Societ History of North Carolina Central University

## Soaring on the Legacy

A CONCISE HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY: 1910-2010

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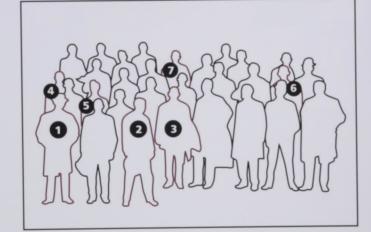
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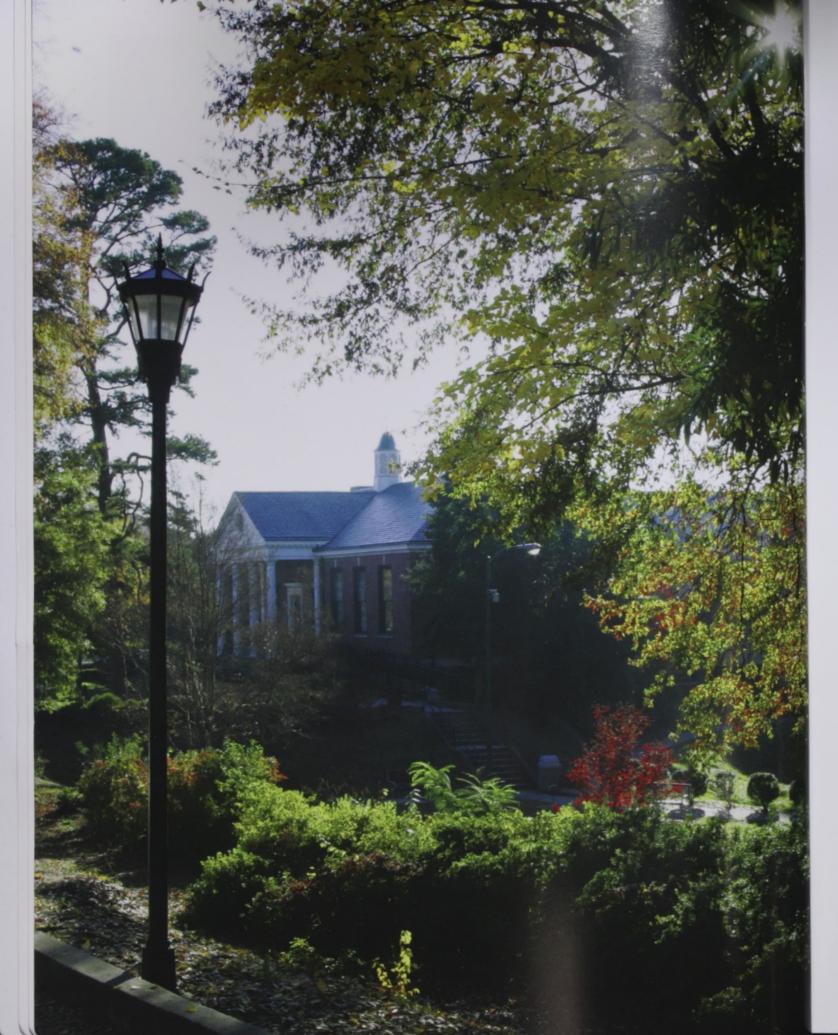
Renowned educator Booker T.

Washington (front row, center,
holding hat) and his entourage visited
the National Religious Training
School on Nov. 1, 1910, just four
months after it opened. Included in the
photograph, which was taken on the
steps of S.P. Avery Auditorium, are
founder James E. Shepard and other
local leaders who were among the
school's incorporators. (Photo courtesy
of the North Carolina Mutual
Collection, held by NCCU and Duke
University)



#### **Photo Key**

- 1 William G. Pearson\*
- 2 John Merrick\*
- 3 Booker T. Washington
- 4 Dr. Charles H. Shepard\*
- 5 Thomas Goodloe\*\*
- 6 Dr. Aaron M. Moore\*
- 7 Dr. James E. Shepard\*
- \* Charter Signatory
- \*\* Charter Notary Public



### Introduction

On two dozen acres outside Durham, a textile and tobacco town in the North Carolina Piedmont. Originally named the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the Colored Race, the school had a first-year enrollment of 130 students. Shepard declared its mission to be one of training African-Americans for a life of learning and Christian leadership.

Today, the school founded by Shepard is called North Carolina Central University. Its enrollment exceeds 8,500. It offers bachelor's degrees in more than 100 disciplines and graduate degrees in more than 40 areas. Long known for its liberal arts programs—it was the nation's first publicly supported liberal arts college for African-Americans—NCCU has emerged more recently as a significant center of scientific research as well. The university produces lawyers, business leaders, nurses and educators. Faculty and students have a hand in the nation's space program and they contribute to its homeland security research.

But even as it has matured into a comprehensive university, with an extraor-dinarily diverse student body and faculty, NCCU has remained true to its roots and to Dr. Shepard's vision. As a historically black institution, the university continues to reach out to racial minorities and other under-served groups, and to open doors of opportunity to people for whom doors are closed elsewhere.

Soaring on the Legacy provides an overview of the first 100 years of the institution founded by a great man.

Facing: Campus greenery frames the Jones Building on a bright fall day.

### Dear Old N.C.C.

The sloping hills, the verdant green
The lovely blossoms' beauteous sheen
Surround our college proud and gay,
Where wave our colors Maroon and Gray
What matters it how far we roam,
Our thots will oft return to home
And hearts will e'er be true to thee,
Our Alma Mater N.C.C.

#### Refrain:

Then Rah! Rah! Rah! For our colors so gay!

Dear old N.C.C.'s Maroon and Gray;

Thy sons and daughters will honor thee,

Dear old N.C.C.

We've gathered here to fit our lives,
As from the darkness light revives,
So let us hail, both night and day,
Our glorious colors, Maroon and Gray.
We'll ever love and honor thee,
For thou hast taught us loyalty.
Then let our watchword service be,
To Alma Mater, N.C.C.

You send us forth with hearts of love;
So like a blessing from above,
And from the path we'll never stray,
Our dear Alma Mater, Maroon and Gray
We'll work and fight, we'll win our way.
When duty calls, we shall obey.
And may we e'er return to thee,
Our Alma Mater, N.C.C.!

Annie Day Shepard, wife of founder James E. Shepard, wrote the words to "Dear Old N.C.C.," the school's alma mater. The music was by the noted musician Harry T. Burleigh and was revised by his son, Alston W. Burleigh. Dr. Shepard had the song copyrighted in 1939.

## A Century of Truth and Service

#### I. THE SHEPARD LEGACY

The day dawned unusually cool on July 5, 1910, with the rain serving to buffer the heat on the newest college campus in the United States. James E. Shepard, founder of the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the Colored Race, watched as the rains fell and his first excited, drenched students arrived on campus.

Shepard was a man not to be deterred once his mind was made up. Yet, if the rain clouds seemed an inauspicious sign, what was happening across the country could not have helped Shepard's spirits either. Just the day before, Jack Johnson, the noted black boxer, had delivered a 15th-round knockout of James J. Jeffries, an undefeated white former champion who came out of retirement to try to wrest the heavyweight championship from Johnson. Jeffries lost, and race riots broke out across the nation. Cities from Texas to New York were picking up the shattered pieces as Shepard's students were dropping their satchels to the floor of their brand new residence hall.

But hard times wouldn't stop Shepard, not on that day nor on any number

of hard days in the years ahead. A founder, president, organizer and builder of institutions and minds, he was one of the most noted and gifted race leaders of the first half of the 20th century. He served as president of what became North Carolina Central University for more than a third of its history.

Shepard's vision was a legacy from his parents, Augustus and Hattie Whitted Shepard. His father, the Rev. Augustus Shepard, was born in 1846, in Raleigh, to enslaved parents Richard and Flora Shepard, whose owner was one-time North Carolina Gov. Charles Manly. Augustus graduated from Shaw University's Theological Department with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1880.

President James E. Shepard, 1909–47



On Nov. 7, 1895, Shepard married Annie Day Robinson, a native of Yanceyville, N.C. She was the daughter of Thomas and Mary Day of Virginia and the granddaughter of the renowned furniture maker Thomas Day. She was the widow of Dr. David Robinson, with whom she had a son, William. Her marriage to Shepard produced three daughters, Annie Day, Marjorie and Marion; Marion died in infancy in 1903.

Annie Shepard was a great leader in the Daughters of Dorcas Club of Durham and of the N.C. Federation of Negro Women's Clubs. She aided her husband in founding the National Religious Training School and devoted much of her time, money and labor to the students of the college. She wrote the school's alma mater, "Dear Old N.C.C." In 1930, Annie Day Shepard Residence Hall was dedicated in her honor.



Mrs. Annie Day Shepard

In 1875, while serving as the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hillsborough, Augustus Shepard married Harriet E. Whitted. Born in 1858, Harriet was a native of Hillsborough and the daughter of Austin and Annie Whitted. She received her early training at Hampton Institute in Virginia. Together Augustus and Harriet had 12 children, with four dying in infancy. James was their eldest.

Augustus held several pastorates and eventually moved in 1890 to Durham's White Rock Baptist Church, where he served as minister until his death in 1911.

James Edward Shepard was born in Raleigh on November 3, 1875. His upbringing instilled in him high standards for learning and conduct. He received his education at Raleigh's Shaw University, which granted him a Doctor of Pharmacy degree in 1894. Carrying with him Shaw's motto, "For Christ and Humanity," Shepard embarked on a career of public service, working as both pharmacist and religious educator in Virginia and North Carolina from 1895 until 1897. He held a succession of federal government posts in the final years of the century.

In 1905, James Shepard began working with the International Sunday School Association, whose mission was to promote a standardized Christian education curriculum across denominational lines. Shepard traveled nationally and internationally as a field superintendent for the Association. One of the highlights of this period was his trip to Rome in 1910, where he was the only African-American speaker at the World Sunday School Convention.

Through the Association, Shepard was exposed to a variety of educational models. One major influence was Dwight Lyman Moody, an American evangelist and publisher who founded the Northfield Seminary for Young Ladies in

1879 and the Mount Hermon School for Boys in 1881. Moody sought to provide quality education for the less privileged, including children of former slaves and Native Americans, built on a foundation of Christian religious education.

A second influence was the Chautauqua Assembly, founded in 1874 under the auspices of the Methodist Church. This educational institution took its name from a lake in western New York whose shores were home to a summer adult education program. The program began as lectures and training for Sunday school teachers but evolved to include artistic and recreational activities for a general audience. The model became so popular that the term Chautauqua began to be applied to any such summer institute. Shepard embraced the Assembly's approach of eclectic offerings of public lectures, concerts, and dramatic performances.

Shepard believed that a complete education should address not only the mind but the soul as well. His philosophy negotiated a path between the positions of W.E.B. DuBois and Booker T. Washington. He believed that industrial and academic educational approaches were both valid, but that neither was sufficient without religious education. He also felt that to educate the general population of Negroes, one must first educate the black clergy.

#### He wrote:

For the next one hundred years the Negro ministers will be the most powerful leaders of the race. In many instances they are untrained. The people cannot go higher than their leaders. The man must be changed and the environments will be changed by the man. Hence the rallying cry of the race, above everything else, should be change the man and as he is changed he will attempt to change others, and thus the process of lifting will go on.

The National Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the Colored Race, Inc., was chartered in 1909 as a private institution and opened its doors on July 5, 1910. Its purpose was "the development in young men and women of that fine character and sound academic training requisite for real service to the nation." Durham was a logical site for the new school, because the city was a major center of economic, social and political advancement for African-Americans.

Indeed, African-Americans in Durham had responded to the restrictions of Jim Crow by creating a thriving economic community to service their own needs. A modest black middle class grew, and it gave rise to other black businesses and numerous civic, social, fraternal and philanthropic organizations such as the Volkamenia Literary Club (1902), the Daughters of Dorcas Club (1917) and the Harriet Tubman Branch of the YWCA (1932).

Shepard had considered a 160-acre site in nearby Hillsborough as well as a 200-acre plot in rural Irmo, S.C., but the Durham Merchants Association, along with prominent African-American businessman John Merrick, physician Aaron Moore and educator W.G. Pearson, raised \$25,000 for a Durham institution. Philanthropist Brodie Leonidas Duke donated 20 of the initial 25 acres for the campus. The tract was on Fayetteville Street, just one mile outside the city limits and the black part of south Durham, called Hayti. The site was referred to as the "trash heap," an unworkable piece of land "characterized by deep cutting ravines."

Shepard went beyond the state borders in search of support for the National Training School. The 17 members of his initial Advisory Board represented 10 states from both the North and the South. Many early benefactors were people he had met through his work with the International Sunday School Association. By 1909, Shepard had raised \$7,000 from friends and supporters in New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, and construction began on six buildings on the campus. The buildings were S.P. Avery Auditorium, a dining room/classroom combination, two dormitories, an administration building and a home for the president. The National Religious Training School and Chautauqua held its first classes on July 5, 1910.

By 1912, 10 buildings had been erected. The hope and promise of the fledgling school rested with the early faculty and staff, who taught and mentored a student body of around 140 students. Early course offerings included music, commerce, religion, English, French, German, Greek, mathematics, geography, philosophy, ethics, agriculture, domestic science, basketry, dress-

#### **Timeline**

- 1909 Chartered as a private institution, the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the Colored Race, Inc.
- 1910 Classes start July 5.
- in debt, its assets are put up for sale; it is reorganized the next year as the National Training School.
- by the state. New name:

  Durham State Normal
  School for Negroes
- 1925 The institution is established as a state-supported liberal arts college: N.C. College for Negroes.
- 1929–30 Three major buildings are constructed: Hoey, Alexander-Dunn and Annie Day Shepard dormitory.
- 1935 College founder and president James E. Shepard and other community leaders create the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs. The committee (now called the Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People) soon develops into a potent political force in the city.
- 1937 Five new buildings are completed, funded mostly by federal Public Works Administration: Duke Auditorium, Jones Building, Robinson Science Building, McLean and Rush dormitories.



Columns along Fayetteville Street marked the entrance to the college in the early days. The photo is from sometime before 1925, when a fire destroyed some of the buildings shown.

making, millinery, physical education and history. Shepard resolved that the cost to students would be kept to a minimum. An early catalog noted, "Before 1915, tuition and fees were ten dollars for six weeks of study, and room and board for the whole term of six weeks were three dollars and fifty cents." Even at this rate, few could afford the full amount. Most students worked campus jobs to cover shortfalls.

This benevolent approach meant that Shepard personally bore the responsibility of raising the bulk of the operating budget. Early on, the burden became too heavy. Despite its promising beginnings, in 1915 the school and its assets were put up for sale to pay off debts. Philanthropist and women's suffrage activist Margaret (Mrs. Russell) Sage of New York stepped forward with a check to Shepard for \$25,000 to buy the property back from creditors. Shepard reorganized the institution as the National Training School.

Over the next three decades, despite the financial difficulties that accompanied two world wars and the Great Depression, Shepard found ways to steadily expand the offerings at his institution. Realizing that nowhere in the state could African-Americans receive training for positions as high school teachers and principals, Shepard and others campaigned for a program to address the need and sought public funds to support it. In 1923, the North Carolina legislature allocated support in the amount of \$20,639, and the National Training School became Durham State Normal (or Teachers') School.

In 1925, when Shepard learned that the state was seeking to establish a liberal arts curriculum for African-Americans, he lobbied hard for the selection of his institution as the place to offer it. As he campaigned for the cause, two fires on Jan. 28 and 29, 1925, burned three campus buildings to the ground—the administrative building, the men's dormitory, and the dining/classroom hall. Despite this almost certain act of arson, Shepard's institution was chosen and became North Carolina College for Negroes, the first state-supported liberal arts college for African-Americans.

In the 1930s, numerous federal grants springing from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration supported the physical growth and renovation of existing facilities at the college. The expansion continued until the start of World War II.

In his 37 years of leadership, Shepard saw the institution transformed from its humble beginnings to a modern campus with an estimated value of \$2 million. In 1938, the college received a significant boost from the U.S. Supreme Court. In its Gaines decision, the court ruled that the state of Missouri had to either allow a qualified black applicant to enroll in the University of Missouri's segregated law school or provide him with an equal in-state opportunity for a legal education.

The ruling didn't dismantle the separate-but-equal doctrine—that would have to wait until the 1954 Brown decision—but it forced Southern state governments to take a step in the direction of actual equality by providing more resources for African-American higher education. Responding to the ruling and to lobbying by Shepard and his allies, the North Carolina legislature provided money and legal authorization in the late 1930s and early '40s that enabled Shepard to establish a law school, a school of library science, a nursing program and a broad range of graduate programs.

Shepard's stature as a public figure grew along with his institution. He gave state and national radio addresses, spoke before the state legislature and testified before Congress, all while keeping tight reins on his school. He spoke out on a range of issues, including equal pay for African-American teachers, better access to medical training and treatment for blacks, improving substandard housing and the need to finance public education through taxation.

His work with the International Sunday School Association and his many relationships with white legislators, businessmen and philanthropists convinced him that the route to social equality was through quality education for both blacks and whites, and cultivation of Christian values. Despite the obvious benefits that flowed to North Carolina College as a result of the Gaines ruling, Shepard opposed using the courts to fight discrimination-

- 1939 First graduate programs are established.
- 1940 The School of Law opens. The first graduate degree (Master of Science-Biology) is awarded, to Maude J. Yancey.
- 1941 The School of Library Science is organized as a professional school.
- 1944 NCC and Duke basketball teams play the "Secret
- 1947 Founder and President James E. Shepard dies. Dr. Alfonso Elder is elected to succeed him. New name: North Carolina College at Durham
- 1949 A demonstration at the State Capitol by 15 NCC law students calls attention to the school's underfunded, ill-equipped condition. The next year, the law school gains accreditation from the American Bar Association
- 1950 Edmonds Classroom Building, Shepard Library, and McDougald Gymnasium are built.
- 1956 NCC's Lee Calhoun, coached by LeRoy T. Walker, wins an Olympic gold medal in the 110-meter hurdles in Melbourne, Australia. NCCU athletes coached by Walker would take part in every Olympic games though 1976.
- 1957 The Royal Ice Cream Parlor sit-in in Durham, led by NCCU alumnus the Rev. Douglas E. Moore, is among the first such protests of the civil rights

- 1962 Students take part in a series of demonstrations at Durham City Hall in May; they are among the hundreds arrested over a four-day period.
- 1963 Dr. Samuel P. Massie becomes the third president.
- 1966 Dr. Albert N. Whiting becomes the fourth president.
- 1966–68 Baynes and Eagleson residence halls, Pearson Cafeteria and the Alfonso Elder Student Union are built.
- 1969 The college is given university status by the state legislature. New name:

  North Carolina Central University
- 1970 Track coach LeRoy T.

