sponsored by Hanes Hosiery won three consecutive AAU crowns with 102 straight victories. Eckie Jordan was a leader of that team, along with Euies Futch. Jordan also was an outstanding softball player and is a member of the North Carolina Softball Hall of Fame.

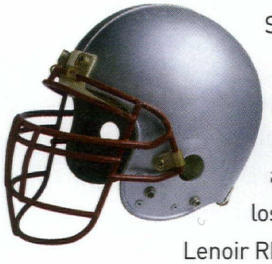


Jeff Mullins: An All-America at Duke University, Jeff Mullins also led the United States Olympic team to a Gold Medal in 1964. Mullins scored more than 13,000 points with three NBA teams and was three times selected an All-Star. He went on to a successful coaching career at UNC-Charlotte.

Clarence "Ace" Parker: An All-America back at Duke in the 1930's, "Ace" Parker also had a successful NFL career. He was selected the league's Most Valuable Player in 1940 and is a member of the College Football Hall of Fame.

Julie Shea-Graw: One of the most distinguished track athletes in the history of North Carolina, Shea-Graw was selected National High School Athlete of the Year while at Raleigh's Cardinal Gibbons High School. She then ran track at North Carolina State, where she won seven national titles and was recognized as an All-America 11 times. She was the first woman to be selected ACC Athlete of the Year—an honor she won twice.

Charlie Sifford: A native of Charlotte, Charlie Sifford started as a caddie and fought years of racial discrimination to become the first black to break the color line in the South and to win a PGA tournament. He won two PGA tour events, the 1975 Seniors Championship and two senior PGA Tour tournaments in the 1980s.



Clarence Stasavich: One of the most successful small-college football coaches in history, Clarence Stasavich led his Lenoir Rhyne and East Carolina teams to 170 wins against only 64 losses. A graduate of Lenoir Rhyne, Stasavich was twice selected Small College National Coach of the Year.

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Jim Valvano: One of the most inspirational coaches in the storied history of ACC basketball, Jim Valvano won 209 games and two ACC titles in 10 years of leading North Carolina State's Wolfpack. He led the team to the NCAA championship in 1983, was ACC Coach of the Year in 1989 and compiled a 14-7 record in eight NCAA appearances.

James Worthy: A Gastonia native, James Worthy was a vital cog in the 1982 national championship won by the UNC Tar Heels. A first-round NBA draft pick, he spent 12 seasons with the Lakers, scoring 16,320 points in 926 games. He was selected an NBA All-Star seven times. MM

WHO IS THE GREATEST OF THEM ALL?

