

NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL

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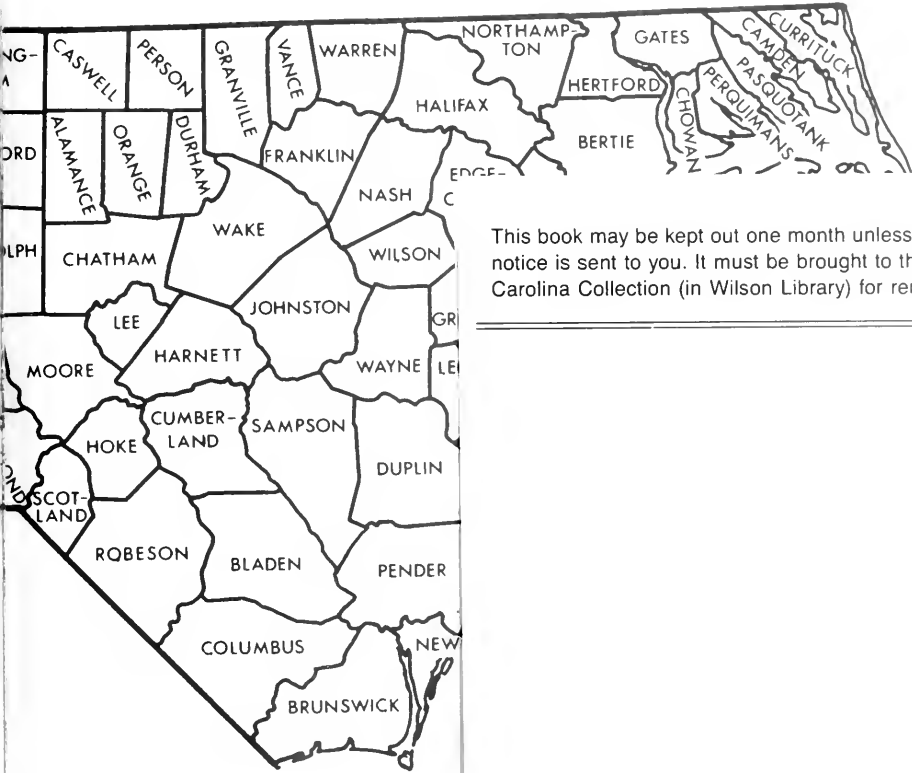
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NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL

1979-1980



Issued by

THAD EURE

Secretary of State

Edited by

John L. Cheney, Jr.

Director, Publications Division

Raleigh

TO THE
1979 MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF NORTH CAROLINA

TO THE
STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN OFFICIALS

AND TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE OLD NORTH STATE
AT HOME AND ABROAD

THIS MANUAL IS RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. H. H. H.", written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and cursive.

Secretary of State

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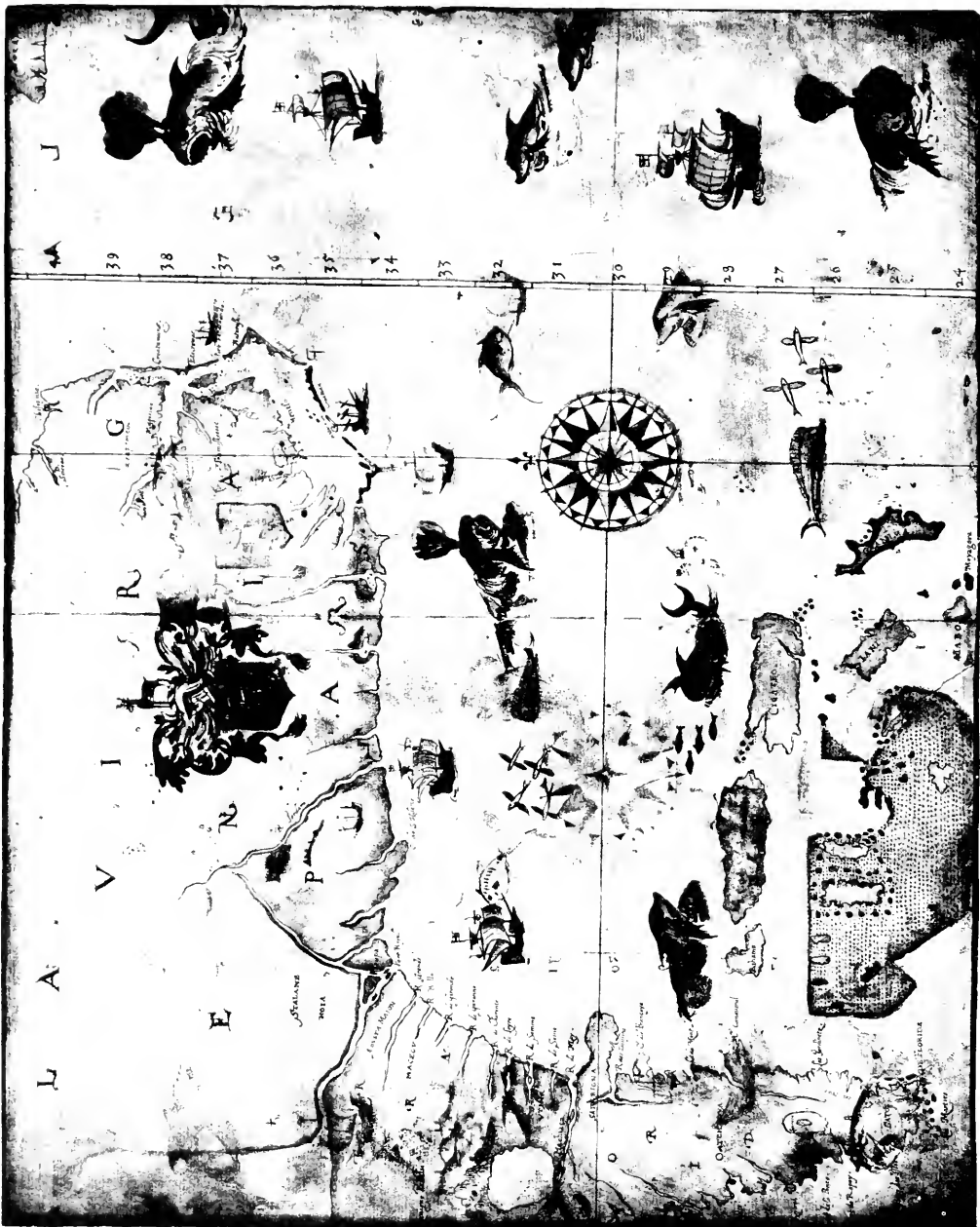
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PART I
HISTORICAL MISCELLANEA



W. P. Canning, North Carolina on Maps, Raleigh, Sear, Department of Archives and History, 1900, Pl. 1

White 1585 MS

Chapter One

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STATE

The first known European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the summer of 1524. A Florentine navigator—Giovanni da Verrazzano, in the service of France, explored the coastal area of North Carolina between the Cape Fear and Kitty Hawk. A report of his findings was sent to Francis I, and published in Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America*; however, no attempt was made to colonize the area.

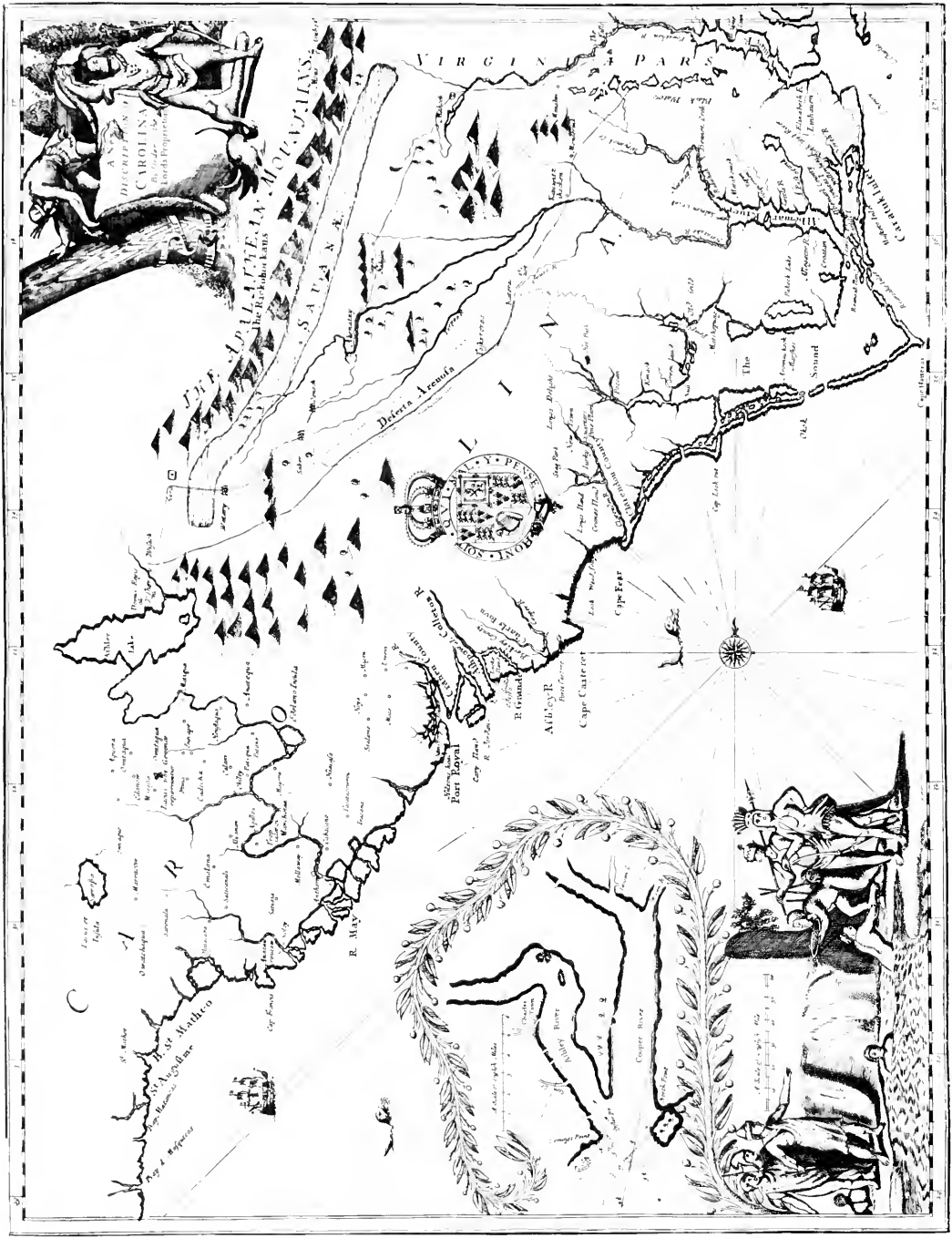
Between 1540 and 1570 several Spanish explorers from the Florida Gulf region explored portions of North Carolina, but no permanent settlements were established.

Coastal North Carolina was the scene of the first attempt to colonize America by English-speaking people. Under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, two colonies were begun in the 1580's. The first, in 1585 under the leadership of Ralph Lane, ended in failure.

A second expedition under the leadership of John White began in the spring of 1587 with 110 settlers including seventeen women and nine children set sail for the new world. The White colony arrived off Hatteras in June, 1587 and went on to Roanoke Island, where they found the houses built by the previous expedition still standing. Shortly after the arrival of the colony two significant events occurred—the baptism of two “friendly” Indians and the birth of Virginia Dare, the first child of English-speaking parents born in the new colony. As supplies ran short problems beset the colonists and White, under pressure from the colonists was forced to return to England for provisions. Once in England White was unable to immediately return to Roanoke due to an impending attack by the Spanish Armada. When he was able to return in 1590 he found only the remnants of what was once the settlement. There were no signs of life. Carved on a nearby tree he found the word “CROATOAN”. Many have speculated as to the fate of the “Lost Colony” but none have ever explained it.

The first permanent English settlers to North Carolina came from the tide-water area of Virginia around 1650. These overflow immigrants moved into the Albemarle area of northeast North Carolina.

In 1663 Charles II granted to eight Lords Proprietors a charter for the territory lying “within six and thirty degrees of the northern latitude, and to the west as far as the south seas, and so southerly as far as the River St. Mattias, which bordereth upon the coast of Florida, and within one and thirty degrees of northern latitude, and so west in a direct line as far as the south seas aforesaid; . . .” and the colony was called Carolina. In 1665 another charter was granted in order to clarify



Courtesy of the North Carolina Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Ogilby c. 1672

W. P. Camming, North Carolina in Maps (Raleigh: State Department of Archives and History, 1966), Plate V.

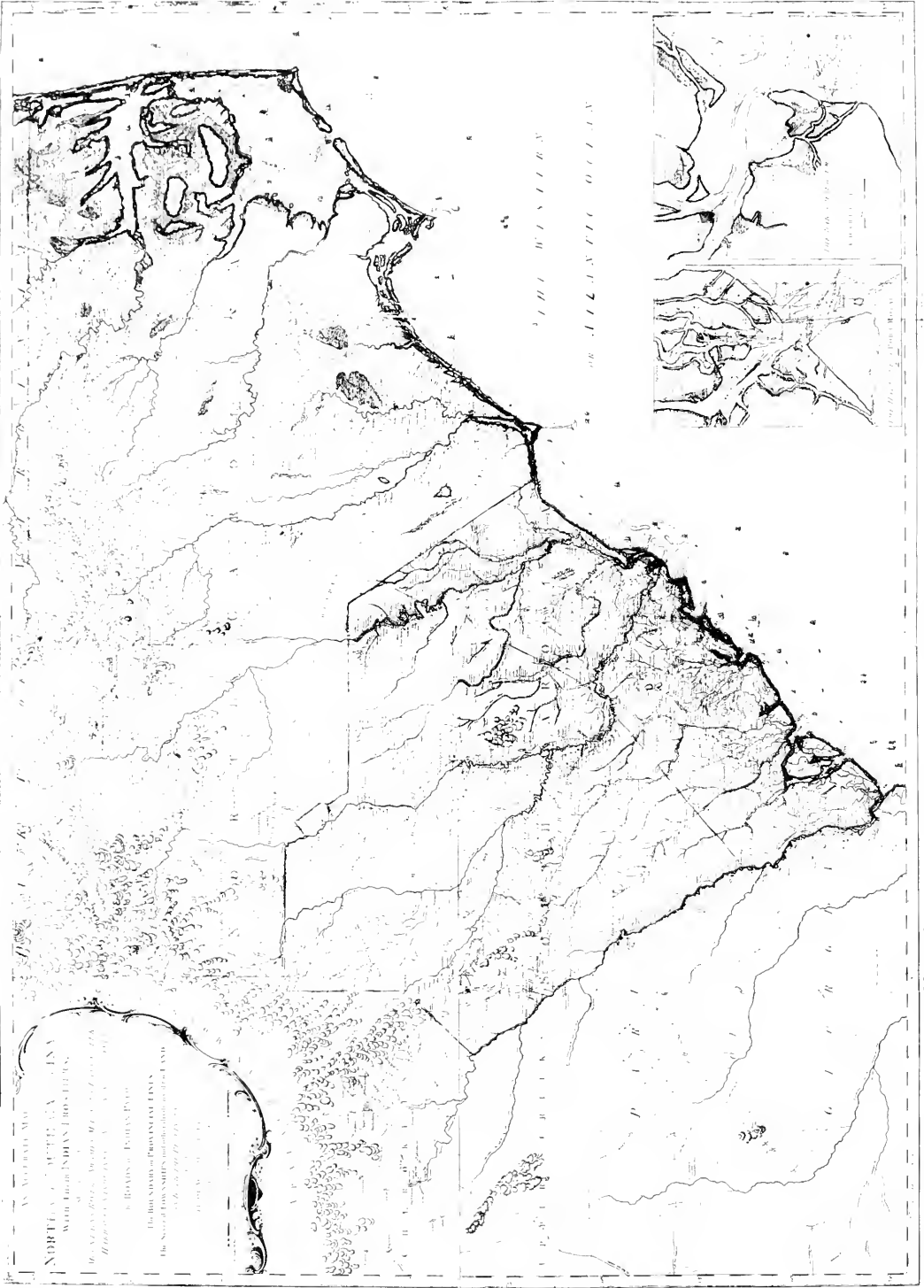
territorial questions not answered in the first charter. This charter extended the limits of Carolina so that the northern line was 36 degrees and 30 minutes north latitude, and the southern line was 29 degrees north latitude, and both of these lines extended westward to the South Seas.

Between 1663 and 1729 North Carolina was under the control of the Lords Proprietors and their decedents who commissioned colonial officials and authorized the governor and his council to grant lands in the name of the Lords Proprietors. In 1669 John Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitutions as a model for the government of Carolina. Albemarle County was divided into local governmental units called precincts. Initially there were three precincts—Berkeley, Carteret and Shaftesbury—but as the colony expanded to the south and west new precincts were created. By 1729, there were a total of eleven precincts—six in Albemarle County and five in Bath County which had been created in 1696. Although the Albemarle Region was the first permanent settlement in the Carolina Area, another region was developed around present-day Charleston, South Carolina. Because of the natural harbor and easier access to trade with the West Indies, more attention was given to developing the Charleston area than her northern counterparts. For a twenty-year period, 1692-1712, the two colonies of North and South Carolina existed as one unit of government. Although North Carolina still had her own assembly and council, the governor of Carolina resided in Charleston and, a deputy governor was appointed by him for the northern colony. On December 7, 1710 Carolina was divided into two distinct colonies; however, it was not until May, 1712 that a governor was appointed for North Carolina.

In 1729 seven of the Lords Proprietors sold their interest in North Carolina to the Crown and North Carolina became a royal colony. The eighth proprietor Lord Granville, retained economic interest and continued granting land in the northern half of North Carolina. All political functions were under the supervision of the crown until 1775.

Colonial government in North Carolina was essentially the same during both the proprietary and royal periods. The major difference being who appointed colonial officials. Government was conducted by two distinct groups—the governor and his council, on the one hand, and the popularly elected colonial general assembly on the other. There were colonial courts, but unlike today, they were rarely involved in the formulation of government policy. All colonial officials were appointed by either the Lords Proprietors prior to 1729, or the crown afterwards. Members of the colonial assembly were elected from the various precincts and from certain towns which had been granted representation. The term "precinct" as a geological unit ceased to exist after 1735 and these areas became known by the term "county" as they are today. About this same time "Albemarle County" and "3ath County" also ceased to exist as governmental units.

The governor was an appointed official—as were the colonial secretary, attorney general, surveyor general, and receiver general. All served at the pleasure of either the Lords Proprietors or the crown. The council during the proprietary period was comprised of persons appointed as agents by the proprietors to look after their interest in the new world. Many council members were also colonial officials. The council during both the proprietary and royal periods served as an advisory group to the governor, and one of its members was chosen president. The council



AS VOUCHERED FOR BY
NORTH CAROLINA
 WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES
 BY THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
 BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
 THE BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
 THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
 1898

also served as the upper house of the legislature when the assembly was in session. The Governor was authorized to carry out all mandates of the proprietors, or crown, and could, when vacancies occurred in colonial offices or on the council, make a temporary appointment until the vacancy was filled by proprietary or royal commission. When a governor, or deputy governor, was unable to carry on as chief executive either by illness, death, resignation or absence from the colony, the president of the council became the chief executive and exercised all the powers of a governor until such time the governor returned or a new governor commissioned.

The colonial assembly was made up of men elected from each precinct (county after 1735), or town where representation had been granted. Not all counties were entitled to the same number of representatives. Many of the older counties had five representatives each while the new ones—those formed after 1696—were allowed only two each. Each town granted representation was allowed one representative. The presiding officer of the colonial assembly was called the speaker and was elected from the entire membership of the house. When a vacancy occurred a new election was ordered by the speaker to fill it. At the end of each session the bills passed by the legislature were signed by both the speaker and the president of the council.

The colonial assembly could not meet arbitrarily, but rather convened only when called into session by the governor. Since the legislature was the only body authorized to grant a salary to the governor and was also responsible for spending tax monies, they met on a regular basis until just before the Revolutionary War. However, there was a constant battle for authority between the governor and his council on the one hand and the general assembly on the other, and two of the most explosive issues were the power of the purse and the electing of the treasurer, both privileges of the assembly. Another issue which raised itself was who had the authority to create new counties. On more than one occasion elected representatives from counties created by the governor and council, without consultation and proper legislative action by the lower house, were refused seats until the matter was resolved. These conflicts between the executive and legislative bodies were to have a profound effect on the organization of state government after Independence.

North Carolina, on April 12, 1776, authorized her delegates in the Continental Congress to vote for independence, and on December 18, 1776, adopted a constitution. Richard Caswell became the first governor under this constitution. On November 21, 1789, the state adopted the United States Constitution, being the twelfth state to enter the Federal Union. North Carolina, in 1788, had rejected the Constitution on the grounds that certain amendments were vital and necessary to a free people.

A Constitutional convention was held in 1835 and among several changes made in the Constitution was the method of electing the governor. After this change the governor was elected by the people for a term of two years instead of being elected by the Legislature for a term of one year. Edward Bishop Dudley was the first governor elected by the people.

In 1868 a second constitution was adopted which drastically altered government in North Carolina. For the first time all major state officers were elected by the people. The governor and other executive officers were elected to four-year terms; while the justices of the supreme court and judges of the superior court were elected to eight year

terms. The members of the general assembly continued to be elected for two year terms. Between 1868 and 1970 numerous amendments were incorporated into the 1868 constitution, so that in 1970, the people voted to adopt a completely new constitution. Since then several amendments have been ratified, but one in particular is a break from the past. In 1977 the people voted to allow the governor and lieutenant governor to run for reelection successively for one additional term.

North Carolina has had two permanent capitals—New Bern and Raleigh—and there have been three capitol buildings. Tryon's Palace in New Bern was constructed in the period, 1767-1770, and the main building was destroyed by fire February 27, 1798. The first capitol in Raleigh was completed in 1794 and was destroyed by fire on June 21, 1831. The present capitol was completed in 1840.

In 1790 North Carolina ceded her western lands, which was composed of Washington, Davidson, Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, Sumner, and Tennessee counties, to the Federal government. Between 1790 and 1796 the territory was known as Tennessee Territory, but in 1796 it became the fifteenth state in the Union.

When North Carolina adopted the Federal Constitution on November 21, 1789, she was authorized to send two senators and five representatives to the Congress of the United States according to the constitutional apportionment. In 1792, when the first federal census had been completed and tabulated, it was found that North Carolina was entitled to ten representatives. It was then that the **General Assembly** divided the state into ten congressional districts. In 1812, the state had grown and increased in population until it was entitled to thirteen representatives in Congress. Between 1812 and 1865, however, the population decreased so much in proportion to the population of other states of the Union that North Carolina was by that time entitled only to seven representatives. After 1865 the population of the state showed a steady increase so that beginning in 1943 North Carolina was entitled to twelve representatives in Congress. The 1970 census showed that the state had more than a half million more people than in 1960, but this increase was not nearly as much in proportion to that of some of the other states. North Carolina is now entitled to only eleven representatives in Congress.