  Walker is named head
  coach for the U.S. Olympic track team.
- 1972 NCCU becomes part of the UNC System; President Whiting becomes Chancellor Whiting.
- 1975 President Gerald R.
  Ford visits campus; he is
  awarded an honorary
  Doctor of Laws degree.
- 1977 The Art Museum is built.
- 1980 The Turner Law School
  Building opens. Gov. Jim
  Hunt and U.S. Supreme
  Court Justice Potter
  Stewart are guests and
  speakers.
- 1983 Dr. LeRoy T. Walker becomes interim chancellor.

a stance that brought sharp criticism. One instance where he drew heavy fire involved the University of North Carolina and the court case *Hocutt v. Wilson*. In 1939, an African-American, Thomas R. Hocutt, working in conjunction with the NAACP, sued for admission to the UNC School of Pharmacy. Shepard refused to release Hocutt's North Carolina College transcript, fearing that the integration of UNC-Chapel Hill would cut into resources for Negro institutions and, more important, give rise to violence against blacks.

Shepard advocated forms of recourse that were forceful but not confrontational, in keeping with his values of kindness, gentility and self-effacement. His long record of working in this manner gained him the respect of even those who advocated more direct attacks on segregation. Civil rights pioneer Benjamin Mays wrote:

Some people criticized Doctor Shepard in his racial philosophy. But . . . (m)any people who criticized him severely will never do as much for education and America as he did. I think he took the position that if education in North Carolina had to be segregated, the segregated North Carolina College at Durham would have to be so good that no one would be able to label it as a Negro institution. If that was and is what the State of North Carolina wanted, Shepard insisted that the State should be willing to pay for its segregation and pay dearly by building a first-class institution. With this conviction in mind, he clamored always for larger and larger appropriations.

Shepard did not advocate solely on behalf of the African-American community. Many of his writings stressed the need to address the common concerns of poor whites as well. Foreshadowing Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have A Dream" speech of 1963, Shepard quoted poet Adela Florence Nicholson Cory in a 1938 national radio address:

The time is near . . . 'When men will be judged not by their tint of skin, the texture of their hair.

The God they serve, or the wine they drink.

But men will be judged by the kind of thoughts they think.'

Central to Shepard's vision was a desire to train and cultivate moral leadership. The goal of the National Training School and its later incarnations was to produce men and women prepared to enter the work force, but who also had a strong sense of civic responsibility. Not only were the school's graduates to better the condition of their fellow Negroes, they were to be model citizens deserving of the virtues of a democratic nation. He said:

What sort of education are we to have for the American Negro? Precisely the kind that we have for all American citizens. What sort of instruction is he to be given? Exactly the kind given to his white fellow; the education which teaches the greatness and the

#### THE BENEFACTORS

A number of wealthy white patrons sustained the school in its early days. One notable supporter was Benjamin Newton Duke (1855–1929), son of tobacco baron Washington Duke, brother of Duke University founder James B. Duke, and half-brother of another benefactor, Brodie Duke. Benjamin Duke supported North Carolina College and other philanthropic causes in the Southeast. He donated a total of \$125,000 to the college during his lifetime and bequeathed an additional \$50,000, making it possible to construct B.N. Duke Auditorium in 1937.

The Rev. Dr. Howard J. Chidley (1878–1966) of Massachusetts was a close associate of Shepard's and his institution from its earliest years. Chidley served on the Board of Trustees from 1916 to 1921 and was chairman from 1919 to 1921. In recognition of his service, the college awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1917, and Chidley Hall became the only building on campus named in honor of a nonresident of North Carolina. Chidley and members of his First Congregational Church of Winchester, Mass., donated more than \$60,000 for scholarships and other special purposes.



The Rev. Howard J. Chidley, at the residence hall that bears his name. The building was completed in 1951.

Charles C. Amey (1887–1957), who served as business manager for the school from 1938 to 1947, was Shepard's right-hand man when it came to fundraising and fostering public support. Amey performed most of the legwork, keeping his finger on the pulse of the state legislature and traveling out of state to solicit funds. The two men worked together seamlessly, resulting in Shepard's reputation as an astute and effective politician.

immortal significance of life; which furnishes the commonwealth the kind of citizens that democracy and civilization require; which seeks the supremely precious good of the soul that are wrapped up in the Christian tradition.

Shepard held faculty and students to high standards of conduct, and students knew that any transgression would receive his attention. He kept watch from the vantage points of his office in the Hoey Administration Building and his bedroom in the Shepard House across Fayetteville Street. Students risked expulsion for violating strict rules regarding proper attire, mandatory class and chapel attendance, and minimal social contact between the sexes. For Shepard, those who were going to be the moral leaders of the race needed to conduct themselves in ways that were beyond reproach. He expected his students to carry the university motto of "Truth and Service" beyond the institution, out into communities that were in dire need of their leadership.

1947 was a year of tremendous loss for the university community. Shepard's wife, Annie Day Shepard, died Feb. 8, and his mother, Hattie, passed away in March. Shepard succumbed to complications from a stroke at his

home on Oct. 6, 1947. He and his wife are interred in Durham's Beechwood Cemetery.

By the time of Shepard's death, the school was accredited by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes and the American Council on Education. It was one of only four African-American members of the Association of American Colleges. The institution maintained an "A" rating with the American Medical Association, the N.C. Department of Education, the Association of American Universities and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

During his later years, Shepard often was asked to consent to the casting of a bust. He would conduct visitors to a window overlooking the campus and, with a sweeping gesture, say, "This is my monument. If I am not remembered for this, I will be remembered for nothing." While the entire campus stands as a monument to Shepard, it is the James E. Shepard Library that bears his name. The library does include a bust that was created after Shepard's death. A statue of Shepard, erected in 1957, stands at the heart of the campus.

Today the family legacy continues through the two daughters of Annie Day Shepard Smith: Carolyn Marie Smith Green and the late Annie Day Smith Donaldson, their children and Mrs. Green's grandchildren. Shepard's descendents have continued their affiliation with the university and were essential in the effort to restore the former family home.

The James E. Shepard Memorial Library, as it appeared from 1950, when it opened, until the mid-1970s, when a major addition was extended from the front.





Educator and civil rights leader Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955) spoke at B. N. Duke Auditorium c. 1950. (photo by Alex Rivera)



History Professor Helen G. Edmonds, left, and mathematics Professor Marjorie Lee Browne greeted Vice President Richard Nixon at a reception on campus in the 1950s. Dr. Edmonds taught at the college from 1941 to 1977 and was the first African-American to receive a doctorate from Ohio State University. Dr. Browne taught at NCC from 1949 to 1979. (Photo courtesy of Helen G. Edmonds Collection, NCCU Archives)

#### II. THE ELDER YEARS: 1948-1963

Placed in the unenviable position of following Shepard as president was Dr. Alfonso Elder (1898–1974), who assumed the presidency of North Carolina College at Durham on Jan. 20, 1948.

Elder had taught at Bennett and Elizabeth City State Normal colleges before Shepard recruited him in the 1924–1925 academic year to teach mathematics. Elder also served at North Carolina College as head of the Graduate Department of Education and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Elder managed an \$8 million investment in the expansion of the institution's physical facilities. The Edmonds Classroom Building, the Shepard Library and McDougald-McClendon Gymnasium were built, as was the annex to the Edwards music and fine arts building. The track, field and tennis courts were constructed, as was Taylor Education Building.

Where Shepard had been reluctant to share authority, Elder sought more input from faculty and students. Elder recruited more than 20 faculty who were specialists in their fields. He formed a committee of top administrators to advise him on executive-level decisions. Instead of answering to the president, professors began to report more and more to their deans and chairs. Elder's famous motto, "Excellence without Excuse—A Shared Responsibility," helped to mark his tenure as one dedicated to scholarship and academic endeavors.

In 1955, the reviewing team from the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools wrote: " . . . all administrative practices are in keeping with the highest educational standards." Subsequently, North Carolina College became one of only 18 black colleges admitted to full membership in the Southern

- 1986 Dr. Tyronza Richmond becomes chancellor.
- 1989 The men's basketball team routs Southeast Missouri State 73-46 to win the NCAA Division II National Championship.
- 1990 The Gourman Report rates NCCU No. 1 academically among North Carolina's 11 HBCUs.
- 1991 A \$1 million gift from Glaxo Inc. enables the university to establish its first endowed professorship.
- 1993 Julius Chambers is named chancellor. He is the first NCCU alumnus to lead the school.
- 1999-2000 The BBRI, two new residence halls, and the new School of Education building are built.
- 2001 Dr. James H. Ammons becomes chancellor.
- 2003 Golden LEAF Foundation provides NCCU's largestever grant, more than \$17 million, to establish the BRITE center.
- 2004-05 The campus extends across Fayetteville Street with construction of Eagle Landing, Ruffin Residence Hall and the Mary M. Townes Science Building.
- 2007 Charlie Nelms becomes chancellor.
- 2008 The BRITE center opens.



Students marched in honor of Malcolm X shortly after his assassination in 1965. (Photo by Alex Rivera)

Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The 1957 Royal Ice Cream Parlor sit-in in Durham and the 1960 Woolworth's lunch counter protests in nearby Greensboro energized the campus. Students from NCC and Hillside High School demonstrated at City Hall on May 18, 1962. Theirs was one of several simultaneous protests in Durham, which continued for four days and led to 850 arrests.

Elder had to formulate the school's position on the Civil Rights Movement. Like Shepard, Elder was a moderate, but he saw the value of activism. He always spoke with admiration for the black men and women who actively pressed for civil rights, criticizing them only when their activities led to violence or the destruction of property. Elder retired as president on Sept. 1, 1963.

#### III. THE WHITING ADMINISTRATION: 1967-1983

A man of towering intellect replaced Elder but stayed at the college for less than three years. Samuel Proctor Massie graduated from college at 18. He helped develop the atomic bomb during World War II and had chaired three chemistry departments. But he left North Carolina College in early 1966 to become the first African-American professor at the U.S. Naval Academy (and later chair of the academy's Department of Chemistry). At his death, the Washington Post reported that Massie was named one of the 75 premier chemists of the 20th century, along with Marie Curie, George Washington Carver, Kodak founder George Eastman and DNA researchers James Watson and Francis Crick.

An interim committee managed the college until July 1, 1967, when Dr. Albert N. Whiting assumed the presidency. Whiting had been dean of the faculty of Morgan State College. When he became president, North Carolina College was made up of four schools: graduate and undergraduate schools of arts and sciences, a school of law, and a school of library science. He would add the School of Business to this list in 1972, and by 1983 one third of the student body was enrolled in this discipline.

Legislation in 1971 redefined the University of North Carolina. Each of the 16 state campuses—the six of the Consolidated University (N.C. State University, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, unc-Asheville, unc-Charlotte, unc-Greensboro, and unc-Wilmington) and the 10 self-governing institutions, of which North Carolina Central University (so named in 1969) was one, became the expanded University of North Carolina. The legislation took effect in 1972 and President Whiting became Chancellor Whiting.

The UNC Board of Trustees became a 32-member Board of Governors, and each campus had its own Board of Trustees with 12 voting members joined by the student body president who served without voting status. The restructuring shifted considerable power to the Board of Governors at the expense of the individual boards of trustees. The BOG would make final decisions on such questions as the appointment of chancellors, vice chancellors, and deans; the creation of new schools, departments, and degree tracks; biennial appropriation requests to the General Assembly; the award of tenure status to faculty members; and the issuance of bonds for construction projects not directly funded by the legislature.

The NCCU Board of Trustees continued to oversee the investment of funds not generated by state appropriations or charges to students. The trustees also adjudicated issues concerning faculty employment and student rights and could recommend action to the Board of Governors in the areas governed by the system-wide board.

Whiting managed enrollment growth from 3,080 students in 1967 to nearly 5,000 in 1982, a 52 percent increase. During his administration, the number of degree recipients increased by 62 percent. This success in retention and graduation may have been due in part to the creation of the Academic Skills Center, in which students who were unprepared for the rigors of university were provided individualized counseling and tutorial assistance.

Whiting began with an annual operating budget of \$5.5 million that would grow to \$34 million by 1982. The number of undergraduate programs doubled and the master's degree offerings almost tripled. The Criminal Justice and Public Administration programs were created and the number of graduate and professional degrees awarded increased from 134 to 245.

The campus physically expanded to keep pace with enrollment. During Whiting's tenure, it grew from 43 buildings on 73 President Gerald R. Ford visited the NCCU campus acres to 53 buildings on 104 acres.



on Nov. 14, 1975. (Photo by Alex Rivera)

The university continued to absorb the tremors of civil rights protests. Whiting would describe this tumultuous time in American history as the most challenging of his administration.

To be educators or the supporters of education today requires an almost unfathomable courage and optimism because the surge of dispiriting events and the rhythm of change have so quickened that seemingly unsolvable problems abound in all areas. . . . We have been the victims of innumerable confidence-shaking events: street crimes, race riots, bombings, campus violence, plane hijackings, government intrigue and government indecency, war after war, and inflation, almost runaway inflation.... We must endeavor somehow to bring together the man on the frontier of knowledge, who is attempting some sort of scientific breakthrough, and the man who is trying to determine why this attempt is worth making.

#### IV. THE LAST QUARTER OF THE CENTURY

Dr. LeRoy T. Walker, NCCU's own internationally renowned Olympic and collegiate track-and-field coach, served as interim chancellor from 1983 to 1986. His three-year "interim" tenure was lauded when the Board of Governors retroactively conferred upon him the title of full chancellor.

Dr. Tyronza R. Richmond followed Walker in office from 1986 to 1992. Richmond acquired the FM frequency for the WNCU radio station and closed the deal on the university's first million-dollar award—from GlaxoSmithKline for student scholarships—and the first endowed professorship. He also founded the University College to offer courses in the evenings and on weekends for working adults.

Celebrated civil rights lawyer Julius L. Chambers served as chancellor from 1993 to 2001. Chambers was an NCCU alumnus, the first African-American editor-in-chief of the North Carolina Law Review, and the highest-ranking graduate of the University of North Carolina Law School class of 1959.

It was during Chambers' tenure that North Carolina Central University marked the beginning of the end of substandard campus conditions. By the turn of the millennium, Chambers had been successful in attracting major investment for the establishment of a biomedical/biotechnology research institute (BBRI) that bears his name, and presided over the construction of two new residence halls (1999) and a new facility for the School of Education (2000).

After the statewide bond referendum in 2000, NCCU was awarded \$121 million of the \$2.5 billion authorized for the construction, repair and renovation of university dorms, classrooms and science and technology labs.

It was at this point that Dr. James H. Ammons took the helm of the university in 2001. With the BBRI already in place and a new science facility scheduled for construction with the bond funds, Ammons was in a good position to lobby for a portion of additional capital available through a consortium of biotechnology companies and the Golden LEAF Foundation intended for the establishment of educational facilities in biomanufacturing.

In August 2003, NCCU was awarded \$19.1 million for the construction of the BRITE (Biomanufacturing Research Institute and Technology Enterprise) center. The next year, with NCCU gaining in political profile, Ammons was successful in lobbying the state to spend millions above and beyond the bond funding to remediate the mold that infested many campus buildings, especially including the dormitories built just five years earlier.

When NCCU was awarded the bond money for new construction, the university had already taken possession of the abandoned site of the old Hillside High School. Located one block west of Fayetteville Street, the tract was insufficient to accommodate all of the intended construction, but it served to determine which of NCCU's borders would be crossed first in the process of expansion.

Today, the new West Campus includes the Mary M. Townes Science Building with the addition for BRITE on the site of the old Hillside High School. Built on the two city blocks between the main campus and Mary Townes are the Eagle Landing and Benjamin S. Ruffin Residence halls.

Ammons established the Early College High School in 2003. And it was during his administration that the College of Arts and Sciences was broken up into three new colleges: the College of Behavioral and Social Sciences; the Col-

Commencement is a day of celebration.



lege of Liberal Arts; and the College of Science and Technology.

Ammons resigned on June 30, 2007, to take the helm of Florida A&M University.

The UNC Board of Governors named Dr. Charlie Nelms to lead NCCU beginning Aug. 1, 2007. Nelms' highest priority was and is student success. He began his tenure by restructuring University College to offer increased advising and support services to freshmen and sophomores as part of an effort to bolster retention and graduation. After the initial year of the program, first-to-second-year retention rates increased from 68 to 77 percent.

Nelms managed a tough budgetary environment during the recession of 2008–2010 by realigning spending to fit with NCCU's mission and its focus on student achievement; full-time faculty and instructional support were protected from deep cuts.

He also enhanced responsiveness and accountability on the part of the administration and faculty with a Quality Service Initiative (QSI), a customer-service training program. Nelms' efforts to bring NCCU into compliance with the best practices in higher education were recognized by U.S. News & World Report's placement of NCCU among the top 10 HBCUs in the country. NCCU was the highest ranked public HBCU in 2009.

The 2007 Master Plan Update was completed and construction begun on the nursing building, a parking deck across from McDougald–McLendon Gymnasium, and the new residence hall adjacent to Chidley. To address campus aesthetics, campus green spaces were redesigned and the pedestrian mall on Brant Street between Fayetteville and Concord Streets was completed.

The Centennial celebration, beginning with Charter Day, June 30, 2009, brought an increased number of high-profile lecturers and exciting art exhibits to the campus throughout the year and culminated in an important national symposium on the future of HBCUS.

ANDRÉ D. VANN

University Archives

PAUL V. BROWN AND CYNTHIA FOBERT

Public Relations

with excerpts from

The Dream That Became North Carolina

Central University

by Dr. Helen G. Edmonds

### 100 Years, Six Names, One Mission

THE SCHOOL THAT BECAME North Carolina Central University was chartered in 1909, and it opened its doors the next year.

July 5, 1910–1916	National Religious Training School and Chautauqua for the Colored Race, Inc.
1916–1923	National Training School
1923-1925	Durham State Normal School For Negroes
1925-1947	North Carolina College for Negroes
1947–1969	North Carolina College at Durham
1969-present	North Carolina Central University (became a

UNC System institution in 1972)



The James E. Shepard House on Fayetteville Street (1925), the oldest surviving building at NCCU, now occupies a central spot on a thriving modern campus.

## A Fount of Creative Talent THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

IBERAL ARTS EDUCATION has been an integral part of North Carolina Central University since the day it opened.

