

A9:2p
1993
c. 2

THE NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS



1993

THE AWARD

The North Carolina Awards were instituted by the 1961 General Assembly, which acted on the idea of the late Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville, then State Senator from Pitt County. The purpose of the Awards, as set forth in the statutes, is to recognize "notable accomplishments by North Carolina citizens in the fields of scholarship, research, the fine arts and public leadership." It is the highest honor the state can bestow.

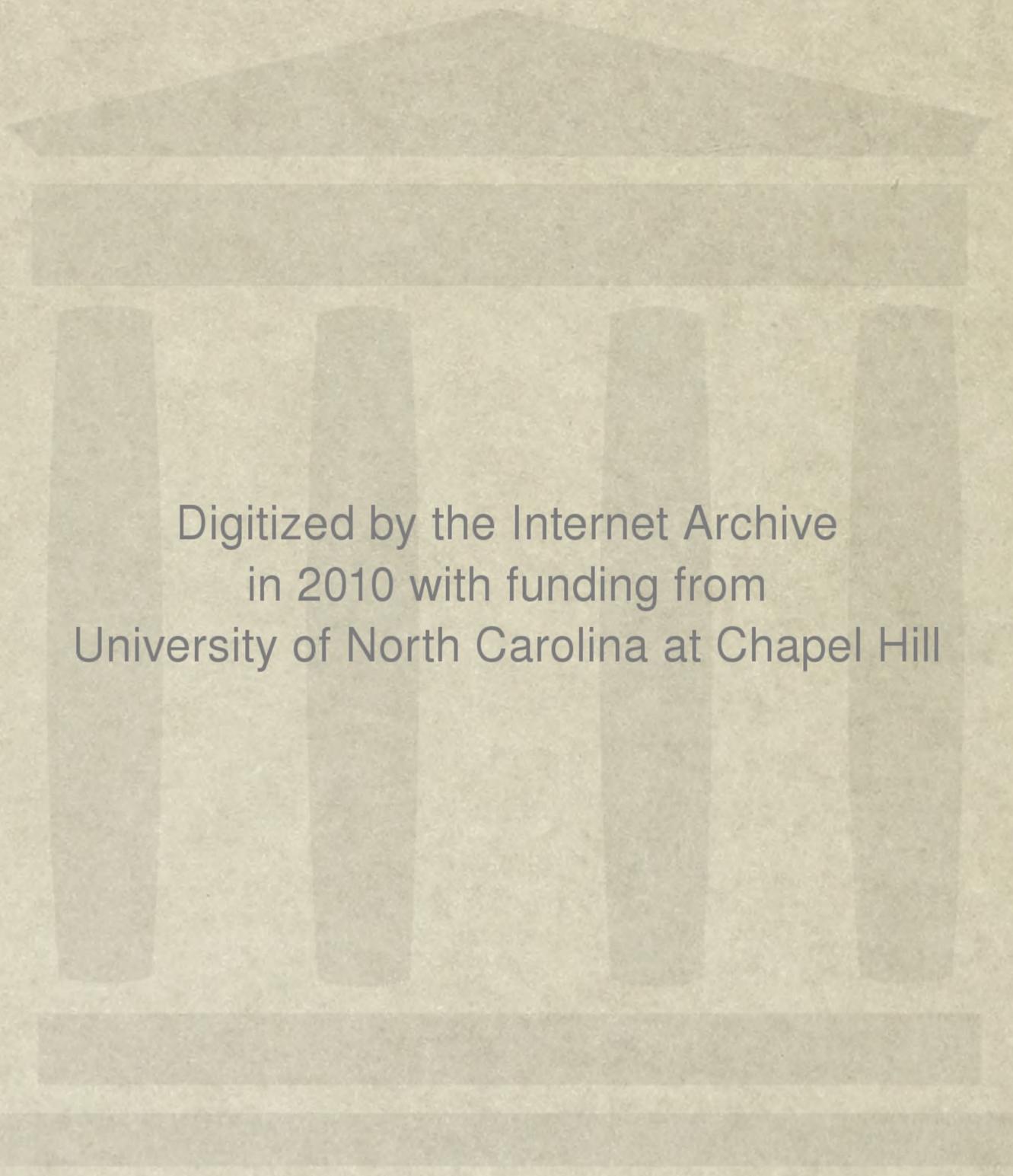


The North Carolina Award was designed by the eminent sculptor Paul Manship and was one of his last commissions before his death.