CHIEF EXECUTIVES*

GOVERNORS OF "VIRGINIA"

<i>Name</i>	<i>Qualified</i>	<i>Term</i>
Ralph Lane	[April 9], 1585	1585-1586
John White	[April 26], 1587	1587

PROPRIETARY GOVERNORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Qualified</i>	<i>Term</i>
(Samuel Stephens) .....	.....	[1622-1664]
William Drummond	February 23, 1665	1665-[1667]
Samuel Stephens .....	....., 1667	[1667-1670]
Peter Carteret	March 10, 1670	1670-1671
Peter Carteret .....	....., 1671	1671-1672
John Jenkins	[May —], 1672	1672-1675
Thomas Eastchurch	October —, 1675	1675-1676
[Speaker-Assembly]	[Spring, 1676]	1676
John Jenkins	March —, 1676	1676-1677
Thomas Eastchurch .....	.....	.....
Thomas Miller	July —, 1677	1677
[Rebel Council]	December —, 1677	1677-1679
Seth Sothel .....	.....	.....
John Harvey	July —, 1679	1679
John Jenkins	December —, 1679	1679-1681
Henry Wilkinson .....	.....	.....
Seth Sothel .....	....., [1682]	[1682]-1689
John Archdale	December —, 1683	1683-1686
John Gibbs	November —, 1689	1689-1690
Phillip Ludwell	May —, 1690	1690-1691
Thomas Jarvis	July —, 1690	1690-1694
Phillip Ludwell	November —, 1693	1693-1695
Thomas Harvey	July —, 1694	1694-1699
John Archdale	June —, 1695	1695
John Archdale	January —, 1697	1697
Henderson Walker	July —, 1699	1699-1703
Robert Daniel	July —, 1703	1703-1705
Thomas Cary	March 21, 1705	1705-1706
William Glover	July 13, 1706	1706-1707
Thomas Cary	August —, 1707	1707
William Glover	October 28, 1707	1707-1708
Thomas Cary	July 24, 1708	1708-1711
[William Glover] .....	.....	[1709-1710]

* The names which are indented first are those who served as chief executive, but were appointed either deputy or lieutenant governor. Those indented second served while president of the council

Edward Hyde	January 22, 1711	1711-1712
Edward Hyde	May 9, 1712	1712
Thomas Pollock	September 12, 1712	1712-1714
Charles Eden	May 28, 1714	1714-1722
Thomas Pollock	March 30, 1722	1722
William Reed	September 7, 1722	1722-1724
George Burrington	January 15, 1724	1724-1725
Edward Moseley	October 31, 1724	1724
Sir Richard Everard	July 17, 1725	1725-1731

ROYAL GOVERNORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Qualified</i>	<i>Term</i>
George Burrington	February 25, 1731	1731-1734
Nathaniel Rice	April 17, 1734	1734
Gabriel Johnston	November 2, 1734	1734-1752
Nathaniel Rice	July 17, 1752	1752-1753
Matthew Rowan	February 1, 1753	1753-1754
Arthur Dobbs	November 1, 1754	1754-1765
James Hasell	October 15, 1763	1763
William Tryon	April 3, 1765	1765
William Tryon	December 20, 1765	1765-1771
James Hasell	July 1, 1771	1771
Josiah Martin	August 12, 1771	1771-1775
James Hasell	October 8, 1774	1774

ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Qualified</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	December 21, 1776	1776-1777
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	April 18, 1777	1777-1778
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	April 20, 1778	1778-1779
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	May 4, 1779	1779-1780
Abner Nash	Craven	April 21, 1780	1780-1781
Thomas Burke	Orange	June 26, 1781	1781-1782
Alexander Martin	Guilford	October 5, 1781	1781-1782
Alexander Martin	Guilford	April 22, 1782	1782-1783
Alexander Martin	Guilford	April 30, 1783	1783-1784
Alexander Martin	Guilford	May 3, 1784	1784-1785
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	May 13, 1785	1785
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	December 12, 1785	1785-1786
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	December 23, 1786	1786-1787
Samuel Johnston	Chowan	December 20, 1787	1787-1788
Samuel Johnston	Chowan	November 18, 1788	1788-1789
Samuel Johnston	Chowan	November 18, 1789	1789

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Qualified</i>	<i>Term</i>
Alexander Martin	Guilford	December 17, 1789	1789-1790
Alexander Martin	Guilford	December 9, 1790	1790-1792
Alexander Martin	Guilford	January 2, 1792	1792
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	December 14, 1792	1792-1793
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	December 26, 1793	1793-1795
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	January 6, 1795	1795
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	November 19, 1795	1795-1796
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	December 19, 1796	1796-1797
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	December 5, 1797	1797-1798
William R. Davie	Halifax	December 7, 1798	1798-1799
Benjamin Williams	Moore	November 23, 1799	1799-1800
Benjamin Williams	Moore	November 29, 1800	1800-1801
Benjamin Williams	Moore	November 28, 1801	1801-1802
John Baptiste Ashe ¹	Halifax		
James Turner	Warren	December 6, 1802	1802-1803
James Turner	Warren	December 6, 1803	1803-1804
James Turner	Warren	November 29, 1804	1804-1805
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	December 10, 1805	1805-1806
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	December 1, 1806	1806-1807
Benjamin Williams	Moore	December 1, 1807	1807-1808
David Stone	Bertie	December 12, 1808	1808-1809
David Stone	Bertie	December 13, 1809	1809-1810
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	December 5, 1810	1810-1811
William Hawkins	Warren	December 9, 1811	1811-1812
William Hawkins	Warren	December 8, 1812	1812-1813
William Hawkins	Warren	December 7, 1813	1813-1814
William Miller	Warren	December 7, 1814	1814-1815
William Miller	Warren	December 7, 1815	1815-1816
William Miller	Warren	December 7, 1816	1816-1817
John Branch	Halifax	December 6, 1817	1817-1818
John Branch	Halifax	December 5, 1818	1818-1819
John Branch	Halifax	December 7, 1819	1819-1820
Jesse Franklin	Surry	December 7, 1820	1820-1821
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	December 7, 1821	1821-1822
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	December 7, 1822	1822-1823
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	December 6, 1823	1823-1824
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	December 7, 1824	1824-1825
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	December 6, 1825	1825-1826
Hutchings G. Burton	Halifax	December 29, 1826	1826-1827
James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan	December 8, 1827	1827-1828
John Owen	Bladen	December 12, 1828	1828-1829
John Owen	Bladen	December 10, 1829	1829-1830
Montford Stokes	Wilkes	December 18, 1830	1830-1831
Montford Stokes	Wilkes	December 13, 1831	1831-1832
David L. Swain	Buncombe	December 6, 1832	1832-1833
David L. Swain	Buncombe	December 9, 1833	1833-1834
David L. Swain	Buncombe	December 10, 1834	1834-1835
Richard Dobbs Spaight, Jr.	Craven	December 10, 1835	1835-1836

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Qualified</i>	<i>Term</i>
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	December 31, 1836	1836-1838
Edward B. Dudley	New Hanover	December 29, 1838	1838-1841
John M. Morehead	Guilford	January 1, 1841	1841-1842
John M. Morehead	Guilford	December 31, 1842	1842-1845
William A. Graham	Orange	January 1, 1845	1845-1847
William A. Graham	Orange	January 1, 1847	1847-1849
Charles Manly	Wake	January 1, 1849	1849-1851
David S. Reid	Rockingham	January 1, 1851	1851-1852
David S. Reid	Rockingham	December 22, 1852	1852-1854
Warren Winslow	Cumberland	December 6, 1854	1854-1855
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	January 1, 1855	1855-1857
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	January 1, 1857	1857-1859
John W. Ellis	Rowan	January 1, 1859	1859-1861
John W. Ellis ²	Rowan	January 1, 1861	1861
Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe	July 7, 1861	1861-1862
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	September 8, 1862	1862-1864
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	December 22, 1864	1864-1865
William W. Holden ³	Wake	May 29, 1865	1865
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	December 15, 1865	1865-1866
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	December 22, 1866	1866-1868
William W. Holden ⁴	Wake	July 1, 1868	1868-1870
Tod R. Caldwell	Burke	December 15, 1870	1870-1873
Tod R. Caldwell ⁵	Burke	January 1, 1873	1873-1874
Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne	July 14, 1874	1874-1877
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	January 1, 1877	1877-1879
Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt	February 5, 1879	1879-1881
Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt	January 18, 1881	1881-1885
James L. Robinson	Macon	September 1, 1883	1883
Alfred M. Scales	Rockingham	January 21, 1885	1885-1889
Daniel G. Fowle ⁶	Wake	January 17, 1889	1889-1891
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	April 8, 1891	1891-1893
Elias Carr	Edgecombe	January 18, 1893	1893-1897
Daniel L. Russell	Brunswick	January 12, 1897	1897-1901
Charles B. Aycock	Wayne	January 15, 1901	1901-1905
Robert B. Glenn	Forsyth	January 11, 1905	1905-1909
William W. Kitchin	Person	January 12, 1909	1909-1913
Locke Craig	Buncombe	January 15, 1913	1913-1917
Thomas W. Bickett	Franklin	January 11, 1917	1917-1921
Cameron Morrison	Mecklenburg	January 12, 1921	1921-1925
Angus W. McLean	Robeson	January 14, 1925	1925-1929
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	January 11, 1929	1929-1933
John C. B. Ehringhaus	Pasquotank	January 5, 1933	1933-1937
Clyde R. Hoey	Cleveland	January 7, 1937	1937-1941

John Melville Broughton	Wake	January 9, 1941	1941-1945
Robert Gregg Cherry	Gaston	January 4, 1945	1945-1949
William Kerr Scott	Alamance	January 6, 1949	1949-1953
William B. Umstead ⁷	Durham	January 8, 1953	1953-1954
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	November 7, 1954	1954-1957
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	February 7, 1957	1957-1961
Terry Sanford	Cumberland	January 5, 1961	1961-1965
Daniel K. Moore	Jackson	January 8, 1965	1965-1969
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	January 3, 1969	1969-1973
James E. Holshouser, Jr.	Watauga	January 5, 1973	1973-1977
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	January 8, 1977	1977-

¹ Ashe died before he could take office.

² Ellis died July 7, 1861.

³ Holden, a republican, was appointed provisional governor by the occupation commander.

⁴ Holden was removed from office. Following his convictions on six of eight impeachment charges.

⁵ Caldwell died July 11, 1874.

⁶ Fowle died April 7, 1891.

⁷ Umstead died November 7, 1954.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence</i>	<i>Qualified</i>	<i>Term</i>
Tod R. Caldwell ²	Burke	July 1, 1868	1868-1870
Curtis H. Brogden ³	Wayne	January 1, 1873	1873-1874
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁴	Pitt	January 1, 1877	1877-1879
James L. Robinson ⁵	Macon	January 18, 1881	1881-1885
Charles M. Stedman	New Hanover	January 21, 1885	1885-1889
Thomas M. Holt ⁶	Alamance	January 17, 1889	1889-1891
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	January 18, 1893	1893-1897
Charles A. Reynolds	Forsyth	January 12, 1897	1897-1901
Wilfred D. Turner	Iredell	January 15, 1901	1901-1905
Francis D. Winston	Bertie	January 11, 1905	1905-1909
William C. Newland	Caldwell	January 12, 1909	1909-1913
Elijah L. Daughtridge	Edgecombe	January 15, 1913	1913-1917
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	January 11, 1917	1917-1921
William B. Cooper	New Hanover	January 12, 1921	1921-1925
Jacob E. Long	Durham	January 14, 1925	1925-1929
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	January 11, 1929	1929-1933
Alexander H. Graham	Orange	January 5, 1933	1933, 1937
Wilkins P. Horton	Chatham	January 7, 1937	1937-1941
Reginald L. Harris	Person	January 9, 1941	1941-1945
Lynton Y. Ballentine	Wake	January 4, 1945	1945-1949
Hoyt Patrick Taylor	Anson	January 6, 1949	1949-1953
Luther H. Hodges ⁷	Rockingham	January 8, 1953	1953-1954
Luther E. Barnhardt	Cabarrus	February 7, 1957	1957-1961
Harvey Cloyd Philpott ⁸	Davidson	January 5, 1961	1961
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	January 8, 1965	1965-1969
Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	January 3, 1969	1969-1973
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Pitt	January 5, 1973	1973-1977
James C. Green	Bladen	January 8, 1977	1977-

¹ The office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the North Carolina Constitution of 1868.

² Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office in 1870.

³ Brogden became governor following the death of Caldwell.

⁴ Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance.

⁵ Robinson resigned from office on October 13, 1884.

⁶ Holt became governor following the death of Fowle.

⁷ Hodges became governor following the death of Umstead.

⁸ Philpott died on August 18, 1961.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE CAPITOL

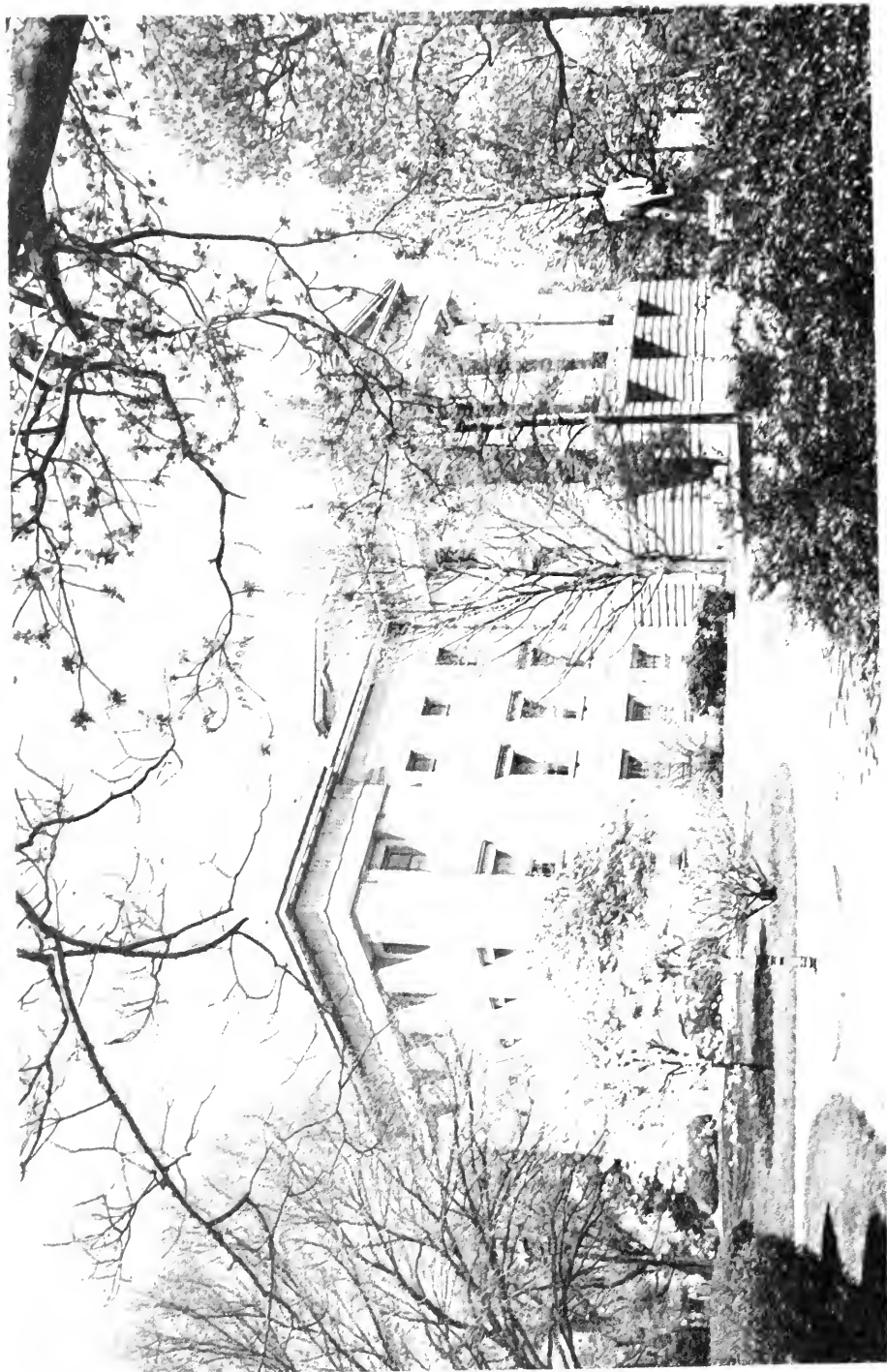
The North Carolina State Capitol is one of the finest and best preserved examples of a major civic building in the Greek Revival Style of architecture.

Prior to 1792, North Carolina legislators met in various towns throughout the state—Halifax, Hillsboro, and New Bern were the most frequent locations. Meetings were held in local plantation houses, court houses, and even churches—whatever was available; however, when the City of Raleigh was established as the permanent seat of the Government of North Carolina in 1792, a simple, two-story brick State House was built on Union Square. The State House was completed in 1796.

The State House was enlarged in 1820-24 by the architect William Nichols. A third floor and eastern and western wings were added to the building, and a domed rotunda was constructed at its center to house Antonio Canova's statue of President George Washington, acquired by the State in 1821. When the State House burned on June 21, 1831, the statue of Washington was damaged beyond repair.

The General Assembly of 1832-33 ordered that a new Capitol (as the present building has always been called) be built as an enlarged version of the old State House—that is, a cross-shaped building with a central, domed rotunda. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and a commission appointed to initiate the plan. The Commissioners for Rebuilding the Capitol first employed William Nichols, Jr., to help them prepare plans for the building. In August of 1833, Nichols was replaced by the distinguished New York architectural firm of Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis. They modified and greatly improved the earlier design, giving the Capitol essentially its present appearance and plan. David Paton (1802-82), an Edinburgh-born architect who had worked for John Seoane, the noted English architect, was hired in September, 1834, to superintend the construction of the Capitol. Paton replaced Town and Davis as the Commissioners' architect early in 1835. The Capitol was built under Paton's supervision except for the exterior stone walls, which were largely in place when he got to Raleigh. Paton made several modifications in the Town and Davis plans for the interior. He is responsible for the cantilevered or overhanging gallery at the second floor level of the rotunda, the groined masonry vaulting of the first floor office and corridor ceilings, and the interior arrangement of the east and west wings. After clearing away the rubbish of the old State House, excavations were made and a new foundation laid. On July 4, 1833, the corner stone was set in place. Following this, work progressed more slowly, and the original appropriation soon exhausted. At the next session of the Legislature, an additional appropriation of \$75,000 was necessary so that work could begin on the stone and finer work. Many skilled artisans were brought over from Scotland and other countries to carry out this phase of construction.

Most of the architectural details—columns, mouldings, ornamental plaster-work, and the honeysuckle crown atop the dome, for example—were carefully



patterned after features of particular ancient Greek temples: The exterior columns are Doric in style and modeled after those of the Parthenon, the House of Representatives Chamber follows the semicircular plan of a Greek theater and its architectural ornament is in the Corinthian style of the Tower of the Winds, and the Senate Chamber is decorated in the Ionic style of the Erechtheum. The only non-classical parts of the building are two large rooms on the third floor which were finished in the Gothic Style, then just beginning its rise to popularity in America.

The ornamental ironwork, chandeliers, hardware, and marble mantels of the Capitol came from Philadelphia, as did the man who executed all of the ornamental plasterwork. The desks and chairs in the House and Senate Chambers were made by a Raleigh Cabinetmaker, William Thompson.

The Capitol was completed in 1840 at a total cost (including furnishings) of \$532,682.34, or more than three times the yearly general income of the State at that time.

In plan, the Capitol is a cross-shaped building, centering on a domed rotunda where the wings join. It is 160 feet from north to south, 140 feet from east to west (including the porticoes), and stands 97½ feet from the base of the rotunda to the crown atop the dome. The exterior walls are built of gneiss (a form of granite). This stone was quarried in southeastern Raleigh and hauled to the site on the horse-drawn Experimental Rail Road, the first railway in North Carolina. The interior walls are of stone and brick. The massive, original wooden truss system still carries the roof.

The first floor contains eight offices in the north and south wings and smaller rooms in the east and west wings. (These offices originally housed all of the executive branch of state government—a total of six full-time officials in 1840.) The rotunda contains a duplicate original of Canova's statue of Washington, acquired in 1970. In niches around the rotunda are busts of three Governors and a United States Senator. Stairways in the east and west wings give access to the second floor, where the Senate and House Chambers and related offices are located. Rooms in the east and west wings, built as legislative committee rooms, have been converted to other uses. On the third floor are the galleries of the Senate and House Chambers, and in the east and west wings are the original State Supreme Court Chamber and State Library Room, both decorated in the Gothic Style. The domed, top-lit vestibules of those two rooms are especially note-worthy.

The Capitol housed all of the state government until the 1880's. The Supreme Court moved to its own building in 1888. The General Assembly moved to the State Legislative Building (the State's first building erected exclusively for legislative use) in 1963. Today the only official occupants of the Capitol are some of the personnel of the Governor and the Secretary of State.

The Capitol probably has been less changed in appearance, inside and out, than any major American civic building of its era. The stonework, the ornamental plaster and ironwork, the furniture of the legislative chambers, and all but one of the marble mantels that the visitor sees today are original, not restorations or

reproductions. Yet continuous and heavy use since 1840 has left its marks on the building, and to cope with them the Capitol currently is undergoing a careful rehabilitation. This work was begun in 1971 and is intended to preserve and enhance the architectural splendor and decorative beauty of the Capitol for future generations. Work done to date includes replacing the leaky copper roof, cleaning and sealing the exterior stone, and repainting the rotunda in colors similar to those originally used. More recently completed phases include repairing plaster-work damaged by roof leaks, replacing obsolete wiring and plumbing, reworking the heating and cooling systems in the upper floors to make them less conspicuous, replacing worn carpets and draperies, and repainting the rest of the interior according to the original color scheme.

1976 was an eventful year not only for our nation, but for our State Capitol building as well. After several years of work, the old senate and house chambers and the executive offices on the first floor were completed. Shortly after his election, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. announced his intention of moving the Office of the Governor back into the Capitol. This move is now complete and Governor Hunt joins Secretary of State Thad Eure as a working resident in this symbol of government in North Carolina.

In an effort to make the newly renovated Capitol more accessible to the people of North Carolina, the building has been opened to the public on weekends with guided tours available for all visitors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITOL

By Architect David Paton

The State Capitol is 160 feet in length from north to south by 140 feet from east to west. The whole height is 97½ feet in the center. The apex of pediment is 64 feet in height. The stylobate is 18 feet in height. The columns of the east and west porticoes are 5 feet 2½ inches in diameter. An entablature, including blocking course, is continued around the building 12 feet high.

The columns and entablature are Grecian Doric, and copied from the Temple of Minerva, commonly called the Parthenon, which was erected in Athens about 500 years before Christ. An octagon tower surrounds the rotunda, which is ornamented with Grecian cornices, etc., and its dome is decorated at top with a similar ornament to that of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, commonly called the Lanthorn of Demosthenes.

The interior of the Capitol is divided into three stories: First, the lower story, consisting of ten rooms, eight of which are appropriated as offices to the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, and Comptroller, each having two rooms of the same size—the one containing an area of 649 square feet, the other 528 square feet—the two committee rooms, each containing 200 square feet and four closets; also the rotunda, corridors, vestibules, and piazzas, contain an area of 4,370 square feet. The vestibules are decorated with columns and antae, similar to those of the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus, near the Acropolis of Athens. The remainder is groined with stone and brick, springing from columns and pilasters of the Roman Doric.

The second story consists of Senatorial and Representatives' chambers, the former containing an area of 2,545 and the latter 2,849 square feet. Four apartments enter from Senate Chamber, two of which contain each an area of 169 square feet, and the other two contain each an area of 154 square feet; also, two rooms enter from Representatives' chamber, each containing an area of 170 square feet; of two committee rooms, each containing an area of 231 square feet; of four presses and the passages, stairs, lobbies, and colonnades, containing an area of 3,204 square feet.

The lobbies and Hall of Representatives have their columns and antae of the Octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes and the plan of the hall is of the formation of the Greek theatre and the columns and antae in the Senatorial chamber and rotunda are of the Temple of Eretheus, Minerva, Polias, and Pandrosus, in the Acropolis of Athens, near the above named Parthenon.

Third, or attic story, consists of rooms appropriated to the Supreme Court and Library, each containing an area of 693 square feet. Galleries of both houses have an area of 1,300 square feet; also two apartments entering from Senate gallery, each 169 square feet, of four presses and the lobbies' stairs, 988 square feet. These lobbies as well as rotunda, are lit with cupolas, and it is proposed to finish the court and library in the florid Gothic style.

THE CAPITOL

by

EDWIN GILL*

I am the Capitol; upon my copper dome, I wear a crown. If it were gilded, it would flash a signal to the sun. This crown is more than decoration. It is a symbol of sovereignty.

When the sun is bright and the arch of heaven is clear, the greenish-blue of my dome is bold against the sky. But sometimes, when the sun is veiled, the grey of my dome appears to blend with infinity.

Between 1833 and 1840, I was constructed of stone quarried nearby, which time has mellowed. These stones were precision cut and, nicely balanced. The traffic of human feet has worn some stones, and, occasionally, I have been roughly used. The edges of steps have been broken. But I am hale and hearty and will, of course, endure.

The Court, the Legislature and the Auditor have left me for more modern homes. It is rumored that others may go. However, I am assured I shall become a shrine. Now what is a shrine? No one seems to know, except they say it has something to do with memory and Glory.

I am complimented that many people are concerned about my condition. Questions have been raised. Let me assure one and all that I am solid and sound of body. My problems are mostly superficial.

My roof has leaked a bit, and inquiries should be made into the soundness of the timbers that undergird it. Also, at appropriate intervals, my electrical wiring should be carefully examined.