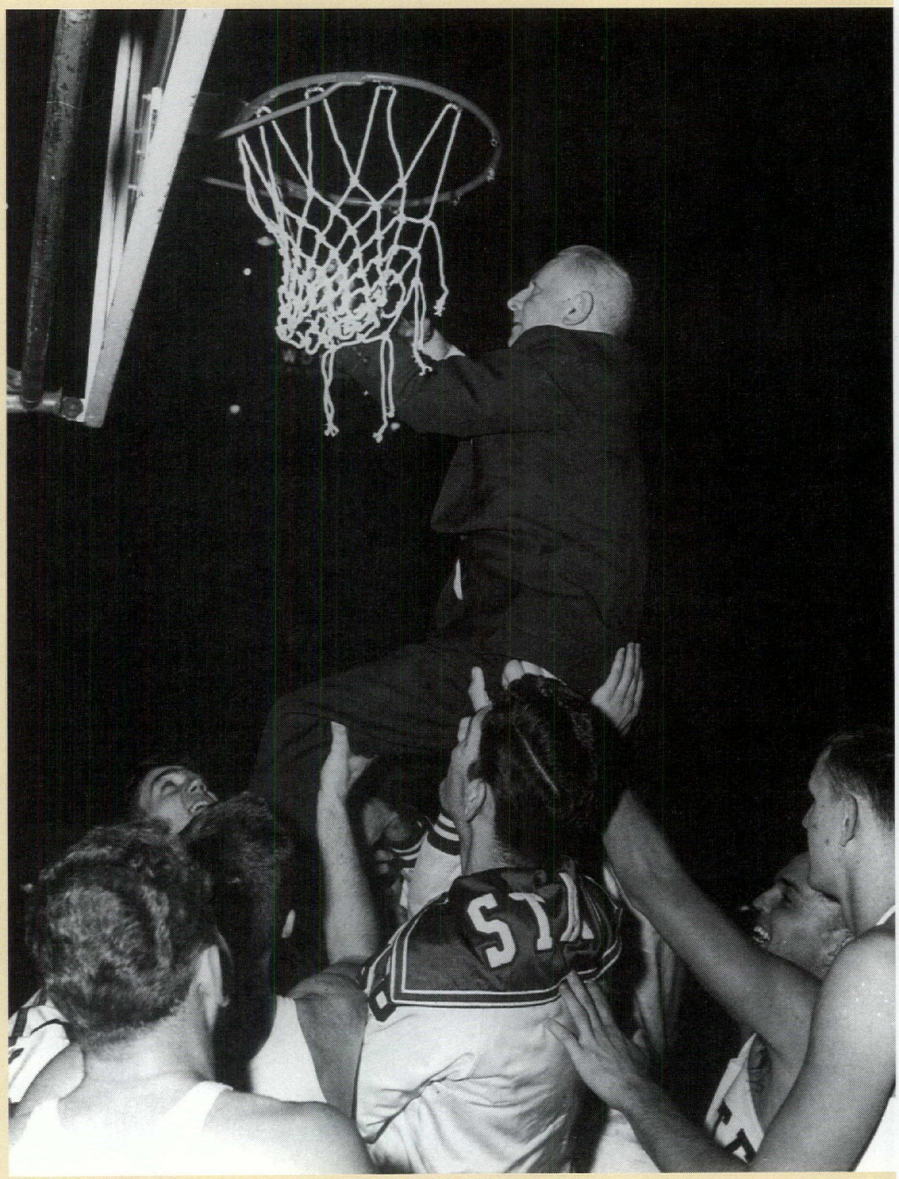
MAKING THE CASE FOR EVERETT CASE

By Jim L. Sumner

On February 17, 1946, the North Carolina State College basketball team lost to Duke 44-38 in half-empty Thompson Gym to end a dispiriting 6-12 campaign. State averaged only 39 points per game for the season. Fortunately, few noticed because few cared.

One year later, on February 25, 1947, Raleigh Fire Marshall W.R. Butts canceled a game between the State basketball team and the University of North Carolina. It seems that fans were spilling onto the floor and more were climbing into Thompson Gym through the restroom windows, endangering players and creating a fire hazard. The next week, Southern Conference officials hastily moved the post-season tournament from 3500-seat Raleigh Memorial Auditorium to 9000-seat Duke Indoor Stadium because of a dramatic increase in ticket demand.

What happened between the winter of 1946 and 1947? In the space of that single year, a diminutive Indiana transplant named Everett Case had permanently and irrevocably transformed the world of North Carolina sports. This is why I feel Everett Case—not Dean Smith, not Michael Jordan, not Richard Petty, not Charlie Justice, not Wallace Wade—is the most important figure in 20th -



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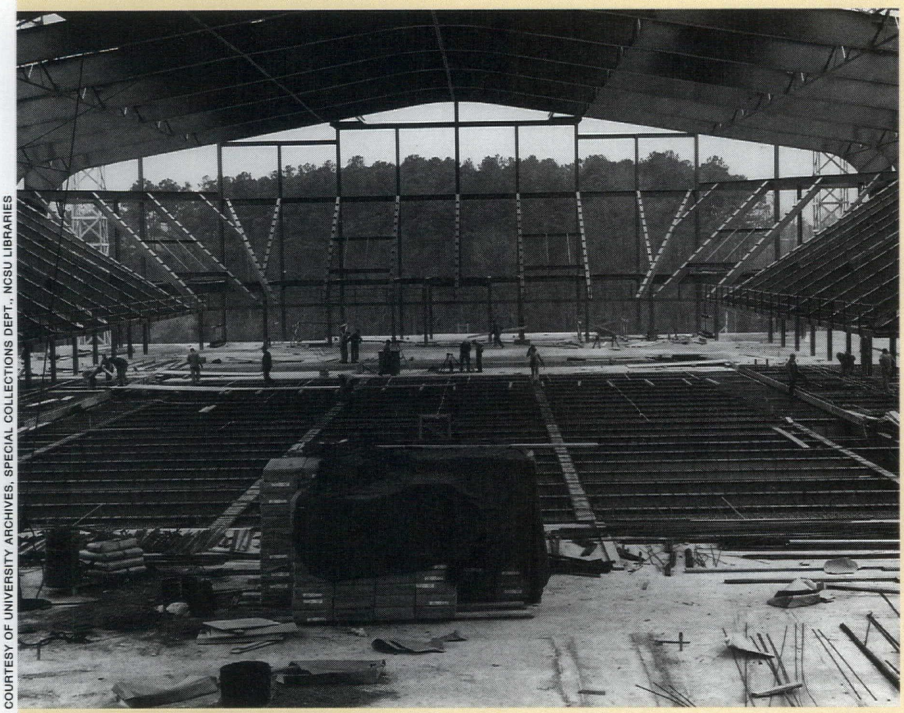
Everett Case cuts the net after a Wolfpack championship.

century North Carolina sports.

Case didn't invent basketball or introduce it to North Carolina. He wasn't the first coach in the state to win games and championships, and he wasn't the first coach to introduce fast-break basketball. College basketball was played in North Carolina before Case, and it was sometimes played very well. But few really cared. College football and minor-league baseball were the kingpins of the North Carolina sports scene in 1946. Case changed all that, and in a big way. Within a few years of his arrival in the South, "Tobacco Road" had become synonymous with basketball excellence. North Carolina was in the grips of a passionate love affair with college basketball that, a half-century later, shows no signs of abating.

Case never played college basketball and never coached college basketball before coming to N.C. State. But he was a high school coaching legend in the one place—Indiana—where a high school coach could become a legend. He was the first person to win four Indiana state championships. He coached in the Navy in World War II and stunned followers of Indiana basketball by accepting an offer to come to Raleigh in the summer of 1946.

Why did he choose to come to N.C. State? For years, the Raleigh school had toiled in the shadows of its nearby rivals, UNC in Chapel Hill and Duke University in Durham. University officials thought that basketball might be the way out.



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Reynolds Coliseum under construction after World War II.

Construction of a massive coliseum was started before World War II, modeled after Duke Indoor Stadium, but was left standing as a skeleton for the duration of the war. The coliseum project and the opportunity to build something new enticed the 46-year-old bachelor to come to a very strange land.