N.C. DOCUMENTS
CLEARINGHOUSE

NOV 20 1963

N.C. STATE ARCHIVES
Raleigh, N.C.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

THE AWARD

The North Carolina Awards were instituted by the 1961 General Assembly, which acted on the idea of the late Dr. Robert Lee Humber of Greenville, then State Senator from Pitt County. The purpose of the Awards, as set forth in the statutes, is to recognize "notable accomplishments by North Carolina citizens in the fields of scholarship, research, the fine arts and public leadership." It is the highest honor the state can bestow.



The North Carolina Award was designed by the eminent sculptor Paulanship and was one of his last commissions before his death.

N.C. DOCUMENTS
CLEARINGHOUSE

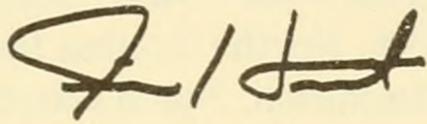
NOV 23 1993

N.C. STATE LIBRARY
RALEIGH

The North Carolina Award is the highest honor our state can bestow. Created in 1961 by the General Assembly, the award is given yearly to men and women who have made significant contributions in science, literature, fine arts, and public service.

On behalf of all North Carolinians I congratulate the 1993 award recipients for their outstanding achievements. We in North Carolina are grateful to these outstanding citizens for their leadership, service, and talent.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR



30th North Carolina Awards

Dinner and Awards Presentation

The North Raleigh Hilton

November 12, 1993

Welcome

The Honorable Betty Ray McCain

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

Pledge of Allegiance

Captain D.R. Scheu

United States Navy, Retired

U.S.S. North Carolina Battleship Memorial

Wilmington, North Carolina

Invocation

The Reverend Janet C. Watrous

Saint Mary's College

Raleigh, North Carolina

Entertainment

Margaret E. Garriss and Meredith G. Cooper

Raleigh and Rocky Mount, North Carolina

Remarks

Dr. Christopher C. Fordham, III

Chairman, North Carolina Awards Committee

Awards Presentation

The Honorable James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor

State of North Carolina

Video Documentation Program

Department of Cultural Resources

Centerpieces provided by Bloomin Orchids, Inc.

Morrisville, North Carolina

Wines provided by Biltmore Estate Winery, Asheville, North Carolina and Napa Ridge Winery, California, with the assistance of Mutual Distributing Company, Raleigh, Charlotte, Wilmington, and New Bern

PROGRAM

Dr. Christopher C. Fordham, III, Chairman
Phillip Hanes
Carolyn Collins
Doris Betts
John S. Stevens

THE NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS COMMITTEE

PAST RECIPIENTS

1964

John N. Couch
Science
Inglis Fletcher
Literature
John Motley Morehead
Public Service
Clarence Poe
Public Service
Francis Speight
Fine Arts

1965

Frank P. Graham
Public Service
Paul Green
Literature
Gerald W. Johnson
Literature
Hunter Johnson
Fine Arts
Frederick A. Wolf
Science

1969

Kenneth M. Brinkhous
Science
May Gordon Latham
Kellenberger
Public Service
Ovid Williams Pierce
Literature
Charles W. Stanford, Jr.
Fine Arts

1970

Philip Handler
Science
Frances Gray Patton
Literature
Henry C. Pearson
Fine Arts
Terry Sanford
Public Service

1971

Guy Owen
Literature
James H. Semans
Fine Arts
Mary Duke Biddle Trent
Semans
Fine Arts
Capus Waynick
Public Service
James Edwin Webb
Science

1975

Doris W. Betts
Literature
John L. Etchells
Science
William C. Friday
Public Service
Robert Ward
Fine Arts