In fairness to the past, a sprinkler system was installed beneath my roof in 1939, and my exterior was cleaned effectively in 1952.

But it is well to have the Governor, the Council of State and others concerned about my future. It is good to know there are those who care—to have a flutter of interest in my behalf. Even the pigeons and squirrels are concerned!

Some time before the year is out, I am informed, we will dedicate, in an appropriate ceremony, the receipt from Italy of the figure of Washington carved in marble. It is meet and proper in anticipation of this event that I be cleaned, returned and made in every way presentable. Incidentally, my architect told me that in the original plans I was to have this statue. So, in a sense, I am unfinished until it is in place.

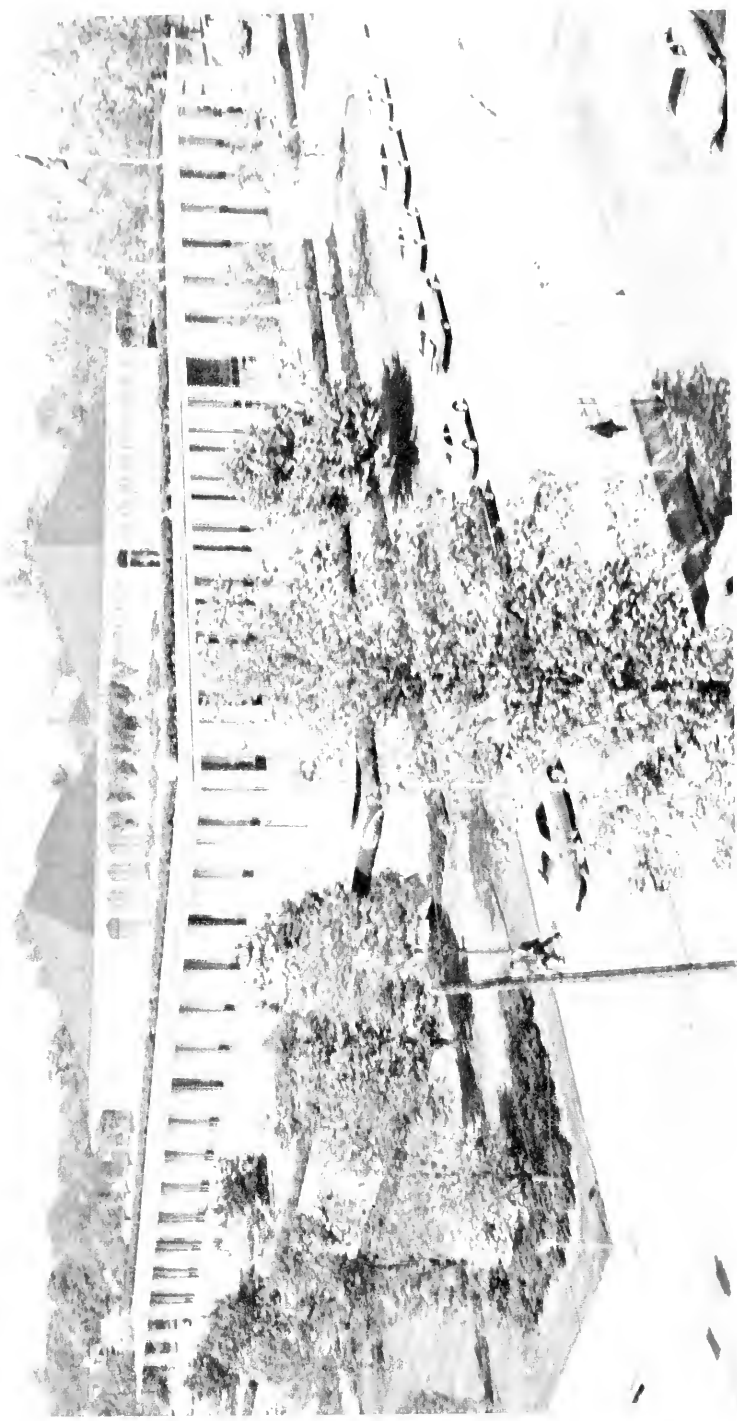
* Mr. Gill was State Treasurer of North Carolina from 1953-1977. The above was ordered spread upon the minutes of the Council of State on June 17, 1970.

There are those who think I should be restored to my former splendor. The doctors of history suggest I should be arrayed in the mode of 1840. This, I suppose has something to do with my ultimate status as a shrine.

I favor this restoration. But I doubt that such a project can be completely achieved. After all, in recent times, I have become a creature of modern conveniences, such as central heating, inside plumbing and electricity—all unavailable in 1840. Whatever is done, my comfort should be considered. Especially, I would like to have hot, as well as cold, running water!

In my bosom laws were made. Through the decades, I have heard the thunders of eloquence. I have been amused at the wit and tall tales of statesmen.

Today my halls are silent. People come and go and look at me, and marvel at the stories of the past. *They say I am a symbol of all that has been achieved within the borders of our State.* So be it. I am a symbol.



THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING

The need for larger quarters for legislators and their respective staffs, and the growth of services provided by the legislative branch of government led the General Assembly of 1959 to appropriate funds for the formation of a Building Commission for the construction of a new building for the Legislature. A statute creating such a commission was ratified on June 12, 1959. It was to "consist of two persons who have served in the State Senate, appointed by the President of the Senate; two persons who have served in the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and three persons appointed by the Governor."

Lieutenant Governor Luther E. Barnhardt, President of the Senate, appointed Archie K. Davis and Robert F. Morgan, who was elected Vice-chairman of the Commission; Speaker of the House Addison Hewlett appointed B. I. Satterfield and Thomas J. White, who was elected Chairman of the Commission; and Governor Hodges appointed A. E. Finley, Edwin Gill, and Oliver R. Rowe. In addition to these members, Paul A. Johnston, Director of the Department of Administration, was elected Executive Secretary. The Commission elected Frank B. Turner, State Property Officer as Executive Secretary upon the resignation of Mr. Johnson.

The Commission selected Edward Durell Stone of New York with John S. Holloway and Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., Associated as the architectural consultants.

After a thorough study by the Commission, a site for construction was selected—a 5½ acre area one block North of the Capitol. This site, encompassing two blocks, is bounded by Jones, Salisbury, Lane and Wilmington Streets. A section of Halifax Street between Jones and Lane was closed and made a part of the new site.

Bids on the new building were received in December, 1960 and construction began early the following year. The 1961 General Assembly appropriated an additional \$1 million for furnishings and equipment. This brought the total appropriation to \$5½ million or \$1.24 for each citizen of North Carolina. (This figure based on the 1960 census.)

One of the consulting architects wrote the following description of the new building:

The State Legislative Building, though not an imitation of historic classical styles, is classical in character. Rising from a 340 foot wide podium of North Carolina granite, the building proper is 242 feet square. The walls and the columns are of Vermont marble, the latter forming a colonnade encompassing the building and reaching 24 feet from the podium to the roof of the second floor.

Inset in the south podium floor, at the main entrance, is a 28 foot diameter terrazzo mosaic of the Great Seal of the State. From the first floor main entrance (at Jones Street) the carpeted 22 foot wide main stair extends directly to the third floor and the public galleries of the Senate and House, the auditorium, the display area, and the roof gardens.

The four garden courts are located at the corners of the building. These courts contain tropical plants, and three have pools, fountains, and hanging planters. The main floor areas of the courts are located in the first floor, and mezzanines overlook the courts from the second floor. The skylights which provide natural lighting are located within the roof gardens overhead. The courts provide access to committee rooms in the first floor, the legislative chambers in the second floor, and to members' offices in both floors.

The Senate and House chambers, each 5,180 square feet in area, occupy the east and west wings of the second floor. Following the traditional relationship of the two chambers in the Capitol, the two spaces are divided by the rotunda; and when the main brass doors are open, the two presiding officers face one another. Each pair of brass doors weigh 1,500 pounds.

The five pyramidal roofs covering the Senate and House chambers, the auditorium, the main stair, and the rotunda are sheathed with copper, as is the Capitol. The pyramidal shape of the roofs is visible in the pointed ceilings inside. The structural ribs form a coffered ceiling; and inside the coffered patterns, concentric patterns are outlined in gold. In each chamber, the distance from the floor to the peak of the ceiling is 45 feet.

Chandeliers in the chambers and main stair are 8 feet in diameter and weigh 625 pounds each. The 12 foot diameter chandelier of the rotunda, like the others, is of brass, but its weight is 750 pounds.

Because of the interior environment, the garden courts and rotunda have tropical plants and trees. Outside, however, the shrubs and trees are of an indigenous type. Among the trees in the grounds, on the roof areas are sugar maples, dogwoods, crabapples, magnolias, crepe myrtles, and pines.

Throughout the building, the same color scheme is maintained: Walnut, white, gold and red, with green foliage. In general, all wood is American walnut, metal is brass or other gold colored material, carpets are red, and upholstery is gold or black.

The enclosed area consists of 206,000 square feet of floor area with a volume of 3,210,000 cubic feet. Heating equipment provides over 7,000,000 B.T.U. per hour; and the cooling equipment has a capacity of 620 tons. For lighting, motors, and other electrical equipment, the building has a connected service load of over 2,000,000 watts.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The use of a seal for attesting to important documents began before the implementation of government in North Carolina. In the colonial period North Carolina used successively four different seals. Since the colony became a state, five distinct seals have been used.

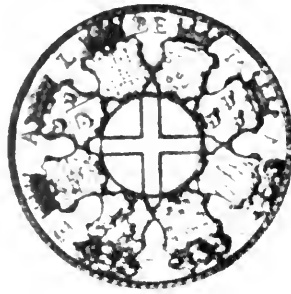
Shortly after they were issued their charter in 1663, the Lords Proprietors thought it proper to adopt for their newly acquired domains in America, a seal of which no official description has been found, but which is to be seen in the British Public Record Office in London. The Seal—pictured below—had two sides. The size of this seal was three and three-eighths inches in diameter, and it was made by placing together two wax cakes with tape between before being impressed. The impression after being made was about one-fourth inch thick. This seal was used on all official papers of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, embracing both North Carolina and South Carolina.



Seal of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina

About 1665 the Government of Albemarle was organized and it adopted for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors. Between the coats-of-arms the word A-L-BE-M-A-R-L-E was fixed in capitals, beginning with the letter "A" between the arms of Clarendon and Albemarle, "L" between Albemarle and Craven, "BE" between the Craven arms and those of Lord John Berekeley, et cetera.

This was a small seal—one and seven-sixteenths inches in diameter, with one face only—and is now frequently to be found attached to colonial papers. It is generally impressed on red wax, but is occasionally seen impressed on a wafer which is stuck to the instrument with soft wax. It was first used for the government of the county of Albemarle, and then became the seal of the Province of North Carolina, being used until just after the purchase by the crown. During the troublous times of the Cary Rebellion the Albemarle seal was not used. In 1708 Cary used his family arms on a large seal to his official papers. A fine specimen of this seal showing the Cary arms is preserved in the papers of the secretary of state located in the North Carolina Archives. During William Glover's presidency (1710) he used his private seal.



Seal of the Government of Albemarle and Province of North Carolina, 1665-1730

When North Carolina was purchased by the Crown in 1729, the old "Albemarle" seal was no longer applicable. On February 3, 1729/30, the Board of Trade recommended to the king that he order a public seal for the Province of North Carolina.

On February 21, 1729/30, his Majesty in council was pleased to approve the recommendations and ordered "... that a Publick Seal be prepared and given to the Governor of the said Province of North Carolina, And that the said Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations do cause a Draft of such Seal, to be prepared and laid before His Majesty at the Board, for his Royall Approbation."

On March 25, 1730, The Board of Trade laid before his Majesty for his royal approbation a draft of a proposed seal for the Province of North Carolina. On the 10th day of April, 1730, the king approved the recommendations, except that it appears "Georgius Secundus" was to be substituted for the original "Geo. II.," and his chief engraver of seals was ordered to "engrave a silver Seal according to said draught. . . ." A certain Rollos, his Majesty's engraver was ordered to prepare a draft of the seal.



Obverse



Reverse

Seal of the Province of North Carolina, 1730-1767

There was some delay in receiving the new seal, for at a council held at Edenton, March 30, 1731, it was "Ordered that the old seal of the Colony be used till the new seal arrives." The latter part of April the seal came, and "The Messenger that went to Cape Fear to fetch the Publick Seal of this Province" was paid the sum of ten pounds for his journey. This seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, between which was the ribbon or tape with which the instrument was interlaced and by which the seal was appended. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of three cakes before they were impressed. The complete seal was four and three-eighths inches in diameter and from one-half to five-eighths inches thick and weighed about five and one-half ounces.

At a council held at New Bern, December 14, 1767, Governor Tryon produced to the Board a new Great Seal for the province with his Majesty's Royal Warrant bearing date at the Court of St. James the 9th day of July, 1767. The old seal was sent to New York by Captain [John Abraham] Collet, commander of Fort Johnston, to be returned to his Majesty's Council office at Whitehall. Accompanying his Majesty's warrant was a description of the new seal. This seal was to be used in sealing all patents and grants of lands and all public instruments passed in the king's name for service within the province. It was four inches in diameter, one-half to five-eighths inches thick, and weighed four and one-half ounces.



Obverse



Reverse

Seal of the Province of North Carolina, 1767-1776

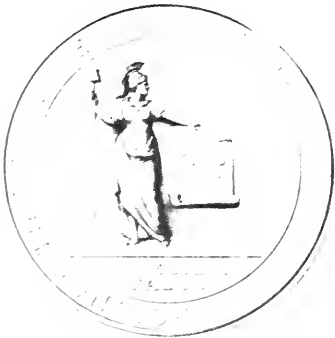
It appears that sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used, as commissions and grants with a small heart-shaped seal about one inch wide and a quarter of an inch thick which was impressed with a crown have been used. Also a seal was occasionally used about three inches long and two inches wide and half an inch thick, in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also sometimes used their private seals on commissions and grants.

Lord Granville, on the grants issued by him, used his private seal. The last reference found to the colonial seal is in a letter from Governor Martin to the Earl of Hillsborough in November, 1771, in which he said "that the Province Seal was broke," but that he had had it repaired and that it had been "awkwardly mended but in such manner as to answer all purposes."

When the government of the State of North Carolina was organized, the constitution adopted at Halifax, December 18, 1776, provided in Section XVII, "That there shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions." The Constitutional Convention of 1835 brought this section forward unchanged.

The convention of 1868 adopted a new constitution, and the convention of 1875 brought the section referring to the seal forward as adopted in 1868. Article III, Section 16 of the constitution reads: "There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called 'The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina.' All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with 'The Great Seal of the State,' signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State."

On December 22, 1776, an ordinance was passed by the Provincial Congress at Halifax appointing William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Thomas Burke commissioners to procure a Great Seal for the State of North Carolina, but no record of a report being made by this commission could be found. The ordinance provided that the governor should use his "private seal at arms" until the Great Seal for the state was procured. On April 29, 1778, a bill which directed the procurement of a Great Seal for the state and which became law on May 2, was introduced in the lower



Obverse



Reverse

house of the general assembly held in New Bern. It provided that "William Tisdale, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed to cut and engrave a Seal, under the Direction of his Excellency the Governor, for the use of the State; . . ." On Sunday, November 7, 1779 the senate concurred in the resolution passed by the house of commons allowing William Tisdale, Esq., the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for making the Great Seal of the State. Under this act a seal was procured which was used until 1794. The actual size of the seal was three inches in diameter and one-fourth inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressing them between the dies, thus forming the obverse and reverse sides of this seal. The seal press must have been very large and unwieldy, for Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight in writing to Colonel Abisha Thomas in February, 1793 said: "Let the screws by which the impression is to be made be as portable as possible so as it may be adapted to our present itinerant government. The one now in use by which the Great Seal is a present made is so large and unwieldy as to be carried only in a cart or wagon and of course has become stationart at the Secretary's office which makes it very convenient." Governor Spaight in January, 1793 in writing of the Tisdale Seal then in use says: "This old seal is not only nearly worn out but in my opinion has always been a reproach to the genius of the State." An official description of this seal cannot be found, but many of the seals are still in existence in an almost perfect state of preservation.

In January, 1792 the general assembly in session at New Bern passed an act authorizing and requiring the governor to procure for the state a seal, and provided that it should "be prepared with only one side, and calculated to make the impression on the face of such grant, commission, record or other public acts, . . ." Governor Alexander Martin commissioned Colonel Abisha Thomas, the agent of North Carolina in Philadelphia for the settlement of the State's Revolutionary



The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1794-1836

claims against the Federal Government, to have one made and, at the same time sent him a design therefor. After correspondence between Governor Martin and Colonel Thomas concerning the seal, in which suggestions were made by Dr. Hugh Williamson and Senator Samuel Johnston, they concluded that the sketch submitted by Governor Martin would not do and Colonel Thomas submitted a sketch by an artist. This sketch, with some modification, was finally accepted by Governor Spaight, and Colonel Thomas had the seal made accordingly. The seal was cut some time during the summer of 1793, and Colonel Thomas brought it home with him in time for the meeting of the legislature in November, 1793, at which session it was "approved." The screw to the seal would not work, so in 1795 the general assembly passed an act authorizing the use of the old seal of 1778 until the new one could be put in order. The new seal was two and one half inches in diameter and was used until around 1835.

In the winter of 1834-35 the legislature passed an act authorizing the governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act states that the old seal had been in use since the first day of March, 1793. The seal adopted in 1835, which was not changed until 1839, was very similar to its predecessor. It was two and one-fourth inches in diameter. In 1868 the legislature authorized the governor to procure a Great Seal and required him to provide a new seal whenever the old one was lost or so worn or defaced as to render it unfit for use.

In 1883 Colonel S. McD. Tate introduced a bill in the legislature which became law. This act did not provide that a new seal be procured but it described in more detail what the seal should be like. In 1893 Jacob Battle introduced a bill which became law. This made no change in the seal except to add at the foot of the coat-of-arms of the state as part thereof the motto *Esse Quam Videri* and to provide the words "May 20, 1775," be inscribed at the top of the coat-of-arms.



The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1836-1893

At this time the ship that appeared in the offing in the seals of George II and George III and in our seal from 1835-1893 seems to have disappeared, and the designer of the seal shows mountains in the background instead of both mountains and the sea as formerly.



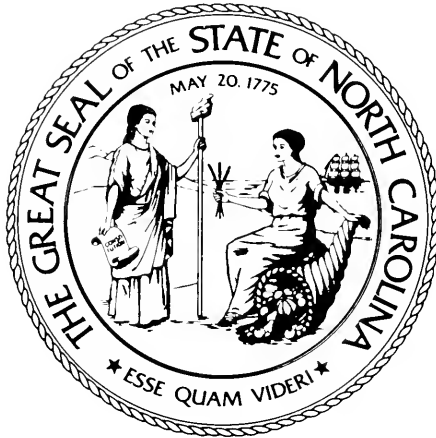
The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1893-1971

The preceding history illustrates the great variety in seals and the liberty that was taken in the design in the official State seal from time to time. The 1971 General Assembly, in an effort to "provide a standard for the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina," passed the following Act amending the General Statutes provision relative to the State Seal:

The Governor shall procure for the State a Seal, which shall be called the great seal of the State of North Carolina, and shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half-fronting each other and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word "Constitution" inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm half extended toward Liberty, three heads of grain in her right hand, and in her left, the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out.

The background on the seal shall contain a depiction of mountains running from left to right to the middle of the seal. A side view of a three-masted ship shall be located on the ocean and to the right of Plenty. The date "May 20, 1775" shall appear within the seal and across the top of the seal and the words "esse quam videri" shall appear at the bottom around the perimeter. No other words, figures or other embellishments shall appear on the seal.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to file in the office of the Secretary of State an impression of the great seal, certified to under his hand and attested to by the Secretary of State, which impression so certified the Secretary of State shall carefully preserve among the records of this Office.



The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1971—

THE STATE FLAG

The flag is an emblem of antiquity and has commanded respect and reverence from practically all nations from the earliest times. History traces it to divine origin, the early peoples of the earth attributing to it strange, mysterious, and supernatural powers. Indeed, our first recorded references to the standard and the banner, of which our present flag is but a modified form, are from sacred rather than from secular sources. We are told that it was around the banner that the prophets of old rallied their armies and under which the hosts of Israel were led to war, believing, as they did, that it carried with it divine favor and protection.

Since that time all nations and all peoples have had their flags and emblems, though the ancient superstition regarding their divine merits and supernatural powers has disappeared from among civilized peoples. The flag now, the world over, possesses the same meaning and has a uniform significance to all nations wherever found. It stands as the symbol of strength and unity, representing the national spirit and patriotism of the people over whom it floats. In both lord and subject, the ruler and the ruled, it commands respect, inspires patriotism, and instills loyalty both in peace and war.

In this country we have a national flag which stands as the emblem of our strength and unity as a nation, a living representation of our national spirit and honor. In addition to our national flag, each of the states in the Union has a "state flag" symbolic of its own individuality and domestic ideals, which is expressive of some particular trait, or commemorative of some historical event, of the people over whom it floats. The flags of most of the states, however, consist of the coat of arms of that state upon a suitably colored field. It is said that the first state flag of North Carolina was built on this model, but so far as we can learn from the records the first legislation on this subject of establishing and recognizing a "state flag" was in year 1861.

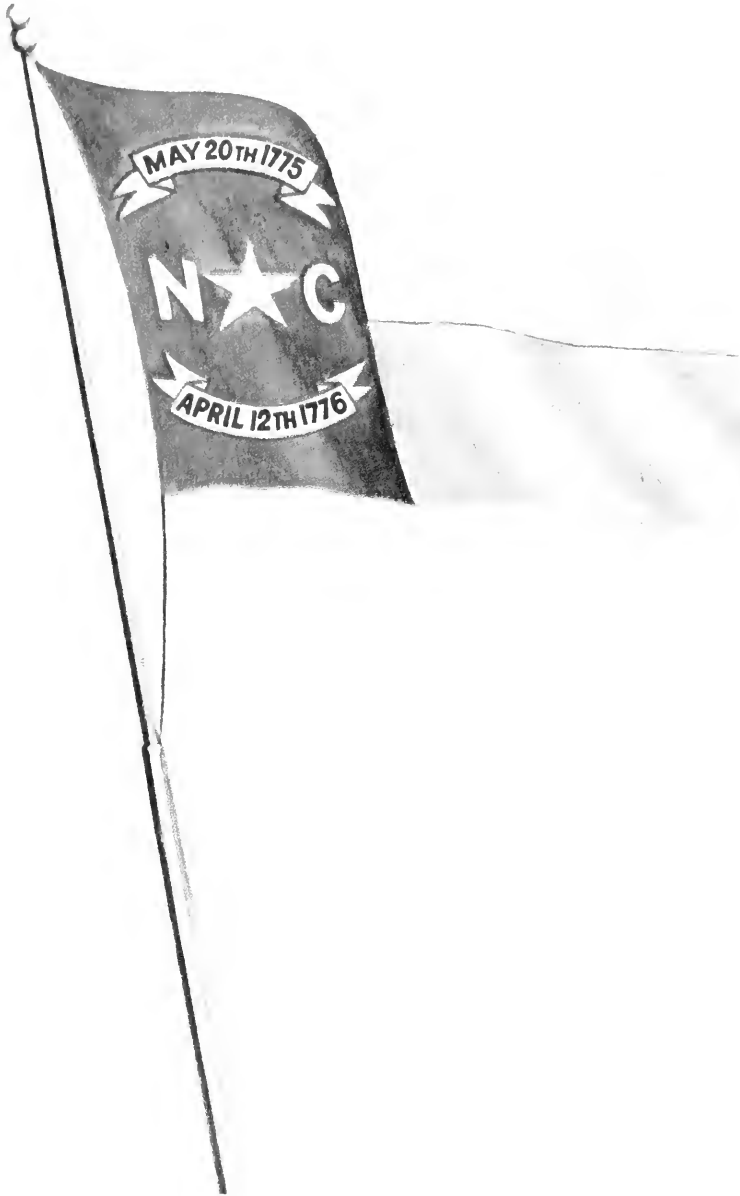
The constitutional convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession, adopted what is termed a state flag. On May 20, 1861, the day the secession resolution was adopted, Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the convention from Craven County, introduced the following ordinance, which was referred to a select committee of seven.

Be it ordained, That the flag of this State shall be a blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, incircling which shall be the words "Surgit astrum, May 20th, 1775."