Case entered a sporting environment in which college basketball was, at best, a poor third. He came to Raleigh the same year that football coaching immortal Wallace Wade returned to Duke after four years in the military. He came the same year football playing immortal Charlie "Choo-Choo" Justice enrolled at Chapel Hill. Wade and Justice were symbolic of a golden age of college football, a time when the attention of sports fans was riveted on games played in the sunshine on brisk autumn Saturday afternoons. The immediate post-war period also was a time when minor league baseball exploded in popularity; North Carolina boasted 42 teams in 1946 and 59 four years later.

The coliseum project and the opportunity to build something new enticed the 46-year-old bachelor to come to a very strange land.

The Case era at N.C. State catapulted college basketball to higher and higher levels, eventually taking it to the preeminent popularity it enjoys today. Relying on his reputation in Indiana, he was able to convince many of the top high school players to forsake local schools such as Indiana and Purdue and choose N.C. State—players such as Sammy Ranzino and Vic Bubas from Gary, Dick Dickey from Alexandria, Norm Sloan from Lawrence. Case unleashed his so-called 'Hoosier Hotshots' in a fast-paced brand of basketball that overwhelmed opponents and dazzled fans. Prior to Case's arrival, the highest point score ever made by a Wolfpack team was 71. Case's first

N.C. State team equaled or surpassed that mark five times. That club averaged 60 points per game, an increase of more than 50 percent over its predecessor. His second State team scored an astonishing 75 points per game.

This up-tempo game led to two major accomplishments: It won ball games, and it won over fans. Case's early successes at State were unprecedented. In his first 10 seasons, Case won 267 games and lost only 60. His first six teams won the Southern Conference Tournament—his first loss came in 1953 when Wake Forest won 71-70. State moved to the Atlantic Coast Conference when that league was formed in 1954, and Case's teams won the first three tournament titles in the ACC. That resulted in a remarkable record of nine conference titles in 10 seasons for Case. For the first time, State basketball had a national presence. The Wolfpack finished third in the 1950 NCAA Tournament, became a regular in the AP poll, and began producing All-America players with regularity.

But none of this would have mattered if Case had not won over the fans. The exciting, fast-break basketball was a key factor, but it wasn't all. Vic Bubas, who played for Case at State and later served on Case's staff as an assistant before taking the head coaching job at Duke in 1959, put it this way: "The most remarkable thing about Case was his ability as a promoter of the game. Visionary is a good word. He won an award once as salesman of the year, and he deserved it. He understood all the things that go into promoting the game: cheer leading, music, promotion, working with media, food, everything."

The most remarkable thing about Case was his ability as a promoter of the game. ...He understood all the things that go into promoting the game: cheer leading, music, promotion, working with media, food, everything.

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And when Reynolds Coliseum opened in time for the 1949–50 season, it had the best tournament. That season, Case introduced the Dixie Classic. Each year, the Big Four (State, Carolina, Duke and Wake Forest) would invite four outside teams—powers such as Cincinnati, Utah, Minnesota and Michigan State—to take part in a three-day, eight-team tournament between Christmas and New Year's. The Dixie Classic gained national attention and became the top sporting event on the North Carolina calendar.

The competition scrambled to catch up. Facilities were improved and recruiting budgets were increased. State defeated archrival Carolina an unprecedented 15 consecutive times, leading to something approaching panic in Chapel Hill. UNC lured Frank McGuire away from St. John's to combat the "red menace." Wake Forest hired "Bones" McKinney and Duke hired Bubas, both of whom took their new schools to previously unheard-of heights, the Final Four.

In 1951 *The News & Observer* recognized Case's impact when it named him Tar Heel of the Week. "Since the little man came here from Indiana...basketball has almost supplanted politics as the favorite topic of conversation in the North Carolina capital," the article said. "This interest...is evident all across the state, which has reacted by building scores of additional high school gyms and insisting on better coaching material. Game

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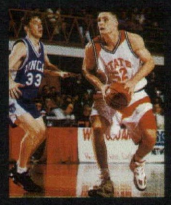