1976

Romare Bearden
Fine Arts
C. Clark Cockerham
Science
Foster Fitz-Simons
Fine Arts
Juanita M. Kreps
Public Service
Richard Walser
Literature

1977

Elizabeth Duncan Koontz
Public Service
Reginald Glennis Mitchiner
Science
Reynolds Price
Literature
Joseph Curtis Sloane
Fine Arts
Jonathan Williams
Fine Arts

1981

Adeline McCall
Fine Arts
Glen Rounds
Literature
Ralph H. Scott
Public Service
Vivian T. Stannett
Science
Tom Wicker
Literature

1982

Selma Hortense Burke
Fine Arts
Nancy Winbon Chase
Public Service
Floyd W. Denny, Jr.
Science
Willie Snow Ethridge
Literature
R. Phillip Hanes, Jr.
Fine Arts

1983

Heather Ross Miller
Literature
Frank Guthrie
Science
Mary Dalton
Fine Arts
Harry Dalton
Fine Arts
Hugh Morton
Public Service

1987

John T. Caldwell
Public Service
Charles Kuralt
Public Service
Maya Angelou
Literature
Robert J. Lefkowitz
Science
Harvey K. Littleton
Fine Arts

1988

Edith London
Fine Arts
Pedro Cuatrecasas
Science
Charles Edward Eaton
Literature
William S. Lee
Public Service
David Brinkley
Public Service

1989

Loonis McGlohon
Fine Arts
Gertrude B. Elion
Science
Ronald Bayes
Literature
Maxine M. Swalin
Public Service
Roy Park
Public Service

1966

Bernice Kelly Harris
Literature
Luther H. Hodges
Public Service
A. G. Odell, Jr.
Fine Arts
Oscar K. Rice
Science

1967

Albert Coates
Public Service
Jonathan Daniels
Literature
Carl W. Gottschalk
Science
Benjamin F. Swalin
Fine Arts
Hiram Houston Merritt
Science

1968

Robert Lee Humber
Public Service
Hobson Pittman
Fine Arts
Vermont C. Royster
Literature
Charles Phillips Russell
Literature
Stanley G. Stephens
Science

1972

Sidney Alderman Blackmer
Fine Arts
Edward E. Davis, Jr.
Science
John Ehle
Literature
William Dallas Herring
Public Service
Harold Hotelling
Science

1973

Helen Smith Bevington
Literature
Ellis Brevier Cowling
Science
Burke Davis
Literature
Sam J. Ervin
Public Service
Kenneth Ness
Fine Arts

1974

William C. Fields
Fine Arts
Thad G. Stem, Jr.
Literature
Ellen Black Winston
Public Service
James B. Wyngaarden
Science

1978

Robert Robey Garvey, Jr.
Public Service
Henry L. Kamphoefner
Fine Arts
David Coston Sabiston, Jr.
Science
Harriet L. Tynes
Public Service
Manly Wade Wellman
Literature

1979

Archie K. Davis
Public Service
John D. deButts
Public Service
Harry Golden
Literature
Walter Gordy
Science
Sam Ragan
Fine Arts

1980

Fred Chappell
Literature
George H. Hitchings
Science
Robert Lindgren
Fine Arts
Dan K. Moore
Public Service
Jeanette C. Moore
Public Service

1984

George Watts Hill
Public Service
Robert L. Hill
Science
Maud Gatewood
Fine Arts
Lee Smith
Literature
Joseph Mitchell
Literature
Andy Griffith
Fine Arts

1985

J. Gordon Hanes, Jr.
Public Service
Wilma Dykeman
Literature
Dr. Irwin Fridovich
Science
Claude F. Howell
Fine Arts

1986

Joseph M. Bryan
Public Service
Billy Graham
Public Service
A. R. Ammons
Literature
Ernest L. Eliel
Science
Doc Watson
Fine Arts

1990

Leon Rooke
Literature
H. Keith H. Brodie
Science
Bob Timberlake
Fine Arts
Dean Wallace Colvard
Public Service
Frank H. Kenan
Public Service