James E. Shepard's stated purpose in establishing the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua was to train Christian ministers, but he made clear that the education offered would emphasize liberal arts and technical courses. When the school fell on hard times in the 1920s, the North Carolina legislature threw the college a financial lifeline, and in 1925, the legislature dedicated the school to the offering of liberal arts education and the preparation of teachers and principals of secondary schools. Shepard's school thus became the nation's first state-supported liberal arts college for African-Americans.

Today, even as North Carolina Central University offers degrees in the more than 100 disciplines, liberal arts education remains a central component of the institution's mission. Most humanities and fine arts programs are now housed in the College of Liberal Arts, one of three newly organized academic units on the campus. It was formed in 2005, and consists of eight departments: Art, English and Mass Communication, History, Modern Foreign Languages, Music, Theatre, Aerospace Studies and Military Science.

English, history and music have been core elements of the curriculum since the very beginning. The college offered 14 courses in English composition and literature as part of a general course of study. Three faculty members were responsible for these classes, one of whom was Cadd Grant O'Kelly, in whose honor O'Kelly-Riddick Stadium is named. In the early days, the English faculty also taught in other disciplines. O'Kelly, for example, taught courses in Latin, music and education.

#### ENGLISH

The Department of English was formally organized in the 1938–1939 school year with the arrival of its first chair and founder of its graduate program, Dr. W. Edward Farrison (for whom the liberal arts building is named). Farrison was a nationally recognized scholar whose critical biography of African-American author William Wells Brown remains one of the standard works on the subject. Farrison molded the department, expanding its program and demanding high standards from faculty and students. Many students would later return to the university as faculty members themselves. Among them were Dr. Patsy B. Perry and Dr. Arthrell D. Sanders, both of whom became chairs of the department.

Farrison retired in 1960, and Dr. Charles A. Ray succeeded him. The most far-reaching innovation in Ray's almost two-decade tenure was the establishment of a new curriculum in mass communication in 1977. Dr. Perry succeeded Ray in 1979 and directed the department for the next 11 years. Under her leadership, the department established its Computer Writing Center.

Over the years, the English Department has provided an impressive pool of administrative talent for the university. Dr. Sanders, in addition to serving as department chair, was director of the Academic Advising Center, university marshal, secretary and then chair of the Faculty Senate. Dr. Ruth G. Kennedy for many years chaired the Awards Day Committee. Dr. Cecil L. Patterson and Perry both served as provost and vice chancellor for academic affairs. On her retirement, Perry was elected to two four-year terms on the University of North Carolina Board of Governors.

In recent years, the English Department has assumed oversight of wncu-fm, a 50,000-watt National Public Radio affiliate with studios in the Farrison-Newton Communications Building.

#### MUSIC

The very first bulletin of courses for the National Religious Training School contained more than a page of listings of courses in music, piano, voice, composition and instrumentation, orchestra and brass band. Music and voice were required courses for all students.

The first music department chair was Catherine Ruth Edwards, who organized the department and served as a professor of voice and piano professor and director of the choir. The music building is named in her honor. Succeeding chairs were Dr. James Dorsey; Dr. Paul Gelrud, who was credited with developing a comprehensive music library; Nell Hunter; Dr. Robert John; Dr. Gene Strassler, during whose tenure degree offerings expanded to include jazz and sacred music; Dr. Charles Gilchrist; Dr. Celia Davidson; Dr. Marva Cooper; Brenda Hampden; Frank Williams; Dr. Brennetta Simpson, and Dr. Paula Harrell.

The first marching band was organized in the 1938-39 school year by Stephen J. Wright, a member of the Education Department (and later president of Fisk University). The first group is believed to have numbered about 25 students. From its modest beginning, the band has grown to more than 200 members and has won national acclaim as a precision marching group and a well-balanced musical organization. The University Choir has enjoyed a stellar reputation



The Marching Sound Machine, NCCU's celebrated marching band, numbers more than 200 members. Its latest honor: an invitation to the 2011 Tournament of Roses Parade on New Year's Day in Pasadena, Calif.

of excellence, and the Jazz Ensembles are internationally recognized as being among the premier university jazz groups.

NCCU is the first university in the state system to offer the bachelor's degree in Jazz Studies and has also developed the Master of Music in Jazz Studies in performance and composition.

#### HISTORY

History courses were offered in the school's earliest days, but the first mention of a Department of History was in the North Carolina College Bulletin of 1930-1931. The only history professor listed was Dock Jackson Jordan, who taught at the college from 1918 to 1939. Dr. Joseph H. Taylor joined the history faculty in 1939 and taught until 1963. Until the early 1960s, Taylor was chairman of the Division of Social Sciences. In that role, he presided over the faculty in history, political science, economics, geography, sociology and social science.

In July 1963, five new departments were created in the Division of Social Sciences: Commerce and Economics; Geography; Political Science; Sociology; and History and Social Sciences, headed by Dr. Helen G. Edmonds (for whom the Classroom Building is named).

A commanding personality and intellect, Edmonds joined the history faculty in 1940 and later served as department chair and dean of the graduate school. One of her colleagues was Dr. John Hope Franklin, the famed historian who wrote his first edition of From Slavery to Freedom: A History of Negro Americans while a history professor at North Carolina College for Negroes.

Other prominent history faculty include Earlie Thorpe, department chair, 1962-1972; Dr. David W. Bishop; Dr. Beverly W. Jones; Dr. Lydia Lindsey; Dr. Lolita Brockington; Dr. James Brewer; Dr. Arnold Taylor; Dr. Percy E. Murray, chair, 1979–1991; Dr. George Reid; Caulbert A. Jones; Dr. Sylvia Jacobs; Dr. Freddie Parker, and Dr. Carlton Wilson. The last five served as department chairs as well.



A portrait of John Hope Franklin taken when he was a young professor at North Carolina College.

#### ART

The Department of Art was established less than 20 years after the school opened its doors. In 1939, Dr. Shepard hired Marion Parham Cordice to be director of art studies. She guided studies, organized the first student art exhibitions and laid the foundation for the NCCU Museum by purchasing a number of art works. William Zorach soon joined the department and was commissioned to create the statue of Shepard that stands in the center of the Hoey Administration Building entrance circle.

Initially, the Department of Art shared space with Music, Dramatic Art and the Dance Program, but since 1978 it has occupied the entire Fine Arts Building. Lynn Igoe, hired in 1960, pushed for the establishment of a museum and became its first director in 1971. She expanded the collection before leaving the museum to work on a two-volume bibliography of African-American art that has become the standard reference in the field. Among the faculty hired by



A student artist at work in the studios of the Fine Arts Building

Igoe were Norman Pendergraft, later the director of the museum, and Dr. Lana Henderson, who became department chair. During her 13-year tenure, Henderson worked to improve facilities and expand course offerings. As the number of art majors increased, the department offered bachelor's degree programs in Art Education and Studio Art. In 1973, Charles Joyner added luster to the department with his fine prints and established a concentration in visual communications. Visual communications and digital design are the current strengths of the department, supported by modern computer labs. When Joyner left in 1977, Dr. Melvin Carver, a specialist in graphic and product design, replaced him. Carver became chair in 1990. He has started a study-abroad program with the University of Science and Technology in Kumasi, Ghana, and has established a four-year scholarship in art studies.

#### FOREIGN LANGUAGES

According to tradition, the Department of Modern Foreign Languages traces its roots to the post-World War II period, when returning troops were able to attend college under the GI bill and interest in foreign languages, especially French and German, was high. At the same time, many German-Jewish intellectuals found a warm welcome at historically black colleges. Department chairs in those early years included Dr. Ruth N. Horry and Dr. Irene Dobbs Jackson. Jackson restructured the department in 1968, combining the French and Spanish offerings with a German program previously housed in the Department of German, Latin and Philosophy. Jackson was chair until 1974, the year the department moved into the new Farrison-Newton Communications Building. Succeeding Jackson as chair was Dr. Henri Armand, a professor of French. When Armand retired in 1993, Dr. Thomas N. Hammond became department chair, remaining in the post until 2005. Dr. John Harrington, longtime associate professor of German, served as interim chair 2005-2006, and after a national search, Patrice Marks was named chair in 2006. Her tenure was short, and two interim chairs led the department next: Dr. Minnie Sangster, longtime professor of French, and Dr. Freddie Parker. a professor of history. In 2008, Associate Professor of French Debra Boyd joined the faculty and took over leadership of the department.

#### DRAMATIC ARTS

Drama courses have been taught at NCCU since the 1935-36 academic year, when Marjorie E. Bright was appointed as English and dramatic art instructor. Plays were produced as early as 1938, as indicated on a flier announcing the presentation of The Yellow Shadow by Clark Willard. The 1939-40 North Carolina College Catalog was the first to list Dramatic Art courses separately from English courses. The curriculum emphasized dramatic literature (English and Ameri-

> can), history of the theater, voice, acting and directing training, scene construction, set painting, and stage lighting.

A separate Department of Dramatic Art was established about 1949, with Mary Bohanon as the chair. During her 16 years as chair, Bohanon expanded course offerings and increased the faculty from one to three members. She staged two major productions annually. Over the years they included The Glass Menagerie, King Lear, A Hatful of Rain, and Murder in the Cathedral. Some of Bohanon's students became successful theater professionals, most notably Jacqueline Barnes, who performed Off-Broadway, and the late Ivan Dixon, film actor, director and producer.

Subsequent chairs were Dr. James P. Cochran; Dr. Helen Adams; Dr. Randolph Umberger; Dr. Linda Kerr Norflett, chair for two decades, and Dr. Johnny Alston. He was appointed in 1996, the same year that the Department of Dramatic Art became the Department of Theatre.

Under Umberger, construction of a new University Theatre was completed, greatly expanding acting, scenery construction, and classroom spaces. Norflett emphasized award-winning works

Ivan Dixon (1931-2008) appeared in many campus drama productions during his student days before going on to a career as an actor ("Hogan's Heroes"), director and producer.



of prominent African-American and African playwrights along with the works of other prominent American writers. In 1984, the Friends of the North Carolina Central University Theatre was established.

#### MILITARY SCIENCE/AEROSPACE STUDIES

NCCU operates its Military Science and Aerospace Studies programs jointly with Duke University. The Military Science Department oversees the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. Aerospace Studies is the Air Force ROTC program. Both programs select, train and commission men and women as officers in the Army and Air Force.

Even as it maintains a central place in the life of the University, the College of Liberal Arts is evolving. The Music Department has developed a concentration in Ethnomusicology via Distance Education as an option in the Bachelor of Arts degree. The Department of History has submitted plans to establish a Master of Arts in Public History, which deals with the uses of historical and archival information outside academia. The Theatre Department is developing an interdisciplinary concentration in Musical Theater. The Department of English and Mass Communication has established a concentration in writing.

> LINDA KERR NORFLETT, THOMAS G. EVANS English and Mass Communication

> > KENNETH G. RODGERS Art Museum

> > > MELVIN CARVER

Art

JOHNNY ALSTON

JERRY GERSHENHORN AND CARLTON WILSON History

> PAULA HARRELL Music

MINNIE SANGSTER with assistance from colleagues

Modern Foreign Languages

### Training Teachers Since the 1920s

The Charter of North Carolina College for Negroes, issued by the state legislature in 1925 soon after the school became a state-supported institution, set forth a mission that included the training of African-American high school teachers and principals. By 1927, the school had in place sets of "combination courses" designed for high school teachers (English and French or Latin, English and history, history and French or Latin, mathematics and science, mathematics and history, history and science).

In 1928–29, the Department of Education became one of the units of the College of Liberal Arts, and offered six courses in professional education. That

expanded to 20 courses by 1937. By 1939, the legislature authorized the college's Board of Trustees to establish graduate programs. Master's programs were introduced in secondary education, elementary education and administration.

According to archival records, the first chair of the department was Ruth Rush, appointed around 1937. Her successors included Dr. Joseph Pittman; Dr. Rose Butler-Browne (1948–1963); Dr. Norman Johnson; Dr. Charles Alcorn (Interim); Dr. Furman Moody, and Dr. Waltz Maynor (1987–1989). Butler-Browne is credited with laying the foundation for today's modern School of Education, which now offers 16 undergraduate licensure areas and eight graduate programs.

In 1952, the first Ph.D. program was offered—in administration and supervision, elementary education, and guidance. Five graduates were awarded the Ph.D. degree before the program was discontinued in 1964. The Master of Education degree in graduate elementary education was established in 1954, joining the Master of Arts degree, which had been established in 1939.

The first "real" home for the department was the Taylor Education Building, named for James T. Taylor, a faculty member of 33 years. The building was dedicated on Founder's Day in 1970. The en-

high school teachers and principals
"combination courses" designed for h
Latin, English and history, history a
ence, mathematics and history, histo

The statue of Dr. Shepard has
In 1928–29, the Department of
Stood at the heart of the campus

College of Liberal Arts, and offered

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tire second floor of the graceful three-story edifice was reserved for classrooms. The third floor housed the departments of Geography and Psychology.

In 1989, the department was elevated to school status, and Dr. Walter Brown served as its first dean (1989–1992). His successors were Dr. Carolyn Whitted (interim, 1992–1995), Dr. Sammie Campbell-Parrish (1995–2001), and Dr. Cecelia Steppe-Jones (2001–present).

The School of Education moved into its present quarters in 2000. It is named in honor of State Rep. H.M. "Mickey" Michaux Jr. and was formally dedicated on June 15, 2007. The 109,000-square-foot building has full wireless capability and includes a Speech and Hearing wing with 15 therapy rooms, a group therapy room and an audiology screening lab.

Departments that make up the School are Curriculum and Instruction, Counselor Education, Communication Disorders, Educational Leadership, Research and Technology and Special Education.

The mission of the School of Education is to prepare educational professionals to serve and inspire excellence in teaching, administration, counseling, communication, technology and related services.

In addition to academic programs, the School of Education faculty members conduct many supplementary programs, including Leave No Educator Behind, the Visual Impairment Training Consortium, Visual Impairment Training Program, Orientation and Mobility, Bilingual Therapeutic Preschool and—in partnership with the Durham Public Schools system—the Josephine Dobbs Clement Early College High School.

CECELIA STEPPE-JONES

School of Education

since 1957.

## From the Commerce Department to the School of Business

THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS began as the Commerce Department. Three students made up the first class, graduating in 1911. The curriculum consisted of two programs, commercial and shorthand. Course offerings included book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, business correspondence, spelling, typewriting and grammar.

Business changes constantly, and that is reflected in the story of the School of Business. In the early years, the emphasis was on preparing students for employment. By 1925, the department offered a program in general business with four areas of specialization: shorthand and typewriting, accounting, teacher training and secretarial work. In 1928, the first Bachelor of Science in Commerce (BSC) degree was awarded. That same year, C.T. Willis, a member of the faculty since 1923, was named the first department chair, and today the building in which the School is located bears his name.

The department's growth was slow at first, but in the 1952–53 academic year, the faculty doubled from seven to 14 members. Dr. Lincoln Harrison became the second chairman in 1954. He added a course in federal and state income tax. His successor, Dr. Harding Young, reshaped the department's mathematics component and added studies in the mathematics of finance, statistics, consumer economics and taxation. In 1962, chairman Dr. James Tucker changed consumer economics to personal finance. Electronic data processing was added.

Three years later, Dr. Mary Frances Suggs became chair. During her tenure, executive-in-residence and educational-transplant programs were established. Dr. Stewart B. Fulbright succeeded her in 1968. He made calculus and quantitative methods requirements for business majors. The department became the School of Business in 1972, with Fulbright serving as its first dean. Within it were undergraduate departments of accounting, economics, business education and business administration. The department also offered Master of Science degrees in commerce and business education.

Dr. Ivory Lyons was named dean in the 1975–76 academic year, but soon retired due to illness. His successor in 1977 was Dr. Tyronza Richmond. Richmond

launched a concerted effort to gain accreditation from the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), and he revised the curriculum to satisfy the association's requirements. Like Fulbright, he focused on improving the quality of students entering the program. He gave priority to adding faculty with terminal degrees, increasing library holdings and reducing teaching loads.

In 1986, Richmond was named chancellor of the university. Raphael Thompson, an accounting professor, served as interim dean for a year. Dr. Sundar Fleming assumed the deanship in 1987 and went on to serve the longest tenure to date—12 years. During that time, the School joined the Management Education Alliance, a consortium that included African-American and Hispanic schools and other selected business schools such as Harvard, Michigan and the University of Virginia. The objectives of the consortium are to develop faculty, improve pedagogy and develop technology of member schools. The school received its first accreditation, from the Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs, while it continued to pursue the more stringent AACSB approval. Fleming focused on adding personal computers in four School of Business laboratories and gaining Internet access through campus-wide fiber optics.

In 1999, Dr. H. James Williams became dean. The next year, the Hospitality and Tourism Administration program came under the School's umbrella. Williams implemented professional development forums, which presented realworld business executives' perspectives on their industries and organizations, and their key success factors for aspiring business and management professionals. He reinstituted an admissions policy begun under Richmond that allowed freshmen direct admission to the School. It increased enrollment to 1,200 by 2003–04.

In 2004, Williams was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Newhouse, who recruited new faculty to accommodate the growing enrollment. The next year, Dr. Bijoy Sahoo was named interim dean, and named permanent dean in 2007. During his tenure, the School received its initial AACSB-International (formerly AACSB) accreditation.

The NCCU School of Business is one of only four at HBCUS to offer the MBA degree, and it is the second-largest business school among North Carolina's 10 HBCUS. The School offers undergraduate degrees with majors in accounting, business administration, computer information science and hospitality and tourism administration. Its graduate program offers the MBA as well as joint MBA-juris doctor and MBA-information science.

DR. YOUNGIL CHO
DR. SUNDAR FLEMING
DR. MARY PHILLIPS
School of Business

## For Justice THE NCCU SCHOOL OF LAW

To would be only a slight overstatement to say that the North Carolina Central University School of Law was a creation of the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1938, the court ruled that the state of Missouri had to either allow Lloyd Gaines, a clearly qualified black applicant, to enroll in the University of Missouri's segregated law school, or provide him with an equal in-state opportunity for a legal education. The Gaines decision didn't overturn the "separate but equal" doctrine the court had established in Plessy v Ferguson in 1896, but it was a first tentative step toward the sweeping Brown decision of 1954.