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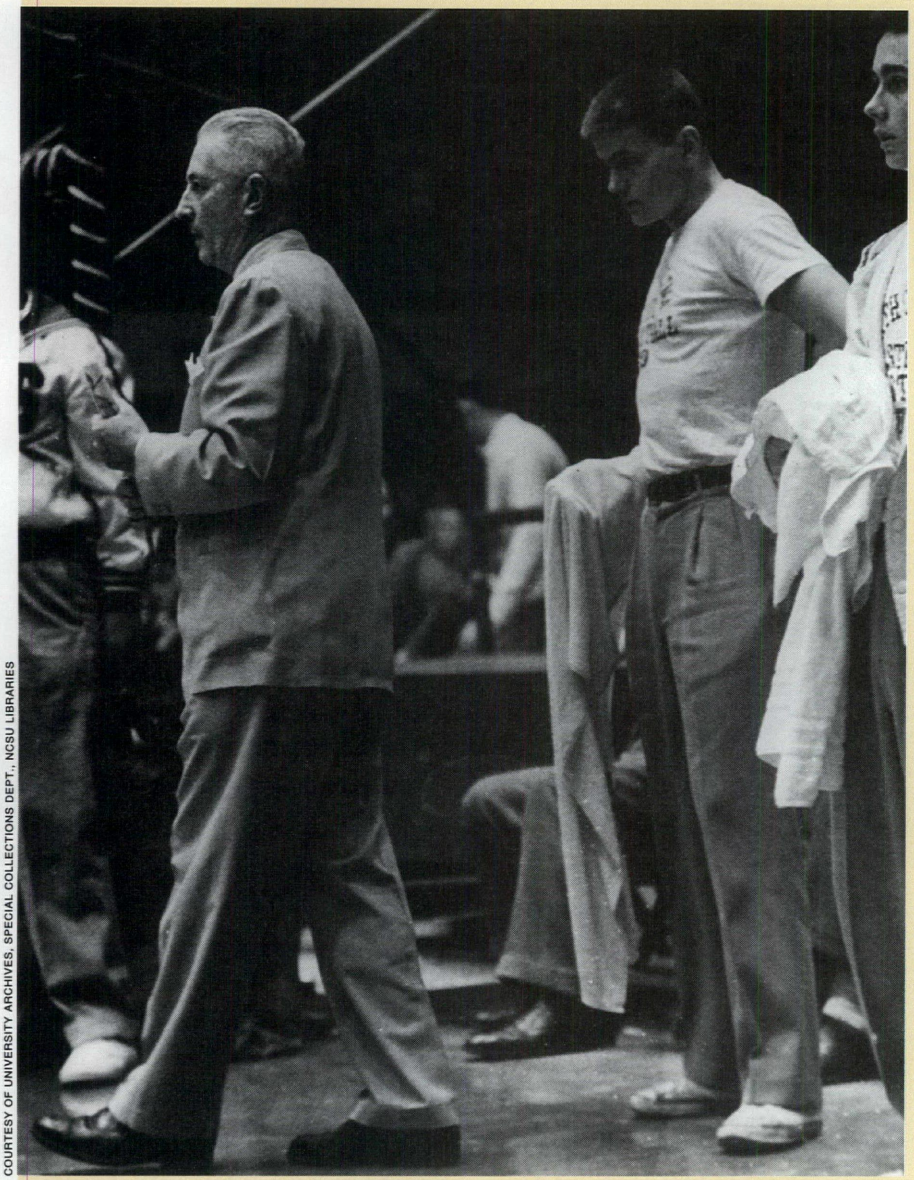
attendance has picked up everywhere and makeshift goals have been erected in the most unlikely places—on trees, on the sides of barns, in tobacco warehouses—where budding collegiate stars spend their weekends working to perfect their basketball technique."

As the Case era drew to a close, recruiting violations landed N.C. State on probation for much of the late 1950s. Four of his players accepted money to shave points, resulting in the cancellation of the Dixie Classic after 1960. His health deteriorated, and Case died in 1966. He left a portion of his estate to certain of his players who exhibited qualities that he valued, including effort, sportsmanship and teamwork.

College football and minor league baseball continue to have passionate fans in the state, as do NASCAR, golf, tennis and even soccer events. But not even the most partisan fans of those sports would argue that they equal college basketball in popularity in North Carolina. Triangle schools have won seven national championships since 1957. Coaching legends like Dean Smith, Mike Krzyzewski and Jim Valvano, and modern-era Big Four All-Americas like David Thompson, Michael Jordan, Grant Hill and Tim Duncan—These, and all the other great ACC players, owe an enormous debt to the man they called "the Old Gray Fox," the man most responsible for turning college basketball into North Carolina's sporting passion. MM

Jim L. Sumner, a native North Carolinian, is curator of sports and recreation for the North Carolina Museum of History and author of A History of Sports in North Carolina, among other books.



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Coaching legends like Dean Smith, Mike Krzyzewski and Jim Valvano, and modern-era Big Four All-Americas like David Thompson, Michael Jordan, Grant Hill and Tim Duncan—These, and all the other great ACC players, owe an enormous debt to the man they called "the Old Gray Fox," the man most responsible for turning college basketball into North Carolina's sporting passion.

Pocket Knowledge

Walkin' 'round Facts All Tar Heels Ought to Know

The legendary journalist Vermont Royster, a North Carolinian and a longtime editor of *The Wall Street Journal*, once wrote, "North Carolina is an unusual state with a peculiar character all its own."

Indeed. Here are some quirks and tidbits of our history:

▪▪▪

Sir Walter Raleigh, the "founding father" of the state, sent nine expeditions to what is now North Carolina. But did you know that he never personally set foot on Tar Heel soil?

▪▪▪

North Carolina is the nation's largest producer of tobacco, and the crop is deeply imbedded in the state's history. In fact, did you know that one of Sir Walter Raleigh's last requests before being executed on spurious charges of treason was a pipe of tobacco?

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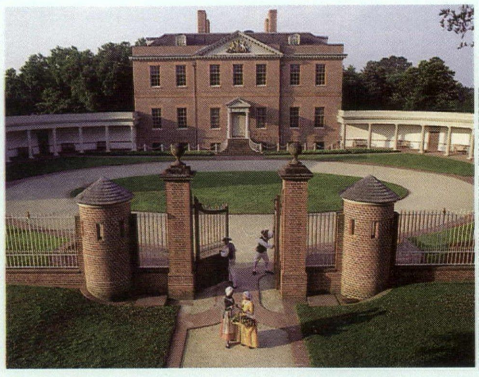
Sir Walter Raleigh



COURTESY OF NC DIVISION OF TRAVEL, FILM & SPORTS

Tryon Palace

▪▪▪

The city that is now the state capital was named after Sir Walter Raleigh. But did you know that New Bern was the town selected to be the site of the first capital of the independent state of North Carolina?