1991

William J. Brown
Fine Arts
Mary Ellen Jones
Science
Robert R. Morgan
Literature
Jesse H. Meredith
Public Service
Elizabeth H. Dole
Public Service

1992

Louis D. Rubin, Jr.
Literature
John M.J. Madey
Science
William McWhorter Cochran
Public Service
Maxwell R. Thurman
Public Service
Charles R. "Chuck" Davis
Fine Arts

LITERATURE

John Hope Franklin



John Hope Franklin receives a 1993 North Carolina Award in Literature for his scholarly writings and pioneering research on the social and economic conditions of African-Americans and the American South. He is an internationally acclaimed author and historian, whose seminal writings and teachings are benchmarks for scholars at home and abroad.

A James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of History at Duke University, Dr. Franklin has taught at many prestigious institutions, including Howard University, Brooklyn College, the University of Chicago, and Cambridge University in England.

This occasion also coincides with the 50th anniversary of the publication of the first of 12 books written by Franklin, *The Free Negro in North Carolina, 1790-1860*.

Franklin wrote this book while working at his first job as an instructor at St. Augustine's College in southeast Raleigh.

He accomplished this task despite some white researchers' objections to his use of the rich collections found in the State Archives. Born in Oklahoma in 1915, Franklin had observed his lawyer father ignoring the rules of segregation, which he considered a mark of indignity.

Franklin arrived in Raleigh in 1939 but moved to Durham in 1943 to teach at what is now North Carolina Central University. He remained there for four years, and in 1947 published *From Slavery to Freedom*, which many regard as the best single-volume history of African-Americans. Altogether, nearly two million copies of his publications are in print. These include *The Militant South* and *The Color Line: Legacy for the Twenty-First Century*.

After graduation from Fisk University with an A.B. in History in 1935, John Hope Franklin received an A.M. and a doctorate from Harvard University in 1936 and 1941, respectively. Having completed his degrees and his first two books, Franklin taught at several prominent institutions but returned to North Carolina in 1982 to teach at Duke University.

Not just a historian, Franklin actually has helped shape American history. His research formed the historical base for the groundbreaking NAACP brief that led to the Supreme Court's dismantling of school segregation in the 1954 *Brown v. the Board of Education of Topeka* decision. In 1965, Franklin joined a cadre of academics who supported Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. on the Selma to Montgomery civil rights march. In more recent years, he testified before the U.S. Senate against the appointment of Robert Bork to the Supreme Court.

Franklin has received honorary degrees from over 96 institutions and lectured in some 20 European universities. Other honors include fellowships from the Social Research Council and the Guggenheim, plus a listing in *Who's Who in the World*. He has made significant and long-lasting contributions to the state and nation, to social justice and equality everywhere.

John Hope Franklin is married to the former Aurelia Whittington, and they have one son. They reside in Durham, where Franklin also raises orchids in his backyard greenhouse.

Oliver Smithies receives the 1993 North Carolina Award in science for his groundbreaking research in molecular genetics.

A scientist whose work has laid the foundation for the use of gene therapy to correct birth defects, Dr. Smithies' innovative research has formed the basis for the treatment of many devastating human scourges, such as viral infections and anemia.

His research also promises help for other debilitating conditions such as sickle cell anemia, blood coagulation abnormalities and hypertension. And, Dr. Smithies' productivity and sustained excellence have led to a better understanding of such diseases as cystic fibrosis and atherosclerosis.

Born in Halifax, England, the young Oliver Smithies attended Oxford University. There, in 1946, he received his B.A. with first class honors in physiology. M.A. and D. Phil. (Oxon) degrees in biochemistry followed in 1951.

That same year, Dr. Smithies joined the University of Wisconsin-Madison faculty as a postdoctoral fellow in physical chemistry, and in 1953, moved to the University of Toronto as a research assistant and associate. Dr. Smithies returned to the University of Wisconsin in 1960 as an assistant professor of genetics and medical genetics.

Throughout his 28 years on the Wisconsin faculty, Dr. Smithies served in several capacities, finally attaining the position of Hildale Professor of Medical Genetics.