Colonel Whitford was made chairman of the committee to which this ordinance was referred. The committee secured the aid and advice of William Jarl Browne, an artist of Raleigh. Browne prepared and submitted a model to this committee. And this model was adopted by the convention of June 22, 1861. It will be observed that the Browne model, to be hereafter explained, was vastly different from the one originally proposed by Colonel Whitford. Here is the ordinance as it appears in the ordinance and resolutions passed by the convention:

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO A STATE FLAG

Be it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the centre, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1775."



and below the star, in a semicircular form, of "May 20th, 1861." That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars: the first bar shall be blue, and the second shall be white; and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width. [*Ratified the 22nd day of June, 1861.*]

This state flag, adopted in 1861, is said to have been issued to North Carolina regiments of state troops during the summer of that year and was borne by them throughout the war, being the only flag, except the national and Confederate colors, used by the North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature adopted a new model.

As stated above the Legislature of 1885 adopted a new state flag. The bill, which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on February 5, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little or no debate. This act reads as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the centre thereof a white star with the letter N. in gilt on the left and the letter C. in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.

SEC. 2. That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.

SEC. 3. That above the star in the centre of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be a similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."

SEC. 4. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A.D. 1885.

Perhaps, it may be of interest to make a passing reference to the significance of the dates found on each flag. The first date, "May 20th, 1775," refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, the authenticity of which we shall not here stop either to doubt or to defend. The second date appearing on the state flag of 1861 is that of "May 20th, 1861." This date commemorated the secession of the State from the Union; but as the cause of secession was defeated this date no longer represented anything after the Civil War. So when a new flag was adopted in 1885, this date was removed, and another, "April 12th, 1776," took its place. This date commemorates the adoption of the Halifax Resolves—a document that places the Old North State in the very front rank, both in point of time and in spirit, among those that demanded unconditional freedom and absolute independence from any foreign power. This document stands out as one of the great landmarks in the annals of North Carolina history.

Since 1885 there has been no change in our state flag. For the most part, it has remained unknown and a stranger to the good people of our State. However, as we became more intelligent, and therefore, more patriotic and public spirited, the emblem of the Old North State will assume a station of greater prominence among

our people. One hopeful sign of this increased interest was the act passed by the Legislature of 1907, requiring the state flag to be floated from all state institutions, public buildings, and courthouses. In addition to this, many public and private schools, fraternal orders, and other organizations now float the state flag. This is right. The people of the State should become acquainted with the emblem of that government to which they owe allegiance and from which they secure protection.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE LOYALTY AND GREATER RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATE

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That for the purpose of promoting greater loyalty and respect to the state and inasmuch as a special act of the Legislature has adopted an emblem of our government known as the North Carolina State flag, that it is meet and proper that it shall be given greater prominence.

SEC. 2. That the board of trustees or managers of the several state institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and material as they may deem best, and the same shall be displayed from a staff upon the top of each and every such building at all times except during inclement weather, and upon the death of any state officer or any prominent citizen the flag shall be put at half-mast until the burial of such person shall have taken place.

SEC. 3. That the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties in this state shall likewise authorize the procuring of a North Carolina flag, to be displayed either on a staff upon the top, or draped behind the judge's stand, in each and every courthouse in the state, and that the state flag shall be displayed at each and every term of court held, and on such other public occasions as the Commissioners may deem proper.

SEC. 4. That no state flag shall be allowed in or over any building here mentioned that does not conform to section five thousand three hundred and twenty-one of the Revisal of one thousand nine hundred and five.

SEC. 5. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

In the General Assembly read three times, and ratified this the 9th day of March, A.D. 1907.

The "first flag of 1861 had the date "May 20, 1861" as well as that of May 20, 1775. The date of May 20, 1861 represented the date North Carolina seceded from the union; however, since the secession cause no longer existed after 1865, the date "April 12, 1776" was substituted in 1885. This date is known to most North Carolinians as the date of the Halifax Resolves, a document which was one of the first calls by the colonies for unconditional independence from Great Britain. The latter date, May 20, 1775, is the date of the alledged signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Historians have for many years debated the authenticity of the document since no original document exists. The only documentation is a reproduction from memory many years later by one of the delegates attending the convention. The main argument of historians against the authenticity of the document—other than its non-existence in original documentation—is that the Mecklenburg Resolves adopted just eleven days after the alledged adoption of the Declaration are comparatively weak in tone, almost to the point of complete opposites. It is difficult for historians to believe that the irreconcilable tone of the Declaration could have been the work of the same people who produced the resolves. Efforts have been made to have the date taken off both the flag and the seal, but as yet, these have proved fruitless. Removal from the seal would be simple enough, for the date of the Halifax Resolves could be substituted easily without changing the basic intention of the date. The flag is another matter, for there is no other date of significance which could be easily substituted.

NAME OF STATE AND NICKNAMES

In 1629 King Charles the First of England "erected into a province," all the land from Albemarle Sound on the north to the St. John's River on the south, which he directed should be called Carolina. The word Carolina is from the word Carolus, the Latin form of Charles.

When Carolina was divided in 1710, the southern part was called South Carolina and the northern or older settlement was called North Carolina, or the "Old North State." Historians had recorded the fact that the principal products of this State were "tar, pitch and turpentine." It was during one of the fiercest battles of the War Between the States, so the story goes, that the column supporting the North Carolina troops was driven from the field. After the battle the North Carolinians, who had successfully fought it out alone, were greeted from the passing derelict regiment with the question: "Any more tar down in the Old North State, boys?" Quick as a flash came the answer: "No; not a bit; old Jeff's bought it all up." "Is that so; what is he going to do with it?" was asked. "He is going to put it on you-uns heels to make you stick better in the next fight." Creecy relates that General Lee, hearing of the incident, said: "God bless the Tar Heel boys," and from that they took the name.—Adapted from *Grandfather Tales of North Carolina* by R. B. Creecy and *Histories of North Carolina Regiments*, Vol. III, by Walter Clark.

THE STATE MOTTO

The General Assembly of 1893 (chapter 145) adopted the words "Esse Quam Videri" as the State's motto and directed that these words with the date "20 May, 1775," should be placed with our Coat of Arms upon the Great Seal of the State.

The words "Esse Quam Videri" mean "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every State has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. The reason for their mottoes being in Latin is that the Latin tongue is far more condensed and terse than the English. The three words, "Esse Quam Videri," require at least six English words to express the same idea.

Curiosity has been aroused to learn the origin of our State motto. It is found in Cicero in his essay on Friendship (Cicero de Amicitia, Chap. 26)

It is a little singular that until the act of 1893 the sovereign State of North Carolina had no motto since its declaration of independence. It was one of the very few states which did not have a motto and the only one of the original thirteen without one. (Rev., s 5320; 1893, c. 145; G. S. 144-2.)

THE STATE COLORS

The General Assembly of 1945 declared Red and Blue of shades appearing in the North Carolina State Flag and the American Flag as the official State Colors. (*Session Laws, 1945, c. 878.*)



THE STATE BIRD

By popular choice the Cardinal was selected for adoption as our State Bird as of March 4, 1943. (*Session Laws*, 1943 c. 595; G. S. 145-2.)

This bird is sometimes called the Winter Redbird because it is most conspicuous in winter and is the only "redbird" present at that season. It is an all year round resident and one of the commonest birds in our gardens and thickets. It is about the size of a Catbird with a longer tail, red all over, except that the throat and region around the bill is black; the head is conspicuously crested and the large stout bill is red; the female is much duller—the red being mostly confined to the crest, wings and tail. There are no seasonal changes in the plumage.

The Cardinal is a fine singer, and what is unusual among birds the female is said to sing as well as the male, which latter sex usually has a monopoly of that art in the feathered throngs.

The nest is rather an untidy affair built of weed stems, grass and similar materials in a low shrub, small tree or bunch of briars, usually not over four feet above the ground. The usual number of eggs to a set is three in this State, usually four further North. Possibly the Cardinal raises an extra brood down here to make up the difference, or possibly he can keep up his normal population more easily here through not having to face inclement winters of the colder North. A conspicuous bird faces more hazards.

The Cardinal is by nature a seed eater, but he does not dislike small fruits and insects.

THE STATE FLOWER

The General Assembly of 1941 designated the dogwood as the State flower. (*Public Laws*, 1941, c. 289; G. S. 145-1.)

The Dogwood is one of the most prevalent trees in our State and can be found in all parts of the State from the mountains to the coast. Its blossoms which appear in early spring and continue on into summer, are most often found in white, although shades of pink are not uncommon.

THE STATE INSECT

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the Honey Bee as the official State Insect. (*Session Laws*, 1973, c. 55)

This industrious creature is responsible for the production of more than \$2 million worth of honey in the state each year. However, its greatest value results from the pollination of North Carolina crops which is estimated to be worth nearly \$50 million annually.



D. PAVER

THE STATE TREE

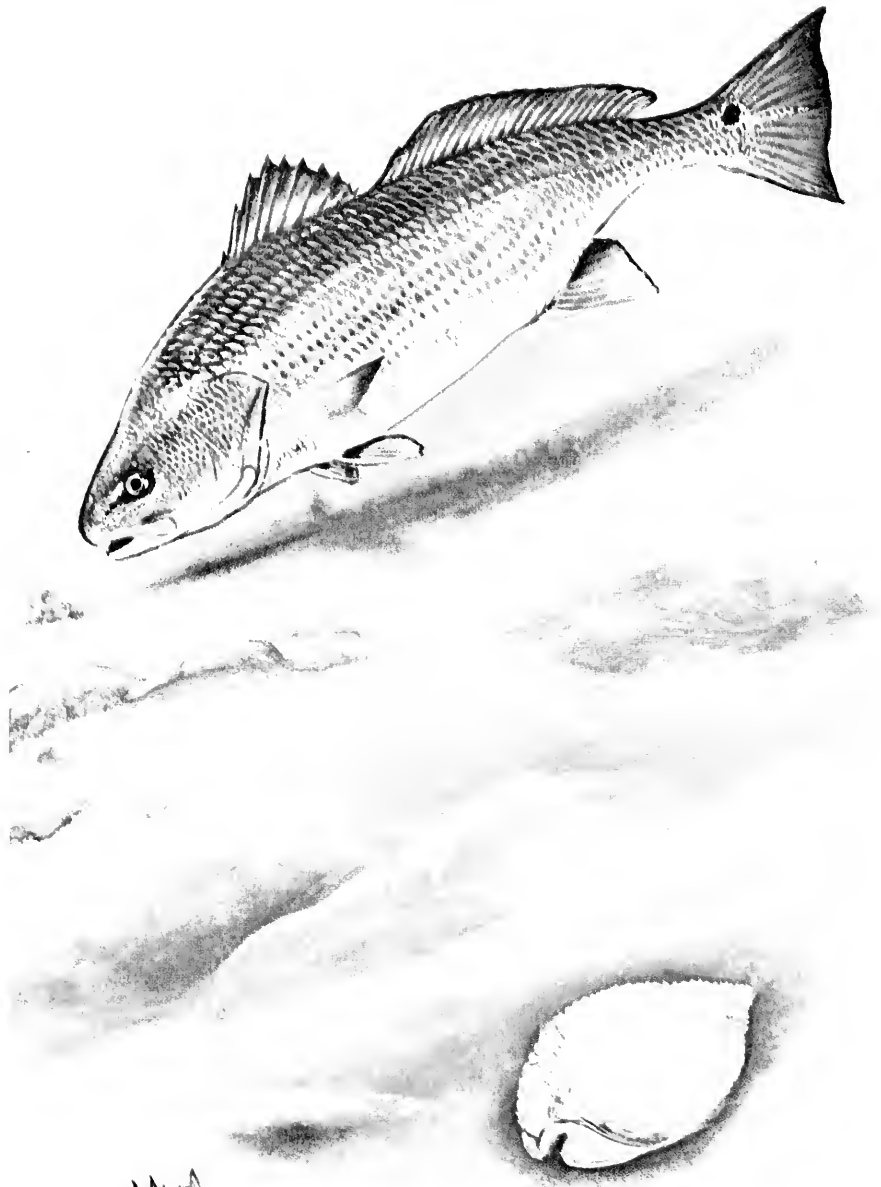
The pine was officially designated as the State tree by the General Assembly of 1963. (*Session Laws*, 1963, c. 41).

This choice was not unexpected as the pine is the most common of the trees found in North Carolina, as well as the most important one in the history of our State. During the Colonial and early Statehood periods, the pine was a vital part of the economy of North Carolina. From it came many of the "naval stores"—resin, turpentine, and timber—which was needed by merchants and the navy for their ships. It has continued to provide North Carolina with a supply of products.

THE STATE MAMMAL

The General Assembly of 1969 designated the Gray Squirrel as the official State Mammal. (*Session Laws*, 1969 c. 1207; G. S. 145-5.)

The gray squirrel is a common inhabitant of most areas of North Carolina from "the swamps of eastern North Carolina to the upland hardwood forests of the piedmont and western counties." He feels more at home in an "untouched wilderness" environment, although a large portion of their population inhabit our city parks and suburbs. During the fall and winter months the gray squirrel survives on a diet of hardwoods, with acorns providing carbohydrates and other nuts protein. In the spring and summer their diet consists of "new growth and fruits" supplemented by early corn, peanuts and insects.



D. RAVER

THE STATE SHELL

The General Assembly of 1965 designated the Scotch Bonnet (pronounced *bonay*) as the State Shell. (*Session Laws*, 1965, c. 681.)

A colorful and beautifully shaped shell, the Scotch Bonnet is abundant in North Carolina coastal waters between 500 and 200 feet deep. The best source of live specimens is from offshore commercial fishermen.

THE STATE SALT WATER FISH

The General Assembly of 1971 designated the Channel Bass (Red Drum) as the official State Salt Water Fish. (*Session Laws*, 1971, c. 274; G.S. 145-6)

Channel Bass usually occur in great supply along the Tar Heel coastal waters and have been found to weight up to 75 pounds although most large ones average between 30 and 40 pounds.

THE STATE REPTILE

The General Assembly of 1979 designated the turtle—specifically the Eastern Box Turtle—as the official State Reptile for the State of North Carolina. (*Session Laws*, 1979, c. 154)

The turtle is one of nature's most useful creatures. Through its dietary habits it serves to assist in the control of harmful and pestiferous insects and as a clean-up crew, helping to preserve the purity and beauty of our waters. At a superficial glance, the turtle appears to be a mundane and uninteresting creature; however, closer examination reveals that it to be a most fascinating creature, ranging from species well adapted to modern conditions to species which have existed virtually unchanged since pre-historic times. Derided by many, the turtle is really a culinary delight, providing the gourmet food enthusiast with numerous tasty dishes from soups to entries.

The turtle watches undisturbed as countless generations of faster "hares" run by to quick oblivion, and is thus a model of patience for mankind, and a symbol of our State's unrelenting pursuit of great and lofty goals.

THE STATE ROCK

The General Assembly of 1979 designated Granite as the official Rock for the State of North Carolina. (*Session Laws*, 1979, C. 906)

The State of North Carolina has been blessed with an abundant source of "the noble rock" granite. Just outside Mount Airy in Surry County is the largest open face granite quarry in the world measuring one mile long and 1,800 feet in width. The granite from this quarry is unblemished, gleaming and without interfering seams to mar its splendor and the high quality of this granite allows its widespread use as a building material, in both industrial applications and in laboratory applications where super smooth surfaces are a prerequisite.

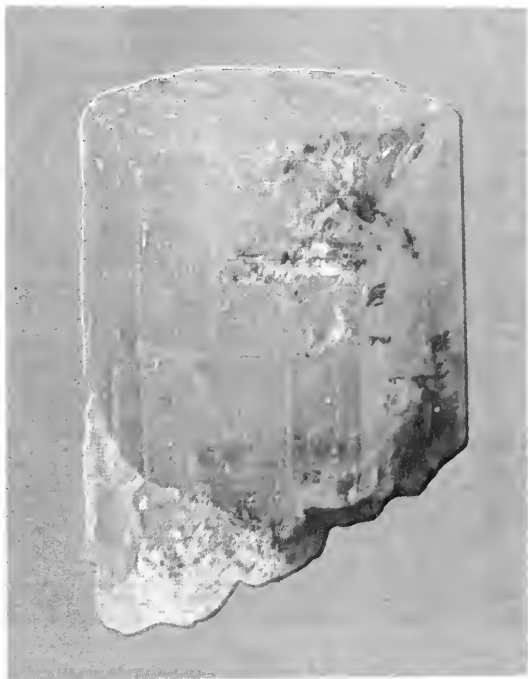
North Carolina granite has been used for many magnificent edifices of government throughout the United States such as the Wright Brothers Memorial at Kitty Hawk, the gold depository at Fort Knox, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and numerous court-houses throughout the land. Granite is a symbol of strength and steadfastness, qualities characteristic of North Carolinians. It is fitting and just that the State of North Carolina recognize the contribution of granite in providing employment to its citizens and enhancing the beauty of its public buildings.

THE STATE PRECIOUS STONE

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the emerald as the official State precious stone. (*Session Laws, 1973, c. 136.*)

A greater variety of minerals, more than 300, have been found in North Carolina than any other state.

These include some of the most valuable and unique gems in the world. The largest Emerald in North Carolina (pictured on the opposite page) is a 1,438-carat specimen found at Hiddenite, near Statesville. Also, the "Carolina Emerald," now owned by Tiffany & Company of New York was found at Hiddenite in 1970. When cut to 13.14 carats, the stone was valued at \$100,000 and became the largest and finest cut emerald on this continent.



THE STATE SONG

The song known as "The Old North State" was adopted as the official song of the State of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1927. (Public Laws, 1927, c. 26; G.S. 149-1).

THE OLD NORTH STATE

(Traditional air as sung in 1826)

WILLIAM GASTON
With spirit

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
BY MRS. E. E. RANDOLPH

1. Car - o - li - nal Car - o - li - nal heav-en's bless-ings at - tend her,
2. Tho' she en - vies not oth - ers, their mer - it - ed glo - ry.
3. Then let all those who love us, love the land that we live in,

While we live we will cher - ish, pro - tect and de - fend her, Tho' the
Say whose name stands the fore - most, in lib - er - ty's sto - ry, Tho' too
As hap - py a re - gion as on this side of heav-en, Where

scorn - er may sneer at and wit - lings de - fame her, Still our hearts swell with
true to her - self e'er to crouch to op - pres - sion, Who can yield to just
plen - ty and peace, love and joy smile be - fore us, Raise a - loud, raise to -

CHORUS

glad - ness when ev - er we name her.
rule a more loy - al sub - mis - sion. Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the
geth - er the heart thrill - ing cho - rus.

rit.

Old North State for - ev - er, Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the good Old North State.

THE STATE TOAST*

Officially adopted as the toast of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1957. (Session Laws, 1957, c. 777.)

Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!

Here's to the land of the cotton bloom white,
Where the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,
Where the soft southern moss and jessamine mate,
'Neath the murmuring pines of the Old North State!

Here's to the land where the galax grows,
Where the rhodoendron's rosette glows,
Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great,
In the "Land of the Sky," in the Old North State!

Here's to the land where maidens are fair,
Where friends are true and cold hearts rare,
The near land, the dear land whatever fate,
The blest land, the best land, the Old North State!

*Composed in 1904 by Leonora Martin and Mary Burke Kerr.

THE HALIFAX RESOLUTION

“The Select Committee taking into Consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further Measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defence of this province reported as follows, to wit,

“It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People unlimited and uncontroled; and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War Famine and every Species of Calamity against the Continent in General. That British Fleets and Armies have been and still are daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to Slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the most Lamentable distress.

“And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid Wrongs and usurpations and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve, to wit

“Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be impowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Allianees, resolving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.”

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF 20TH MAY, 1775***NAMES OF THE DELEGATES PRESENT**

Col. Thomas Polk	Ezra Alexander	Waightstill Avery
Ephriam Brevard	William Graham	Benjamin Patton
Hezekiah J. Balch	John Quarry	Mathew McClure
John Phifer	Abraham Alexander	Neil Morrison
James Harris	John McKnitt Alexander	Robert Irwin
William Kennon	Hezekiah Alexander	John Flenniken
John Ford	Adam Alexander	David Reese
Richard Barry	Charles Alexander	Richard Harris, Sen.
Henry Downs	Zacheus Wilson, Sen.	

OFFICERS

Abraham Alexander, Chairman

John McKnitt Alexander, Clerk

The following resolutions were presented:

1. *Resolved.* That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted or in any way form or manner contencaned the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2. *Resolved.* That we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown and abjure all political connection contract or association with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3. *Resolved.* That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4. *Resolved,* That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military within this County, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life all, each and every of our former laws—wherein nevertheless the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

5. *Resolved,* That it is further decreed that all, each and every Military Officer in this County is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz., a justice of the peace, in the character of a "committee man" to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of Country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this Province.

*This document is found in Vol. IX, pages, 1263-65 of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*, however, the authenticity of the declaration has become a source of controversy among historians

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

- January 1—New Year's Day.
January 19— Birthday of General Robert E. Lee.
February, third Monday— Birthday of George Washington.
Easter Monday, (applies to State and National Banks only).
April 12—Anniversary of the Resolution adopted by the Provincial Congress of North Carolina at Halifax, April 12, 1776, authorizing the delegates from North Carolina to the Continental Congress to vote for a Declaration of Independence.
May 10—Confederate Memorial Day.
May 20— Anniversary of the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence".
May, last Monday—Memorial Day (Applies to State and National Banks only).
July 4—Independence Day.
September, first Monday—Labor Day.
October, second Monday—Columbus Day.
October, fourth Monday—Veterans Day.
November, Tuesday after first Monday—General Election Day.
November, fourth Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.
December 25—Christmas Day.

(G.S. 103-4)

Chapter Two

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

No.	Name	Native State	Born	Inau.
1.	George Washington (F)	Va.	1732	1789
2.	John Adams (F)	Mass.	1735	1797
3.	Thomas Jefferson (D-R)	Va.	1743	1801
4.	James Madison (D-R)	Va.	1751	1809
5.	James Monroe (D-R)	Va.	1758	1817
6.	John Quincy Adams (D-R)	Mass.	1767	1825
7.	Andrew Jackson (D)	S. S.	1767	1829
8.	Martin Van Buren (D)	N. Y.	1782	1837
9.	William H. Harrison ¹ (A)	Va.	1773	1841
10.	John Tyler (W)	Va.	1790	1841
11.	James Knox Polk (D)	N. C.	1795	1845
12.	Zachary Taylor ² (A)	Va.	1784	1849
13.	Millard Fillmore (A)	N. Y.	1800	1850
14.	Franklin Pierce (D)	N. H.	1804	1853
15.	James Buchanan (D)	Pa.	1791	1857
16.	Abraham Lincoln ³ (R)	Ky.	1809	1861
17.	Andrew Johnson ⁴ (-)	N. C.	1808	1865
18.	Ulysses S. Grant (R)	Ohio	1822	1869
19.	Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	Ohio	1822	1877
20.	James A. Garfield ⁵ (R)	Ohio	1831	1881
21.	Chester A. Arthur (R)	Vt.	1830	1881
22.	Grover Cleveland ⁶ (D)	N. J.	1837	1885
23.	Benjamin Harrison (R)	Ohio	1833	1889
24.	Grover Cleveland ⁷ (D)	N. J.	1837	1893
25.	William McKinley ⁸ (R)	Ohio	1843	1897
26.	Theodore Roosevelt (R)	N. Y.	1858	1901
27.	William H. Taft (R)	Ohio	1857	1909
28.	Woodrow Wilson (D)	Va.	1856	1913
29.	Warren G. Harding ⁹ (R)	Ohio	1865	1921
30.	Calvin Coolidge (R)	Vt.	1872	1923
31.	Herbert C. Hoover (R)	Iowa	1874	1929
32.	Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹⁰ (D)	N. Y.	1882	1933

¹Harrison died on April 4, 1841.²Taylor died on July 9, 1850.³Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865 and died the following day.⁴Andrew Johnson—a Democrat, nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.⁵Garfield was shot July 2, 1881 and died September 19.⁶According to a ruling of the State Dept., Grover Cleveland is counted twice, as the 22nd and the 24th President, because his two terms were not consecutive. Only 37 individuals have been President⁷See footnote 6.⁸McKinley was shot September 6, 1901 and died September 14.⁹Harding died on August 2, 1923.¹⁰Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945.