▪▪▪

Newspapers for most of this century have served every city and most towns. But did you know that New Bern also was the site of North Carolina's first newspaper?

▪▪▪

The Venus Flytrap is perhaps one of the best-known species of the plant kingdom. But did you know that this plant grows naturally only within a 75-mile radius of Hampstead in North Carolina's Coastal Plain Region?

▪▪▪

The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse solidified its fame as one of the nation's most-endearing structures when it was relocated this year. But did you know that the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, at 208 feet, is the nation's tallest brick beacon for seafarers?

▪▪▪

North Carolina's diverse geography largely is the result of geological convulsions over the ages. But did you know that shallow, oval-shaped craters in Bladen County known as Carolina Bays were probably created by a meteor shower during the Pleistocene Epoch, which began about 1.7 million years ago?

▪▪▪

Baseball is America's sport and has a long history in North Carolina. But did you know that the term "bullpen" had its origin in the placement of Buck Duke's plug tobacco ads that were painted on signs where pitchers warmed up?

▪▪▪

Coffee helps wake up North Carolinians every day. But did you know that the term "cup 'a Joe" came about when Josephus Daniels, founder of *The News & Observer* in Raleigh, was appointed secretary of the Navy by President Woodrow Wilson on the eve of World War I? Daniels, a teetotaler, took away the traditional daily rum ration for American naval officers. Faced with coffee instead of spirits, the officers began derisively to call their coffee ration "Joe."

▪▪▪

The first residents of North Carolina were what we now refer to as American Indians. But did you know that the nation's first four-year college for American Indians was founded in

North Carolina? It was the Croatan Indian Normal School, founded in 1887, which is now the Old Main building at Pembroke State University in Pembroke.

■■■

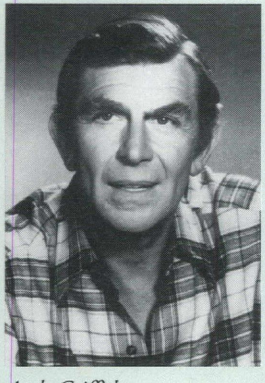
Tribes of the Sissipahaw, also known as the Saxapahaw, Indians inhabited North Carolina, but did you know that the Haw River is named after them?

■■■

Andrew Johnson served as a distinguished U.S. senator from Tennessee and succeeded Abraham Lincoln as president. But did you know that Johnson was born in Raleigh on December 29, 1808, and that his North Carolina home now is preserved as part of the capital city's Mordecai Historic Park?

■■■

Durham is known as a city built on tobacco, but did you know that it also is



COURTESY OF NC ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Andy Griffith

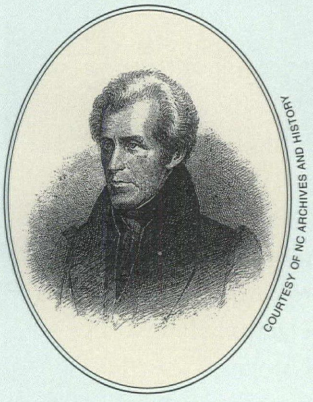
the home of the world's largest black-managed financial institution? The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. still calls the Bull City home.

■■■

Apex now proclaims itself to be the "Peak of Good Living." But did you know that the Wake County town got its name because it was the highest point on the Raleigh and August Railroad between Norfolk and Sanford?

■■■

Andrew Jackson was a famous frontier general and



COURTESY OF NC ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

President Andrew Jackson

Indian fighter. But did you know that he was born in 1767 in the Waxhaw settlement near the North Carolina-South Carolina border?

■■■

Andrew Jackson also was a renowned duelist, which was considered an honorable way to settle disputes in the 1700s. But did you know that Jackson once challenged to duel Colonel Waitstill Avery, a Revolutionary soldier who became attorney general of North Carolina and for whom Avery County is named? History records the duel grew out of an angry courtroom confrontation and both men intentionally fired wild.

■■■

The Confederate "Stars and Bars" was flown proudly during the Civil War, and today it evokes controversy. But did you know that Major Oreen R. Smith, a resident of Franklin County, designed the flag?

■■■

For much of this century, North Carolina was known for tobacco, textiles and furniture. But did you know that Mount Olive proudly proclaims itself the "pickle capital of the South"?

■■■

Native North Carolinian Andy Griffith gained fame for his portrayal of the steady but folksy sheriff on television. But did you know that his first strike at stardom was a comedy album called *What It Was Was Football* that was recorded in Greensboro?

■■■

Andy Griffith now lives in Manteo after a succession of television hits. But did you know

No. CAROLINA GAZETTE.

COURTESY OF NC ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

North Carolina's First Newspaper

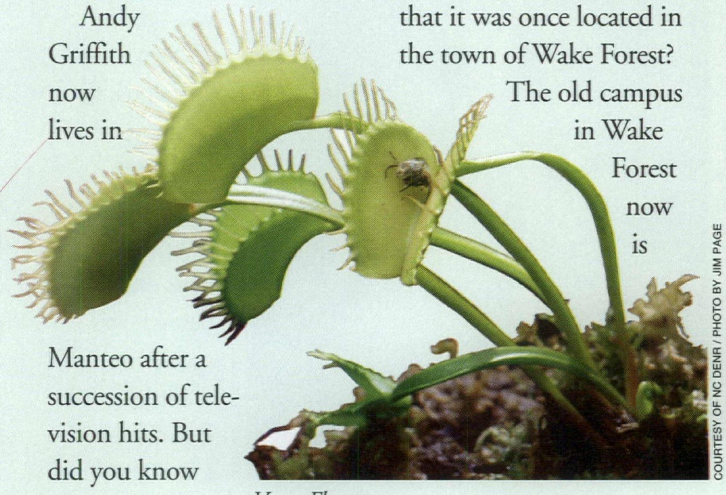
that he was a high school English teacher in Goldsboro before embarking on his acting career?