In North Carolina, as in Missouri, African-Americans had no in-state options for law school, so the Gaines ruling forced the state's hand. In 1939, the legislature, responding to the court ruling and to vigorous lobbying by Dr. James Shepard and his ally and fundraiser Charles C. Amey, voted to establish a school of law at what was then the N.C. College for Negroes. The school formally opened in 1940 with five students in the first class.

Today, 28 full-time professors, instructors and administrators—18 of them women and 18 representing minorities—team with dozens of distinguished adjunct and visiting professors to teach approximately 550 students in a full-time day and a part-time evening program. The student body is one of the most diverse in the nation, and admission is highly competitive. In recent years, the NCCU School of Law has twice received the *National Jurist* magazine's ranking as a "best-value" law school in the nation, based on bar passage rate, job placement and affordability.

Reflecting its birth in the segregation era, the School of Law seeks students who are committed to public service and to meeting the needs of the underserved. The stated mission is to provide a broad-based education that stimulates intellectual inquiry, fosters in each student a deep sense of personal integrity, and produces competent and socially responsible members of the legal profession.

The path to distinction has not always been smooth. The young school nearly shut down in the early 1940s when World War II diverted most potential students into the military. The university responded by offering evening classes to



attract local businessmen to the study of law, and in 1944 it admitted its first women. The school received accreditation from the American Bar Association in 1950—but only after students toured the state and picketed at the legislature to draw attention to the school's underfunded, ill-equipped condition.

In 1965, the first white students enrolled, and by 1972 Native Americans did so as well. In 1981, the Law School established an evening program, which was the only such law program between Atlanta and Washington at the time.

The first dean of the law school was Maurice T. Van Hecke (1939–1942), who served simultaneously in the same post at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. He was succeeded by Albert L. Turner (1942–1965), the first black dean. Turner served for 23 years, and is credited with establishing a sense of community at the school. The building in which the School is presently housed is named in his honor.

Daniel G. Sampson (1965–1969) was dean as efforts mounted to close the school; members of the state Board of Higher Education contended in 1968 that integration of the UNC law school made the NCC school unnecessary. Sampson thought otherwise, and argued his case before the UNC General Administration: "It is not enough merely to say that qualified blacks have the opportunity for

Chief Justice of the United States
John G. Roberts Jr. visited the
School of Law on April 14, 2009,
and presided over a moot court
competition. Joining him on the
bench were Allyson Duncan, a
former NCCU law professor who
is now a judge on the U.S. Fourth
Circuit Court of Appeals, and
Henry Frye, retired justice of the
North Carolina Supreme Court.

admission to other law schools," he said. "The fact remains that they cannot gain admission in substantial numbers. . . . More and more law schools are limiting their enrollment to the top 5 or 10 percent of college graduating classes. The student graduating in the lower-upper or middle part of his class from any college is finding his chance of obtaining a legal education diminishing. Because of this North Carolina College Law School is in a unique position of performing an invaluable service to worthy and deserving students." The law school survived

The challenges continued, however. A fire set by a disgruntled former student heavily damaged the law school in 1969; a new dean, LeMarquis DeJarmon (1969–1976), rallied students and staff to help clean up and rebuild. His successor, Harry E. Groves (1976–1981) oversaw the move to the Albert L. Turner Building, the school's current home, and was the guiding force behind the creation of the evening program. Dean Charles E. Daye (1981–1985) challenged faculty and students to embrace more rigorous standards. After facing criticism in the 1970 for the low rate at which its graduates passed the state bar exam, the school was proud to report in 1983 an 82 percent passage rate by first-time exam-takers—well above the state average.

Thomas M. Ringer (1985–1986) served as interim dean, followed by Louis Westerfield (1986–1990) and then Mary E. Wright (1990–1994), the first woman to hold the post. Percy R. Luney Jr. (1994–1998) opened a new Model Law Clinic to give students experience in resolving real-life problems. The school established its first endowed chair in 1995.

Janice L. Mills (1998–2005) guided a \$9.2 million dollar renovation and expansion of the Turner building. Raymond C. Pierce (2005–present) has overseen significant enrollment growth, an expansion of the faculty and completion of building renovation and expansion.

The school now receives nearly 3,000 applications each year for 170 to 190 seats in the day program and 35 to 40 seats in the evening program. In addition to the law degree, it offers programs combining the J.D. with degrees in library science and business administration.

Notable graduates include Maynard Jackson, who in 1974 became Atlantal first African-American mayor; pioneering N.C. Superior Court Judges Samue Chess and Clifton Johnson; H.M. "Mickey" Michaux Jr., a former U.S. attorney and longtime North Carolina legislator; former U.S. Rep. Eva Clayton, and Michael Easley, governor of North Carolina from 2001–09. Among its faculty have been noted civil rights lawyer and NCCU Chancellor Emeritus Julius Chambers, and former Dean Daye, who went on to become the Henry P. Brandis professor of law at UNC-Chapel Hill.

IRIS W. GILCHRIST

School of Law

### Educating Black Librarians for 70-Years

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE authorized the School of Library and Information Sciences more than seven decades ago. In 1939, lawmakers amended the charter of the then N.C. College for Negroes to allow the offering of graduate and professional programs. The amendment established a program in library education and the mission of educating African-American librarians for North Carolina.

That fall, the university offered its first course of study through the Department of Library Science. Two years later, the School of Library Science was established. Three programs were offered in those early days. The professional program for the Bachelor of Library Science (BLS) degree was established, and undergraduate major and minor concentrations were offered through the College of Arts and Sciences.

Parepa Watson, librarian for the Shepard Library, was the first faculty member. (The assistant librarian was Marjorie Shepard, daughter of university's founder Dr. James E. Shepard.) The first course was a general one in school librarianship.

The undergraduate major was discontinued in 1943. The master's program in Library Science started in 1950, with the first Master of Library Science (MLS) degree awarded in 1951. The name of the school was changed to the School of Library and Information Sciences in 1984.

The School is housed on the third floor of James E. Shepard Memorial Library. The library's collection of working resources required in the instruction of library and information sciences includes monographs and reference works, videotapes, DVDs, specialized journals and serial publications (printed and electronic), newspapers, and defined access to electronic bibliographic databases.

In 1989, the School began offering a joint degree program in law librarianship and legal information systems. Beginning in the 1990–91 academic year, the School offered an interdisciplinary program in Information Science leading to the Master of Information Science (MIS) degree. It also offers a joint master's degree with the School of Business. The deans of the School were: Susan Grey Akers, 1941–46; Dorothy Williams, 1946–47; Dr. Benjamin F. Smith, 1947–49; Daniel Eric Moore, 1949–63; Evelyn B. Pope, 1963–70; Dr. Annette Phinazee, 1970–83; Dr. Benjamin F. Speller, 1983–2003; Dr. Robert Ballard, interim dean, 2003–05, and Dr. Irene Owens, 2005–present.

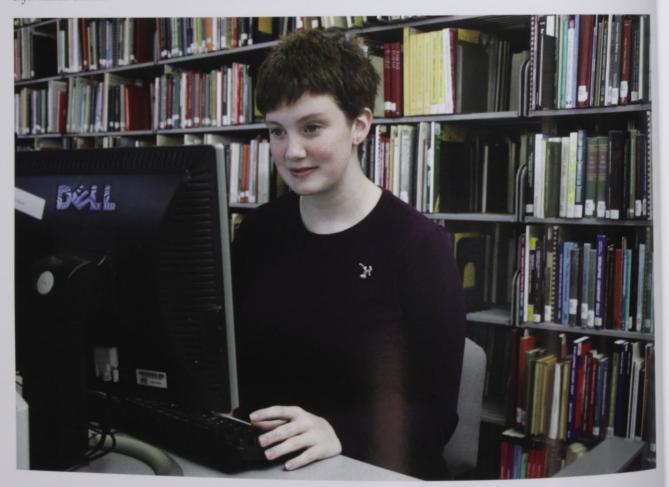
The School maintains two special collections. The William Tucker Collection is composed of children's materials and contains both primary and published materials by African-American authors and illustrators. The published materials are often signed first editions and many are out of print. The Black Librarians collection comprises personal papers donated to the School by African-American librarians. These collections support research and documentary studies relating to the leadership development and professional contributions of African-Americans to librarianship. In addition to establishing a curriculum in digital librarianship, the School is digitizing its own history and special collection of black librarians.

The School of Library and Information Sciences is currently the only program of its type at a historically black college or university.

IRENE OWENS

School of Library and Information Sciences

A graduate student at work in the School of Library and Information Sciences



### The Best in Public Service

#### PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION AND NURSING

Crow Era for much of the nation and most of the South. The reality, of course, placed far more emphasis on separate than on equal. In 1938, the U.S. Supreme Court took a step toward justice, ruling in the *Gaines* decision that states must provide equal education opportunities to blacks and whites—either by integration or by creating schools for blacks that were truly equal.

Responding to the high court decision and to requests by black citizens for public health training, leaders at the UNC School of Public Health in Chapel Hill and North Carolina Central University (then called N.C. College for Negroes) collaborated to duplicate the program in health education offered at UNC.

In fall 1943, North Carolina College announced the creation of a Department of Hygiene and Public Health. Dr. Leroy R. Swift was its director, and the field of Public Health Nursing was identified as a future offering. The new program would be the same as that for white students at unc in its admission requirements, faculty and curriculum. The program was to be headed by the faculty from unc with the understanding that the responsibility would be taken over by NCC within two years. All public health students took the same core courses, and nursing students took four additional courses.

In 1945, President James E. Shepard appointed Dr. Mary Mills as the director of the new Department of Public Health Nursing. She resigned the next year to go to Liberia under the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, but she had helped plan the Department. In 1948, the Department of Public Health Nursing officially opened with Esther Henry as director. The new department, offering undergraduate and graduate degrees in public health nursing, was housed on the third floor of the Health Building on the corner of Lawson Street and Campus Drive. The first Bachelor of Science in public health nursing degrees were conferred in 1950.

In 1961, the curriculum was expanded to include the Bachelor of Science in nursing (BSN) for the generalist nurse. The new BSN program was designed to provide opportunities for registered nurses (RNS) who were graduates of diploma

and associate degree programs. It was one of the first RN-BSN programs in the nation. The public health nursing degree was phased out.

In the 1970-71 academic year, all students, traditional and RNs, were admit ted under the new generic nursing program. The new curriculum was planned so that students would complete the program in four academic years and one nine-week summer session. The new program was housed in the Robinson Science Building.

Department leaders were: Mills, 1945-46; Esther Henry, 1948-51; Ruth Hav 1951–52; Jeanette Jackson, 1952–54; Lattis Melba Campbell, 1954–55; Ruth Hav 1955-57; Helen Sullivan Miller, 1956-78; Dr. Johnea Kelley, 1978-88; Dr. Marion Gooding, 1989–91; Dr. Ernestine Small, 1991–94; Dr. Kaye McDonald, 1994-08. Dr. Betty Dennis, 1998–2003; Dr. Fannie July (interim), 2004–05; and Dr. Lorga H. Harris, 2005 to present.

The 1970s were a turbulent time for the department. Early that decade, the federal government asserted that the UNC System was violating the law by maintaining a racially separate public higher education system. At the same time NCCU was struggling with low nursing-board scores. In 1977, the UNC Board of

Governors declared that the school would have to close unless scores improved, and set deadlines. Those deadlines were extended, but eventually scores began to climb. (Last year's graduates passed the state's nursing exam on the first try at a rate of 90 percent, easily exceeding the UNC General Administration's minimum rate of 85 percent for first-time test takers.)

In the 1982-83 academic year, the department moved to the second

floor of the new Health Sciences Building, since renamed the Miller-Morgan Building. In the 1990s, the department implemented innovative programs such as the Shiloh People's

Clinic, a nurse-managed health promotion and screening clinic designed to address the lack of health care providers for African-Americans in rural areas.

Recently, the department was given permission to begin planning the transition from a department to a school by the NCCU Board of Trustees. The department has added an Accelerated BSN program, and in February, ground was broken for a new nursing building, with completion scheduled for 2011.

> TRACEY BURNS VANN Facilities Management



Nursing students practice in a replicated hospital ward on computerized patient simulators.

## A Force to be Reckoned With

#### ATHLETICS THEN AND NOW

N TORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY boasts a rich tradition in athletic Competition, dating back to the 1910–11 academic year, when the university opened its doors.

The first organized sports team at what was then the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua was a baseball squad, which took the field in spring 1911. According to a master's thesis by George L. Samuel, the studentathletes on that first team were Marion Thompson, Clifton Gardner, James

R. Paterson, Benny Henderson, Charles Paterson, Louis Hatsfield, Bishop Faison, Samuel Saunders, Moses Williams, and Elmore Brown. The coach was Louis "Mighty" Bumpus, a local

Since then, Eagle student-athletes have competed in a range of sports, including boxing, wrestling and swimming. Intercollegiate sports currently offered are baseball, men's and women's basketball, women's bowling, men's and women's cross-country, football, men's golf, softball, men's and women's tennis, men's and women's track and field (indoor and outdoor) and women's volleyball.

Teams and individuals have competed in national tournaments in numerous sports, and have won national championships in men's basketball and track and field.

NCCU joined the Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (then named the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association) in 1928. In 1971, NCCU was one of the founding members of the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference, established as an NCAA Division II conference. In 1980, NCCU returned to the CIAA, a Division II conference, when the MEAC opted to move to the Division I level of competition. And on July 1, 2010, NCCU will return to the MEAC as the conference's 13th member.

Over the years, NCCU teams won 41 CIAA or MEAC conference championships, made 21 NCAA regional appearances, won three

Basketball coach John McClendon (1915-1999) is shown in the early 1940s with two of his stars, Floyd Brown, left, and James Hardy. McLendon was a co-founder of the CIAA and a master basketball strategist. He was inducted into the National Basketball Hall of Fame.





(Above) He's in the clear and heading for a touchdown on a fall afternoon at O'Kelly-Riddick Stadium.

(Right) The 1984 women's basketball team brought home NCCU's first women's team championship when it won the CIAA tournament.



NCAA regional titles, and earned two national championships (1989) NCAA Division II Men's Basketball and 1972 NAIA Men's Outdoor Track and Field). More than 55 student-athletes have won individual NCAA and NAIA national championships.

Student-athletes representing NCCU competed in every Olympic Games from 1956-76 in track and field. During that span, they captured eight Olympic medals, including five gold medals.

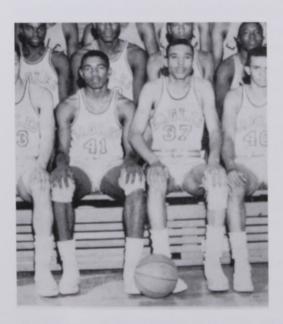
The first person at the school to hold the title of athletics director was probably Wilson Vashon Eagleson, in 1923-24. Succeeding him were Leo Townsend (unknown-1937); Dr. William Burghardt (1937-42); John B. McLendon (1942-52); Dr. I. Gregory Newton (1952-61); Dr. James W. Younge (1961-67 and 1969-75); James A. Stevens (1968-69 and 1976-77); Joseph L. Alston (1975-76); C. Francis A. Silva (1977–80); Henry Lattimore (1980–84); Edward Boyd (Interim, 1985-87); Christopher Fisher (1987-91); Dr. Carey Hughley (1991-94); Sandra T. Shuler (Interim, 1994–95); Dr. William E. Lide (1995–99); Lin Dawson (2000-03); William Hayes (2003-07), and Dr. Ingrid Wicker-McCree (named in 2008).

The mission of the Athletics Department is to provide quality the 110-meter hurdles in 1956 and 1960. academic and athletic experiences; to affirm academic excellence; to develop the physical, mental and social well-being of student-athletes; to encourage attitudes of integrity, fairness and respect, and to ensure strong competitive performance in the classroom and on the athletic field.



Lee Calhoun was an Olympic gold medalist in

KYLE SERBA Athletics Department



Sam Jones (41) and Charles "Tex" Harrison (37) were teammates in 1953-54. Jones went on to a Hall of Fame career with the Boston Celtics. Harrison was the first basketball All-American from an HBCU, and went on to a long career as player and coach with the Harlem Globetrotters.

## Behavioral and Social Sciences

#### A BROAD SPECTRUM OF DISCIPLINES

THE CREATION IN 2006 of the College of Behavioral and Social Sci-Lences reflected a transformation in how NCCU thinks about education and training.

Increasingly, the most urgent health challenges demand collaboration between biomedical, social and behavioral sciences. The new College was established to respond to rapid changes in science, technology, societal needs and to negotiate the volatile political and economic arenas.

The College of Behavioral and Social Sciences positions NCCU to become a major player in this dynamic landscape. Dr. Elwood L. Robinson, a professor of psychology, was appointed interim dean when the College was established and named permanently to the position in 2007.

The College enrolls nearly 2,800 students, about one-third of the university's total. The departments within it represent a broad spectrum of behavioral and social science disciplines: Criminal Justice, Human Sciences, Physical Education and Recreation, Political Science, Psychology, Public Administration, Public Health Education, Social Work and Sociology. One-third of all NCCU faculty members receiving research and scholarly awards in 2008 were from the College. Equally gratifying is that 161 students attended and presented at scientific conferences.

As part of the organization of the college, the Department of Health Education was changed to Public Health Education. The change was made for several reasons. The field of public health is rapidly changing, as are the educational and scientific environments that shape academic health institutions. The change reflects the "public" nature of the profession. This emphasis on public health is influenced by greater public awareness of health issues, the importance of prevention, greater access to information through technological innovations, greater perceived health threats (such as flu pandemics) from regions outside our own communities, greater concerns about global health consequences of environmental degradation, and greater shifts of populations from one region of the world to another.



Meanwhile, the Social Work program was elevated to departmental status, and a new master's degree program was approved by unc General Administration.

Some notable milestones of the College include the establishment of the Institute for Homeland Security and Workforce Development by the Department of Criminal Justice; and discussions by the Public Administration Department with the government of Liberia to form a partnership that would give graduate students practical experience in leadership at the central and local government levels.

Major areas of focus at the College include: health disparities, juvenile justice, homeland security, the College Drinking Initiative Research, AIDS, cardiovascular and cancer research, and diet and nutrition.

> DR. ELWOOD L. ROBINSON College of Behavioral and Social Sciences

Fighting world hunger, student volunteers help package food for the Million Meals Program. NCCU was the first university in the UNC System to make community service a requirement for graduation.