No.	Name	Native State	Born	Deau.
33.	Harry S. Truman (D)	Missouri	1884	1945
34.	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	Texas	1890	1953
35.	John F. Kennedy ¹⁾ (D)	Massachusetts	1917	1961
36.	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	Texas	1908	1963
37.	Richard M. Nixon ²⁾ (R)	California	1913	1969
38.	Gerald R. Ford (R)	Michigan	1913	1974
39.	James Earl Carter (D)	Georgia	1924	1977

¹⁾Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

²⁾Nixon resigned August 9, 1974 following several months of pressure over the "Watergate" cover-up and related issues.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Unanimously Adopted in Congress, July 4, 1776, at Philadelphia)

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable Rights; that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That, to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; That, whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be

elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of Our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of, and superior to, the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation. For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally, the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens, taken captive on the high Seas, to bear Arms against their County, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms; Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpation, which inevitably interrupt our connections with correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled; appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States; that they are Absolved from All Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connections between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo[rge] Walton
W[illia]m Hooper
Joseph Hewes

Edward Rutledge
Thomas Heyward, Junr.
Thomas Lynch, Junr.
Arthur Middleton
Samuel Chase

John Penn	W[illia] Paca
Tho[ma]s Stone	Carter Braxton
Charles Carroll of Carrollton	Rob[er]t Morris
James Wilson	Benjamin Rush
Geo[rge] Ross	Benja[min] Franklin
Caesar Rodney	John Morton
Geo[rge] Reed	Geo[rge] Clymer
Tho. M. Kean	Ja[me]s Smith
W[illia]m Floyd	Geo[rge] Taylor
Phil[lip] Livingston	Josiah Bartlett
Fran[ci]s Lewis	W[illia]m Hipple
Lewis Morris	Sam[ue]l Adams
Rich[ar]d Stockton	John Adams
J[onatha]n Witherspoon	Rob[er]t Treat Payne
Fras. Hopkinson	Eldridge Gerry
John Hart	Step[hen] Hopkins
Abra Clark	William Ellery
George Wythe	Roger Sherman
Richard Henry Lee	Samuel Huntington
Th[omas] Jefferson	W[illia]m Williams
Benja[min] Harrison	Oliver Woolcott
Tho[ma]s Nelson, Jr.	Matthew Thornton
Francis Lightfoot Lee	

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

SECTION 1—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3—1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.†

*See Article XIV, Amendments.

†See Article XVII, Amendments.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.†

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4—1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5—1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time

publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6—1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7—1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objectives, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;
4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures;
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;
7. To establish postoffices and postroads;
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;
13. To provide and maintain a navy;
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;
16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the State respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—and
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9—1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.*

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10—1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder; *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

Article II

SECTION 1—1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of

*See Article XVI, Amendments.

the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2—1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves, and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3—He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4—The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III

SECTION 1—The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2—1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury,

and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3—1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV

SECTION 1—Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2—1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3—1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, on parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

SEC. 4—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing

amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO[RGE] WASHINGTON,
President and deputy from Virginia

NEW YORK
Alexander Hamilton

NEW HAMPSHIRE
John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

NEW JERSEY
Wil[liam] Livingston
David Brearley
W[illia]m Patterson
Jona[than] Dayton

MASSACHUSETTS
Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King,

PENNSYLVANIA
B[enjamin] Franklin
Rob[er]t Morris
Tho[ma]s Fitzsimmons
James Wilson
Thomas Mifflin

CONNECTICUT
W[illia]m Sam[ue]l Johnson
Roger Snerman

Geo[рге] Clymer
 Jared Ingersoll
 Gov. Morris
 DELAWARE
 Geo[рге] Read
 John Dickinson
 Jaco[b] Broom
 Gunning Bedford, Jr.
 Richard Bassett

MARYLAND

James McHenry
 Dan[ie]l Carroll
 Dan[iel] of St. Thos. Jenifer

VIRGINIA

John Blair

Ja[me]s Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

W[illia]m Blount
 Hu[gh] Williamson
 Rich[ar]d Dobbs Spaight

SOUTH CAROLINA

J[ames] Rutledge
 Charles Pinckney
 Charles Cotesworth Pinckney
 Pierce Butler

GEORGIA

William Few
 Abr[aham] Baldwin

ATTEST:

William Jackson, Secretary

The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

THE TEN ORIGINAL AMENDMENTS*

The following amendments to the Constitution, Article I to X, inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

“The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

“RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely”:

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

*Sometimes called our Bill of Rights, were declared in force December 15, 1791.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS

Article XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

(Proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and declared to have been ratified by Executive Proclamation, January 8, 1798.)

Article XII

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

(Proposed by the Eighth Congress on the 12th of December, 1803, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.)

Article XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, December 18, 1865. It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was additionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi; and Texas took no action.)

Article XIV

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein

they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

(The Reconstruction Amendment, by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th day of June, 1866, was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States; it was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Later it was ratified by the 10 Southern States.)

Article XV

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed by the Fortieth Congress the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee; it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.)

Article XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

(Proposed by the Sixty-first Congress, July 12, 1909, and declared ratified February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia.)

Article XVII

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; *Provided*, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by elections as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

(Proposed by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and declared ratified May 31, 1913. Adopted by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia.)

Article XVIII

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

(Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 States; was declared in effect on January 16, 1920.)

Article XIX

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

(Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. On August 26, 1920, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified (June 19, 1919—August 18, 1920) by three-quarters of the States. The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification, 41 to 24.)

Article XX

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly, until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President when the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

5. Section 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

(Proposed by the 72nd Congress, 1st Session. On February 6, 1933, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by thirty-nine states.)

Article XXI

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

(Proposed by the 72nd Congress, Second Session. Proclaimed in effect on December 5, 1933, having been ratified by thirty-six States. By proclamation of the same date, the President proclaimed that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution was repealed on December 5, 1933.)

Article XXII

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the congress.

(Proposed by the 80th Congress in 1947 and became effective on Feb. 26, 1951, having been ratified by thirty-six States.)

Article XXIII

1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purpose of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed by the 86th Congress in June of 1960 and ratified by the 38th State, March 29, 1961 and proclaimed a part of the Constitution, April 3, 1961.)

Article XXIV

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

(Proposed by the 87th Congress, August 27, 1962 and ratified by the 38th State, January 1, 1964.)

Article XXV

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

(Submitted to the Legislatures of the fifty States July 6, 1965. Ratified by the 37th State (Nevada) February 10, 1967.)

Article XXVI

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.

2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Proposed to the States by Congress on March 23, 1971 and ratification completed June 30, 1971.)

THE AMERICAN FLAG, IT'S ORIGIN

In 1775, the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse carried a standard with thirteen alternate blue and silver stripes in the upper left-hand corner. At Cambridge on January 2, 1776, Washington without authorization of the Continental Congress raised a flag consisting of thirteen alternate white and red stripes with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the blue field in the upper left-hand corner. It was called the "Union Flag," "Grand Union Flag," and the "Continental Flag," and was employed until displaced by the Stars and Stripes adopted by the Continental Congress.

The beautiful tradition that Betsy Ross, as early as June 1776, made a Stars and Stripes flag from a pencil sketch supplied by Washington but changed the points of the stars from six to five, has become a classic. Historians doubt its accuracy. Half a dozen localities claim to have been the place where the Stars and Stripes was first used. Within New York State such contention has been for Fort Ann on July 8, Fort Stanwix on August 3, Bennington on August 13, and Saratoga on September 19, 1777. The flag with thirteen stripes and thirteen stars, authorized on June 14, 1777, continued to be used as the national emblem until Congress passed the following act, which President Washington signed:

"That from and after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white; and that the union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

This action was necessitated by the admission of the States of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union.

The flag of 1795 had the stars arranged in three rows of five each instead of in a circle, and served for 23 years.

With the admission of more new states, however, it became apparent that the 1795 flag would have to be further modified; hence in 1818 a law was passed by Congress providing:

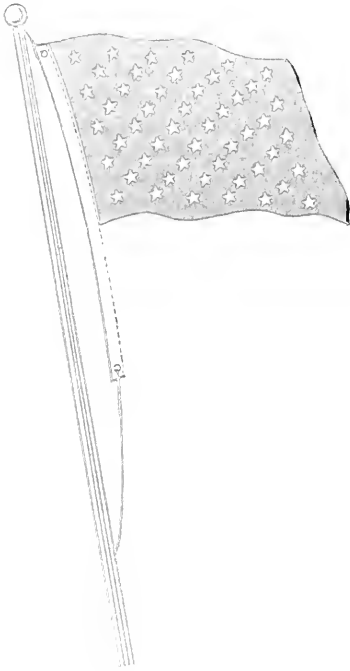
"That from and after the fourth day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field.

"That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

Since 1818 additional stars have been added until today they are 50 on the flag. No law has been passed to designate how the stars shall be arranged. At one time they formed a design of a larger star. Now they form five rows of six stars each and four rows of five stars each.

Betsy Ross, it is now said, lived at 233 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and not at 239. She made flags, but says Theodore D. Gottlieb, she never made the first Stars and Stripes. He adds:

The Department of State, the War and Navy departments, the Historical Sites Commission of Philadelphia and other official bodies repudiate the legend. The book and pamphlet material available is overwhelmingly against the legend.



The story arose for the first time on March 14, 1870, when William J. Canby read a paper before the Pennsylvania Historical Society in which he states that in 1836, when his grandmother, Betsy Ross, was 84 years old and he was 11, she told him the story. He apparently thought little of it because nothing was done until 1857, when at the suggestion of his Aunt Clarissa, oldest daughter of Betsy, he wrote out the notes as he remembered the conversation.

Nothing further was done until 1870 when he wrote his paper. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania thought so little of the paper it neither catalogued nor kept a copy of it. Even George Canby, younger brother of William, disputed several points in the paper.

The legend grew to strength from 1888 to 1893 when promoters secured an option on the so-called Flag House.

Modern historical researchers are giving much thought to Francis Hopkinson of New Jersey as the possible designer and the Fillmore or Bennington flag as the first flag.

THE PROPER DISPLAY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG*

SEC. 1. That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States. The flag of the United States for the purpose of this chapter shall be defined according to title 4, United States Code, Chapter 1, section 1 and section 2 and Executive Order 10834 issued pursuant thereto.

SEC. 2 (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaves in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement, except when an all weather flag is displayed.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, third Monday in February; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Armed Forces Day, third Saturday in May; Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), the last Monday in May; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, second Monday in October; Navy Day, October 27; Veterans Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States: The birthdays of States (date of admission); and on State holidays.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

*Public Law 94-344 (94th Congress, S.J. Resolution 49, July 7, 1976.)

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every school-house.

SEC. 3 That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the right fender.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of states, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the United States Flag's right.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.

(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, the flag of the United States of America should hold the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the audience. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the clergyman or speaker or to the right of the audience.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. On Memorial Day the flag should be displayed at half-staff until noon only, then raised to the top of the staff. By order of the President, the flag shall be flown at half-staff upon the death of principal figures of the United States Government and the Governor of a State, territory, or possession, as a mark of respect to their memory. In the event of the death of other officials or foreign dignitaries, the flag is to be displayed at half-staff according to Presidential instructions or orders, or in accordance with recognized customs or practices not inconsistent with law. In the event of the death of a present or former official of the government of any State, territory, or possession of the United States, the Governor of that State, territory, or possession may proclaim that the National flag shall be flown at half-staff. The flag shall be flown at half-staff thirty days from the death of the President or a former President; ten days from the day of death of the Vice president, the Chief Justice or a retired Chief Justice of the United States, or the Speaker of the House of Representatives; from the day of death until interment of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a Secretary of an executive or military department, a former Vice President, or the Governor of a State, territory, or possession; and on the day of death and the following day for a Member of Congress. As used in this subsection—

- (1) the term 'half-staff' means the position of the flag when it is one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff;
- (2) the term 'executive or military department' means any agency listed under sections 101 and 102 of title 5, United States Code; and
- (3) the term 'Member of Congress' means a Senator, a Representative, a Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

(o) When the flag is suspended across a corridor or lobby in a building with only one main entrance, it should be suspended vertically with the union of the flag to the observer's left upon entering. If the building has more than one main entrance, the flag should be suspended vertically near the center of the corridor or lobby with the union to the north, when entrances are to the east and west or to the east when entrances are to the north and south. If there are entrances in more than two directions, the union should be to the east.

SEC. 4 That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down, except as a signal of dire distress in instances of extreme danger to life or property.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as wearing apparel, bedding, or drapery. It should never be festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of the platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying or delivering anything.

(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) No part of the flag should ever be used as a costume or athletic uniform. However, a flag patch may be affixed to the uniform of military personnel, firemen, policemen, and members of patriotic organizations. The flag represents a living country and is itself considered a living thing. Therefore, the lapel flag pin being a replica, should be worn on the left lapel near the heart.

(k) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

SEC. 5 During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in review, all persons present except those in uniform should face the flag and stand at attention with the right hand over the heart. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Aliens should stand at attention. The salute to the flag in a moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

SEC. 6 During rendition of the national anthem when the flag is displayed, all present except those in uniform should stand at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. Men not in uniform should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should render the military salute at the first note of the anthem and retain this position until the last note. When the flag is not displayed, those present should face toward the music and act in the same manner they would if the flag were displayed there.

SEC. 7. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all', should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart. When not in uniform men should remove their headdress with their right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Persons in uniform should remain silent, face the flag and render the military salute.

SEC. 8 Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG*

"I pledge allegiance to the flag
of the United States of America,
And to the Republic for which it stands,
One Nation under God, indivisible,
With liberty and justice for all."

The Pledge to the Flag, according to a report of the Historical Committee of the United States Flag Association (May 18, 1939), was written by Francis Bellamy (August 1892), a member of the editorial staff of *The Youth's Companion*, in Boston, Massachusetts. It was first repeated at the exercises in connection with the celebration of Columbus Day (October 12, 1892, Old Style). The idea of this national celebration on Columbus Day was largely that of James B. Upham, one of the junior proprietors of *The Youth's Companion*.

Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the designer of the Stars and Stripes—not Betsy Ross of Philadelphia, who made flags. He also designed the first Great Seal of the United States, a number of coins and several items of paper currency in the early days of the Republic.

Hopkinson, born in Philadelphia (September 21, 1737), and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was the first native American composer of a secular song, "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free." He was a lawyer and later a judge in New Jersey and then in Pennsylvania. He died in Philadelphia (May 9, 1791). His portrait, painted by himself, hangs in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia. He played the organ and harpischord.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I believe in the United States of America, as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

* (The pledge is taught in many of the schools and repeated by pupils daily.)



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON

The Capitol building in Washington, D. C., is situated on a plateau 88 feet above the level of the Potomac River and covers an area of 153,112 square feet, or approximately three and one-half acres. Its length, from north to south, is 751 feet, four inches; its width, including approaches, is 350 feet; and its location is described as being in latitude 38°53'20.4" N. and longitude 70°00'35.7" W. from Greenwich. Its height above the base line on the east front to the top of the Statue of Freedom is 287 feet, five and one-half inches. The dome is built of iron, and the aggregate weight of material used in its construction is 8,909,200 pounds.

The Statue of Freedom surmounting the dome is of bronze and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modeled by Thomas Crawford, father of Francis Marion Crawford, the novelist, in Rome, and the plaster model shipped to this country. It was cast in bronze at the shops of Clark Mills, on the Bladensburg Road, near Washington. The cost of the casting and the expenses in connection were \$20,796.82, and the sculptor was paid \$3,000 for the plaster model. It was erected and placed in its present position December 2, 1863.

The grounds have had an area of 58.8 acres, at one time a part of Cern Abby Manor, and at an early date was occupied by a subtribe of the Algonquin Indians known as the Powhatans, whose council house was then located at the foot of the hill. By subsequent purchase of ground at the North of the Capitol and at the west of the new House Office building the area of the grounds has been increased to 139½ acres.

The Rotunda is 97 feet 6 inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180 feet, 3 inches.

The Senate Chamber is 113 feet, 3 inches, in length by 80 feet, 3 inches, in width and 36 feet in height. The galleries will accommodate 682 persons.

The Representatives' Hall is 139 feet in length by 93 feet in width and 36 feet in height.

The room, until 1935 the meeting place of the Supreme Court, was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

The Capitol has a floor area of 14 acres, and 430 rooms are devoted to office, committee, and storage purposes. There are 14,518 square feet of skylights, 679 windows, and 550 doorways.

The dome receives light through 108 windows, and from the architect's office to the dome there are 365 steps, one for each day of the year.

The southeast cornerstone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. It is constructed of sandstone from quarries on Aquia Creek, Va. The original designs were prepared by Dr. William Thornton, and the work was done under the direction of Stephen H. Hallet, James Hoban, George Hadfield, and B. H. Latrobe, architects.

The north wing was finished in 1800 and the south wing in 1811. A wooden passageway connected them. On August 24, 1814, the interior of both wings was destroyed by fire, set by the British. The damage to the building was immediately repaired.

In 1818 the central portion of the building was commenced under the architectural superintendence of Charles Bullfinch. The original building was finally completed in 1827. Its cost, including the grading of the grounds, alterations, and repairs, up to 1827, was \$2,433,844.13.

The cornerstone of the extensions was laid on the Fourth of July, 1851, by President Fillmore, Daniel Webster officiating as orator. The work was prosecuted under the architectural direction of Thomas U. Walter until 1865, when he resigned, and it was completed under the supervision of Edward Clark. The material used in the walls is white marble from the quarries of Lee, Massachusetts, and that in the columns from the quarries from Cockeysville, Maryland. The House extension was first occupied for legislative purposes December 16, 1857, and the Senate January 4, 1859.

The House office building was begun in 1905 and occupied on January 10, 1908; later a story on top was added. The Senate office building was started in 1906 and occupied on March 5, 1909. The House building cost, with site, \$4,860,155; the Senate structure, \$5,019,251.

Among the paintings in the Capitol are:

In Rotunda: Signing of the Declaration of Independence, Surrender of General Burgoyne, Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., George Washington Resigning His Commission as Commander in Chief of the Army, all by John Trumbull.

Baptism of Pocahontas, by John G. Chapman; Landing of Columbus, by John Vanderlyn; Discovery of the Mississippi River by DeSoto, by William H. Powell; Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Robert W. Weir.

In House Wing: Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way, by Emanuel Leutze; First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, by Francis Bicknell Carpenter.

In Senate Wing: Battle of Lake Erie, by William H. Powell; Battle of Chapultepec, by James Walker.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

Forrest H. James, Jr.	Alabama	State Capitol, Montgomery
Jay S. Hammond	Alaska	State Capitol, Juneau
Frank E. Barnett	American Samoa	Government House, Pago Pago
Bruce E. Babbitt	Arizona	State House, Phoenix
Bill Clinton	Arkansas	State Capitol, Little Rock
Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	California	State Capitol, Sacramento
Richard D. Lamm	Colorado	State Capitol, Denver
Ella T. Grasso	Connecticut	State Capitol, Hartford
Pierre S. duPont, IV	Delaware	Legislative Hall, Dover
Robert D. Graham	Florida	State Capitol, Tallahassee
George Busbee	Georgia	State Capitol, Atlanta
Paul M. Calvo	Guam	Executive Chambers, Agana
George R. Ariyoshi	Hawaii	Iolani Palace, Honolulu
John V. Evans	Idaho	State Capitol, Boise
James R. Thompson	Illinois	State Capitol, Springfield
Otis R. Bowen	Indiana	State Capitol, Indianapolis
Robert D. Ray	Iowa	State Capitol, Des Moines
John W. Carlin	Kansas	State House, Topeka
Julian M. Carroll	Kentucky	State Capitol, Frankfort
Edwin Edwards	Louisiana	State Capitol, Baton Rouge
Joseph Brennan	Maine	State House, Augusta
Harry R. Hughes	Maryland	State House, Annapolis
Edward J. King	Massachusetts	State House, Boston
William G. Miliken	Michigan	State Capitol, Lansing
Albert Quie	Minnesota	State Capitol, St. Paul
Cliff Finch	Mississippi	State Capitol, Jackson
Joseph P. Teasdale	Missouri	State Capitol, Jefferson City
Thomas L. Judge	Montana	State Capitol, Helena
Charles Thone	Nebraska	State Capitol, Lincoln
Robert List	Nevada	State Capitol, Carson City
Hugh Gallen	New Hampshire	State House, Concord
Brendan T. Byrne	New Jersey	State House, Trenton
Jerry Apodaca	New Mexico	State Capitol, Santa Fe
Hugh L. Carey	New York	State Capitol, Albany
James B. Hunt, Jr.	North Carolina	State Capitol, Raleigh
Arthur A. Link	North Dakota	State Capitol, Bismarck
James A. Rhodes	Ohio	State House, Columbus
George Nigh	Oklahoma	State Capitol, Oklahoma City
Victor Atiyeh	Oregon	State Capitol, Salem
Richard Thornburgh	Pennsylvania	State Capitol, Harrisburg
Carlos Romero Barcelo	Puerto Rico	La Fortaleza, San Juan
Joseph J. Garrahy	Rhode Island	State House, Providence
Richard W. Riley	South Carolina	State House, Columbia
William J. Janklow	South Dakota	State Capitol, Pierre
Lamar Alexander	Tennessee	State Capitol, Nashville
William P. Clement, Jr.	Texas	State Capitol, Austin
Scott M. Matheson	Utah	State Capitol, Salt Lake City
Richard A. Snelling	Vermont	State House, Montpelier
John N. Dalton	Virginia	State Capitol, Richmond
Cyril E. King	Virgin Islands	Government House, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
Dixy Lee Ray	Washington	State Capitol, Olympia
John D. Rockefeller, IV	West Virginia	State Capitol, Charleston
Lee S. Dreyfus	Wisconsin	State Capitol, Madison
Ed Herschler	Wyoming	State Capitol, Cheyenne

Chapter Three

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina has had three Constitutions in her history as a State: the Constitution of 1776, the Constitution of 1868, and the Constitution of 1971.

Constitution of 1776

Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, without submission to the people, the Constitution of 1776 and its separate but accompanying Declaration of Rights sketched the main outlines of the new state government and secured the rights of the citizen from governmental interference.* While the principle of separation of powers was explicitly affirmed and the familiar three branches of government were provided for, the true center of power lay in the General Assembly. That body not only exercised full legislative power; it also chose all the state executive and judicial officers, the former for short terms and the judges for life.

Profound distrust of the executive power is evident throughout the document. The Governor was chosen by the legislature for a one-year term and was eligible for only three terms in six years. The little power granted him was hedged about in many instances by requiring for its exercise the concurrence of a seven-member Council of State chosen by the legislature.

Judicial offices were established, but the court system itself was left to legislative design. No system of local government was prescribed by the Constitution, although the offices of justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner, and constable were created.

The system of legislative representation was based on units of local government. The voters of each county elected one Senator and two members of the House of Commons, while six (later seven) towns each elected one member of the House. It was distinctly a property owner's government, for only landowners could vote for Senators until 1857, and progressive property qualifications were required of members of the House, Senators, and the Governor until 1868. Legislators were the only state officers who were elected by the people until 1836.

Dissatisfaction with the legislative representation system, which gave no direct recognition to population, resulted in the Convention of 1835. Extensive constitutional amendments adopted by that Convention were ratified by vote of the people, 26,771 to 21,606, on November 9, 1835. The Amendments of 1835 fixed the membership of the Senate and House at their present levels, 50 and 120. The House apportionment formula then devised gave one seat to each county and distributed the remainder of the seats—nearly half of them at that time—according to a mathematical formula favoring the more populous counties. From 1836 until 1868, Senators were elected from districts laid out according to the amount of taxes paid

*This article was written by John L. Sanders, Director of the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The editor has made some changes to bring portions of the text up to date.

to the State from the respective counties, thus effecting senatorial representation in proportion to property values.

The Amendments of 1835 also made the Governor popularly elective for a two-year term, greatly strengthening that office; relaxed the religious qualifications for office holding; abolished free Negro suffrage; equalized the capitation tax on slaves and free white males; prohibited the General Assembly from granting divorces, legitimating persons, or changing personal names by private act; specified procedures for the impeachment of state officers and the removal of judges for disability; made legislative sessions biennial instead of annual; and provided methods of amending the Constitution. Following the precedent established in amending the United States Constitution, the 1835 amendments were appended to the Constitution of 1776, not incorporated in it as is the modern practice.

The Convention of 1861-62, called by act of the General Assembly, took the State out of the Union and into the Confederacy and adopted a dozen constitutional amendments. These were promulgated by the Convention without the necessity of voter approval, a procedure that was permitted by the Constitution until 1971.