■■■

Carroll O'Connor is known to a generation of television watchers as the slack-minded Archie Bunker. But did you know that O'Connor attended what was then Wake Forest College?

■■■

Wake Forest University is now located in Winston-Salem. But did you know that it was once located in the town of Wake Forest? The old campus in Wake Forest now is



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Venus Flytrap

home to the Southeastern Baptist Seminary.

■■■

Speaking of Wake Forest, did you know that comedian Soupy Sales was born in the nearby town of Franklinton?

■■■

The little town of Cherryville in Gaston County developed as a major trucking center and home to Carolina Freight Lines. But did you know that black powder muskets are fired in the town each New Year's Eve in celebration?

■■■

Cecil B. DeMille gained fame for his spectacular movie productions. But did you know that this talented director was born in the small North Carolina town of Washington?

■■■

The Rev. Jesse Jackson has become one of the nation's most prominent African-American leaders. But did you know that Jackson is a graduate of N.C. A&T University in Greensboro?

COURTESY OF NC DIVISION OF TOURISM, FILM & SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

The North Carolina Governor's Mansion

■■■

Fort Bragg stands today as home of some of the nation's finest fighting troops. But did you know that the Army base was named for a Confederate Army general, Braxton Bragg?

■■■

School buses have been part of the North Carolina landscape for decades, and "busing" to achieve integration has been a controversial topic. But did you know that the first school bus was placed in operation in the state in 1917—and that it had a name, the "Benzine Buggy"?

■■■

The North Carolina Governor's Mansion is a stately edifice that occupies an entire city block in Raleigh. But did you know that initials etched into handmade bricks on the mansion are those of convicts who helped build it in the late 1800s?

■■■

Successful Republican politicians were not an unusual sight in North Carolina prior to the beginning of this century. But did you know that no Republican was elected governor in the 1900s until James E. Holshouser Jr. in 1972?

■■■

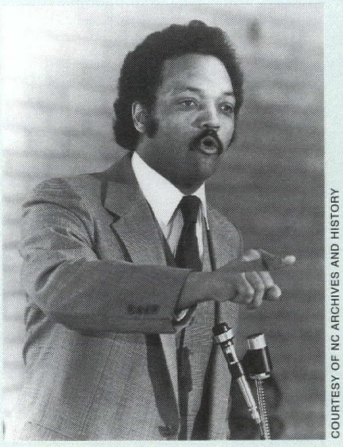
Before asphalt and concrete, early roads were made firm by the laying of lumber, and they were known as plank roads. And did you know that the world's longest plank road was the Fayetteville and Western road in North Carolina—129 miles?

■■■

Public schools in North Carolina today are open for students 180 days per year. But did you know that children in 1900 attended school only about 70 days a year?

■■■

Electrical power is taken for granted throughout North Carolina today. But did you know that the state established the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority in 1935 because of the slow pace of power-line construction in agrarian areas?



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The Reverend Jesse Jackson

■■■

North Carolina is well known today as the Tar Heel State. But did you know that the state song is "The Old North State," in reference to its location in relation to South Carolina?

■■■

The renowned short-story writer, William Sydney Porter AKA O. Henry, was born in Greensboro but left the state for various jobs in Texas. But did you know that O. Henry began his writing career while serving time in a Texas prison for embezzlement?

■■■

Edna Ferber won a Pulitzer Prize in 1925 for her novel, *So Big*. But did you know that Ferber was living in the historical North Carolina town of Bath at the time?

■■■

One of the most important books ever written on the South was *The Mind of the South* by W.J. Cash. But did you know that Cash grew up in the Cleveland County town of Boiling Springs?

■■■

With one of the nation's finest golf courses located in Pinehurst, North Carolina gained fame in 1999 by hosting the PGA Tournament. But did you know that the home of Putt

Putt miniature golf is Fayetteville, where it was founded by former UNC quarterback Don Clayton?

■■■

North Carolina's Hoyt Wilhelm, a pitcher, hit a home run in his first time at bat in the Major Leagues. But did you know that Wilhelm did not hit another home run during his 21-year big league career?

■■■

N.C. State University basketball Coach Everett Case is credited with creating the mania that is ACC hoops today. But did you know that Case is the coach who started the tradition of cutting down the net after winning a championship?

■■■

Babe Ruth played minor league baseball in Fayetteville before going on to a Major League career and hitting 60 home runs in 1927. But did you know that the man who tossed the ill-fated pitch that Babe hit for number 60 was Graham's Tom Zachary?

■■■

The oldest river on the planet is believed to be the Nile in northeastern Africa. But did you know that scientists consider the paradoxically named New River, which runs through North Carolina, to be the second oldest?

■■■

The English established the first permanent settlement in North Carolina on Roanoke Island in 1585–86. But did you know that the first Europeans to visit the state's coast were French explorers led by Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524?