In 1988, he joined the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Medical School faculty as Excellence Professor of Pathology where he opened up new frontiers in human genetics by devising two new experimental molecular genetics procedures.

Dr. Smithies' revolutionary gene targeting method is now used in research laboratories worldwide to make planned alterations in the genes of experimental animals.

During the past five years at UNC, the doctor has pioneered laboratory methods that allow for the removal and/or replacement of specific genes in mice, using the biochemical process known as homologous (similar) recombination of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the major structural component of the cell.

Recently Dr. Smithies' research has demonstrated that it is even possible to replace specific abnormal or deleted genes in mice. He has done this through creating "genetically engineered" mice to delete the specific genes related to the condition in question.

Authorship of at least 150 scholarly treatises attests to Dr. Smithies' expertise. His numerous awards include an honorary doctorate from the University of Chicago in 1991.

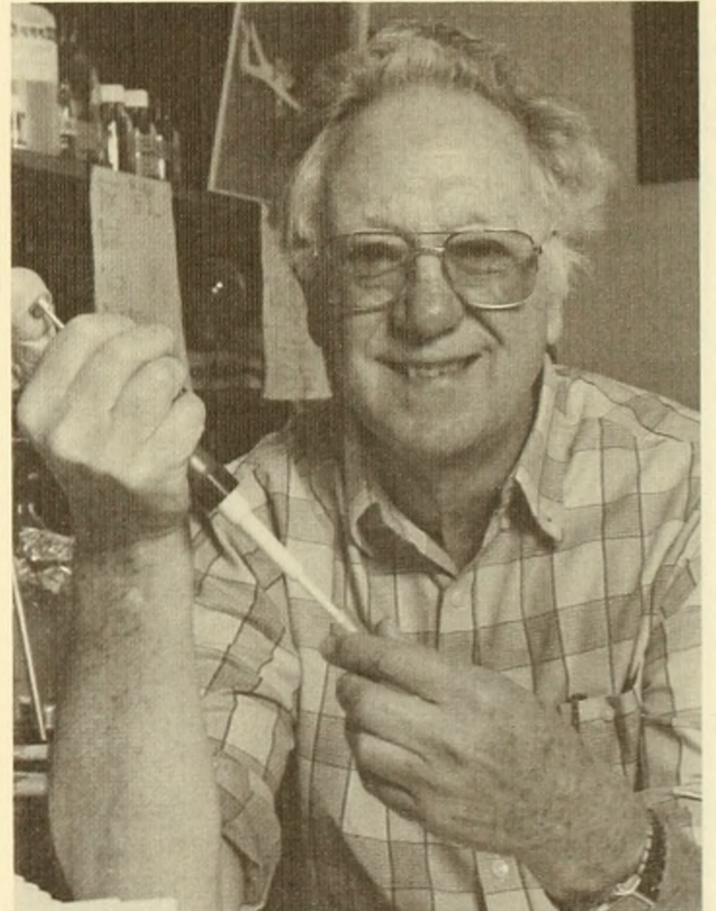
A member of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Smithies served as vice president and president of the Genetics Society of America in 1974 and 1975. Dr. Smithies also received the 1984 Electrophoresis Society Founders Award and the 1984 Karl Landsteiner Memorial Award, American Association of Blood Banks. In 1990 and in 1993, he received the Gairdner Foundation International Award.

A devoted scientist and teacher, Dr. Smithies' work heralds even more spectacular advances in the field of genetics in the future.

The doctor is married to another eminent molecular geneticist, Dr. Nabuyo Maeda. They make their home in Chapel Hill.