# At the Core of this University SCIENCE

ITH THE SPECTACULAR FACILITIES of the Julius L. Chambers Bio-VV medical/Biotechnology Research Institute (BBRI) (1999), the Mary M. Townes Science Building (2005) and the Biomanufacturing Research Institute and Technology Enterprise (BRITE) (2008), it is tempting to assume NCCU achieved its significant stature in biomedical research all within the last decade or so. In fact, these recent developments represent successive steps in a history of excellence in the Biology, Chemistry, and Physics departments. These new facilities are every bit as much monuments to the talent, energy, and hard work of the faculty who have gone before as they are to their current administrators.

As in all histories, there were pivotal events that shaped the course of what was to come. Three great scientists and educators laid the groundwork for the first of these events: physicist Dr. William H. Robinson, chair of the Physics Department from 1937 to 1962; microbiologist Dr. James S. Lee, chair of Biology from 1938 to 1963; and organic chemist Dr. Ezra L. Totton, chair of the Chemistry Department from 1949 to 1975. When the National Science Foundation (NSF) came looking for a central North Carolina site for its Summer Institutes in 1957, these men had established North Carolina College at Durham (NCC) as a credible source for science education and a worthy recipient of NSF funding.

Robinson's bid for the grant was bolstered by the fact that since arriving at NCC in 1949, Totton had published several articles in nationally acclaimed scientific journals. And Lee had just overseen the construction of a new biology building in 1956 that would later bear his name.

"It should not have been a surprise that the NSF awarded to NCC the Summer Institute for High School Teachers and the Summer Institute for High School Students," said Dr. Walter H. Pattillo Jr., NCCU professor emeritus. "But it was—this was during segregation."

The Summer Institute for High School Teachers was actually a master's degree program spread across several summers and funded by the NSF to upgrade high school science teaching. The program represented a windfall for NCC, as all the equipment and curricular materials purchased annually for this program

were then available to the undergraduate and graduate science students the rest of the year. The Institutes were a crucial source of financial support at a time when state funding was grossly inadequate. Lasting almost a decade, the Summer Institutes set the precedent for further and increasingly significant federal investment.

NCC faculty members did not rest on their laurels, though. With Lee's passing in 1963, Pattillo took over as chair of the Biology Department and held that position until his promotion to assistant undergraduate dean in 1976. During his chairmanship, Pattillo worked to expand the department, including increasing the number of teaching staff with doctorates from three to 11.

In the Chemistry Department, Totton oversaw the construction of one of the most modern chemistry buildings anywhere—a \$1.1 million facility completed in 1969 that would one day carry his name. By 1972, Totton had managed to gain accreditation of the department by the American Chemical Society.

"Totton's expectations were high," recalled Floyd Benjamin, a former Totton student who graduated in 1966. "He was tough, serious and demanding, but somehow he managed to be encouraging too. He showed real concern for his students and he motivated them to do better." Benjamin is now chairman and CEO of Keystone Pharmaceuticals in California.

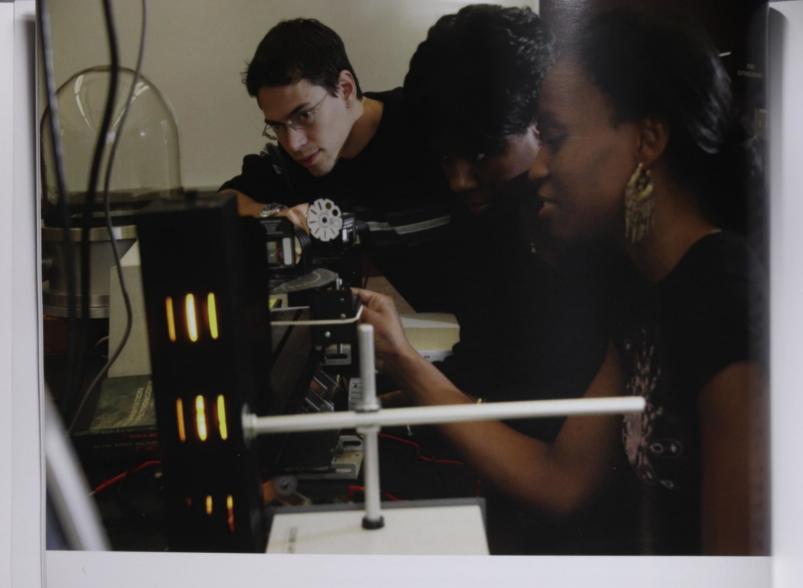
Well-positioned by its chairs, the college-turned-university received another course-altering grant in 1972, when Pattillo was selected to receive and direct a five-year National Institutes of Health (NIH) award of nearly \$500,000 under a new program called the Minority Biomedical Research Support (MBRS) program.

These funds supported several projects across three disciplines—biology, chemistry, and physics-all addressing biomedical/biotechnical issues. From the Biology Department, Dr. Mary M. Townes was investigating contraction in living tissue, and Dr. Charles R. George was researching the potential of a parasite of the flour beetle. Totton and Dr. John A. Myers were conducting independent research on the synthesis of bioactive compounds, and Dr. K. H. Kim was applying computer and nuclear technology to clinical diagnostic procedures. For the next two decades, new and continuing projects received MBRS support of approximately \$270,000 per year, under Pattillo's direction.

As undergraduate dean of the School of Arts and Sciences from 1978 to 1986, and director of the MBRS, Pattillo found it inefficient to administer the program across as many as four departments. In 1985, he proposed the establishment of an institute that would house the MBRS along with newly funded research by the Environmental Protection Agency and two corporate sponsors, Merck and Dupont. This was the genesis of the Biomedical/Biotechnology Research Institute.

"I envisioned it to be like the George Washington Carver institute at Tuskegee where I was an assistant professor and research associate before my tenure at NCC," said Pattillo. "One administration handled the logistics of the proposals-writing and reporting, staffing, and the purchase of equipment and supplies, and all would be housed under one roof."

Benjamin was also one of Pattillo's students. As an industry insider, he has



Students collaborate on a physics experiment in a modern lab in the Mary M. Townes Science Building.

kept his eye on the developments on campus. "Pattillo was very much involved in initiating the institute. He was a big part of establishing the credibility and visibility necessary to bring about something of the magnitude of the BBRI. But like anything that important, there were a lot of people involved."

Another key player was Dr. John Ruffin, now the director of the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities for the NIH. Pattillo and Townes, chair of Biology from 1976 to 1978, recruited Ruffin from Harvard in 1976. He brought with him a research grant in progress necessitating the housing of a mouse colony.

"I came to NCCU with the mission to establish a research climate at a historically black campus," said Ruffin. "This meant everyone had to be on the same page; especially faculty but also the staff—from physical plant maintaining the temperature in the lab, to the purchasing department's timely handling of requisitions for animal feed and international travel to scientific conferences around the globe."

Ruffin fully embraced Pattillo's concept of a research institute on campus. In 1987, as the first dean of the newly established College of Arts and Sciences, Ruffin initiated and received permission from UNC General Administration to plan The Institute for Biomedical and Related Programs. By the time of his departure for the NIH in 1990, Ruffin had procured \$250,000 to renovate space in the Alexander-Dunn Building dedicated to the establishment of new research laboratories.

The MBRS funding was intended to address the disparity in the numbers of minority health professionals, to encourage and support faculty and student participation in biomedical research and "provide students with more meaningful preparation and direction for careers in biomedical fields." According to Pattillo, the program was a resounding success. NCCU became one of the top five producers in the country of black graduates who continued their education at the Ph.D. level and also served as the baccalaureate institution for dozens of African-American doctors and dentists. By 1980, these results spurred companion funding for student scholarships through the Minority Access to Research Careers (MARC) program.

"The medical schools at the time would report that NCCU students who made it through Totton's organic chemistry courses breezed through the medical biochemistry curriculum," said Pattillo.

Dr. James M. Schooler Jr., chair of the Chemistry Department from 1975-1991, continued this tradition.

"When I compared my undergraduate chemistry coursework with that of my classmates in medical school, it was clear I had learned a great deal more than they had," said 1989 graduate and family practitioner Dr. Frank G. Garcia. "For them, experiments were set up in advance and supervised by assistants. For us, it was all about hands-on exploration and discovery with a fully engaged faculty, and Dr. Schooler set that standard."

"Funding agencies like the MBRS, MARC and GlaxoSmithKline all wanted to know 'Where are your students now?" said Ruffin. "We began to keep track. It was their successes that proved the value of our program."

Two more events in 1990 helped secure NCCU's future as a player in the biotechnology industry. The first was a million-dollar award from GlaxoSmith Kline. The second was the invitation by the N.C. Biotechnology Center in Research Triangle Park to Schooler and to Dr. Goldie Byrd in the Biology Department to serve on the committee that would review and offer proposals for research funding.

"With a seat at the table, we were able to acquire several grants ranging from \$160,000 to \$320,000 per year until 2000," said Schooler.

"Schooler's presence on that board showed them we were competitive and allowed us to showcase our faculty," said Ruffin.

Given the stamp of approval from GlaxoSmithKline, permission and initial funding for the institute, and access to the center of industry planning at the NCBC, all NCCU needed was the committed efforts of Chancellor Julius L. Chambers and Dr. Ken Harewood to bring the BBRI to its new home.

In 2006, the College of Science and Technology was established when the College of Arts and Sciences was split into three undergraduate colleges. The College has five departments: Biology; Mathematics and Computer Science; Environmental, Earth and Geospatial Sciences; Physics, and Chemistry. All are

now housed in the Mary M. Townes Science Building, named in honor of Dt. Townes, who served as Biology department chair and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences during her more than 40 years at NCCU.

In the past several years, the College has received more than \$20 million in outside grants, contracts and cooperative research agreements. The most recent major grant was \$5 million in 2009 from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to create a Center for Aerospace Devices Research and Education, or NASA-CADRE. The center will focus on research in several NASA-related fields, including design and fabrication of new materials and devices, nanotechnology, computational science, robotics, nuclear physics, and astrophysics.

And in 2009, NCCU became the first HBCU to be chosen as a full member in the Science Education Alliance of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute; more than 100 universities applied, but just 12 were selected.

The newest element in NCCU's scientific landscape is the Biomanufacturing Research Institute and Technology Enterprise (BRITE) center, a gleaming addition to the Townes Science Building completed in 2008. The center was built and equipped with more than \$20 million provided by the Golden LEAF Foundation, the foundation created to promote economic development with North Carolina's proceeds from the national settlement with the cigarette industry.

Taking advantage of its proximity to Research Triangle Park, one of the world's premier biotechnology centers, the BRITE facility is devoted to research in key areas of drug discovery and biomanufacturing, and to providing students with the research and laboratory skills needed by the modern pharmaceutical, biomanufacturing and biotechnology industries.

CYNTHIA FOBERT AND ROBERT L. WATERS

Public Relations

The Biomanufacturing Research
Institute and Technology
Enterprise (BRITE) center opened
in 2008. Taking advantage of its
proximity to Research Triangle
Park, the facility is devoted to
research in key areas of biotechnology and biomanufacturing, and
to providing students with the research and lab skills needed by those
industries. © JWestProductions



## Historic Campus Buildings

NINE BUILDINGS ON THE CAMPUS of North Carolina Central University are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. All were built between 1925 and 1939. To qualify for listing, a building must retain much of its original appearance and have significant association with events, people and developments that were important in the past.

#### THE JAMES E. SHEPARD HOUSE (1925)

The house at 1902 Fayetteville St. was built for Dr. Shepard and his family with funds collected primarily from the citizens of Durham. It was his official residence until his death in 1947. Its sandstone color, low-hipped roof and deeply overhanging eaves suggest the influence of the Prairie style of Frank Lloyd Wright. The State of North Carolina purchased the home in 1949, and it served as the residence for the president/chancellor (Dr. Shepard, Dr. Elder and Dr. Whiting) until 1974, when a new home for the chancellor was built. A grant from the National Park Service and private donations helped finance a \$685,000 renovation of the property. The Shepard House now displays interactive exhibits on the life and work of Dr. Shepard and serves as a place for small gatherings.

Clyde R. Hoey Administration Building

#### CLYDE R. HOEY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (1929)

The university's administrative hub, Hoey houses the offices of the chancellor and provost, and legal and financial affairs. It is named for Clyde Roark Hoey, governor of North Carolina from 1937 to 1941. During his tenure, the state provided the resources for North Carolina College and other African-American colleges to offer their first graduate courses. Approached by a circular drive, Hoey is guarded by a larger-than-life-sized statue of Dr. Shepard, NCCU's founder. Designed by the Durham ar-





Annie Day Shepard Residence Hall

chitectural firm Atwood & Nash, its Georgian Revival style established a theme for the campus echoed by many buildings that followed nearby. Hoey was dedicated in 1939 and renovated in 1968.

#### ANNIE DAY SHEPARD RESIDENCE HALL (1930)

Built in 1930, the once all-female dormitory is named for the wife of the founder. It was one of three buildings (along with Hoey and Alexander-Dunn), all designed by Atwood & Nash, erected in the 1929-30 campaign that followed the school's chartering as state-supported North Carolina College for Negroes. Annie Day Shepard was more than a trusted confidant to James Shepard.

In the early days, she taught classes and toiled in the school's kitchen, cooking for teachers and students. She wrote the lyrics to the school song, "Dear Old NCC." An annex was built in 1952, and the building was renovated in 1977 and 2005. The most recent \$7.3 million project added a modern computer lounge and recreation

#### ALEXANDER-DUNN BUILDING (1930)

This building was named to honor Harold W. Alexander and Wayne M. Dunn for their years of service to the university's Academic Skills Program. Alexander-Dunn served as the main Campus Dining Hall from 1930 until the construction of W. G. Pearson Cafeteria in 1966. "The Rail," which flanked one side of the building, is said to be the perch from which students looked for their future spouses. The building was expanded in 1940, and renovated in 1984, 1989 and 2005. It now houses offices for Academic Advising and Academic Support.

#### B.N. DUKE AUDITORIUM (1937)

One of five buildings constructed in the late 1930s under the auspices of the federal Public Works Administration, it is named for Benjamin Newton Duke, a member of the Durham tobacco family who made substantial financial contributions to the college in its early days. Its flat roof and Corinthian columns give it a different look from the neighboring Georgian Revival buildings. A band room annex was built in 1960, and the building was renovated in 1989. In 2004, another substantial addition provided more rehearsal space for the university's musical ensembles.

#### ROBINSON SCIENCE BUILDING (1937)

This building was named in honor of Dr. William Harrison Robinson, a longtime teacher and chairman in the Department of Physics from 1937 to 1962. It was designed by Federal Works Agency architect John M. Carmody, and emulates the style of the Hoey and Shepard buildings that preceded it. It was renovated in 1970 and now houses the Josephine Dobbs Clement Early College High School.

#### WILLIAM JONES BUILDING (1937)

This building was named in honor of Dr. William Jones, longtime business manager of North Carolina College at Durham and chair of the interim committee that led the college for more than a year after President Samuel Massie resigned in 1966. It served as the College Library from 1937 to 1950; it also housed the School of Library Sciences from 1941 to 1950 and the School of Law from 1950 to 1980. An annex was built in 1968, and renovations were made in 1983 and again in 1995. It now contains offices for the NCCU Foun-

dation, Public Relations, Institutional Advancement and University Career Services.

#### MCLEAN RESIDENCE HALL (1937)

Angus W. McLean Residence Hall was named in honor of North Carolina's governor from 1925 to 1929, in recognition of his support and contributions to North Carolina College for Negroes. Similar in form and style to the Shepard Residence Hall, it was renovated in 1976.



McLean Residence Hall

#### RUSH RESIDENCE HALL (1937)

Another Public Works Administration project designed by government architect Carmody, it is a near-copy of the McLean dorm. The building was named in honor of Ruth Gwendolyn Rush, dean of women, teacher of education, and director of student teaching during her 38 years at the university. When President Shepard died in 1947, Rush was one of three members of an interim committee that ran the college until his successor, Alfonso Elder, was installed. The building was renovated in 1980.

#### OTHER BUILDINGS AND THEIR NAMESAKES

Edmonds Classroom Building (1950): It is named in honor of Helen Gray Edmonds, longtime professor, chair of the Department of History and Social Sciences, and dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Edmonds also was a member of the interim committee that ran the school for 16 months in 1966-67 between the presidencies of Samuel P. Massie and Albert N. Whiting.

McDougald-McLendon Gymnasium (1950): This building originally was named in honor of Richard L. McDougald, an alumnus, president of the Alumni Association, civic leader, banker and financial contributor. It was

renamed the Richard L. McDougald-John B. McLendon Gymnasium to honor McLendon for his contributions as a teacher, department chair, basketball coach, member of the National Basketball Hall of Fame, co-founder of the CIAA, and master basketball strategist.

James E. Shepard Memorial Library (1950): It is one of two buildings on campus bearing the name of NCCU's founder and first president.

C. Ruth Edwards Music Building (1950): Catherine Ruth Edwards was a longtime music teacher and organizer of the Music Department.

Chidley Residence Hall (1951): The Howard J. Chidley Residence Hall is named in honor of the minister at First Congregational Church in Winchester. Mass., an early financial supporter of the college who served on the Board of Trustees from 1916 to 1921.

Dent Human Sciences Building (1952): Diane Savage Dent was a teacher and longtime chair of the Department of Home Economics.

Taylor Education Building (1955): It is named in honor of Dr. James T. Taylor. an alumnus, professor, athletics director, and dean of men from 1926 to 1943.

> C.T. Willis Commerce Building (1956): Carroll T. Willis was a teacher and chair of the Commerce department from 1920 to 1955.

Lee Biology Building (1956): Dr. James Sumner Lee was a longtime teacher and chair of the Biology Department. The building stands on the site of the former Sarah P. Avery Auditorium, the first building (1910) on the campus, named in Avery's honor for her contribution of \$1,000.

Baynes Residence Hall (1966): One of two high-rise residence halls on the campus, it is named in honor of Dr. Bascom Baynes, a university trustee from 1948 until 1957 and chairman of the board from 1957 until 1970.

W.G. Pearson Cafeteria (1966): William Gaston Pearson was a Durham businessman, educator, one of the incorporators of the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua and one of the founders of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Eagleson Residence Hall (1968): It is named for Frances M. Eagleson, who served the college from 1921 to 1963 in many teaching and administrative jobs, including dietitian, teacher, adviser, campus hostess and registrar.

Alfonso Elder Student Union (1968): It bears the name of Dr. Alfonso Elder, who succeeded Dr. Shepard as president and served in that office from 1948 to 1963.

Hubbard-Totten Chemistry Building (1969): Alumnus Dr. James Madison Hubbard, a local dentist and civic leader, was a member of the Board of Trustees from 1948 to 1969. Dr. Ezra Totten was the longtime chair of the Chemistry department.