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This article was prepared with the help of several references, including Poe-Pourri: A North Carolina Cavalcade *by Clarence Poe and Charles Aycock Poe and* North Carolina Trivia *by Ernie and Jill Couch.* MM

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Though he is chairman and CEO of the state's fifth-largest financial institution and a native of Johnston County, Lewis R. "Snow" Holding does not call North Carolina home. Securities filings reveal that Holding, who owns 11.24 percent of the stock of Raleigh's First Citizens Bank, is a resident of Lyford Cay, Bahamas.

Holding, 71, was paid $600,623 in annual salary in 1998, according to the company's securities filings. He owns approximately 1.6 million shares, or 26 percent of First Citizens' Class A and Class B stock. At a price of $75 per share, that would make his holdings worth approximately $120 million.

Hundreds of U.S. companies have set up shop in countries such as The Bahamas, the Cayman Islands and Bermuda that are considered "offshore tax havens." Individuals also enjoy advantages in The Bahamas, where there are no personal income taxes, no corporate income taxes, no capital gains taxes, no withholding taxes, no estate, gift or inheritance taxes, no sales taxes, no employment taxes, no death duties and no probate fees.

Tom Azzara, who publishes a newsletter about offshore tax shelters, said business executives are flocking to The Bahamas and other havens to protect at least a portion of their wealth from taxation.

"Business people from around the globe use The Bahamas as a tax haven," according to Azzara's newsletter, *The Tax Haven Reporter*. "Former U.S. citizen Sir John Templeton (knighted by Queen Elizabeth II of England) lives in Nassau. Templeton managed over $20 billion for clients worldwide. He gave up his U.S. citizenship years ago, probably to escape the USA's 55%...tax on estates over $2.6 million dollars."

Azzara said wealthy Americans must renounce their U.S. citizenship to capitalize fully on the tax benefits of living in The Bahamas. He said only the first $72,000 of an individual's U.S. income would be tax-free if the individual is a resident, and not a citizen, of The Bahamas.

The issue of wealthy Americans renouncing their citizenship to save on paying taxes is being investigated by the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee. Critics say a 1996 law that was supposed to deter such tax-saving maneuvers has huge loopholes, and committee Chairman Bill Archer has asked his staff to look for alternatives. Two Democrats, Charles Rangel of New York and Robert Matsui of California, say they soon will propose legislation to fix the problem.

Noel McLaughlin, a spokeswoman for First Citizens, which is incorporated in Delaware, said Holding does not own a home in the United States, but she said he is a U.S. citizen. Officials at the U.S. Embassy in The Bahamas would not comment specifically on questions regarding Holding, citing privacy laws. An investigation of state records reveals that Holding does not possess a North Carolina driver's license.

McLaughlin said, "He is paying U.S. taxes. All citizens of the United States are required to do so, and he does."

Other wealthy U.S. citizens are neighbors of Holding in Lyford Cay. According to *The Tax Haven Reporter*, one of them is Nicholas F. Brady, who was secretary of the (U.S.) Treasury in 1962 when the agency issued some of the regulations that make offshore operations advantageous for tax purposes.

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(the rum distillers) living in Nassau," according to the newsletter. "The Lyford Cay area is a millionaire's row...in Nassau."

Inheritance tax loopholes also lure U.S. citizens to offshore locales. IRS regulations provide that assets held in a foreign trust are not subject to U.S. taxes and are not considered part of the U.S. citizen's estate upon his or her death.

I SPY

Recent publicity surrounding publication of a book based on Soviet intelligence files has unearthed the name of a former U.S. diplomat who moved to Chapel Hill 10 years ago amid allegations of espionage.

Felix S. Bloch moved to Chapel Hill during an FBI investigation after being fired by the State Department in 1990. The firing came after an ABC News report alleged that Bloch had passed state secrets to a known Soviet spy while working as deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna.

Bloch, who now works as a bus driver for Chapel Hill Transit, never was charged or arrested in the case. Phone messages left at Bloch's Chapel Hill home and at his work were not returned.

The issue of Soviet espionage was raised with the publication in September of *The Sword and the Shield* by intelligence historian Christopher Andrew. The book reveals chilling insider information about Soviet intelligence agents and operations based on files turned over by former KGB archivist Vasily Mitrokhin.

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. Andrew told SOS, "For legal reasons there is absolutely nothing I can say about Bloch—even whether there is anything about him in the Mitrokhin material." In another case, the book revealed that the Mitrokhin files helped lead the FBI to Robert Lipka, a former code-clerk at the National Security Agency, who worked as a Soviet mole in the 1960s. Lipka was arrested in 1996 and pleaded guilty to conspiracy to commit espionage.

Dr. Henry Mattox, who is retired and is now teaching a course at N.C. State University, served in the U.S. Foreign Service at the same time as Bloch, though he hasn't seen him in several years. "My wife saw him shopping a few months ago, but I haven't seen him since his second run-in with the law," said Mattox.

Bloch was arrested on a shoplifting charge in Chapel Hill and pleaded guilty in 1995. That was the second time he had been arrested for stealing, but the first case was deferred in exchange for community service.

Upon conviction with a suspended sentence for his second shoplifting offense, Bloch told the court: "I feel this asocial behavior of mine is atypical of my behavior," according to published reports.

Mitrokhin was a KGB archivist who turned over a huge cache of notes to British intelligence officials in 1992. Now known as the Mitrokhin archive, they represent a treasure of information about KGB operations around the world.

