

## THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT PEMBROKE

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### MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is a comprehensive University committed to academic excellence in a balanced program of teaching, research, and service. It offers a broad range of degrees and nationally accredited professional programs at the bachelor's level and selected programs at the master's level. Combining the opportunities available in a large university with the personal attention characteristic of a small college, the University provides an intellectually challenging environment created by a faculty dedicated to effective teaching, interaction with students, and scholarship. Graduates are academically and personally prepared for rewarding careers, postgraduate education, and community leadership.

Founded in 1887 to educate American Indians, the University now serves a student body reflective of the rich cultural diversity of American society. As it stimulates interaction within and among its cultural groups, the University enables its students to become informed, principled, and tolerant citizens with a global perspective.

The university encourages the pursuit of education as a lifelong experience so that its graduates will be equipped to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century. Drawing strength from its heritage, The University of North Carolina at Pembroke continues to expand its leadership role in enriching the intellectual, economic, social, and cultural life of the region and beyond.

In support of this mission, The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is committed: (1.) to promote excellence in teaching and learning as a primary focus in an environment of free inquiry and dynamic exchange between students and faculty; (2.) to ensure quality academic programs and learning opportunities for the liberal arts, in preparation for diverse professions and for service to the region; (3.) to encourage and support meaningful faculty research and development; (4.) to recruit and retain students capable of achieving academic and professional success and of enriching the intellectual, cultural, and social community of the University; (5.) to provide and support extra-curricular and student life activities and facilities designed to enrich the educational experience of residential and commuter students, enhance the image of the University, and serve the region; (6.) to provide ways by which the life of the region can benefit the educational experience of the University and be enhanced by the University; (7.) to instill in University of North Carolina at Pembroke students a continuing appreciation for diverse cultures and an active concern for the well-being of others; (8.) to promote academic and scholarly excellence, the University's rich heritage, and the enhancement of the immediate and larger region.

### HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT PEMBROKE

On March 7, 1887 the General Assembly of North Carolina enacted legislation sponsored by Representative Hamilton McMillan of Robeson County creating the Croatan Normal School. The law, which was in response to a petition from the Indian people of the area, established a Board of Trustees and appropriated five hundred dollars to be used only for salaries. A building was constructed by the local people at a site about one mile west of the present location, and the school opened with fifteen students and one teacher in the fall of 1887. For many years the instruction was at the elementary and secondary level, and the first diploma was awarded in 1905.

The school was moved to its present location in Pembroke, the center of the Indian community, in 1909. The General Assembly changed the name of the institution in 1911 to the Indian Normal School of Robeson County, and again in 1913 to the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County. In 1926 the Board of Trustees added a two-year normal program beyond high school and

phased out elementary instruction. The first ten diplomas were awarded in 1928, when the state accredited the school as a “standard normal school.”

Additional college classes were offered beginning in 1931, and in 1939 a fourth year was added with the first degrees conferred in 1940. In recognition of its new status, the General Assembly changed the name of the school in 1941 to *Pembroke State College for Indians*. Until 1953 it was the only state-supported four-year college for Indians in the nation. The scope of the institution was widened in 1942 when non-teaching baccalaureate degrees were added, and in 1945 when enrollment, previously limited to the Indians of Robeson County, was opened to people from all federally-recognized Indian groups. A few years later, in 1949, the General Assembly shortened the name to *Pembroke State College*.

The Board of Trustees approved the admission of White students up to forty percent of the total enrollment in 1953 and, following the Supreme Court’s school desegregation decision, opened the College to all qualified applicants without regard to race in 1954. Growth of over five hundred percent followed during the next eight years. In 1969 the General Assembly changed the name again to *Pembroke State University* and made the institution a regional university. Such universities were authorized “to provide undergraduate and graduate instruction in liberal arts, fine arts, and science, and in the learned professions, including teaching” and to “provide other graduate and undergraduate programs of instruction as are deemed necessary to meet the needs of their constituencies and of the State.”

Three years later, in 1972, the General Assembly established the sixteen-campus *University of North Carolina* with *Pembroke State University* as one of the constituent institutions. The new structure was under the control of the Board of Governors, which was to coordinate the system of higher education, improve its quality, and encourage economical use of the state’s resources. The Board of Governors approved the implementation of master’s programs in professional education by *Pembroke State University* in 1978, as well as several new undergraduate programs. Since that time additional baccalaureate programs have been added, including nursing, and master’s level programs have been implemented in Business Administration, Public Management, School Counseling, and Service Agency Counseling.

The *University of North Carolina* at *Pembroke* celebrated its centennial in 1987. On July 1, 1996, *Pembroke State University* officially became *The University of North Carolina at Pembroke*.

In 2000, a major in applied physics and four master of education programs—Art, Physical Education, Social Studies, and Science—were added. An office of International Programs and a *University Honors College* were also instituted to enhance scholarship.