O'Kelly-Riddick Stadium (1974): The current stadium built in 1974 replaced an earlier structure on the site dating from the 1930s. It bears the names of Cadd G. O'Kelly and alumnus Herman H. Riddick. O'Kelly taught Latin,

music and other subjects and served for a time as dean of men during his 25 years at NCCU from the 1910s to the 1930s. Riddick, a 1933 graduate who was a football star in his college days, returned to NCCU as a biology instructor and head football coach.

Farrison-Newton Communications Building (1976): The building at the north edge of campus is named in honor of two longtime members of the English faculty. Dr. William Edward Farrison was the first English Department chair from 1938 to 1962 and founder of its graduate program. Pauline F. Newton taught from 1924 to 1962.

Albert L. Turner Law Building (1980): Dr. Albert L. Turner was a law professor, dean of the Undergraduate School of Arts and Sciences and dean of the School of Law.

Miller-Morgan Health Sciences Building (1982): Helen S. Miller was chair of the Nursing Department from 1956 to 1977. Dr. Lucy Shields Morgan served as the first chair in the Department of Public Health Education and was a professor at the university from 1941 to 1966.

LeRoy T. Walker Physical Education Complex (1983): The LeRoy T. Walker Physical Education and Recreation Complex was named in honor of NCCU's chancellor from 1983 to 1986, who was also an internationally famous coach of track and field. Before becoming chancellor, he was chair of the Department of Physical Education and Recreation.

Whiting Criminal Justice Building (1984): Dr. Albert Nathaniel Whiting was president/chancellor of the university from 1967 to 1983.

Julius L. Chambers Biomedical/Biotechnology Research Institute (1999): It bears the name of the renowned civil rights lawyer and NAACP leader who was NCCU's chancellor from 1993 to 2001.

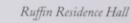
H.M. Michaux Jr. School of Education Building (2000): It is named for Henry M. "Mickey" Michaux, an NCCU alumnus, a Durham businessman and attorney, and a longtime member of the N.C. House of Representatives.

Benjamin S. Ruffin Residence Hall (2005): NCCU alumnus Benjamin S. Ruffin was the first African-American chairman of the UNC System Board of Governors. He also was a vice president of N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co.

and a special assistant to former Gov. Jim Hunt.

Mary M. Townes Science Building (2005): During her 44 years at NCCU, Dr. Townes was chair of the Biology Department, dean of graduate students and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

> ANDRÉ D. VANN AND BROOKLYN T. MCMILLON University Archives





This is architect George Watts

Carr's drawing of the James S.

Lee Biology Building prior to

construction in 1956.

## Historically Black Colleges and Universities

VITAL THEN AND NOW

Descendants of Africans in the United States always understood the power of education. Less than 50 years after the colonies' split from England, Alexander Lucius Twilight became the first black man to earn a degree from an American college—in 1823 from Middlebury College in Vermont. James McCune Smith crossed the Atlantic to the University of Glasgow to become the first African-American to receive a medical degree, in 1837. Smith, whose early education was at New York City's abolitionist-inspired African Free School, was also the nation's first pharmacist, an occupation he shared with the founder of North Carolina Central University, Dr. James E. Shepard.

While they grasped the importance of formal education, African-Americans had few chances of obtaining it. Increasingly harsh laws made learning increasingly difficult for blacks. Few colleges in the North or South admitted them.

The burden, therefore, fell to blacks themselves and their white abolitionist friends to establish schools for the race. Cheyney University in Pennsylvania, founded in 1837 as the Institute for Colored Youth, has the earliest founding date of any HBCU. The University of the District of Columbia followed in 1851. Wilberforce in Ohio, named for the English legislator who led the anti-slavery fight throughout the British Empire, was founded in 1856. At least three other schools were founded before the end of the Civil War in 1865.

The primary goal of these earliest institutions was to educate freed slaves to read and write. Cheyney, for instance, offered only elementary and high school instruction for most of its early history.

The Civil War brought an end to slavery, but it did little to open the doors of universities to the formerly enslaved people. African-Americans responded by creating institutions of their own. By 1867, 17 schools were established, including five in North Carolina. They were: Bowie State, Clark Atlanta, Shaw, Virginia Union, Edward Waters, Fisk, Lincoln University of Missouri, Rust, Alabama State, Barber-Scotia, Fayetteville State, Howard, Johnson C. Smith,

Morehouse, Morgan State, St. Augustine's and Talladega. All but five were founded by Christian denominations or missionary groups.

In 1868, Hampton University opened for classes. Bennett College in Greensboro began accepting students in 1873.

The death of Reconstruction and birth of Jim Crow laws intensified the need for African-Americans to establish their own schools. Between 1868 and 1900, 52 additional colleges for African-Americans opened. Given the virtual nonexistence of public education for blacks in the South, these institutions had to provide preparatory courses at the elementary and high school levels for their students. Many delayed offering actual college-level courses for years, until their students were prepared for them.

Nonetheless, the aims of these early schools reflected the ideals of classical liberal education that dominated American higher education in general in that period, with its emphasis on classical languages, natural sciences and humanities. Blacks were trained for literacy, but also for teaching and the professions. A second dominant philosophy was industrial training, and several schools grew up to provide blacks with training in farming and other practical vocations. Similarly,

many of the new schools were dubbed "Normal," a term for schools whose purpose was to establish teaching standards or "norms." They trained high school graduates to be teachers.

Historically black colleges and universities (HBCUS) remained remarkably resilient, despite their meager financial resources and the sometimes-hostile treatment they received from government and the surrounding culture. In addition, until passage of civil rights laws in the 1960s and '70s, disparity in wages made it harder for black alumni to contribute to their schools at the same levels as whites to their institutions. Still, in the years before World War II, the schools were getting more public financial support, due to court rulings and legislation that alternately established and then struck down separate-but-equal treatment of blacks.

The same laws that forced integration on white institutions opened HBCUs to white students. The slow elimination of segregation has been a mixed blessing. Integrated white institutions have drawn away black students and support from HBCUs. Enrollment actually stagnated in the 1970s and 1980s, but has rebounded impressively in recent years.

Today there are more than 100 HBCUs in the United States. They still offer African-American students a place to enjoy a sense of identity, heritage and community.

PAUL BROWN
Public Relations

B.N. Duke Auditorium



## NCCU is a Proud Constituent of The University of North Carolina

THE 17-CAMPUS University of North Carolina (UNC) system, of which North Carolina Central University is a member, got its start in the 18th century, as the nation's first public university.

The University of North Carolina admitted its inaugural class to the Chapel Hill campus in 1795. It was the only public university in the nation to graduate students in the 18th century. The N.C. General Assembly formally chartered the school in 1789, and it remained the sole UNC campus for the next 136 years. It was not until 1931 that the legislature redefined the University of North Carolina to encompass the Chapel Hill school, North Carolina State University (NCSU), and Women's College, now called the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

By 1969, there were six constituent campuses of the Consolidated University including UNC-Chapel Hill, NCSU, UNC-Greensboro, UNC-Asheville, UNC-Charlotte, and UNC-Wilmington. In 1971, legislation redefined the University of North Carolina to add 10 self-governing institutions, including North Carolina Central University, in what was to become a much-expanded University of North Carolina. The legislation took effect in 1972 and NCCU's President Whiting became Chancellor Whiting.

UNC now incorporated NCCU, Appalachian State, East Carolina, Elizabeth City State, Fayetteville State, North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State, the North Carolina School of the Arts, UNC-Pembroke, Western Carolina and Winston-Salem State. The N.C. School of Science and Mathematics, the nation's first public residential high school for gifted students, became the 17th component of the UNC System in 2007.

In 1972, the UNC Board of Trustees became a 32-member Board of Governors (BOG) elected by the General Assembly for four-year terms. Each campus retained its own Board of Trustees with 12 voting members joined by the student body president without voting status.

The Boards of Trustees lost powers to the Board of Governors. The unc Bog is the policy-making body charged with "the general determination, control, supervision, management, and governance of all affairs of the constituent institutions." It elects the president, the university system's chief executive, who in turn nominates chancellors to the Bog for approval. Subsequent to their approval, the chancellors report to the president. The Bog makes final decisions on the appointment of chancellors, vice chancellors, and deans; the creation of new schools, departments, and degree tracks; biennial appropriation requests to the General Assembly; the award of tenure status to faculty members; and the issuance of bonds for construction projects not directly funded by the General Assembly (i.e, renovations, parking facilities, residence hall and student service facilities, and athletic facilities).

In addition to the 17 campuses, the University of North Carolina BOG oversees the UNC Center for Public Television, the UNC Health Care System, the cooperative extension and research services, nine area health education centers, and several other university programs and facilities.

The 17 campus Boards of Trustees oversee the investment of funds not generated by State appropriations. University Trustees adjudicate issues concerning faculty employment and student rights discipline. They also recommend action to the Board of Governors in the areas governed by the system-wide board.

This is a 1953 aerial photo of the campus.



## Presidents and Chancellors

#### PRESIDENT JAMES E. SHEPARD (1909-1947)

By all accounts, Dr. James E. Shepard was a visionary, no-nonsense leader who had a profound appreciation for education and deep love for his race. Shepard founded the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua, now named North Carolina Central University.

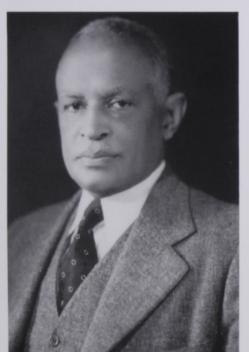
Shepard was born Nov. 3, 1875, in Raleigh, the eldest of 12 children. His father was pastor of one of Durham's storied churches, White Rock Baptist Church. Shepard was deeply religious and a firm believer in the value of education, par-

ticularly for the harshly oppressed African-American community.

In 1894, Shepard graduated from Shaw University in Raleigh with a degree in pharmacy. The next year, he married Annie Day Robinson, a descendant of Thomas Day, the famed North Carolina furniture maker. Annie served and struggled alongside her husband for the growth and establishment of the school he founded. She was his confidant and more: She took on any number of practical tasks, from teaching classes to cooking meals for students. The couple had three children, Annie Day, Marjorie, and Marion. Marion died in infancy.

Soon after his graduation, Shepard opened a druggist business in Durham. He continued his education, however, in theology and related studies, and meanwhile took positions with the federal government. From 1905 to 1909, he traveled nationally and internationally as field superintendent for the International Sunday School Association, whose goal was a standardized Christian education curriculum across denominational lines.

By 1909, Shepard had decided to start his school to train pastors and educate African-Americans, who were shut out of most opportunities for higher education by Jim Crow laws. The first 130 students arrived the next year. The school struggled financially and failed twice in its early years and suffered two devastating fires. Undeterred,



President James E. Shepard, 1909-47

Shepard would reconfigure the school and press on. He was a constant presence on campus. He demanded decorum and stellar behavior of students and faculty. From his home and from his office, he kept a close watch on the students' comings and goings.

Shepard was also an astute businessman, and played key roles in the founding of major financial institutions that serve African-Americans to this day. He became a sought-after speaker nationally. He lent his influence at the state and federal levels to increasing public aid to African-American education.

Shepard died in his NCCU home on Oct. 6, 1947. The tiny enterprise had grown to a physical plant worth \$2 million, with state appropriations that year of an additional \$2 million. African-Americans could earn an array of degrees, including law and nursing.

#### PRESIDENT ALFONSO ELDER (1948-1963)

James E. Shepard hired Alfonso "Toby" Elder at the Durham State Normal School as a professor of education in 1923.

Born Feb. 26, 1898, Elder was the son of Thomas J. Elder, a renowned high school principal in Washington County, Georgia. (The former high school, now a middle school, still bears his name.) Elder received his bachelor's degree in 1921 from Atlanta University. He came to North Carolina as a teacher at Bennett College in Greensboro.

Shepard lured him to Durham. A year after his arrival, the Normal (or teachers) School became the North Carolina College for Negroes, and Elder was named its dean. He held the post until 1943, when he left for a job as director of Atlanta University's Graduate School of Education.

He returned to Durham in 1947—the same year Shepard died—to become chairman of N.C. College's Department of Graduate Education. An interim committee ran the school until the governing board picked Elder as Shepard's successor. Elder was inaugurated Jan. 20, 1948.

Elder completed the ambitious building program that Shepard had started. Enrollment grew, and the President Alfonso Elder, 1948-63 school changed from an all-black college to an integrated one. Elder also engineered the massive shift by

historically black colleges from hiring graduate-level faculty from white institutions to cultivating those faculty at the black colleges. Total faculty grew from 103 in 1947 to 186 in 1963. Elder also found himself having to navigate the growing civil rights and Black Power movements, which made activists out of the until-then well-controlled students and faculty members. At his retirement, he was named president emeritus.

Dr. Elder died in Aug. 7, 1974, in nearby Lincoln Hospital.





President Samuel P. Massie, 1963-66

#### PRESIDENT SAMUEL P. MASSIE (1963-1966)

Dr. Massie was born July 3, 1919, in North Little Rock, Ark., where both his parents were schoolteachers. At 13, he graduated from high school. He received a bachelor's degree summa cum laude from Agricultural, Mechanical & Normal College of Arkansas (now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff) in chemistry at age 18. He went on to receive a doctorate in organic chemistry from Iowa State University. While working on his Ph.D., Massie joined the team of scientists working on the development of the atomic bomb.

He later taught at Fisk University and chaired chemistry departments at Langston, Fisk and Howard universities. After a stint at the National Science Foundation, he assumed the reins of North Carolina College in 1963. His tenure was short. He left Durham three years later to become the first African-American professor at the U.S. Naval Academy, where he taught chemistry and co-founded the black studies program. From 1977 to 1981, he served as chairman of the Department of Chemistry at the academy. He retired in 1994 and was named professor emeritus.

He was an accomplished public speaker and collector of quotations and sayings. One that he used often, particularly when addressing young people, was, "The 10 most important two-letter words of the English language are, 'If it is to be, it is up to me.'"

Dr. Massie received many academic honors, and took particular pride at the honorary doctorate awarded by the University of Arkansas—which he could not attend in his youth because of his race. He died April 10, 2005 at age 85.

#### PRESIDENT/CHANCELLOR ALBERT N. WHITING (1967 - 1983)

Dr. Whiting was the institution's fourth president and its first chancellor.

Born in Jersey City, N.J., on July 3, 1917, Whiting earned his undergraduate degree from Amherst College, a master's degree from Fisk University and his Ph.D. in sociology and social psychology in 1952 from American University.

Whiting came to Durham from Morgan State College, where he was dean of the faculty. Elected president of North Carolina College by the Board of Trustees on July 20, 1966, he assumed his duties in July 1967.

During his 16 years of service to NCCU, the School of Business was created and programs in public administration and criminal justice were launched. The expansion of the campus continued at a rapid pace, with new chemistry and law buildings and additions to the library and cafeteria. Whiting was also the last chief executive to live in Shepard House, the residence built for the first president. A new home was purchased for NCCU's chancellor in a nearby subdivision.

Whiting's tenure is noted for his cutting off funding to The Campus Echo, the student newspaper, after a front-page article contended that the university

was enrolling too many white students. Whiting lost the resulting federal court case, Joyner v. Whiting, which set a standard for freedom of the press on college campuses. The militancy and protests of the students, Whiting said in a 2010 interview, presented some of his toughest challenges. "I believed in students rights in the governance of the school, so I tried to accommodate as much as possible without damaging the university," he said.

It was also during Whiting's tenure that North Carolina College was formally absorbed into the the University of North Carolina system. Its name was changed to North Carolina Central University, and Whiting's position changed from president to chancellor. The change was fitting, Whiting said, because the college by then was offering a vast array of courses and programs.

Whiting retired June 30, 1983, and now lives in Maryland. The university's Criminal Justice Building bears his name.

#### CHANCELLOR LEROY T. WALKER (1983-1986)

LeRoy Walker was born June 14, 1918, in Atlanta, the youngest of 11 children. His father died when he was nine. Walker won an athletic scholarship to Benedict College in Columbia, S.C. Selected as an all-conference basketball player and an All-American quarterback, he graduated magna cum laude in less than four years.

Walker went on to earn a master's in physical education from Columbia University in 1941 and began coaching at North Carolina College (later NCCU) in 1945. While at NCCU, he coached 111 All-Americans, 40 national champions and 12 Olympians in track and field.

Along the way, Walker found time to complete a Ph.D. in 1957 in exercise physiology and biomechanics from New York University. In addition, he spent two years working pro bono as the Peace Corps' director of programs, planning and training for all of Africa.

Walker became the first African-American Olympic head coach when he led the U.S. Olympic track and field team in the Montreal Olympics of 1976. That same year he became a member of the board of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

In 1983, then UNC President, William Friday tapped Walker to become interim chancellor of NCCU. The hallmark of Walker's chancellorship was his insistence on excellence. "Excellence in performance in all aspects is an expectation," he said. "The NCCU students will not be excused from this demand. The pursuit of excellence must be a passion."

When he left the Office of the Chancellor in 1986, it was to assume the position of treasurer, then chief of mission and finally president of the U.S. Olympic Committee. It was under Walker's leadership from 1992 to 1996 that America produced one of the most successful Olympic Games ever, the Atlanta games of 1996. In the Chancellor LeRoy T. Walker, 1983-86



President/Chancellor Albert N. Whiting,



Opening Ceremonies, it was Walker himself, Atlanta's native son, who led the march of America's athletes into the stadium.

In 1986, at the request of the NCCU's Board of Trustees, the University of North Carolina Board of Governors retroactively awarded Walker the title of permanent chancellor.

#### CHANCELLOR TYRONZA R. RICHMOND (1986-1992)

Dr. Richmond was born Jan. 27, 1940, in Memphis, Tenn. He received his bachelor's degree in mathematics from Fisk University in 1962 and a master's degree from American University in 1964. In 1969, he earned his doctorate in operations research from Purdue University.

Before coming to NCCU, Richmond was associate dean and professor at the School of Business and Public Administration at Howard University. At NCCU, he took over the deanship of the School of Business in 1977. Richmond's tenure as dean was marked by improvements in the quality of students and faculty.

He became chancellor in 1986. His was a low-key administration, in keeping with his personality. He was persistently upbeat and less formal than his predecessors. He spearheaded the installation of fiber-optic cable across the campus. He began the process of automating student registration, and he acquired the FM frequency for what is now the successful WNCU radio station.

During his administration, NCCU landed its first million-dollar award-from GlaxoSmithKline for student scholarships-and its first endowed professorship. He founded the University College to offer a degree path for working adults who needed to take their courses in the evening.