Andrew, a professor at Corpus Christi College and chairman of the Cambridge University History Faculty, in October presented testimony regarding KGB operations in the United States to the Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. House of Representatives.

"The Mitrokhin archive includes highly classified material on KGB operations in almost every country in the world and covers the entire period from the aftermath of the Bolshevik Revolution to the eve of the Gorbachev era," Andrew told the committee in characterizing the scope of Soviet intelligence operations aimed at the U.S. "Important as they are, Mr. Mitrokhin's notes contain no more than a sample of the contents of KGB files on plans for sabotage operations in the United States. He did not have time to note more."

Mattox said the Mitrokhin archive would provide fodder for Soviet scholars for generations. As for Bloch, he said, "He's a person of superior intellect. When the allegations (of espionage) first came up, I simply couldn't believe it. Now, I wonder...."

CASH CROP

Eastern North Carolina tobacco farmers and quota holders are receiving checks from the $140 million "Phase II" settlement with cigarette companies. Raleigh law firm Womble Carlyle has been hired to handle the distributions.

Under a formula approved by the settlement board, farmers are getting a 100 percent share for every pound of tobacco they raise for which they also own the quota. The per-pound share for leased tobacco is being equally divided between the grower and the owner of the quota.

Those payments are separate from $4.6 billion the state is getting as part of a $206 billion national settlement between the states and tobacco companies for smoking-related health claims.

As one might imagine, hungry sharks are circling for that bait.

Farmers have been promised a 25 percent cut, or $1.15 billion, with another 25 percent going for health

organizations. The remaining $2.3 billion is targeted for economic development.

Problem is: Members of a foundation authorized by the General Assembly to oversee payouts from the fund haven't even been appointed.

"We need to get going on this thing because that's a big pot of money that could make a huge difference," one government insider told SOS. "Even if the foundation is appointed today, it would take a year to start getting checks out to farmers, health organizations and economic development agencies."

Another sticking point: The $4.6 billion is to be paid over a 25-year period, but farmers are lobbying to have their share front-loaded and paid in seven years.

PRIMARY HEAT

It's hard to imagine Jim Hunt not being governor of North Carolina. After all, the Wilson Democrat is nearing the end of his fourth term. Though they came in chunks of two terms each, that's a lot of time in the governor's mansion.

North Carolina's next governor will be elected in November 2000, and despite the fact that an incumbent will not be running, the race is attracting a surprisingly small field of candidates.

On the Democrat side, it's a contest between Lieutenant Governor Dennis Wicker and Attorney General Mike Easley for their party's nomination. As for the GOP, three candidates are campaigning for the nomination—state Representative and former House Majority Leader Leo Daughtry, former state Representative Chuck Neely and former Charlotte Mayor Richard Vinroot.

Political insiders tell SOS that Easley has made much better use of his high-profile state office than has Wicker. Though Easley has caught flack from the Raleigh daily for posturing while in office, one politico says that's to be expected: "Politicians will do what politicians will do."

The Republican primary could provide some flashy fireworks and is seen as a showdown between East and West—Charlotte's Vinroot, Raleigh's Neely and Smithfield's Daughtry.

For now, Vinroot has better name recognition and the support of former Governor Jim Martin but Daughtry is an old-line party favorite with deep pockets who has the backing of former U.S. Senator Lauch Faircloth and former Governor Jim Holshouser. Neely is seen as a dark horse, but an early media blitz made an impact in planting his name beyond Wake County.

POPE ON THE ROPES

Going into the 2000 elections, state Republicans are most concerned about one Wake County House seat—but with mixed emotions.

Raleigh's Art Pope, who inherited it by appointment when Neely resigned to run for governor, currently holds the 64th District seat. The 64th District comprises a moderate constituency. In fact, Neely backed off his conservative credentials a bit when he ran for the seat, which he wrested away from a Democrat, billing himself "an independent candidate."

But Republican insiders tell SOS that Pope will have a difficult time positioning himself as anything but conservative. He is a major benefactor and serves as chairman of a conservative think tank, the John Locke Foundation, that has repeatedly lobbed volleys of criticism at House and Senate Republicans for not taking stronger conservative positions.

"Pope needs to distance himself a bit from the Locke Foundation and its positions because of the makeup of that district if he wants to survive in the election," SOS was told.

For the moment, no Democrat has declared for the seat. Republicans, though, expect that will soon change. "I can imagine the speaker has held some meetings in his office, looking for the right candidate to go after that seat," SOS was told. "It's very vulnerable."

EYES ONLY

A trial balloon to raise the state sales tax by a penny to clean up after Hurricane Floyd attracted lukewarm interest among legislators—even those in the affected areas. ...More likely might be a bond referendum, perhaps coupled with a vote for bonds for the University of North Carolina System. ...One of the most visible faces associated with Floyd was Richard Moore, state director of Crime Control and Public Safety. Once a state representative who lost a bid for U.S. Congress, Moore is seen as a rising star in Democratic Party politics, but he can't seem to decide what to do next. He first considered running for lieutenant governor and most recently was considering a bid for State Treasurer. ...That might be short-circuited, though, by a maneuver that would have long-time Treasurer Harlan Boyles resigning early so that Governor Hunt can appoint Raleigh business executive and investor Gordon Smith to the seat. Smith reportedly has Boyles' blessing, and an appointment would give him incumbency going into the 2000 election. 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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