The Convention of 1865-66, called by the Provisional Governor on orders of the President, nullified secession and abolished slavery, with voter approval, in 1865. It also drafted a revised Constitution in 1866. That document was largely a restatement of the Constitution of 1776 and the 1835 amendments, plus several new features. It was rejected by a vote of 21,770 to 19,880 on August 2, 1866.

Constitution of 1868

The Convention of 1868, called upon the initiative of Congress but with a popular vote of approval, wrote a new Constitution which the people ratified in April of 1868 by a vote of 93,086 to 74,016. Drafted and put through the Convention by a combination of native Republicans and a few Carpetbaggers, the Constitution was highly unpopular with the more conservative elements of the State. For its time it was a progressive and democratic instrument of government. In this respect it differed markedly from the proposed Constitution of 1866. The Constitution of 1868 was an amalgam of provisions copied or adapted from the Declaration of Rights of 1776, the Constitution of 1776 and its amendments, the proposed Constitution of 1866, and the constitutions of other states, together with some new and original provisions. Although often amended, a majority of the provisions of that document remained intact until 1971, and the Constitution of 1971 brought forward much of the 1868 language with little or no change.

The Constitution of 1868 incorporated the 1776 Declaration of Rights into the Constitution as Article I and added several important guarantees. To the people was given the power to elect all significant state executive officers, all judges, and all county officials, as well as legislators. All property qualifications for voting and office holding were abolished. The plan of representation in the Senate was changed from a property to a popular basis, and the 1835 House apportionment plan was retained. Annual legislative sessions were restored.

The executive branch of government was strengthened by popular election for four-year terms of office and the Governor's powers were increased significantly.

A simple and uniform court system was established with the jurisdiction of each court fixed in the Constitution. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished.

For the first time, detailed constitutional provision was made for a system of taxation, and the powers of the General Assembly to levy taxes and to borrow money were limited. Homestead and personal property exemptions were granted. Free public schools were called for and the maintenance of penal and charitable institutions by the State was commanded. A uniform scheme of county and township government was prescribed.

The declared objective of the Conservative Party (under whose banner the older native political leaders grouped themselves) was to repeal the Constitution of 1868 at the earliest opportunity. When the Conservative Party gained control of the General Assembly in 1870, a proposal to call a convention of the people to revise the constitution was submitted by the General Assembly to the voters and rejected in 1871 by a vote of 95,252 to 86,007.

The General Assembly thereupon resorted to the legislative initiative for amending the Constitution. That procedure then called for legislative approval of each proposed amendment at two successive sessions, followed by a vote of the people on the amendment. The 1871-72 legislative session adopted an act calling for about three dozen amendments to the Constitution which had the general purpose of restoring to the General Assembly the bulk of the power over local government, the courts, and the public schools and the University that had been taken from it by the Constitution of 1868. The 1872-73 session of the General Assembly approved for the second time and submitted to the people only eight of those amendments, all of which were approved by the voters in 1873 by wide margins. These amendments restored biennial sessions of the General Assembly, transferred control of the University of North Carolina from the State Board of Education to the General Assembly, abolished various new state offices, altered the double office-holding prohibition, and repealed the prohibition against repudiation of the state debt.

In 1875, the General Assembly called a convention of the people to consider constitutional revision. No confirmation of that action by popular referendum was had, and none was then constitutionally required. The Convention of 1875 (the most recent in the State's history) sat for five weeks in the fall of that year. It was a limited convention, certain actions—for example, the reinstatement of property qualifications for office-holding or voting—being forbidden to it.

The Convention of 1875 adopted and the voters on November 7, 1876, approved by a vote of 120,159 to 106,554 a set of 30 amendments affecting 36 sections of the Constitution. These amendments (which took effect on January 1, 1877) prohibited secret political societies, moved the legislative convening date from November of even-numbered years to January of odd-numbered years, fixed in the Constitution for the first time the rate of legislative compensation, called for legislation establishing a State Department of Agriculture, abandoned the simplicity and uniformity of the 1868 court system by giving the General Assembly power to determine the jurisdiction of all courts below the Supreme Court and to establish such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as it might see fit, reduced the Supreme Court from five to three members, required Superior Court judges to rotate among all judicial districts of the State, disqualified for voting persons guilty of certain crimes, established a one-year residency requirement for voting, required non-discriminatory racial segregation in the public schools, gave the General Assembly full power to revise or abolish the form and powers of county and township governments, and simplified the procedure for constitutional amendment by providing that the General Assembly might by act adopted by three-fifths of each house at one legislative

session submit an amendment to the voters of the State (thus eliminating the former requirement of enactment by two successive sessions of the General Assembly). The principal effect of the amendments of 1873 and 1875 was to restore in considerable measure the former power of the General Assembly, particularly as to the courts and local government.

The amendments framed by the Convention of 1875 seem to have satisfied most of the need for constitutional change for a generation, for only four amendments were submitted by the General Assembly to the voters throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. Three of them were ratified; one failed.

In 1900 the suffrage article was revised to add the literacy test and poll tax requirement for voting (the latter provision was repealed in 1920). A slate of ten amendments prepared by a constitutional commission and proposed by the General Assembly in 1913 was rejected by the voters in 1914. With the passage of time and amendments, the attitude towards the Constitution of 1868 had changed from resentment to a reverence so great that until the second third of the twentieth century, amendments were very difficult to obtain. Between 1900 and 1933, the voters ratified 15 and rejected 20 amendments. During the first third of this century, nevertheless, amendments were adopted lengthening the school term from four to six months, prohibiting legislative charters to private corporations, authorizing special Superior Court judges, further limiting the General Assembly's powers to levy taxes and incur debt, and abolishing the poll tax requirement for voting and reducing the residence qualification for voters. Amendments designed to restrict the legislature's power to enact local, private, and special legislation were made partly ineffective by judicial interpretation.

A significant effort at general revision of the Constitution was made in 1931-33. A Constitutional Commission created by the General Assembly of 1931 drafted and the General Assembly of 1933 approved a revised Constitution. Blocked by a technicality raised in an advisory opinion of the State Supreme Court, the proposed Constitution of 1933 never reached the voters for approval. It would have granted the Governor the veto power; given to a Judicial Council composed of all the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts power to make all rules of practice and procedure in the courts inferior to the Supreme Court; required the creation of inferior courts by general laws only; removed most of the limitations on the taxing powers of the General Assembly; required the General Assembly to provide for the organization and powers of local governments by general law only; established an appointive State Board of Education with general supervision over the public school system; and set forth an enlightened policy of state responsibility for the maintenance of educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions and programs.

Several provisions of the proposed Constitution of 1933 were later incorporated into the Constitution by individual amendments, and to a limited extent it served as a model for the work of the 1957-59 Constitutional Commission.

Between the mid-1930's and the late 1950's, greater receptiveness to constitutional change resulted in amendments authorizing the classification of property for taxation; strengthening the limitations upon public debt; authorizing the General Assembly to enlarge the Supreme Court, divide the State into judicial divisions, increase the number of Superior Court judges, and create a Department of Justice under the Attorney General; enlarging the Council of State by three members; creating a new, appointive State Board of Education with general supervision of the schools; permitting women to serve as jurors; transferring the

Governor's power to assign judges to the Chief Justice and his parole power to a Board of Paroles; permitting the waiver of indictment in non-capital cases; raising the compensation of the General Assembly and authorizing legislative expense allowances; increasing the general purpose property tax levy limitation and the maximum income tax rate, and authorizing the closing of public schools on a local option basis and the payment of educational expense grants in certain cases.

The increased legislative and public willingness to accept constitutional change between 1934 and 1960 resulted in 32 constitutional amendments being ratified by the voters while only six were rejected.

At the request of Governor Luther H. Hodges, the General Assembly of 1957 authorized the Governor to appoint a fifteen-member Constitutional Commission to study the need for changes in the Constitution and to make recommendations to the Governor and the 1959 General Assembly.

That Commission recommended rewriting the whole Constitution and submitting it to the voters for approval or disapproval as a unit, the changes suggested being too numerous to be effected by individual amendments. The proposed Constitution drafted by the Commission represented in large part a careful job of editorial pruning, rearrangement, clarification, and modernization, but it also included several significant substantive changes. The Senate would have been increased from 50 to 60 members and the initiative (but not the sole authority) for decennial redistricting of the Senate would have been shifted from the General Assembly to an ex-officio committee of three legislative officers. Decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives would have been made a duty of the Speaker of the House, rather than of the General Assembly as a whole. Problems of succession to constitutional State executive offices and of determination of issues of officers' disability would have been either resolved in the Constitution or their resolution assigned to the General Assembly. The authority to classify property for taxation and to exempt property from taxation would have been required to be exercised only by the General Assembly and only on a uniform, statewide basis. The requirement that the public schools constitute a "general and uniform system" would have been eliminated, and the constitutional authority of the State Board of Education reduced. Fairly extensive changes were recommended in the judicial article of the Constitution, including the establishment of a General Court of Justice with an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a Local Trial Court Division. A uniform system of District Courts and Trial Commissioners would have replaced the existing multitude of inferior courts and justices of the peace, the creation of an intermediate Court of Appeals would have been provided for, and uniformity of jurisdiction of the courts within each division would have been required. Otherwise, the General Assembly would have retained essentially its then-existing power over the courts, their jurisdiction, and their procedures.

The General Assembly of 1959 also had before it a recommendation for a constitutional amendment with respect to the court system that had originated with a Court Study Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association. In general, the recommendations of that Committee called for more fundamental changes in the courts than those of the Constitutional Commission. The principal difference between the two sets of recommendations lay in the extent of the proposed authority of the General Assembly over the courts. The Constitutional Commission generally favored legislative authority over the courts and proposed only moderate curtailment of it; the Court Study Committee accepted more literally the concept of an

independent judiciary and its proposals would have minimized the authority of the General Assembly over the courts of the State, though structurally, its system would have been much like that of the Constitutional Commission.

The proposed Constitution received extended attention from the General Assembly of 1959. The Senate modified and passed the bill to submit the proposed Constitution to the voters, but it failed to pass the House, due chiefly to the inability of the supporters of the two divergent approaches to court revision to reach agreement.

As had been true of the proposed Constitution of 1933, the proposed Constitution of 1959, though not adopted as a whole, subsequently provided the material for several amendment proposals that were submitted individually to the voters and approved by them during the next decade.

In the General Assembly of 1961, the proponents of court reform were successful in obtaining enactment of a constitutional amendment, approved by the voters in 1962, creating a unified and uniform General Court of Justice for the State. Other amendments submitted by the same session and approved by the voters provided for the automatic decennial reapportionment of the State House of Representatives, clarified the provisions for succession to elective State executive offices and disability determination, authorized a reduction in the residence period for voters for President, allowed increases in the compensation of elected state executive officers during their terms, and required that the power of the General Assembly to classify and exempt property for taxation be exercised by it alone and only on a uniform, statewide basis.

The session of 1963 submitted two amendments: One to enlarge the rights of married women to deal with their own property was approved by the voters; one to enlarge the Senate from fifty to seventy members and allocate one Representative to each county was rejected by the voters. The General Assembly of 1965 submitted and the voters approved an amendment authorizing the legislative creation of a Court of Appeals.

The 1967 General Assembly proposed and the voters approved amendments authorizing the General Assembly to fix its own compensation and revising the legislative apportionment scheme to conform to the judicially-established requirement of representation in proportion to population in both Houses.

Constitution of 1971

From 1869 through 1968, there were submitted to the voters of North Carolina a total of 97 propositions for amending the Constitution of the State. All but one of these proposals originated in the General Assembly. Of those 97 amendment proposals, 69 were ratified by the voters and 28 were rejected by them. The changing attitude of the voters toward constitutional amendments is well illustrated by the fact that from 1869 to 1933, 21 of the 48 amendment propositions were rejected by the voters, a failure rate of three out of seven. Between 1933 and 1968, only seven of 49 proposed amendments were rejected by the voters, a failure rate of one out of seven.

After the amendments of the early 1960's, the pressure for constitutional change seemed at the time to have abated. Yet while an increasingly frequently used amendment process had relieved many of the pressures that otherwise would have strengthened the case for constitutional reform, it had not kept the Constitution current in all respects. Constitutional amendments usually were drafted in response to particular problems experienced or anticipated and generally they were limited

in scope so as to achieve the essential goal, while arousing minimum unnecessary opposition. Thus amendments sometimes were not as comprehensive as they should have been to avoid inconsistency in result. Obsolete and invalid provisions had been allowed to remain in the Constitution to mislead the unwary reader. Moreover, in the absence of a comprehensive reappraisal, there had been no recent occasion to reconsider constitutional provisions that might be obsolescent but might not have proved so frustrating or unpopular in their effect as to provoke curative amendments.

It was perhaps for these reasons that when Governor Dan K. Moore recommended to the North Carolina State Bar in the fall of 1967 that it take the lead in making a study of the need for revision of the State Constitution, the response was prompt and affirmative. The North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association joined to create the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission as a joint agency of the two organizations. The 25 members of that commission (fifteen attorneys and ten laymen) were chosen by a steering committee representative of the sponsoring organizations. The Chairman of the Commission was former state Chief Justice Emery B. Denny.

The State Constitution Study Commission worked throughout most of 1968. It became clear early in the course of its proceedings that the amendments the Commission wished to propose were too numerous to be submitted to the voters as independent propositions. On the other hand, the Commission did not wish to embody all of its proposed changes in a single document, to be approved or disapproved by the voters on a single vote. The compromise procedure developed by the Commission and approved by the General Assembly was a blend of the two approaches. The Commission combined in a revised text of the Constitution all of the extensive editorial changes that it thought should be made in the Constitution, together with such substantive changes as the Commission deemed not to be controversial or fundamental in nature. These were embodied in the document that came to be known as the Constitution of 1971. Those proposals for change that were deemed to be sufficiently fundamental or potentially controversial in character as to justify it, the Commission set out as independent amendment propositions, to be considered by the General Assembly and by the voters of the State on their independent merits. Thus the opposition to the latter proposals would not be cumulated. The separate proposals framed by the Commission were ten in number, including one extensive revision of the finance article of the Constitution which was largely the work of the Local Government Study Commission, a legislatively-established group then at work on the revision of constitutional and statutory provisions with respect to local government. The amendments were so drafted that any number or combination of them might be ratified by the voters and yet produce a consistent result.

The General Assembly of 1969, to which the recommendations of the State Constitution Study Commission were submitted, received a total of 28 proposals for constitutional amendments. Constitutional revision was an active subject of interest throughout the session. The proposed Constitution of 1971, in the course of seven roll-call votes (four in the House and three in the Senate), received only one negative vote. The independent amendments fared variously; ultimately six were approved by the General Assembly and submitted to the voters. These were the executive reorganization amendment, the finance amendment, an amendment to the income tax provision of the Constitution, a reassignment of the benefits of the escheats.

authorization for calling extra legislative sessions on the petition of members of the General Assembly, and abolition of the literacy test for voting. All but the last two of these amendments had been recommended by the State Constitution Study Commission. At the election held on November 3, 1970, the proposed Constitution of 1971 was approved by a vote of 393,759 to 251,132. Five of the six separate amendments were approved by the voters; the literacy test repeal was rejected.

The Constitution of 1971 took effect under its own terms on July 1, 1971 (hence its designation as the "Constitution of 1971"). So did the executive reorganization amendment, the income tax amendment, the escheats amendment, and the amendment with respect to extra legislative sessions, all of which amended the Constitution of 1971 at the instant it took effect. The finance amendment, which made extensive revisions in the Constitution of 1971 with respect to debt and local taxation, took effect on July 1, 1973. The two-year delay in its effective date was occasioned by the necessity to conform state statutes with respect to local government finance to the terms of the amendment.

The Constitution of 1971, the State Constitution Study Commission stated in its report recommending its adoption,

effects a general editorial revision of the constitution. . . . The deletions, reorganizations, and improvements in the clarity and consistency of language will be found in the proposed constitution. Some of the changes are substantive, but none is calculated to impair any present right of the individual citizen or to bring about any fundamental change in the power of state and local government or the distribution of that power.

In the new Constitution, the old fourteen-article organization of the Constitution was retained, but the contents of several articles—notably Articles I, II, III, V, IX, and X—were rearranged in more logical sequence. Sections were shifted from one article to another to make a more logical subject-matter arrangement. Clearly obsolete and constitutionally invalid matter was omitted, as were provisions essentially legislative in character. Uniformity of expression was sought where uniformity of meaning was important. Directness and currency of language were also sought, together with standardization in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, and other essentially editorial matters. Greater brevity of the Constitution as a whole was a by-product of the revision, though not itself a primary objective.

The Declaration of Rights (Article I), which dates from 1776 with some 1868 additions, was retained with a few additions. The organization of the article was improved and the frequently used subjunctive mood was replaced by the imperative in order to make clear that the provisions of that article are commands and not mere admonitions. (For example, "All elections ought to be free" became "All elections shall be free.") To the article were added a guarantee of freedom of speech, a guarantee of equal protection of the laws, and a prohibition against exclusion from jury service or other discrimination by the State on the basis of race or religion. Since all of the rights newly expressed in the Constitution of 1971 were already guaranteed by the United States Constitution, their inclusion simply constituted an explicit recognition by the State of their importance.

In the course of reorganizing and abbreviating Article III (the Executive), the Governor's role as chief executive was brought into clear focus. The scattered statements of the Governor's duties were collected in one section, to which was added a brief statement of his budget powers, formerly merely statutory in origin. No change was made in the Governor's eligibility or term, or in the list of state executives previously elected by the people. To the Council of State (formerly seven

elected executives with the Governor as presiding officer) were added the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General as ex-officio members.

Having been entirely rewritten in 1962, the judicial article (Article IV) was the subject of little editorial alteration and of no substantive change.

The editorial amendments to Article V, dealing with finance and taxation, were extensive. Provisions concerning finance were transferred to it from four other articles. The former finance provisions were expanded in some instances to make clearer the meaning of excessively condensed provisions. The only substantive change of note gave a wife who is the primary wage-earner in her family the same constitutionally guaranteed income tax exemption now granted a husband who is the chief wage-earner; she already had that benefit under statute.

The revision of Article VI (voting and elections) added out-of-state and federal felonies to felonies committed against the State of North Carolina as grounds for denial of voting and office-holding rights in this State. The General Assembly was directed to enact general laws governing voter registration.

The provision that has been interpreted to mean that only voters can hold office was modified to limit its application to popularly elective offices only; thus it is left to the legislature to determine whether one must be a voter in order to hold an appointive office.

The Constitution of 1971 prohibits the concurrent holding of two or more elective state offices or of a federal office and an elective state office. It expressly prohibits the concurrent holding of any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or of any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly may allow by general law.

The power to provide for local government remains in the legislature, confining the constitutional provisions on the subject to a general description of the General Assembly's plenary authority over local government, a declaration that any unit formed by the merger of a city and a county should be deemed both a city and a county for constitutional purposes, and a section retaining the sheriff as an elective county officer.

The education article (Article IX) was rearranged to improve upon the former hodgepodge treatment of public schools and higher education, obsolete provisions (especially those pertaining to racial matters) were eliminated, and other changes were made to reflect current practice in the administration and financing of schools.

The constitutionally-mandated school term was extended from six months (set in 1918) to a minimum of nine months (where it was fixed by statute many years earlier). The possibly restrictive age limits on tuition-free public schooling were removed. Units of local government to which the General Assembly assigns a share of the responsibility for financing public education were authorized to finance from local revenues education programs, including both public schools and technical institutes and community colleges, without a popular vote of approval. It was made mandatory (it was formerly permissive) that the General Assembly require school attendance.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was eliminated as a voting member of the State Board of Education but retained as the Board's secretary. He was replaced with an additional at-large appointee. A potential conflict of authority between the Superintendent and the Board (both of which previously had constitutional authority to administer the public schools) was eliminated by making the Superintendent the chief administrative officer of the Board, which is to supervise and administer the schools.

The provisions with respect to the state and county school funds were retained with only minor editorial modifications. Fines, penalties, and forfeitures continue to be earmarked for the county school fund.

The former provisions dealing with The University of North Carolina were broadened into a statement of the General Assembly's duty to maintain a system of higher education.

The General Assembly was authorized by the changes made in Article X (Homesteads and Exemptions) to set the amounts of the personal property exemption and the homestead exemption (constitutionally fixed at \$500 and \$1,000 respectively since 1868) at what it considers to be reasonable levels, with the constitutional figures being treated as minimums. The provision protecting the rights of married women to deal with their own property was left untouched. The protection given life insurance taken out for the benefit of the wife and children of the insured was broadened.

The provisions prescribing the permissible punishments for crime and limiting the crimes punishable by death (Article XI) were left essentially intact.

The procedures for constitutional revision (Article XIII) were made more explicit.

The five constitutional amendments ratified at the same time as the Constitution of 1971 deserve particular mention.

By the end of the 1960's, North Carolina state government consisted of over 200 state administrative agencies. The State Constitution Study Commission concluded on the advice of witnesses who had tried it that no governor could effectively oversee an administrative apparatus of such disjointed complexity. The Commission's solution was an amendment, patterned after the Model State Constitution and the constitutions of a few other states, requiring the General Assembly to reduce the number of administrative departments to not more than 25 by 1975, and to give the Governor authority to effect agency reorganizations and consolidations, subject to disapproval by action of either house of the legislature if the changes affected existing statutes.

The second separate constitutional amendment ratified in 1970 supplemented the existing authority of the Governor to call extra sessions of the General Assembly with the advice of the Council of State. The amendment provides that on written request of three-fifths of all the members of each house, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall convene an extra session of the General Assembly. Thus the legislative branch is now able to convene itself, notwithstanding the contrary wishes of the Governor.

The most significant of the separate amendments and in some ways the most important of the constitutional changes ratified in 1970 was the finance amendment. The changes it effected are especially important in the financing of local government. The amendment became effective on July 1, 1973. Its principal provisions are as follows:

- (1) All forms of capitation or poll tax are now prohibited.
- (2) The General Assembly is authorized to enact laws empowering counties, cities, and towns to establish special taxing districts less extensive in area than the entire county or city in order to finance the provision within those special districts of a higher level of governmental service than is available in the unit at large, either by supplementing existing services or providing services not otherwise available. That provision eliminates the

previous necessity of creating a new, independent governmental unit to accomplish the same result.

- (3) For a century, the Constitution required that the levying of taxes and the borrowing of money by local governments be approved by a vote of the people of the unit, unless the money were to be used for a "necessary expense." The court, not the General Assembly, was the final arbiter of what was a "necessary expense," and the State Supreme Court took a rather restrictive view of the embrace of that concept. The determination of what types of public expenditures should require voter approval and what types should be made by a governing board on its own authority was found by the General Assembly to be a legislative and not a judicial matter. In that conviction, the finance amendment provided that the General Assembly, acting on a uniform, statewide basis, should make the final determination of whether voter approval must be had for the levy of property taxes or the borrowing of money to finance particular activities of local government.
- (4) To facilitate governmental and private cooperative endeavors, the state and local governmental units were authorized by the amendment to enter into contracts with an appropriate money to private entities "for the accomplishment of public purposes only."
- (5) The various forms of public financial obligations were more precisely defined than in the previous constitution, with the general effect of requiring voter approval only for the issuance of general obligation bonds and notes or for governmental guarantees of the debts of private persons or organizations. The General Assembly was directed to regulate by general law (permitting classified but not local acts) the contracting of debt by local governments.
- (6) The amendment retained the existing limitation that the state and local governments may not, without voter approval, borrow more than the equivalent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's indebtedness was reduced during the last fiscal period, except for purposes listed in the Constitution. This list was lengthened to include "emergencies immediately threatening public health or safety."
- (7) No change was made in the provisions with respect to the classification and exemption of property for purposes of property taxation. The limitation of 20¢ on the \$100 valuation previously imposed on the general county property tax was omitted.

The fourth independent amendment also dealt with taxation. It struck out a schedule of specified minimum exemptions from the constitutional provision on the state income tax, leaving those exemptions to be fixed by the General Assembly. This change enabled the legislature to provide for the filing of joint tax returns by husbands and wives and to adopt a "piggy-back" state income tax to be computed as a percentage of the federal income tax, thus relieving the taxpayer of two sets of computations. The amendment retains the maximum tax rate at ten per cent.

The final amendment ratified in 1970 assigns the benefits of property escheating to the State for want of an heir or other lawful claimant to a special fund, to be available to help needy North Carolina students attending public institutions of higher education in the State. Property escheating prior to July 1, 1971, continues to be held by The University of North Carolina.