Asked in 1987 about the university's greatest challenge, he mentioned enrollment and sat scores, but he came back around to students. "As we dream and plan and prepare for the 21st century and our first century of service," he said, "we must never lose sight of the fact that the most important individual on this campus is the student. That's why I teach at least one course each academic year. I need that

student contact—to go to the classroom and get chalk on my suit—because it reminds me of the real reason we are here."

While he was chancellor, NCCU ranked first among North Carolina's HBCUS in academic performance, according to the 1990 issue of the Gourman Report. The men's basketball team captured the NCAA Division II Championship in March 1989. The Department of Dramatic Art was a 1991 finalist in the American College Theater Festival and performed its nationally acclaimed production, Of Mules and Men, at the John F. Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts in Washington.

He retired as chancellor Dec. 31, 1993, and returned to the classroom. He died in Durham on April, 22, 1999.



Chancellor Tyronza R. Richmond, 1986–1993

#### CHANCELLOR JULIUS L. CHAMBERS (1993-2001)

Julius LeVonne Chambers was born in Mount Gilead, N.C., in 1935. He graduated summa cum laude from North Carolina College in 1958 with a bachelor's degree in history. He studied law at UNC-Chapel Hill and, in his final year,

became the first African-American to serve as editor of the North Carolina Law Review. He graduated first in his law school class in 1962 and went on to obtain a master of laws degree from Columbia

As director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Chambers made an indelible impression on the history of North Carolina and the nation when he argued Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, the landmark case that upheld busing as a means to desegregate schools. Under his leadership, the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund served as a firewall against political assaults on civil rights legislation and affirmative action programs.

After a quarter-century of service to the NAACP, he resigned his post as director-counsel in 1993 to become chancellor of NCCU. Chambers was the first alumnus of the institution to serve as its chief

Chambers promoted a more racially diverse student body, actively recruiting white and Hispanic students. He cited two reasons for the strategy. One was that students of all races need to learn to live together and respect each other. But he also believed that the university's future demanded greater diversity, because its traditional pool

of students was dwindling as more black students enrolled at historically white institutions. "We're all better off because of it," he said. "I think all of us have learned in the process."

During his administration, he launched a major capital construction effort, with substantial renovations at all student residence halls and most classroom facilities; construction of an additional residence facility on the site of the existing Chidley Hall; a Biomedical/Biotechnology Research Institute (BBRI); and a new School of Education. The BBRI facility bears his name. Chambers established to endowed chairs in a concerted effort to enhance the intellectual climate

Subsequent to his chancellorship, Chambers returned to legal practice and to the directorship of the UNC School of Law Center for Civil Rights.

#### CHANCELLOR JAMES H. AMMONS (2001-2007)

The eighth chief administrator of NCCU, Dr. Ammons became chancellor on June 1, 2001.

Born in Winter Haven, Fla., on Dec. 23, 1952, Ammons received his bachelor's degree from Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University (FAMU) in political science in 1974. He earned a master's in public administration and doctorate in government from Florida State University.



Chancellor Julius L. Chambers, 1993-2001



Chancellor James H. Ammons, 2001-07

Returning to FAMU in 1984 to teach, Ammons rose to the position of provost and vice president for academic affairs before his appointment as NCCU's chancellor. During his tenure at NCCU, enrollment rose sharply, reaching 8,219 in 2005. From 2001 to 2006, the growth rate was 48 percent.

Ammons established the Early College High School on NCCU's campus in 2003. The school, named in honor of local civic leader and educator Josephine Dobbs Clement, provides a path for students to earn a high school diploma and two years of college credit in four years.

In November 2000, North Carolina voters supported \$3.1 billion in Higher Education Capital Bonds. The university revised its campus master plan and directed NCCU'S \$121 million share of the bond money to address campus needs. It was during Ammons' administration that much of the construction occurred. Among the new facilities were the Mary M. Townes Science Building, the Benjamin S. Ruffin Residence Hall, and the Martha Street graduate student apartments. There were renovations to several buildings including the Shepard House, the historic home of the founder. Construction also began on the new W.G. Pearson Cafeteria.

Another milestone during Ammons administration was the selection of NCCU to receive an initial investment of \$17.8 million from the

Golden LEAF Foundation to construct the Biomanufacturing Research Institute and Technology Enterprise (BRITE) center. Its purpose is to train students in aspects of the drug discovery and drug manufacturing processes. The BRITE award represented the largest single contribution received from a private foundation in NCCU's history. The program enrolled its first students in fall 2006.

"With building gravitas in the biomedical research field, we are positioning ourselves to fulfill the projected growing need for highly trained employees for the biotechnology and pharmaceutical industry," said Ammons. "This is good news for North Carolina as it competes to ensure that when the numerous biotechnology centers across the country are inevitably whittled down to a few, North Carolina's Triangle will be among them."

During the Ammons administration, the UNC Board of Governors approved NCCU's request to restructure the College of Arts and Sciences into three different colleges. They are the College of Behavioral and Social Sciences; the College of Liberal Arts; and the College of Science and Technology.

#### CHANCELLOR CHARLIE NELMS (2007-)

Charlie Nelms was born Sept. 11, 1946, in Crawfordsville, Ark., and grew up with 10 brothers and sisters in the Jim Crow South. He attended the Agricultural, Mechanical & Normal College of Arkansas (now the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff), where he majored in agronomy and chemistry and graduated in 1968. He earned a master's degree in higher education and student affairs (1971)

and a doctoral degree in higher education administration (1977) from Indiana University.

In 1987, Nelms began a seven-year tenure as chancellor of Indiana University East. In 1994, he was named chancellor of the University of Michigan at Flint (UMF). While there, he resolved a significant campus budget deficit, reversed a four-year enrollment decline, and secured more than \$75 million in private gifts.

Nelms next served as vice president for Institutional Development and Student Affairs for the Indiana University system. In September 2001, *Time* magazine named IU's Bloomington campus the number-one student-centered research university in the nation. Many of the programs cited by *Time* were under Nelms' oversight and direction.

Taking the helm of North Carolina Central University, Charlie Nelms emphasized student success and the measures to achieve it. He enhanced the intellectual climate and repurposed the University College to provide academic support and skills training for underprepared freshmen and sophomores.

"We must refocus and recommit ourselves to our liberal arts core," said Nelms. "An NCCU graduate will speak well, write well, and become a leader in the community."

Accreditation was reaffirmed through the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and specialized accreditations were achieved in four disciplines. NCCU also returned to the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference.

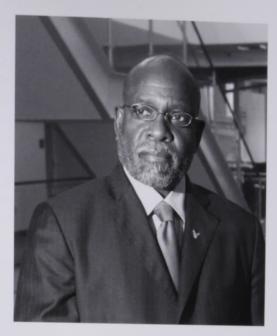
Nelms consolidated research and graduate education under the leadership of a vice chancellor for graduate education and research.

Two grants of \$5 million each flowed into the College of Science and Technology for the Computational Center for Fundamental and Applied Science (an NSF Center for Research Excellence in Science and Technology) and the NASA Center for Aerospace Device Research and Education (NASA-CADRE).

In December 2008, NCCU was awarded the Carnegie Foundation Community Engagement Classification in both Curricular Engagement, and Outreach and Partnerships, making it one of only 120 campuses nationwide to earn the designation.

Nelms realigned the budget to better support university priorities, emphasized administrative accountability and responsibility, and strengthened internal controls and fiscal and administrative infrastructure.

His administration managed the completion of the 2007 Master Plan Update, which was adopted by the Board of Trustees in April 2008. In keeping with the master plan, the historic Holy Cross Church was moved to Fayetteville Street beside the Shepard House to make room for a new nursing building. A new residence hall is under construction adjacent to Chidley Residence Hall and a parking deck is being built across Lawson Street from the McDougald–McLendon Gymnasium. Redesigned campus green spaces and the creation of



Chancellor Charlie Nelms, 2007-

the pedestrian mall on Brant Street between Fayetteville and Concord Streets received widespread appreciation.

#### INTERIM LEADERSHIP

After Shepard died on Oct. 6, 1947, the college was administered by an interim committee consisting of Dr. Albert E. Manley, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Ruth G. Rush, dean of women; and Dr. Albert L. Turner, dean of the School of Law, until Jan. 20, 1948, when Dr. Alfonso Elder was elected president.

On Feb. 1, 1966, the administration of the college was assumed by a second interim committee, whose members were William Jones, business manager; Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, graduate dean, and Dr. William H. Brown, professor of education. This interim committee served until July 1, 1967, when Dr. Albert Whiting assumed the leadership.

Starting Jan. 1, 1992, Dr. Donna J. Benson served as interim chancellor until Jan. 1, 1993, when Julius Chambers took the helm.

From June 15, 2007, to July 31 2007, Dr. Beverly Washington Jones served as interim chancellor before the start of Dr. Charlie Nelms' tenure as chancellor.



Dr. Albert E. Manley



Ruth G. Rush



Dr. Albert L. Turner

Sources for these biographies include *A Dream Becomes Reality; The North Carolina College at Durham*, an unpublished manuscript by the late Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, in the Helen G. Edmonds Papers, NCCU Archives, Records and History Center.

## A Legacy of Leadership

#### PRESIDENTS AND CHANCELLORS EMERITI

Julius L. Chambers Alfonso Elder (deceased) LeRoy T. Walker Albert Nathaniel Whiting

#### PROFESSORS EMERITI

Walter M. Brown, Education
George H. Conklin, Sociology
Howard Fitts, Health Education
Stewart B. Fulbright, Business
Charles Nicholson, Education
Cecil L. Patterson, English
Walter Pattillo, Biology
Norman Pendergraft, Art
Patsy B. Perry, English
Lilian Pruett, Music
Barnetta White, Education

#### PROFESSORS EMERITI, DECEASED

\*Distinguished Professor Emerita

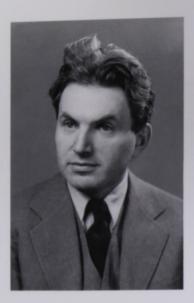
Charles L. Alcorn, Education Marjorie L. Browne, Mathematics Marvin E. Duncan, Education \*Helen G. Edmonds, History W. Edward Farrison, English Nell Hirschberg, Biology



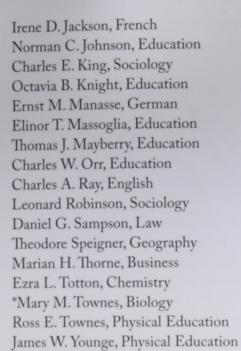
Walter Pattillo



W. Edward Farrison



Ernst M. Manasse





Charles A. Ray



Mary M. Townes



Bascom Baynes

#### CHAIRMEN AND CHAIRWOMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

James B. Dudley, Greensboro, 1909-13 Gen. Julian S. Carr, Durham, 1916-19 Dr. Howard A. Chidley, Winchester, Mass., 1919-21 Willis James Brogden, Durham, 1923-25 Robert L. Flowers, Durham, 1925-50 Robert M. Gantt, Durham, 1950-57 Bascom Baynes, Durham, 1957-70 Clyde A. Shreve, Summerfield, N.C., 1970-74 Wiley T. Armstrong, Rocky Mount, 1974–76 William A. Clement, Durham, 1976-81 Hiliary H. Holloway, Philadelphia, Pa., 1981-83 Charles V. Holland, Raleigh, 1983-89 Bernard Allen, Raleigh, 1989-91 Bert Collins, Durham, 1991–93 Carl Stewart Jr., Gastonia, N.C., 1993-95 Peggy M. Ward, Charlotte, 1995-97 William G. Smith, Durham, 1997–2002 R. Edward Stewart, Durham, 2002-03 Robert C. Williams, Fayetteville, 2003-05 Cressie H. Thigpen Jr., Raleigh, 2005-08 Kay Thomas, Rocky Mount, 2008-09 Glenn Adams, Fayetteville, 2009-

#### PROVOSTS/VICE CHANCELLORS FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS

The position of vice chancellor for academic affairs was created when the University joined the UNC system in 1972. Dr. Leonard Robinson, whose previous title was Dean of the Faculty, became the first vice chancellor.

Leonard H. Robinson, 1972–78
Cecil L. Patterson, 1978–86
Mickey Burnim, 1986–95
Patsy B. Perry, 1995–98
Eugene Eaves (interim), 1998–2000
Walter Harris, 2000–2002
Lafayette Lipscomb (interim), 2002
Lucy Reuben, 2002–2005
Beverly Washington Jones, 2005–08
Leneal Henderson (interim), 2008
Bernice D. Johnson (interim), 2008
Kwesi E. Aggrey, 2009–



Patsy B. Perry

#### STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION LEADERS

I	UDENT	GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
	President/V	ice President
	1939-1940	Charles Black
	1940-1941	Alex Rivera
	1941-1942	Charles Cobb
	1942-1944	(no leaders elected)
	1944-1945	Harold Epps
	1945-1946	Adam T. McDaniel Jr., Ethel Richards
	1946-1947	Charles Flowers
	1947-1948	John V. Turner
	1948-1949	James B. James, Mary McLean
	1949-1950	Lisbon Berry
	1951-1952	Calvin Norman, George Jones
	1952-1953	James Atwater
	1953-1954	Elliott B. Palmer, Althea James
	1954-1955	Ernest Ward, William Isler
	1955-1956	Sherman Perry, Henry Fair
	1956-1957	Charles Holland
	1957-1958	Julius L. Chambers
	1958-1959	Robert Kornegay
	1959-1960	Lacy Streeter, Carl High
	1960–1961	Wilbur Hankin
	1961-1962	James L. Walker
	1962-1963	Lynwood Walker, James E. Ferguson II
		, January and Land and the state of the stat

James E. Ferguson II, Fulton Hayes

Hilton Cobb and Charles Daye Charles Daye, Raymond Perry



Alex Rivera with Vice President Nixon



William Barber II

71	
967-1968	Douglas Gills, Grover Bridger
968–1969	Alfred Whitehead, Priscilla McNeil
969-1970	Phillip Henry, Percy Murray
970-1971	Jerry Walker, George Parker
971-1972	Harvey White, Wavery Faison
972-1973	William Covington, Elaine Lloyd
973-1974	Milton Lewis, Henry William
974-1975	Deborah Swann, Jonathan Davis
975-1976	Jonathan Davis, Ernest Howell
976-1977	Ernest Howell, Danny Meacham
977-1978	Howard Henderson, Michael Howell
978-1979	Michael Howell, Edward Purdie
979-1980	Dennis Sloan, Ervin Baker
980-1981	Ervin Baker, Quinton Brown
981-1982	Curtis Massey, Leon Rouson
982-1983	Duane Howell, James T. Webb
983-1984	James T. Webb, William Barber II
984-1985	William Barber II, Michael Mattocks
1985-1986	Michael Mattocks, Kelvin Chesson
986-1987	Kevin Armstrong, Elijah Bazemore
1987-1988	Patricia Fair, Kimberly A. Bassett
1988–1989	Kimberly A. Bassett, Mark Lyons
1989-1990	Frederick Feely, Earl Hines
1990–1991	Paul Woodson, Markel Whisonat
1991–1992	Ericka Johnson, Tyrone Cox
1992-1993	Phyllis Jeffers, Derek Brown
1993-1994	Derek Brown, Tonia Hicks
1994-1995	Tonia Hicks, Michael Williams
1995–1996	Jeremy Ardrey, Monica Smith
1996–1997	Sekou Gargannou, Catilla Everette
1997-1998	Catilla Everette, William Bryant Jr.
1998–1999	Derrick Jordan, Marci Jones
1999–2000	Clifton Gray III, Cedric Bowers, Dawn Witherspoon
2000-2001	Timothy J. Peterkin, Stephanie D. Jackson
2001-2002	Stephanie D. Jackson, Kevin Jenkins
2002-2003	Damien Ruffin, Kian Brown
2003-2004	Kian Brown, Lawrence Fuller
2004-2005	D'Weston Haywood, Sean Williams
2005–2006	Renee Clark, Agu Onuma
2006-2007	Mukhtar Raqib, Tomasi Larry
2007-2008	Tomasi Larry, Isaac Bellamy
2008–2009	Kent Williams Jr., Courtney Robinson
2009-2010	Dwayne Johnson, Ginelle Hines

1066-1067 Samuel Thomas, Floyd Haves

Source: NCCU Archives, Records and History Center

#### SOME OF THE POLITICAL ELITE AMONG NCCU'S ALUMNI

Mike Easley, a 1976 graduate of the School of Law, was governor of North Carolina from 2001 to 2009, and state attorney general from 1993 to 2001. A native of Rocky Mount, N.C., he earned his undergraduate degree from UNC-Chapel Hill.

G.K. Butterfield, a graduate of both NCCU and the NCCU School of Law, has represented North Carolina's First Congressional District since 2004. Before going to Congress, he served as a Superior Court judge. He is a lifelong resident of Wilson, N.C.

Eva M. Clayton (M.S., '62) was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District in 1992; she and Rep. Mel Watt, who was elected the same year, were the first African-American members of Congress from North Carolina since 1898. Clayton was elected to four more terms before retiring in 2003.

Jeanne Hopkins Lucas, a Durham native and Hillside High School graduate, earned her undergraduate degree and a master's in school administration from NCCU. From 1957 to 1975, she was a classroom teacher at Hillside High, where she was recognized as an outstanding educator and recipient of the Durham City Teacher of the Year award in 1974. She later entered politics and, in 1993, became the first African-American woman elected to the North Carolina Senate. She represented a Durham district until her death in 2007.

Dan Blue earned his bachelor's degree in mathematics at NCCU and his law degree in 1973 from Duke. He was first elected to the N.C. House of Representatives in 1980 and consistently has been rated one of the most effective members of the General Assembly. From 1991 to 1994, he was Speaker of the House, the first African-American to hold that position. Since 2009 he has represented a Wake County district in the State Senate. He is a founding partner of Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers, a Raleigh law firm.

Henry M. "Mickey" Michaux Jr., a Durham native, is a lawyer, businessman and longtime influential member of the North Carolina legislature. He earned both his undergraduate and law degrees from NCCU. He was elected to the N.C. House of Representatives by a Durham district three times in the 1970s. In 1977, he was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to be U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of North Carolina. He returned to the legislature in 1984 and has been reelected ever since. Michaux served three terms as the national president of the NCCU Alumni Association as well as terms as a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Board of Directors of the NCCU Foundation. In 2007, NCCU named its School of Education in his honor.