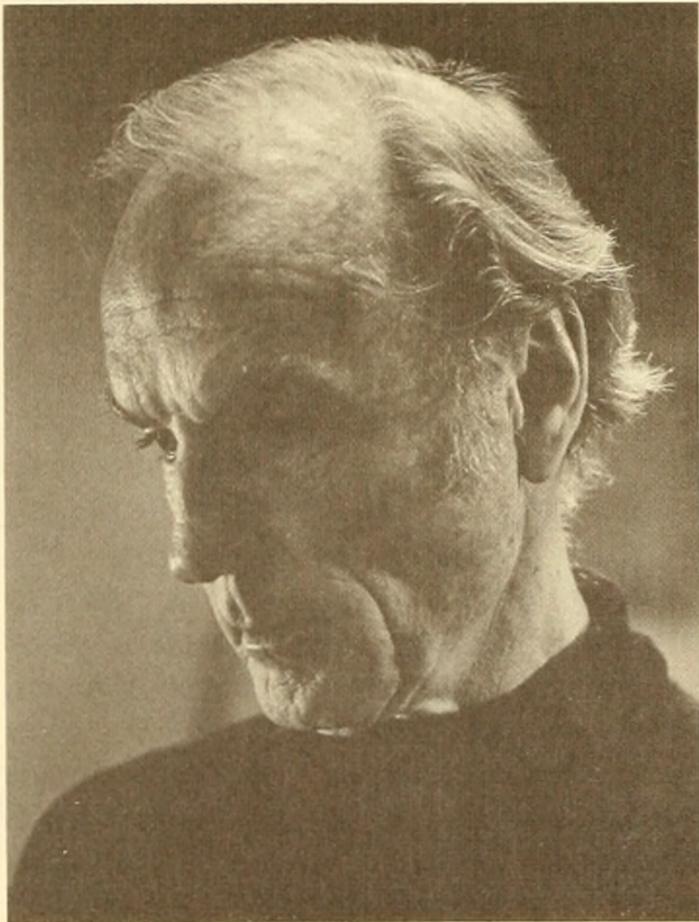
SCIENCE

Oliver Smithies



FINE ARTS

Joe Cox



Joe Cox receives the 1993 North Carolina Award in Fine Arts for a lifetime of sensitive and distinguished contributions as an artist, teacher, and mentor.

Professor Emeritus of the North Carolina State University School of Design, over the past 40 years Professor Cox has lived his commitment to fostering education while working as one of the finest contemporary artists in North Carolina.

A distinguished painter in acrylics, he has also produced watercolors and line drawings. His use of color and symmetry has enabled him to capture the many facets of North Carolina from the coast to the mountains like virtually no one else. Renowned for his harbor scenes at Oriental and summer evening workshops alike, Cox has had an unparalleled effect on North Carolina art. His paintings are featured in museums, schools, publications and public and private collections throughout the state.

A caring, encouraging teacher who demonstrates an unparalleled ability to communicate, Cox has always given freely of himself to students.

Born in Indianapolis, Cox received a B.F.A. from the city's John Herron Art School and an M.F.A. from the University of Iowa. After teaching stints at the Universities of Iowa, Tennessee and Florida, he arrived at NCSU in 1954.

Throughout his tenure at State, the soft spoken artist instilled in his students that "aura of the arts and interaction of art, architecture and life," as one described it. Colleagues have described Cox's work as the painter's "free form poetry." His forms are clean and translucent—the lines and colors often suggest rather than recreate the world.

Although Cox always taught on the university level, his influence also has extended to much younger students. Since 1972, middle school pupils have enjoyed a color and light machine he designed and made. Using this device, Raleigh Fine Arts Society volunteers, trained by Cox, have opened a new world to virtually thousands of sixth graders in the Wake County Public Schools.

The students explore how white light is broken into rays, how the eye sees color, how primary and secondary colors differ and how light affects color. Cox has even had the personal satisfaction of seeing university students enroll in his classes who were introduced to this phenomenon as sixth graders.

The recipient of numerous commendations and awards, Cox has had his work exhibited at the High Museum in Atlanta, the Mint Museum in Charlotte and even the 1939 Worlds Fair in San Francisco! In 1992, ArtSpace in Raleigh mounted a retrospective of Cox's work featuring 74 of his paintings. His work is found in the permanent collections of the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk; Glaxo Inc. in Research Triangle Park; the American Oil Company in Yorktown, Va. and numerous other sites.