The one amendment defeated by the voters in 1970 could have repealed the state constitutional requirement that in order to register as a voter, one must be able to read and write the English language. That requirement was already ineffective by virtue of federal legislation and therefore the failure of repeal had no practical effect.

The General Assembly of 1971 submitted to the voters five state constitutional amendments, all of which were ratified by the voters on November 7, 1972. Those amendments set the constitutionally-specified voting age at 18 years, required the General Assembly to set maximum age limits for service as justices and judges of the state courts, authorized the General Assembly to prescribe procedures for the censure and removal of state judges and justices, added to the Constitution a statement of policy with regard to the conservation and the protection of natural resources, and limited the authority of the General Assembly to incorporate cities and towns within close proximity to existing municipalities.

The General Assembly at its 1973 session submitted to the voters for action in November 1974 an amendment changing the title of the solicitor to that of district attorney. The 1974 session submitted an additional amendment authorizing the use of revenue bonds for constructing industrial facilities. The voters ratified the amendment changing the title of solicitor, but rejected the one on revenue bonds for industrial facilities.

Two amendments were submitted to the people by the 1975 Legislature. Both of these dealt with the using of revenue bonds to finance construction. The first for health care facilities and the second for industrial facilities—a modification of the amendment rejected in 1974. Both amendments were ratified by the voters on March 23, 1976.

The year 1977 was of profound importance in the constitutional development of North Carolina. A distinct departure from the traditions of the past took place with the ratification of Senate Bill 292. S.B. 292 entitled "An act to amend the constitution of North Carolina to empower the voters to elect the governor and lieutenant governor for two consecutive terms" marked the first time since 1835 that the governor could run for consecutive terms. The constitutional convention in 1835 amended our first constitution permitting popular election of the governor for a two-year term and one additional consecutive term. The 1971 constitution and its predecessor, the constitution of 1868 limited the governor and lieutenant governor to one four-year term. The gubernatorial succession amendment was submitted to the people along with four other amendments in November, 1977. All five were ratified by the people.

Conclusion

The people of North Carolina have treated their constitution with conservatism and respect. The fact that we have adopted only three constitutions in two centuries of existence as a state is the chief evidence of that attitude. (Some states have adopted as many as five or ten constitutions in a like period.) The relative fewness of amendments, even in recent years, is another point of contrast to many states. It reflects the fact that North Carolina has been less disposed than have many states to write into its state constitution detailed provisions with respect to transitory matters better left to legislation. The Constitution has allowed the General Assembly wide latitude for decision on public affairs, and legislators have been willing to accept responsibility for and act on matters within their authority instead of passing the responsibility for difficult decisions on to the voters in the form of constitutional amendments.

Constitution draftsmen have not been so convinced of their own exclusive hold on wisdom or so doubtful of the reliability of later generations of legislators that they found it necessary to write into the Constitution the large amount of regulatory detail often found in state constitutions. Delegates to constitutional conventions and members of the General Assembly have acted consistently with the advice of the late John J. Parker, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (1925-58), who observed:

The purpose of a state constitution is two-fold: (1) to protect the rights of the individual from encroachment by the State; and (2) to provide a framework of government for the State and its subdivisions. It is not the function of a constitution to deal with temporary conditions, but to lay down general principles of government which must be observed amid changing conditions. It follows, then, that a constitution should not contain elaborate legislative provisions, but should lay down briefly and clearly fundamental principles upon which the government shall proceed, leaving it to the people's representatives to apply these principles through legislation to conditions as they arise.

Appendix 1

**NORTH CAROLINA
CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITIONS
VOTED ON BY THE PEOPLE, 1868-1972**

<i>Year of Vote</i>	<i>Ratified</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Year of Vote</i>	<i>Ratified</i>	<i>Rejected</i>
1868	1	0	1944	5	0
1873	8	0	1946	1	1
1876	1	0	1948	1	3
1880	2	0	1950	5	0
1888	1	0	1952	3	0
1892	0	1	1954	4	1
1900	1	0	1956	4	0
1914	0	10	1958	0	1
1916	4	0	1962	6	0
1918	2	0	1964	1	1
1920	2	0	1966	1	0
1922	0	1	1968	2	0
1924	3	1	1970	6	1
1926	1	0	1972	5	0
1928	1	2	1974	1	1
1930	0	3	1976	2	0
1932	1	3	1977	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
1936	5	0	Totals	89	30
1938	2	0			
1942	2	0			

In the above table, each *issue* on which the people have voted is counted as *one*, whether it involved only a single section (as was often the case), a whole article (as in the case of the 1900 suffrage amendment and the 1962 court amendment, or a revision of the entire Constitution (as in 1868 and 1970).

CONSTITUTION
of the
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do for the more certain security thereof and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

Declaration of Rights

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare that:

Section 1. *The equality and rights of persons.* We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. *Sovereignty of the people.* All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. *Internal government of the State.* The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering or abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right shall be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Secession prohibited.* This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are part of the American nation; there is no right on the part of this State to secede; and all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve this Union or to sever this Nation, shall be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. *Allegiance to the United States.* Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States,

and no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. *Separation of powers.* The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the State government shall be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 7. *Suspending laws.* All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and shall not be exercised.

Sec. 8. *Representation and taxation.* The people of this State shall not be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves or their representatives in the General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 9. *Frequent elections.* For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections shall be often held.

Sec. 10. *Free elections.* All elections shall be free.

Sec. 11. *Property qualifications.* As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, no property qualification shall affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 12. *Right of assembly and petition.* The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for redress of grievances; but secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and shall not be tolerated.

Sec. 13. *Religious liberty.* All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the desires of their own consciences, and no human authority shall, in any case whatever control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 14. *Freedom of speech and press.* Freedom of speech and of the press are two of the great bulwarks of liberty and therefore shall never be restrained, but every person shall be held responsible for their abuse.

Sec. 15. *Education.* The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 16. *Ex post facto laws.* Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty, and therefore no ex post facto law shall be enacted. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done shall be enacted.

Sec. 17. *Slavery and involuntary servitude.* Slavery is forever prohibited. Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the parties have been adjudged guilty, is forever prohibited.

Sec. 18. *Courts shall be open.* All courts shall be open; every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by

due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered without favor, denial, or delay.

Sec. 19. *Law of the land; equal protection of the laws.* No person shall be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 20. *General warrants.* General warrants, whereby any officer or other person may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and shall not be granted.

Sec. 21. *Inquiry into restraints on liberty.* Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the restraint if unlawful, and that remedy shall not be denied or delayed. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. *Modes of prosecution.* Except in misdemeanor cases initiated in the District Court Division, no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment. But any person, when represented by counsel, may, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, waive indictment in noncapital cases.

Sec. 23. *Rights of accused.* In all criminal prosecutions, every person charged with crime has the right to be informed of the accusation and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for defense, and not be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

Sec. 24. *Right of jury trial in criminal cases.* No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury in open court. The General Assembly may, however, provide for other means of trial for misdemeanors, with the right of appeal for trial de novo.

Sec. 25. *Right of jury trial in civil cases.* In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and shall remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 26. *Jury service.* No person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 27. *Bail, fines, and punishments.* Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 28. *Imprisonment for debt.* There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 29. *Treason against the State.* Treason against the State shall consist only of levying war against it or adhering to its enemies by giving them aid and

comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 30. *Militia and the right to bear arms.* A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be maintained, and the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the General Assembly from enacting statutes against that practice.

Sec. 31. *Quartering of soldiers.* No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. *Exclusive emoluments.* No person or set of persons is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 33. *Hereditary emoluments and honors.* No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 34. *Perpetuities and monopolies.* Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed.

Sec. 35. *Recurrence to fundamental principals.* A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 36. *Other rights of the people.* The enumeration of rights in this Article shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II

Legislative

Section 1. *Legislative power.* The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. *Number of Senators.* The Senate shall be composed of 50 Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 3. *Senate districts; apportionment of Senators.* The Senators shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Each Senator shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Senator represents being de-

terminated for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Senators apportioned to that district;

- (2) Each senate district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;
- (3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district;

(4) When established, the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 4. *Number of Representatives.* The House of Representatives shall be composed of 120 Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 5. *Representative districts; apportionment of Representatives.* The Representatives shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Each Representative shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Representative represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district he represents by the number of Representatives apportioned to that district;

(2) Each representative district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;

(3) No country shall be divided in the formation of a representative district;

(4) When established, the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 6. *Qualifications for Senator.* Each Senator, at the time of his election, shall be not less than 25 years of age, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the State as a citizen for two years and in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 7. *Qualifications for Representative.* Each Representative, at the time of his election, shall be a qualified voter of the State and shall have resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 8. *Elections.* The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts in 1972 and every two years thereafter, at the places and on the day prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. *Term of office.* The term of office of Senators and Representatives shall commence at the time of their election.

Sec. 10. *Vacancies.* Every vacancy occurring in the membership of the General Assembly by reason of death, resignation, or other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. *Sessions.*

(1) *Regular Sessions.* The General Assembly shall meet in regular session in 1973 and every two years thereafter on the day prescribed by law. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all of its members are actually present.

(2) *Extra sessions on legislative call.* The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall convene the General Assembly in extra session by their joint proclamation upon receipt by the President of the Senate of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the Senate and upon receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 12. *Oath of members.* Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 13. *President of the Senate.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate and shall preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided.

Sec. 14. *Other officers of the Senate.*

(1) *President Pro Tempore - succession to presidency.* The Senate shall elect from its membership a President Pro Tempore, who shall become President of the Senate upon the failure of the Lieutenant Governor-elect to qualify, or upon succession by the Lieutenant Governor to the office of Governor, or upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the President of the Senate, and who shall serve until the expiration of his term of office as Senator.

(2) *President Pro Tempore - temporary succession.* During the physical or mental incapacity of the President of the Senate to perform the duties of his office, or during the absence of the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore shall preside over the Senate.

(3) *Other officers.* The Senate shall elect its other officers.

Sec. 15. *Officers of the House of Representatives.* The House of Representatives shall elect its Speaker and other officers.

Sec. 16. *Compensation and allowances.* The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the compensation and allowances prescribed by law. An increase in the compensation or allowances of members shall become effective at the beginning of the next regular session of the General Assembly following the session at which it was enacted.

Sec. 17. *Journals.* Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 18. *Protests.* Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 19. *Record votes.* Upon motion made in either house and seconded by one fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Sec. 20. *Powers of the General Assembly.* Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, and shall prepare bills to be enacted into laws. The two houses may jointly adjourn to any future day or other place. Either house may, of its own motion, adjourn for a period not in excess of three days.

Sec. 21. *Style of the acts.* The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:".

Sec. 22. *Action on bills.* All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they become laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

Sec. 23. *Revenue bills.* No law shall be enacted to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and shall have been agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 24. *Limitations on local, private, and special legislation.*

(1) *Prohibited subjects.* The General Assembly shall not enact any local, private, or special act or resolution:

- (a) Relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances;
- (b) Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships;
- (c) Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys;
- (d) Relating to ferries or bridges;
- (e) Relating to non-navigable streams;
- (f) Relating to cemeteries;
- (g) Relating to the pay of jurors;
- (h) Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts;
- (i) Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;
- (j) Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;
- (k) Extending the time for the levy or collection of taxes or otherwise re-

lieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability;

- (1) Giving effect to informal wills and deeds;
- (m) Granting a divorce or securing alimony in any individual case;
- (n) Altering the name of any person, or legitimating any person not born in lawful wedlock, or restoring to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of a felony.

(2) *Repeals.* Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it.

(3) *Prohibited acts void.* Any local, private, or special act or resolution enacted in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be void.

(4) *General laws.* The General Assembly may enact general laws regulating the matters set out in this Section.

ARTICLE III

Executive

Section 1. *Executive power.* The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor.

Sec. 2. *Governor and Lieutenant Governor: election, term, and qualifications.*

(1) *Election and term.* The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) *Qualifications.* No person shall be eligible for election to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless, at the time of his election, he shall have attained the age of 30 years and shall have been a citizen of the United States for five years and a resident of this State for two years immediately preceding his election. No person elected to either of these two offices shall be eligible for election to more than two consecutive terms of the same office.

Sec. 3. *Succession to office of Governor.*

(1) *Succession as Governor.* The Lieutenant Governor-elect shall become Governor upon the failure of the Governor-elect to qualify. The Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor. The further order of succession to the office of Governor shall be prescribed by law. A successor shall serve for the remainder of the term of the Governor whom he succeeds and until a new Governor is elected and qualified.

(2) *Succession as Acting Governor.* During the absence of the Governor from

the State, or during the physical or mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office, the Lieutenant Governor shall be Acting Governor. The further order of succession as Acting Governor shall be prescribed by law.

(3) *Physical incapacity.* The Governor may, by a written statement filed with the Attorney General, declare that he is physically incapable of performing the duties of his office, and may thereafter in the same manner declare that he is physically capable of performing the duties of his office.

(4) *Mental incapacity.* The mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Thereafter, the mental capacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. In all cases, the General Assembly shall give the Governor such notice as it may deem proper and shall allow him an opportunity to be heard before a joint session of the General Assembly before it takes final action. When the General Assembly is not in session, the Council of State, a majority of its members concurring, may convene it in extra session for the purpose of proceeding under this paragraph.

(5) *Impeachment.* Removal of the Governor from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

Sec. 4. *Oath of office for Governor.* The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the office of Governor.

Sec. 5. *Duties of Governor.*

(1) *Residence.* The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State.

(2) *Information to General Assembly.* The Governor shall from time to time give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

(3) *Budget.* The Governor shall prepare and recommend to the General Assembly a comprehensive budget of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures of the State for the ensuing fiscal period. The budget as enacted by the General Assembly shall be administered by the Governor.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the budget shall not exceed the total of receipts during that fiscal period and the surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period. To insure that the State does not incur a deficit for any fiscal period, the Governor shall continually survey the collection of the revenue and shall effect the necessary economies in State expenditures, after first making adequate provision for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on bonds and notes of the State according to their terms, whenever he determines that receipts during the fiscal period, when added to any surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period,

will not be sufficient to meet budgeted expenditures. This section shall not be construed to impair the power of the State to issue its bonds and notes within the limitations imposed in Article V of this Constitution, nor to impair the obligation of bonds and notes of the State now outstanding or issued hereafter.

(4) *Execution of laws.* The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(5) *Commander in Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

(6) *Clemency.* The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to regulations prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. The terms reprieves, commutations, and pardons shall not include paroles.

(7) *Extra sessions.* The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

(8) *Appointments.* The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

(9) *Information.* The Governor may at any time require information in writing from the head of any administrative department or agency upon any subject relating to the duties of his office.

(10) *Administrative reorganization.* The General Assembly shall prescribe the functions, powers, and duties of the administrative departments and agencies of the State and may alter them from time to time, but the Governor may make such changes in the allocation of offices and agencies and in the allocation of those functions, powers, and duties as he considers necessary for efficient administration. If those changes affect existing law, they shall be set forth in executive orders, which shall be submitted to the General Assembly not later than the sixtieth calendar day of its session, and shall become effective and shall have the force of law upon adjournment sine die of the session, unless specifically disapproved by resolution of either house of the General Assembly or specifically modified by joint resolution of both houses of the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. Duties of the Lieutenant Governor. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided. He shall perform such additional duties as the General Assembly or the Governor may assign to him. He shall receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. Other elective officers.

(1) *Officers.* A Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent

of Public Instruction, an Attorney General, a Commissioner of Agriculture, a Commissioner of Labor, and a Commissioner of Insurance shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) *Duties.* Their respective duties shall be prescribed by law.

(3) *Vacancies.* If the office of any of these officers is vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another to serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first election for members of the General Assembly that occurs more than 30 days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in this Section. When a vacancy occurs in the office of any of the officers named in this Section and the term expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of the office.

(4) *Interim officers.* Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any one of these officers for any of the causes stated in the preceding paragraph, the Governor may appoint an interim officer to perform the duties of that office until a person is appointed or elected pursuant to this Section to fill the vacancy and is qualified.

(5) *Acting officers.* During the physical or mental incapacity of any one of these officers to perform the duties of his office, as determined pursuant to this Section, the duties of his office shall be performed by an acting officer who shall be appointed by the Governor.

(6) *Determination of incapacity.* The General Assembly shall by law prescribe with respect to those officers, other than the Governor, whose offices are created by this Article, procedures for determining the physical or mental incapacity of any officer to perform the duties of his office, and for determining whether an officer who has been temporarily incapacitated has sufficiently recovered his physical or mental capacity to perform the duties of his office. Removal of those officers from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

Sec. 8. *Council of State.* The Council of State shall consist of the officers whose offices are established by this Article.

Sec. 9. *Compensation and allowances.* The officers whose offices are established by this Article shall at stated periods receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they have been chosen.

Sec. 10. *Seal of State.* There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina". All grants are commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina", and signed by the Governor.

Sec. 11. *Administrative departments.* Not later than July 1, 1975, all administrative departments, agencies, and offices of the State and their respective functions, powers, and duties shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 25 principal administrative departments so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes. Regulatory, quasi-judicial, and temporary agencies may, but need not, be allocated within a principal department.

ARTICLE IV

Judicial

Section. 1. *Judicial power.* The judicial power of the State shall, except as provided in Section 3 of this Article, be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments and a General Court of Justice. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction that rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government, nor shall it establish or authorize any courts other than as permitted by this Article.

Sec. 2. *General Court of Justice.* The General Court of Justice shall constitute a unified judicial system for purposes of jurisdiction, operation, and administration, and shall consist of an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a District Court Division.

Sec. 3. *Judicial powers of administrative agencies.* The General Assembly may vest in administrative agencies established pursuant to law such judicial powers as may be reasonably necessary as an incident to the accomplishment of the purposes for which the agencies were created. Appeals from administrative agencies shall be to the General Court of Justice.

Sec. 4. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.* The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside over the Court. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. Judgment upon conviction shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 5. *Appellate division.* The Appellate Division of the General Court of Justice shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 6. *Supreme Court.*

(1) *Membership.* The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, but the General Assembly may increase the number of Associate Justices, but the General Assembly may increase the number of Associate Justices to not more than eight. In the event the Chief Justice is unable, on account of absence or temporary incapacity, to perform any of the duties placed upon him, the senior Associate Justice available may discharge those duties.

(2) *Sessions of the Supreme Court.* The sessions of the Supreme Court shall

be held in the City of Raleigh unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. *Court of Appeals.* The structure, organization, and composition of the Court of Appeals shall be determined by the General Assembly. The Court shall have not less than five members, and may be authorized to sit in divisions, or other than *en banc*. Sessions of the Court shall be held at such times and places as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 8. *Retirement of Justices and Judges.* The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the retirement of Justices and Judges of the General Court of Justice, and may provide for the temporary recall of any retired Justice or Judge to serve on the court from which he was retired. The General Assembly shall also prescribe maximum age limits for service as a Justice or Judge.

Sec. 9. *Superior Courts.*

(1) ***Superior Court districts.*** The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of Superior Court judicial districts and shall provide for the election of one or more Superior Court Judges for each district. Each regular Superior Court Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The General Assembly may provide by general law for the selection or appointment of special or emergency Superior Court Judges not selected for a particular judicial district.

(2) ***Open at all times; sessions for trial of cases.*** The Superior Courts shall be open at all times for the transaction of all business except for trial of issues of fact requiring a jury. Regular trial sessions of the Superior Court shall be held at times fixed pursuant to a calendar of courts promulgated by the Supreme Court. At least two sessions for the trial of jury cases shall be held annually in each county.

(3) ***Clerks.*** A Clerk of the Superior Court for each county shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. If the office of Clerk of the Superior Court becomes vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, or if the people fail to elect, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

Sec. 10. *District Courts.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of local court districts and shall prescribe where the District Courts shall sit, but a District Court must sit in at least one place in each county. District Judges shall be elected for each district for a term of four years, in a manner prescribed by law. When more than one District Judge is authorized and elected for a district, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief District Judge. Every District Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. For each county, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint for a term of two years, for nominations submitted by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, one or more Magistrates who shall be officers of the District Court. The number of District Judges and Magistrates shall, from time to time, be determined by the General Assembly. Vacancies in the office of District

Judge shall be filled for the unexpired term in a manner prescribed by law. Vacancies in the office of Magistrate shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for original appointment to the office.

Sec. 11. *Assignment of Judges.* The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court, shall make assignments of Judges of the Superior Court and may transfer District Judges from one district to another for temporary or specialized duty. The principle of rotating Superior Court Judges among the various districts of a division is a salutary one and shall be observed. For this purpose the General Assembly may divide the State into a number of judicial divisions. Subject to the general supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assignment of District Judges within each local court district shall be made by the Chief District Judge.

Sec. 12. *Jurisdiction of the General Court of Justice.*

(1) *Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it prior to the adoption of this Article, and the Court may issue any remedial writs necessary to give it general supervision and control over the proceedings of the other courts.

(2) *Court of Appeals.* The Court of Appeals shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(3) *Superior Court.* Except as otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the Superior Court shall have original general jurisdiction throughout the State. The Clerks of the Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction and powers as the General Assembly shall prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every county of the State.

(4) *District Courts; Magistrates.* The General Assembly shall, by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State, prescribe the jurisdiction and powers of the District Courts and Magistrates.

(5) *Waiver.* The General Assembly may by general law provide that the jurisdictional limits may be waived in civil cases.

(6) *Appeals.* The General Assembly shall by general law provide a proper system of appeals. Appeals from Magistrates shall be heard de novo, with the right of trial by jury as defined in this Constitution and the laws of this State.

Sec. 13. *Forms of action; rules of procedure.*

(1) *Forms of Action.* There shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforce or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action, and in which there shall be a right to have issues of fact tried before a jury. Every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment thereof, shall be termed a criminal action.

(2) *Rules of procedure.* The Supreme Court shall have exclusive authority

to make rules of procedure and practice for the Appellate Division. The General Assembly may make rules of procedure and practice for the Superior Court and District Court Divisions, and the General Assembly may delegate this authority to the Supreme Court. No rule of procedure or practice shall abridge substantive rights or abrogate or limit the right of trial by jury. If the General Assembly should delegate to the Supreme Court the rule-making power, the General Assembly may, nevertheless, alter, amend, or repeal any rule of procedure or practice adopted by the Supreme Court for the Superior Court or District Court Divisions.

Sec. 14. *Waiver of jury trial.* In all issues of fact joined in any court, the parties in any civil case may waive the right to have the issues determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

Sec. 15. *Administration.* The General Assembly shall provide for an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 16. *Terms of office and election of Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Superior Court.* Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and regular Judges of the Superior Court shall be elected by the qualified voters and shall hold office for terms of eight years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. Regular Judges of the Superior Court may be elected by the qualified voters of the State or by the voters of their respective districts, as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 17. *Removal of Judges, Magistrates and Clerks.*

(1) *Removal of Judges by the General Assembly.* Any Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice may be removed from office for mental or physical incapacity by joint resolution of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least 20 days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon. Removal from office by the General Assembly for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(2) *Additional method of removal of Judges.* The General Assembly shall prescribe a procedure, in addition to impeachment and address set forth in this Section, for the removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for mental or physical incapacity interfering with the performance of his duties which is, or is likely to become, permanent, and for the censure and removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for wilful misconduct in office, wilful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.

(3) *Removal of Magistrates.* The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the removal of Magistrates for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity.

(4) *Removal of Clerks.* Any Clerk of the Superior Court may be removed from office for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity by the senior regular resident Superior Court Judge serving the county. Any Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive written notice of the charges against him at least ten days before the hearing upon the charges. Any Clerk so removed from office shall be entitled to an appeal as provided by law.

Sec. 18. *District Attorney and Prosecutorial Districts.*

(1) *District Attorneys.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of solicitorial districts, for each of which a District Attorney shall be chosen for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. The District Attorney shall advise the officers of justice in his district, be responsible for the prosecution on behalf of the State of all criminal actions in the Superior Courts of his district, perform such duties related to appeals therefrom as the Attorney General may require, and perform such other duties as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(2) *Prosecution in District Court Division.* Criminal actions in the District Court Division shall be prosecuted in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State.