Maynard Jackson (law '64) was the first African-American mayor of Atlanta. He served three terms, two consecutive terms from 1974 until 1982 and a third term from 1990 to 1994. During his first term, much progress was made in improving race relations in and around Atlanta, and Atlanta acquired the true motto of "A City Too Busy to Hate." As mayor, he helped arrange for



Jeanne Hopkins Lucas



Maynard Jackson

the rebuilding of the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport's huge terminal, and the airport was renamed the Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport in his honor shortly after his death in 2003.

Clarence Lightner, mayor of Raleigh from 1973 to 1975, was the first African-American to be elected mayor of any large Southern city. His election drew national attention, particularly because only 16 percent of registered voters in Raleigh were black. He earned his undergraduate degree from NCCU, then attended the Echols College of Mortuary Science in Philadelphia before joining his father in the family businesses, the Lightner Funeral Home and Hillside Cemetery. He managed the funeral home for 45 years and was active in many civic groups and causes. He was an NCCU trustee for 10 years. He died in 2002.

John H. Baker Jr. ('58) was a football All-American at NCCU and then a feared defensive lineman in the NFL for 10 years before returning to his hometown, Raleigh, to serve as Wake County's sheriff from 1978 to 2002. He was the first black sheriff in North Carolina since Reconstruction, and a powerful figure in Wake County politics. He died in 2007.

In 1994, Vernon E. Jordan Jr., civil rights leader and advisor to President Clinton, was the commencement speaker. From left are Carl Stewart Jr., then chairman of the Board of Trustees; John H. Baker Jr. ('58), Wake County Sheriff; Jordan, and Chancellor Julius L. Chambers.



## Distinguished Alumni A FEW OF THE MANY

Any list of distinguished North Carolina Central University alumni is certain to be incomplete because there are so many. This sample group includes some well-known graduates and others of less renown. The NCCU community can take pride at their success, and additional pride for the range and variety of forms that it takes.

Norman B. Anderson Norman B. Anderson, Ph.D., is the CEO of the American Psychological Association (APA). Trained as a practitioner and as a scientist, Dr. Anderson has dedicated his professional life to studying the relationships between health and behavior, and health and race. The APA is the largest scientific and professional association for psychologists in the United States, with more than 150,000 members, a staff of nearly 600, and a budget of over \$100 million. Anderson is also the former and founding associate director of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and was the first director of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.

Ernie Barnes Ernest Eugene Barnes Jr. was born in Durham in 1938. He graduated from Hillside High with many athletic accomplishments and many scholarship offers. He was a football star at NCCU from 1956–59 and worked toward a Bachelor of Arts degree in studio art. He played football in the NFL for five years as a lineman for the San Diego Chargers and Denver Broncos before retiring and resuming his career as an artist. He is best known for paintings reflecting the daily lives of African-Americans, the most famous of which is *Sugar Shack*, which gained popularity when it appeared starting in 1974 in the opening credits of the television show *Good Times*. He died in 2009.

Barry C. Black Rear Adm. Barry C. Black (Ret.) was elected the 62nd Chaplain of the United States Senate on June 27, 2003, becoming the first African-American to serve in that post. Prior to coming to Capitol Hill, Chaplain Black served in the U.S. Navy for more than 27 years, ending his career as the chief of Navy chaplains. Commissioned as a navy chaplain in 1976, Black's first duty station was the Fleet Religious Support Activity in Norfolk, Va.



Herman "Ike" Boone



Hilda Harris

Subsequent assignments included Naval Support Activity, Philadelphia; U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; First Marine Aircraft Wing, Okinawa. Japan, and the Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.

Herman "Ike" Boone Born in Rocky Mount in 1935, Herman Boone graduated from Booker T. Washington High and then earned bachelor's and master's degrees from NCCU (then North Carolina College in Durham). In 1961, he was hired as teacher and football coach at E.J. Hayes High School in Williamston, where his team won 99 games and lost only eight in a nine-year period. His 1966 team was recognized by Scholastic Coach Magazine as the No. 1 football team in America. In 1969, he accepted a job as assistant coach at T.C. Williams High in Alexandria, Va. Then-President Richard Nixon was quoted as saying that "the team saved the city of Alexandria." Boone's tenure at T.C. Williams High was chronicled in the movie Remember the Titans.

Julius L. Chambers After a distinguished career as a civil rights attorney, Julius L. Chambers in 1993 stepped down as director-counsel (chief executive) of the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund to become the seventh chancellor of NCCU. A 1958 graduate of NCCU, Chambers was the first alumnus of the university to serve as its chief administrator. He launched a major capital construction effort, with substantial renovations to student residence halls and most classroom facilities. It was during his administration that the Biomedical/Biotechnology Research Institute and a new School of Education building were built. After retiring as chancellor in 2001, Chambers returned to legal practice and to the directorship of the UNC School of Law Center for Civil Rights.

Willie E. Gary Willie E. Gary was a migrant worker in Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas who rose to become an attorney, motivational speaker and cable television executive. He earned his bachelor's degree in business administration from Shaw University and his law degree from NCCU. Later, he opened the first black law firm in Martin County, Florida. Gary has won more than 150 multi-million dollar suits, including a \$500 million award granted to one of his clients. Gary is a member of the National Bar Association, American Bar Association, American Trial Lawyers Association, Florida Academy of Trial Lawyers Association, Martin and St. Lucie County Bar Associations and the Million Dollar Verdict Club. He has received honorary degrees from II universities.

Hilda Harris Mezzo-soprano Hilda Harris was a Metropolitan Opera star from 1973 to 1992 and has performed with opera companies and orchestras throughout the United States and Europe. A native of Warrenton, N.C., she is or has been a voice teacher at Howard University, Sarah Lawrence College and the Manhattan School of Music. She is a member of the Chicago-based Black Music Research Ensemble, which is devoted to promoting, performing and discovering music written by black composers.

Charles "Tex" Harrison Known during his playing days as one of the quickest Harlem Globetrotters, Charles "Tex" Harrison was an outstanding dribbler and rebounder during his 18 years as a player for the team. He has been a Globetrotter coach since he finished his playing days and has traveled to

more than 100 countries during his Globetrotters career, playing and coaching before millions of fans. Born in Gary, Ind., "Tex" was a standout basketball player at NCCU, where he earned his degree in physical education. He was the first basketball player from an HBCU to earn All-America honors. Harrison is one of four NCCU alumni to play for the Globetrotters.

Valeria L. Lee Valeria L. Lee has a long and distinguished career in North Carolina philanthropic circles. She is board chairman of the N.C. Rural Economic Development Center, and previously served as president of the Golden LEAF Foundation, the nonprofit group created to oversee statewide distribution of economic development money flowing to the states from the national agreement with cigarette manufacturers. She was a program officer for the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation in Winston-Salem for 15 years. She is a former member of the NCCU Board of Trustees and has also served on the UNC Board of Governors and the UNC Center for Public Television Board. A native of Halifax County, she earned a bachelor's degree in business from NCCU, an M.Ed. from N.C. State University, and a master's in radio, television and film management from Ohio University.

Betty T. Morton As manager of the Reynolds Kitchens, Ms. Morton is responsible for directing strategic recipe ideas and food tips for advertising, promotion, publicity, Web site and new products. She has co-authored two cookbooks, "Reynolds Cooking With Foil" and "Pat and Betty's No-Fuss Cooking," during her tenure at Reynolds Consumer Products. She has also appeared in several commercials as "Betty" of the popular Pat and Betty team of home economists and spokeswomen for Reynolds products. Morton received her bachelor's degree in home economics.

Laurie Nicole Robinson Attorney Laurie Nicole Robinson is the assistant general counsel in the labor and employment division at CBS Broadcasting Inc. and director of CBS training and development. In 2005, Robinson was recognized by the Coca-Cola Co.'s legal department and received the Women's Venture Fund's Highest Leaf Award, the Charting Your Own Course Spirit Award, and the Black Women Lawyer's (Los Angeles) Power of One Award. She was featured in the March 2006 issue of Ebony magazine. Robinson graduated magna cum laude from NCCU in 1994 with a bachelor of arts. She earned her law degree in 1998 from Indiana University.

Mattie R. Sharpless Mattie Sharpless served as U.S. ambassador to the Central African Republic from 2003 to 2006 after a long and distinguished career as a member of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS). Before her appointment as ambassador, she served as acting FAS administrator, overseeing programs to expand exports of U.S. agricultural and forest products and promote food security worldwide. She managed about 1,000 employees with staff in more than 75 U.S. embassies around the globe. She was the Agriculture department's deputy assistant administrator for international trade policy from 1988 to 1989, and deputy administrator for foreign agricultural affairs from 1989 to 1995.



Valeria L. Lee



Mattie R. Sharpless



James Speed



André Leon Talley

A native of Hampstead, N.C., she earned undergraduate and master's degrees from NCCU.

Evelyn F. Smalls Evelyn Smalls, a native of Spring Lake, N.C., earned her bachelor's degree in business education from NCCU in 1967. She is president and CEO of United Bank of Philadelphia, an African-American controlled and managed community bank that focuses on providing financial services to neighborhoods traditionally under-served by commercial banks. Before joining United Bank, Ms. Smalls served as partner and consultant with the Community Development Services Group of Philadelphia and as a vice president at First Pennsylvania Bank of Philadelphia.

William G. Smith William Smith, a 1977 NCCU graduate, was CEO of Mutual Community Savings Bank and a member of the University of North Carolina Board of Governors. Appointed to fill an unexpired term on the NCCU Board of Trustees, he then continued to serve two consecutive four-year terms. Now he serves as vice chancellor for development at Elizabeth City State University.

James Speed James Speed, a native of Oxford, N.C., received his undergraduate degree in 1975. He has been president and CEO of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company since 2004. The company, headquartered in Durham, is the oldest and largest insurance company in America with roots in the African-American community.

André Leon Talley André Leon Talley, a Durham native, received a bachelor's in French literature from NCCU and a master's in French studies from Brown University. He joined *Vogue* magazine in 1983 as fashion news director and served as creative director from 1988 to 1995. After living in Paris for a number of years, he returned to *Vogue* in 1998 as editor at large. He was nominated for an Emmy Award for his weekly segment on Metro TV's Full Frontal Fashion called "Vogue's Talley." He is a member of the board of trustees of the Savannah College of Art and Design in Savannah, Ga., where a Lifetime Achievement Award has been named for him.

Soaring on the Legacy

EXCERPTS FROM THE STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS, CHANCELLOR CHARLIE NELMS, SEPT. 25, 2009

I liken the State of the University to a marine weather forecast.

We're coping with seas three to four feet high, with a chance of showers and thunderstorms, but there's a high-pressure system ahead.

Despite the financial tsunami, growing competitive pressures, and burgeoning enrollment, the university is on the right course.

We're weathering the rough seas because there are enough people on this campus who take personal responsibility for seeing us through....



This year, we're celebrating 100 years of truth and service. The Centennial presents us with a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity

- · To reflect on the past and plot a new course for the future;
- To celebrate our accomplishments while paying homage to the men and women who gave unselfishly of their time, talents, and resources to make the university what it is today; and
- To envision the NCCU of the next century based on the solid foundation established by those who came before us....



How will the next 100 years be different for people of color in general and NCCU in particular? How do we enhance the distinction and distinctiveness of NCCU?

I believe it's by being clear about our expectations regarding teaching, learning, and service.

Anything less than excellence is unacceptable.

It was former President Alfonso Elder and then Chancellor LeRoy Walker who adopted the phrase "Excellence without excuse!"

But we can't get there without focus and accountability.

NCCU cannot be all things to all people. That's what the flagship research universities are for.

We need to offer programs that give us a competitive advantage, but make no mistake: We must refocus and recommit ourselves to our liberal arts core. An NCCU graduate will speak well, write well, and become a leader in the community.

Our graduates will communicate to succeed....



How do we tell our story? The most effective and persuasive way to tell our story is through the successes of our graduates and our faculty.

Their performance, their work ethic, their commitment to excellence will tell our story. Satisfied graduates and satisfied employers will tell our story. They're telling our story every day.

People like Judge and former Board of Trustees Chair Cressie Thigpen, former Congresswoman Eva Clayton, the first black woman to represent the state in the U.S. House of Representatives, and N.C. State Senator Dan Blue, the first African-American to serve as Speaker of the N.C. House.

They tell the story of NCCU....



Andy Grove, CEO of Intel is famously quoted as saying, "Always assume it's your responsibility."

Here is the challenge that I place before you today.

To all of us in leadership positions, approach every challenge or opportunity from the perspective of personal responsibility.

If each of us assumes that payroll is our responsibility, then what wouldn't we do to ensure that our people are paid on time?

If each of us assumes that facilities management is our responsibility, then why wouldn't we pick up the trash on our way in to the office, or on our way to class?

In this way, we can begin to effect change in a culture that simply pushes responsibility up, down, or sideways but never takes it to heart.

This Centennial Year, we have the largest freshman class in the history of this university. Commit to making the class of 2013 the largest graduating class in history. Assume personal responsibility for the retention and graduation of each of these 1,347 freshmen.

Students, I believe in you. . . . We believe in you! We've admitted you in the knowledge that we have everything you need to be successful.

My challenge to you is to assume personal responsibility for your success. Don't blame your professors, your advisors or use your personal challenges as excuses.

I grew up in the segregated South. I decided very early in life that I was not going to let anyone else be responsible for my failure. Conversely, I knew I was responsible for my success.

When you truly own the responsibility for your success, you make optimal use of the resources the university has to offer.

The seas are three to four feet high, with a chance of showers and thunderstorms, but there's a high-pressure system ahead.

I predict NCCU will sail smoothly into the future.

The incorporation papers were signed by founder James Shepard and five black community leaders.

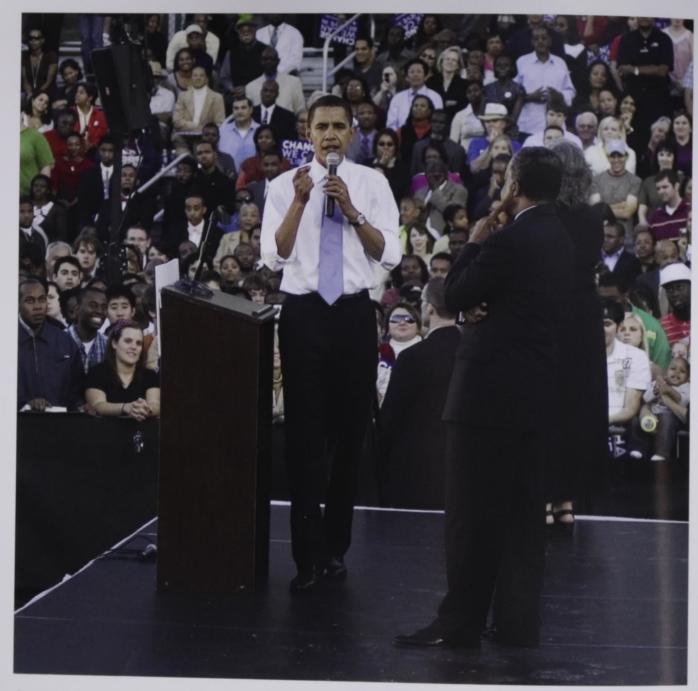
#### THE NATIONAL RELIGIOUS TRAINING SCHOOL AND CHAUTAUQUA FOR THE COLORED RACE, INC.

#### SECTION III, PURPOSE THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH THIS CORPORATION IS FORMED ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- A. To provide religious, industrial and literary training of the colored youth of North Carolina and other states of the United States, and especially to train men and women in the Bible, and to teach practical industries, such as agriculture, horticulture and domestic science and similar branches. The fundamental idea being that young men and women will be taught to work, and that religion and work go hand in hand. Also to teach any and all subjects and branches commonly taught in normal training schools and colleges.
- B. To establish branch schools and conduct settlement work in this State and any other State of the Union.
- C. To buy, lease and otherwise acquire land, to improve the same by the erection of dwellings or other buildings thereon, to open streets on the same and to rent, lease, sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF WE HAVE HEREUNTO SET OUR HANDS AND SEALS THIS THE 28TH. DAY OF JUNE, 1909.

James E. Shepard John Merrick Charles C. Spaulding Aaron M. Moore Charles H. Shepard William G. Pearson John Shepard



Presidential candidate Barack Obama held a campaign rally at O'Kelly–Riddick Stadium in November 2007. (Photo by Robert Willett/The News & Observer)

# NCCU Centennial Steering Committee

William P. Evans, *Co-chair*Dr. Arthrell D. Sanders, *Co-chair* 

#### MEMBERS

Dr. Caesar R. Jackson

Dr. Bernice D. Johnson

Delores James

Deborah P. Lane

Dr. Mary T. Mathew

Brooklyn McMillon

Dr. Kwesi E. Aggrey Dr. Percy E. Murray David Avery Dr. Charlie Nelms Paul V. Brown Jr. Dr. Linda K. Norflett Randal Childs Dr. Irene Owens Rebie J. Coleman Dr. Patsy B. Perry Brian Culbreath Norma Petway Dr. Sandra DeLauder Lucretia Pinckney LuAnn P. Edmonds-Harris Dr. Elwood L. Robinson Gil Faison Kenneth G. Rodgers Dr. Floyd Ferebee Eleanor J. Roland Dr. Dudley Flood Dr. Bijoy K. Sahoo Cynthia Fobert Dr. Minnie B. Sangster Dottie Fuller Kyle E. Serba Dr. Jerry B. Gershenhorn Dwayne Johnson Roger R. Gregory Kent Williams Dr. Paula D. Harrell Dr. Theodosia Shields Dr. Lorna H. Harris D. Richard Smith Susan L. Hester Dr. Cecelia Steppe-Jones Dr. Sharron Hunter-Rainey

Debra Taylor
Kay Thomas
André D. Vann
Anita B. Walton
Dr. Carlton Wilson
Dr. George Wilson
Judy Womack



#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

André D. Vann, coordinator of NCCU archives and instructor in public history, provided much of the original research and writing for this book. Dr. Arthrell Sanders and William Evans, co-chairs of the university's Centennial Steering Committee, gathered much of the historical material. Dr. Patsy Perry, professor emerita and former provost, and Dottie M. Fuller, administrative assistant in the Office of Legal Affairs, were instrumental in collecting and editing the histories of the academic and administrative units on campus. The project was coordinated by Cynthia Fobert, director of public relations, and members of her staff, including Chantal Winston, Sharon Best, Myra Wooten, Brian Culbreath, John Riddick Jr., Paul V. Brown Jr. and Rob Waters. Most of the recent photographs are the work of university photographer Robert Lawson.