Famed Wilmington artist Claude Howell has known Cox since the early 1940s when the two worked together in a New York art colony. Howell once described him as, "... a serious hard-working artist, not some fly-by-night guy."

Now retired, Joe Cox has even done some teaching at Springmoor Retirement Community where he now lives in Raleigh. "Painting is my life—my outlet," he says of his reduced schedule. "I take that little piece of reality that strikes my fancy and magnify it. I'm going to paint as long as I can."

A widower, Cox lost his wife Betsy in 1988.

Eric Schopler receives a 1993 North Carolina Award in Public Service for his revolutionary treatment for autistic children and adults. Since joining the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Medical School faculty in 1964, his life's work has been helping victims of autism, both patients and their families alike. Through implementing a humane, innovative approach, he has revolutionized autism treatment worldwide.

Born in Germany in 1927, Schopler fled with his family to the United States in 1938 to escape Nazism and settled in Madison, Wisconsin. After finishing high school in Rochester, New York in 1945, he served in the Army.

Schopler received A.B., M.A., and Ph.D degrees from the University of Chicago in 1949, 1955, and 1964 respectively. An early professional experience with a prominent psychology professor showed him what *not* to do in the treatment of autism and similar disorders.

Rather than applying Freudian principles and blaming parents for children's autism, Schopler sought to treat the condition with a positive approach based on empirical research. His doctoral dissertation was one of the first studies to demonstrate that understanding children's response to their own sensory experiences was more effective in treating autism than ferreting out unconscious parental attitudes.

In 1964 Schopler moved to Chapel Hill and started an autism treatment program using parents as cotherapists. A young resident, Robert Reichler, joined him in taking this new unsupported treatment approach and in 1966 the National Institute for Mental Health funded their research. They developed more efficient diagnostic instruments, a revised job description for the psychoeducational therapist, and showed that children perform better in a structured treatment situation.

Besides using parent-professional collaborations in working with children's schools, this new regimen proved to be cost-effective. Schopler and his research project won the American Psychiatric Association's Gold Achievement Award for "establishing productive research and the implementation of effective clinical application."

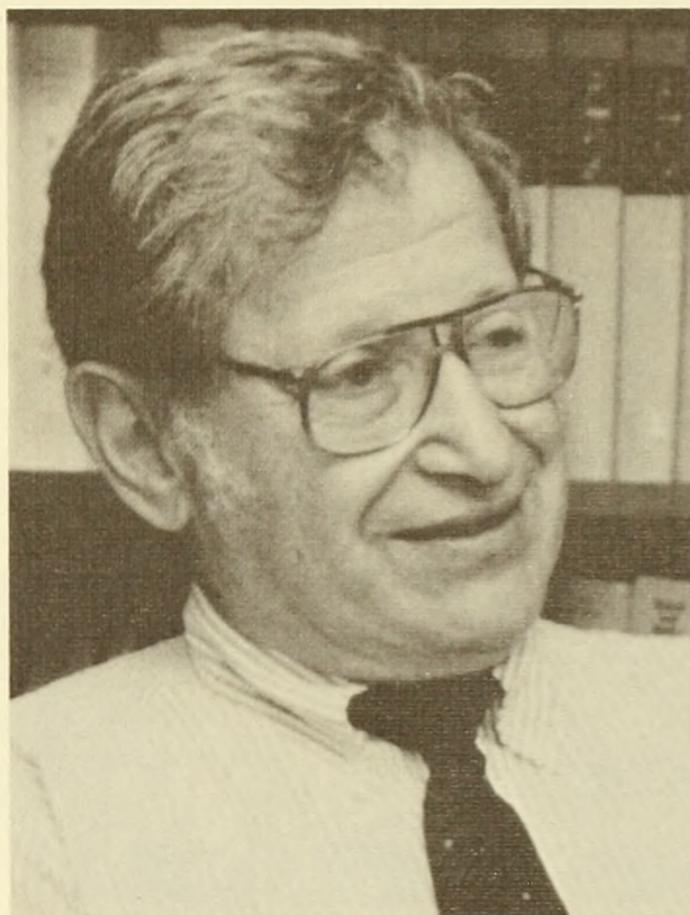
After the federal grant expired, the N.C. General Assembly began funding the program in 1972, thus predating federal legislation mandating education for handicapped children. Today, Schopler's Treatment and Education of Autistic and Communication Handicapped Children (TEACCH) program is a national model with ten centers and 160 affiliated classrooms.