## THE CAMPUS

The *University of North Carolina at Pembroke* occupies 126 acres along the western edge of the town of *Pembroke* in *Robeson County*, *North Carolina*. It is easily accessible by automobile, ten miles from *Interstate 95* and two miles from *U.S. 74*. Commercial airline service is available at the *Fayetteville Municipal Airport*, *Grannis Field*, and at the *Southern Pines/Pinehurst Airport*, each 40 miles from the campus. A map of the *University campus* is inside the back cover of this catalog.

The main entrance is on *Odum Road*, which runs north from *NC 711*. Here *Lumbee Hall* (1995) houses the *Chancellor’s Office* and the *Offices of Academic Affairs, Graduate Studies, Business Affairs, Student Affairs, and Advancement*, as well as *Admissions (undergraduate and graduate), the Registrar, Financial Aid, the Controller, University Relations, Institutional Research, Legal Services, and Alumni Relations*.

Also on the north of campus is the *Adolph L. Dial Humanities Building* (1980), named for a professor of American Indian history, which houses the *Departments of English, Theatre, and Languages; History; and Political Science and Public Administration* as well as the *University Writing Center, a computer lab, a lecture theatre, the*



English library, and the office of the *Indianhead* yearbook. The **English E. Jones Health and Physical Education Center** (1972), named for a UNCP Chancellor, houses the Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation and has two gymnasiums, a natatorium with a swimming pool and diving tank, a wellness center, a physiology laboratory, and a small lecture hall. The **Givens Performing Arts Center** (1975), named for UNCP Chancellor Paul R. Givens, houses the Theatre Arts program and provides an amphitheater-style auditorium for an audience of 1700.

In the center of campus, the **Business Administration Building** (1969) houses the School of Business Administration and the Department of Sociology, Social Work, and Criminal Justice as well as the Geology and Geography program, the College Opportunity Program, a computer lab, and facilities for the NC Information Highway. The **Educational Center** (1976) houses the School of Education, the Office of Teacher Education and its curriculum and computer labs, and the Departments of Psychology and Counseling and Philosophy and Religion. The Nursing Program is housed in the **Nursing Building** (1965, 1987).

Also centrally located are university facilities. In the **James B. Chavis University Center** (1987), named for a Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, the lower level houses the Information Booth, cafeteria, snack bar, Post Office boxes, a bowling alley, TV/games areas, and student and faculty lounges; on the second floor are a Commuter Lounge, the Counseling and Testing Center, Career Services Center, Disability Support Services, Student Activities Office, and Student Government offices. The **D. F. Lowry Building** (1965), named after the first graduate of the Indian Normal School, contains the University Bookstore, Continuing Education and Distance Education, Upward Bound, Student Support Programs, Center for Adult Learners, Freshman Seminar, ROTC, and a study room. The **Student Health Center** (1967) has examination and treatment rooms and 22 inpatient beds. The **Central Services Building** (1977) receives deliveries and houses the Campus Post Office, the Print Shop, and the Office of Purchasing Services, as well as Receiving and Central Stores. The **Walter J. Pinchbeck Maintenance Building** (1978), named for a UNCP superintendent of buildings and grounds, houses offices and garage facilities for university vehicles.

The south of campus is a quadrangle with a bell tower and a gazebo. **Locklear Hall** (1950), named for Robeson County educator Anderson Locklear, houses classrooms and studios of the Art Department. **Moore Hall** (1951), named for Rev. W. L. Moore, the first teacher at the Indian Normal School, contains the Music Department classrooms, auditorium, library, and studios, as well as an annex with practice rooms and facilities for the university band and chorus. The **Herbert G. Oxendine Science Building** (1967), named for an Academic Dean, provides classrooms, laboratories, computer labs, and offices for the departments of Biology, Chemistry and Physics, and Mathematics and Computer Science. An addition houses the Office of University Computing and Information Services. Behind it is the **Environmental Building** (1969), used for animal laboratory experiments.

To the south of the quadrangle, on NC 711, is the **Sampson-Livermore Library** (1967, 1997), named after Oscar R. Sampson, a Chair of the UNCP Board of Trustees, and Mary Livermore, a religion professor. The library houses approximately 300,000 volumes, 1,500 periodical titles, the University Archives, and a depository for U.S. government documents; it provides access to extensive electronic resources. Next door is the historic **Old Main Building** (1923, restored 1979). Its first floor houses the Media Center, the television station (WNCP-TV), and the Native American Resource Center. On the second floor are the offices of the College of Arts and Sciences; the Departments of American Indian Studies and Mass Communications; the Teaching and Learning Center; the Regional Center for Economic, Community, and Professional Development; the student newspaper, *The Pine Needle*; and the Office of Sponsored Research and Programs.

Residence halls for students are located near the center of campus. In addition to **Pine Hall** (2000), a new coeducational dormitory, there are two women's dormitories, **Mary Irwin Belk Hall** (1970) and **North Hall** (1972), and two men's dormitories: **Wellons Hall** (1965), named for university President Ralph D. Wellons; and **West Hall** (1965). **Jacobs Hall** (1961), named for Board of Trustees chair Rev. L. W. Jacobs and formerly the third men's dormitory, is under renovation and will house the Media Center, University Relations, and other offices. The **Chancellor's Residence** (1952, 1999) is located on the western edge of the campus.