To help families and children with autism, Schopler and his colleagues have trained therapists in 24 states and 10 foreign countries in the TEACCH program's tenets, emphasizing a sense of humanity and basic principles about the roles of parents, children and health professionals.

Among Schopler's honors are the Distinguished Contributions to Public Service Award from the American Psychological Association and a listing in *Who's Who in America*.

Schopler and his wife Margaret have five children. They live on a farm in Bingham township.

PUBLIC SERVICE Eric Schopler



FINE ARTS

Billy Taylor



Billy Taylor receives the 1993 North Carolina Award in Fine Arts for a native North Carolinian living outside the state. Born in Greenville, Taylor—more than virtually any other jazz artist—has been responsible for bringing this most intrinsically American art form to national attention. Listening to a “Dr. T” piano performance can permit one to experience virtually this musician’s entire personal jazz history. His experience is myriad, his taste eclectic, and his knowledge vast.

Nurtured by many of the 20th century’s greatest jazz pianists in the smoky clubs that once lined New York’s famous West 52nd Street, Billy Taylor worked with the best including Duke Ellington, Erroll Garner, Bud Powell, Mary Lou Williams, and Art Tatum. One of his most seminal creative experiences was serving as the house pianist at Birdland, the famous New York jazz club that was the birthplace of the “bebop” musical phenomenon. His tenure on “Swing Street” helped shape Taylor into a consummate pianist and composer of international renown.

Whisking the listener from gospel to Thelonious Monk in a flash, Billy Taylor is equally at home with bebop, big band arrangements, blues, Hollywood movie music, and Broadway tunes—all within one musical set. Fourteen years ago, because of his versatility and stature among the generals of jazz, “CBS Sunday Morning” recruited him as an on-air correspondent. What better reporter to profile the likes of Ella Fitzgerald, Quincy Jones, Sarah Vaughan, and Peggy Lee!

Other broadcast gigs have included hosting the series “Jazz Counterpoint” on the Bravo cable channel, pioneering the National Public Radio (NPR) recorded-live series “Jazz Alive,” and the award-winning NPR series “Taylor Made Jazz.”

Some of his most recent recordings include “Dr. T,” “Solo,” “White Nights and Jazz in Leningrad,” “Jazzmobile All Stars,” “You Tempt Me,” and “We Meet Again.” The composer’s talent also has been featured in over 300 compositions including such commissioned works as “Homage,” “Fiesta in Tucson,” “Conversations,” and “For Art Tatum.”

A finely trained musician who began studying classical piano at 13, “Dr. T” earned a B.S. in music from Virginia State College and a D.Ed. from the University of Massachusetts. He has taught, lectured, and presented clinics at numerous schools nationwide including Columbia, Yale, Tufts, and C.W. Post College, crusading for greater recognition of jazz as (Taylor’s own definition) “America’s classical music.” Billy Taylor holds eight honorary doctorates from universities across America.

One of this jazz virtuoso’s proudest achievements is the continued success of Jazzmobile. Billy Taylor founded and is president of this unique outreach organization that produces free jazz concerts, clinics, and workshops for thousands of people, including disadvantaged, inner-city youth.

The recipient of the National Medal of Arts in 1992, Dr. Taylor has received numerous other awards including two Peabodys and an Emmy. He is one of only three jazz musicians appointed to the National Council on the Arts and has received a coveted National Endowment for the Arts jazz masters fellowship. The musician and composer also has had the honor of performing at the White House on five occasions.

Dr. Billy Taylor lives in New York City with his wife Teddi. They have one child.

STATE LIBRARY OF NORTH CAROLINA



3 3091 00747 9306