Sec. 19. *Vacancies.* Unless otherwise provided in this Article, all vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 30 days after the vacancy occurs, when elections shall be held to fill the offices. When the unexpired term of any of the offices named in this Article of the Constitution in which a vacancy has occurred, and in which it is herein provided that the Governor shall fill the vacancy, expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill that vacancy for the unexpired term of the office. If any person elected or appointed to any of these offices shall fail to qualify, the office shall be appointed to, held, and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of these offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 20. *Revenues and expenses of the judicial department.* The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of a schedule of court fees and costs which shall be uniform throughout the State within each division of the General Court of Justice. The operating expenses of the judicial department, other than compensation to process servers and other locally paid non-judicial officers, shall be paid from State funds.

Sec. 21. *Fees, salaries, and emoluments.* The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article, but the salaries of Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. In no case shall the compensation of any Judge or Magistrate be dependent upon his decision or upon the collection of costs.

ARTICLE V

Finance

Section 1. *No capitation tax to be levied.* No poll or capitation tax shall be levied by the General Assembly or by any county, city or town, or other taxing unit.

Sec. 2. *State and local taxation.*

(1) *Power of taxation.* The power of taxation shall be exercised in a just and equitable manner, for public purposes only, and shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

(2) *Classification.* Only the General Assembly shall have the power to classify property for taxation, which power shall be exercised only on a State-wide basis and shall not be delegated. No class of property shall be taxed except by uniform rule, and every classification shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government.

(3) *Exemptions.* Property belonging to the State, counties, and municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, cultural, charitable, or religious purposes, and, to a value not exceeding \$300, any personal property. The General Assembly may exempt from taxation not exceeding \$1,000 in value of property held and used as the place of residence of the owner. Every exemption shall be on a State-wide basis and shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government. No taxing authority other than the General Assembly may grant exemptions, and the General Assembly shall not delegate the powers accorded to it by this subsection.

(4) *Special tax areas.* Subject to the limitations imposed by Section 4, the General Assembly may enact general laws authorizing the governing body of any county, city, or town to define territorial areas and to levy taxes within those areas, in addition to those levied throughout the county, city, or town, in order to finance, provide, or maintain services, facilities, and functions in addition to or to a greater extent than those financed, provided, or maintained for the entire county, city, or town.

(5) *Purposes of property tax.* The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to levy taxes on property, except for purposes authorized by general law uniformly applicable throughout the State, unless the tax is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(6) *Income tax.* The rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed ten per cent and there shall be allowed the following minimum exemptions, to be deducted from the amount of annual incomes: to the income-producing spouse of a married couple living together, or to a widow or widower having minor child or children, natural or adopted, not less than \$2,000; to all other persons not less than \$1,000; and there may be allowed other deductions, not including living expenses, so that only net incomes are taxed.

(7) *Contracts.* The General Assembly may enact laws whereby the State, any

county, city or town and any other public corporation may contract with and appropriate money to any person, association, or corporation for the accomplishment of public purposes only.

Sec. 3. Limitations upon the increase of State debt.

(1) *Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation.* The General Assembly shall have no power to contract debts secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

- (a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;
- (b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;
- (c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;
- (d) to suppress riots or insurrections, or to repel invasions;
- (e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;
- (f) for any other lawful purpose, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the State's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding biennium.

(2) *Gift or loan of credit regulated.* The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except a corporation in which the State has a controlling interest, unless the subject is submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and is approved by a majority of the qualified voters who vote thereon.

(3) *Definitions.* A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when the State borrows money. A pledge of the faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when the State exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(4) *Certain debts barred.* The General Assembly shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. Neither shall the General Assembly assume or pay any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the Convention of 1868, the special session of the General Assembly of 1868, or the General Assemblies of 1868-69 and 1869-70, unless the subject is submitted to the people of the State and is approved by a majority of all the qualified voters at a referendum held for that sole purpose.

(5) *Outstanding debt.* Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 4. Limitations upon the increase of local government debt.

(1) *Regulation of borrowing and debt.* The General Assembly shall enact general laws relating to the borrowing of money secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and the contracting of other debts by counties, cities and towns, special districts, and other units, authorities, and agencies of local government.

(2) *Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation.* The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to contract debts secured by a pledge of its faith and credit unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

- (a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;
- (b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;
- (c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;
- (d) to suppress riots or insurrections;
- (e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;
- (f) for purposes authorized by general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding fiscal year.

(3) *Gift or loan of credit regulated.* No county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government shall give or lend its credit in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except for public purposes as authorized by general law, and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(4) *Certain debts barred.* No county, city or town, or other unit of local government shall assume or pay any debt or the interest thereon contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of rebellion or insurrection against the United States.

(5) *Definitions.* A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government borrows money. A pledge of faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(6) *Outstanding debt.* Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 5. *Acts levying taxes to state objects.* Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

Sec. 6. *Inviolability of sinking funds and retirement funds.*

(1) *Sinking funds.* The General Assembly shall not use or authorize to be used any part of the amount of any sinking fund for any purpose other than the retirement of the bonds for which the sinking fund has been created, except that these funds may be invested as authorized by law.

(2) *Retirement funds.* Neither the General Assembly nor any public officer, employee, or agency shall use or authorize to be used any part of the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses, and refunds; except that retirement system funds may be invested as authorized by

law, subject to the investment limitation that the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to, or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer, or public employee.

Sec. 7. Drawing public money.

(1) *State treasury.* No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of State funds shall be published annually.

(2) *Local treasury.* No money shall be drawn from the treasury of any county, city or town, or other unit of local government except by authority of law.

Sec. 8. Health care facilities. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State, counties, cities or towns, and other State and local governmental entities to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance for any such governmental entity or any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing health care facility projects to be operated to serve and benefit the public; provided, no cost incurred earlier than two years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from the revenues, gross or net, of any such projects and any other health care facilities of any such governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor; shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit, or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of any governmental entity; and may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title of, with or without consideration, any such project or facilities to the governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto for nonprofit private corporations."

Sec. 9. Capital projects for industry. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize counties to create authorities to issue revenue bonds to finance, but not to refinance, the cost of capital projects consisting of industrial, manufacturing and pollution control facilities for industry and pollution control facilities for public utilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by any payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project."

Sec. 10. Joint ownership of generation and transmission facilities. In addition to other powers conferred upon them by law, municipalities owning or operating facilities for the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy and joint agencies formed by such municipalities for the purpose of owning or operating facilities for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy (each, respectively, "a unit of municipal government") may jointly or severally own, operate and maintain works, plants and facilities, within or without the State, for the generation and transmission of electric power

and energy, or both, with any person, firm, association or corporation, public or private, engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy for resale (each, respectively, "a co-owner") within this State or any state contiguous to this State, and may enter into and carry out agreements with respect to such jointly owned facilities. For the purpose of financing its share of the cost of any such jointly owned electric generation or transmission facilities, a unit of municipal government may issue its revenue bonds in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly, payable as to both principal and interest solely from and secured by a lien and charge on all or any part of the revenue derived, or to be derived, by such unit of municipal government from the ownership and operation of its electric facilities; provided, however, that no unit of municipal government shall be liable, either jointly or severally, for any acts, omissions or obligations of any co-owner, nor shall any money or property of any unit of municipal government be credit or otherwise applied to the account of any co-owner or be charged with any debt, lien or mortgage as a result of any debt or obligation of any co-owner.

ARTICLE VI

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office

Sec. 1. *Who may vote.* Every person born in the United States and every person who has been naturalized, 18 years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. *Qualifications of voter.*

(1) *Residence period for State elections.* Any person who has resided in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district for 30 days next preceding an election, and possesses the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State. Removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district to another in this State shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward, or other election district from which that person has removed until 30 days after the removal.

(2) *Residence period for presidential elections.* The General Assembly may reduce the time of residence for persons voting in presidential elections. A person made eligible by reason of a reduction in time of residence shall possess the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall only be entitled to vote for President and Vice President of the United States or for electors for President and Vice President, and shall not thereby become eligible to hold office in this State.

(3) *Disqualification of felon.* No person adjudged guilty of a felony against this State or the United States, or adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, shall be permitted to vote unless that person shall be first restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *Registration.* Every person offering to vote shall be at the time legally registered as a voter as herein prescribed and in the manner provided by law. The General Assembly shall enact general laws governing the registration of voters.

Sec. 4. *Qualification for registration.* Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language.

Sec. 5. *Elections by people and General Assembly.* All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce. A contested election for any office established by Article III of this constitution shall be determined by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. *Eligibility to elective office.* Every qualified voter in North Carolina who is 21 years of age, except as in this Constitution disqualified, shall be eligible for election by the people to office.

Sec. 7. *Oath.* Before entering upon the duties of an officer, a person elected or appointed to the office shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as _____, so help me God."

Sec. 8. *Disqualifications for office.* The following persons shall be disqualified for office:

First, any person who shall deny the being of Almighty God.

Second, with respect to any office that is filled by election by the people, any person who is not qualified to vote in an election for that office.

Third, any person who has been adjudged guilty of treason or any other felony against this State or the United States, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of corruption or malpractice in any office, or any person who has been removed by impeachment from any office, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. *Dual office holding.*

(1) *Prohibitions.* It is salutary that the responsibilities of self-government be widely shared among the citizens of the State and that the potential abuse of authority inherent in the holding of multiple offices by an individual be avoided. Therefore, no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under any other state or government, shall be eligible to hold any office in this State that is filled by election by the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two offices in this State that are filled by election of the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly shall provide by general law.

(2) *Exceptions.* The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit any officer of the military forces of the State or of the United States not on active duty for an extensive period of time, any notary public, or any delegate to a Convention of the People from holding concurrently another office or place of trust or profit under this State or the United States or any department thereof.

Sec. 10. *Continuation in office.* In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether appointed or elected, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made or, if the offices are elective, until their successors are chosen and qualified.

ARTICLE VII

Local Government

Section 1. *General Assembly to provide for local government.* The General Assembly shall provide for the organization and government and the fixing of boundaries of counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions, and, except as otherwise prohibited by this Constitution, may give such powers and duties to counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions as it may deem advisable.

The General Assembly shall not incorporate as a city or town, nor shall it authorize to be incorporated as a city or town, any territory lying within one mile of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 5,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within three miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 10,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within four miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 25,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within five miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 50,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, the General Assembly may incorporate a city or town by an act adopted by vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

Sec. 2. *Sheriffs.* In each county a Sheriff shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected and shall hold his office for a period of four years, subject to removal for cause as provided by law.

Sec. 3. *Merged or consolidated counties.* Any unit of local government formed by the merger or consolidation of a county or counties and the cities and towns therein shall be deemed both a county and a city for the purposes of this Constitution, and may exercise any authority conferred by law on counties, or on cities and towns, or both, as the General Assembly may provide.

ARTICLE VIII

Corporations

Section 1. *Corporate charters.* No corporation shall be created, nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering, organization, and powers of all corporations, and for the amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general acts may be altered from time to time or repealed. The General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

Sec. 2. *Corporations defined.* The term "corporation" as used in this Section shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. All corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

ARTICLE IX

Education

Section 1. *Education encouraged.* Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, libraries, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. *Uniform system of schools.*

(1) *General and uniform system; term.* The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of free public schools, which shall be maintained at least nine months in every year, and wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students.

(2) *Local responsibility.* The General Assembly may assign to units of local government such responsibility for the financial support of the free public schools as it may deem appropriate. The governing boards of units of local government with financial responsibility for public education may use local revenues to add to or supplement any public school or post-secondary school program.

Sec. 3. *School attendance.* The General Assembly shall provide that every child of appropriate age and of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

Sec. 4. *State Board of Education.*

(1) *Board.* The State Board of Education shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The General Assembly shall divide the State into eight educational districts. Of the appointive members

of the Board, one shall be appointed from each of the eight educational districts and three shall be appointed from the State at large. Appointments shall be for overlapping terms of eight years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made by the Governor for the unexpired terms and shall not be subject to confirmation.

(2) *Superintendent of Public Instruction.* The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

Sec. 5. *Powers and duties of Board.* The State Board of Education shall supervise and administer the free public school system and the educational funds provided for its support, except the funds mentioned in Section 7 of this Article, and shall make all needed rules and regulations in relation thereto, subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. *State school fund.* The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to the State for purposes of public education; the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State; and all other grants, gifts, and devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury and, together with so much of the revenue of the State as may be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for establishing and maintaining a uniform system of free public schools.

Sec. 7. *County school fund.* All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, and the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws of the State, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for maintaining free public schools.

Sec. 8. *Higher education.* The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina and of the other institutions of higher education, in whom shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments heretofore granted to or conferred upon the trustees of these institutions. The General Assembly may enact laws necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of The University of North Carolina and the other public institutions of higher education.

Sec. 9. *Benefits of public institutions of higher education.* The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense.

Sec. 10. *Escheats.*

(1) *Escheats prior to July 1, 1971.* All property that prior to July 1, 1971, accrued to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of The University of North Carolina.

(2) *Escheats after June 30, 1971.* All property that, after June 30, 1971, shall accrue to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be used to aid worthy and needy students who are residents of this State and are enrolled in public institutions of higher education in this State. The method, amount, and type of distribution shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE X

Homesteads and Exemptions

Section 1. *Personal property exemptions.* The personal property of any resident of this State, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$500, to be selected by the resident, is exempt from sale under execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. *Homestead exemptions.*

(1) *Exemption from sale; exceptions.* Every homestead and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$1,000, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city or town with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, and to the same value, owned and occupied by a resident of the State, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for its purchase.

(2) *Exemption for benefit of children.* The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of the owner's children, or any of them.

(3) *Exemption for benefit of widow.* If the owner of a homestead dies, leaving a surviving spouse but no minor children, the homestead shall be exempt from the debts of the owner, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to the benefit of the surviving spouse until he or she remarries, unless the surviving spouse is the owner of a separate homestead.

(4) *Conveyance of homestead.* Nothing contained in this Article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of it by deed, but no deed made by a married owner of a homestead shall be valid without the signature and acknowledgement of his or her spouse.

Sec. 3. *Mechanics' and laborers' liens.* The General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor. The provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming the exemption or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 4. Property of married women secured to them. The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed and conveyed by her, subject to such regulations and limitations as the General Assembly may prescribe. Every married woman may exercise powers of attorney conferred upon her by her husband, including the power to execute and acknowledge deeds to property owned by herself and her husband or by her husband.

Sec. 5. Insurance. A person may insure his or her own life for the sole use and benefit of his or her spouse or children or both, and upon his or her death the proceeds from the insurance shall be paid to or for the benefit of the spouse or children or both, or to a guardian, free from all claims of the representatives or creditors of the insured or his or her estate. Any insurance policy which insures the life of a person for the sole use and benefit of that person's spouse or children or both shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured during his or her lifetime, whether or not the policy reserves to the insured during his or her lifetime any or all rights provided for by the policy and whether or not the policy proceeds are payable to the estate of the insured in the event the beneficiary or beneficiaries predecease the insured.

ARTICLE XI

Punishments, Corrections, and Charities

Section 1. Punishments. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State: death, imprisonment, fines, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State.

Sec. 2. Death punishment. The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Sec. 3. Charitable and correctional institutions and agencies. Such charitable, benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions and agencies as the needs of humanity and the public good may require shall be established and operated by the State under such organization and in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 4. Welfare policy; board of public welfare. Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and the orphan is one of the first duties of a civilized and a Christian state. Therefore the General Assembly shall provide for and define the duties of a board of public welfare.

ARTICLE XII

Military Forces

Section 1. Governor is Commander in Chief. The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State and may call out those forces

to execute the law, suppress riots and insurrections, and repeal invasion.

ARTICLE XIII

Conventions; Constitutional Amendment and Revision

Section 1. *Convention of the People.* No Convention of the People of this State shall ever be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, and unless the proposition "Convention or No Convention" is first submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, it shall assemble on the day prescribed by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall, in the act submitting the convention proposition, propose limitations upon the authority of the convention; and if a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, those limitations shall become binding upon the Convention. Delegates to the Convention shall be elected by the qualified voters at the time and in the manner prescribed in the act of submission. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the membership of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly that submits the convention proposition and the delegates shall be apportioned as is the House of Representatives. A Convention shall adopt no ordinance not necessary to the purpose for which the Convention has been called.

Sec. 2. *Power to revise or amend Constitution reserved to people.* The people of this State reserve the power to amend this Constitution and to adopt a new or revised Constitution. This power may be exercised by either of the methods set out hereinafter in this Article, but in no other way.

Sec. 3. *Revision or amendment by Convention of the People.* A Convention of the People of this State may be called pursuant to Section 1 of this Article to propose a new or revised Constitution or to propose amendments to this Constitution. Every new or revised Constitution and every constitutional amendment adopted by a Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Convention. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of ratification of the new or revised Constitution or the constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the qualified voters unless a different effective date is prescribed by the Convention.

Sec. 4. *Revision or amendment by legislative initiation.* A proposal of a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be initiated by the General Assembly, but only if three-fifths of all the members of each house shall adopt an act submitting the proposal to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection. The proposal shall be submitted at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of the proposed new or revised Constitution or constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the voters unless a different effective date is prescribed in the act submitting the proposal or proposals to the qualified voters.

ARTICLE XIV

Miscellaneous

Section 1. *Seat of government.* The permanent seat of government of this State shall be at the City of Raleigh.

Sec. 2. *State boundaries.* The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 3. *General laws defined.* Whenever the General Assembly is directed or authorized by this Constitution to enact general laws, or general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, or general laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, no special or local act shall be enacted concerning the subject matter directed or authorized to be accomplished by general or uniformly applicable laws, and every amendment or repeal of any law relating to such subject matter shall also be general and uniform in its effect throughout the State. General laws may be enacted for classes defined by population or other criteria. General laws uniformly applicable throughout the State shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government of like kind, such as every county, or every city and town, but need not be made applicable in every unit of local government in the State. General laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government, or in every local court district, as the case may be. The General Assembly may at any time repeal any special, local or private act.

Sec. 4. *Continuity of laws; protection of office holders.* The laws of North Carolina not in conflict with this Constitution shall continue in force until lawfully altered. Except as otherwise specifically provided, the adoption of this Constitution shall not have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment made under the prior Constitution of North Carolina and the laws of the State enacted pursuant thereto."

Sec. 5. *Conservation of natural resources.* It shall be the policy of this State to conserve and protect its lands and waters for the benefit of all its citizenry, and to this end it shall be a proper function of the State of North Carolina and its political subdivisions to acquire and preserve park, recreational, and scenic areas, to control and limit the pollution of our air and water, to control excessive noise, and in every other appropriate way to preserve as a part of the common heritage of this State its forests, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, historical sites, openlands, and places of beauty.

To accomplish the aforementioned public purposes, the State and its counties, cities and towns, and other units of local government may acquire by purchase or gift properties or interests in properties which shall, upon their special dedication to and acceptance by resolution adopted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly for those public purposes, constitute part of the 'State Nature and Historic Preserve', and which shall not be used for other purposes except as authorized by law enacted by a vote of three-fifths of the

members of each house of the General Assmby. The General Assembly shall prescribe by general law the conditions and procedures under which such properties or interests therein shall be dedicated for the aforementioned public purposes.

PART II
CENSUS

POPULATION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**Nineteenth Census of the United States: 1970**

The population of North Carolina's urban places continued to grow faster than of the rural areas between 1960 and 1970, according to the nineteenth decennial census, issued by George H. Brown, Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Final figures show that the urban population increased from 1,801,921 in 1960 to 2,285,168 in 1970, or 26.8 per cent, while the rural population increased from 2,754,234 in 1960 to 2,796,891 in 1970 or an increase of only 1.5 percent. The final count of the Nineteenth Census for the State on April 1, 1970, was 5,082,059 compared to 4,556,155 in 1960, or an increase of 11.5 per cent. Urban residents accounted for 45 per cent of the State's population in 1970 as compared with 39.5 per cent in 1960. Rural areas in 1970 accounted for 55 per cent of the total population. The Census Bureau considers as urban areas the incorporated places of 2,500 or more, or unincorporated places of 2,500 or more located outside urbanized areas. The remaining territory is classified as rural.

There were 38 incorporated places of 10,000 or more in 1970. Three of these (Asheboro, Eden and Morganton) reached that size since 1960. Charlotte remains the State's largest city with a population of 241,178 followed in order by Greensboro with 144,076 and Winston-Salem with 132,913.

According to final figures of the 1970 census, 62, of the counties gained in population. Cumberland County showed the greatest gain with an increase of 42.9 per cent. Wake County placed second with an increase of 35.1 per cent while Orange was third with a 34.3 per cent gain.

The first census of North Carolina was taken in 1790, returning a population of 393,751. The population has shown an increase at every census since that time. The population passed 1,000,000 between 1860 and 1870, 2,000,000 between 1900 and 1910, 3,000,000 between 1920 and 1930, 4,000,000 between 1940 and 1950, 4,500,000 between 1950 and 1960, and 5,000,000 between 1960 and 1970. The present population (1970) represents a density of 96.4 inhabitants per square mile. North Carolina's total area in square miles is 52,712. Land area is 48,798 square miles; water area is 3,914 square miles.

The tables that follow give various population figures based on tabulations made during the 1970 census and corrections of initial errors and subsequent changes that have occurred since April 1, 1970.

**TABLE 1. STATE POPULATION STATISTICS—
CENSUS AND PROJECTIONS**

1-A. Metropolitan Areas

<i>Date of Census Projection Data</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percent of Total Population</i>	<i>Change from Preceding Census (Number)</i>	<i>(Percent)</i>
April 1, 1950	1,368,101	33.7	— — —	— — —
April 1, 1960	1,801,921	39.5	433,820	31.7
April 1, 1970	2,285,168	45.0	483,247	26.8
April 1, 1980*	2,676,500	46.0	391,534	17.2

1-B. Nonmetropolitan Areas

April 1, 1950	2,693,828	66.3	— — —	— — —
April 1, 1960	2,754,234	60.5	60,406	2.2
April 1, 1970	2,796,891	55.0	42,657	1.5
April 1, 1980*	3,137,200	54.0	340,309	12.2

1-C. Statewide

April 1, 1950	4,061,929	— — —	190,306	13.7
April 1, 1960	4,556,155	— — —	494,226	12.2
April 1, 1970	5,084,411	— — —	528,256	11.6
July 1, 1973*	5,302,000	— — —	— — —	— — —
July 1, 1975*	5,441,000	— — —	— — —	— — —
July 1, 1977*	5,600,332	— — —	— — —	— — —
July 1, 1979*	5,756,128	— — —	— — —	— — —
April 1, 1980*	5,813,773	— — —	729,363	14.3
July 1, 1985*	6,241,000	— — —	— — —	— — —
April 1, 1990*	6,601,000	— — —	787,227	13.5

*Denotes a projected figure

TABLE 2. COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS, 1970

	<i>Land area in square miles, 1970</i>	<i>Total Population</i>		<i>1970 Population</i>		<i>Rural Population</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Per square mile</i>	<i>Urban Population</i>		<i>Percent of</i>	
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
Alamance	428	96,362	225.1	50,197	52.4	45,865	47.6
Alexander	259	19,466	75.2	-	-	19,466	100.0
Alleghany	225	8,134	36.2	-	-	8,134	100.0
Anson	533	23,488	44.1	3,977	16.9	19,511	83.1
Ashe	426	19,571	45.9	-	-	19,571	100.0
Avery	245	12,655	51.7	-	-	12,655	100.0
Beaufort	826	35,980	13.6	8,961	24.9	27,019	75.1
Bertie	698	20,528	29.4	-	-	20,528	100.0
Bladen	883	26,477	30.0	-	-	26,477	100.0
Brunswick	856	24,223	28.3	-	-	24,223	100.0
Buncombe	657	145,056	220.8	75,655	52.2	69,401	47.8
Burke	511	60,364	118.1	17,186	28.5	43,178	71.5
Cabarrus	363	74,629	205.6	47,763	64.0	26,866	36.0
Caldwell	469	56,699	120.9	17,525	30.9	39,174	69.1
Camden	239	5,453	22.8	-	-	5,453	100.0
Carteret	536	31,603	59.0	8,601	27.2	23,002	72.8
Caswell	428	19,055	41.5	-	-	19,055	100.0
Catawba	394	90,873	230.6	38,943	42.9	51,930	57.1
Chatham	709	29,554	41.7	4,689	15.9	24,865	84.1
Cherokee	452	16,330	36.1	-	-	16,330	100.0
Chowan	173	10,764	62.2	4,766	44.3	5,998	55.7
Clay	209	5,180	24.8	-	-	5,180	100.0
Cleveland	468	72,556	155.0	24,651	34.0	47,905	66.0
Columbus	945	46,937	49.7	4,195	8.9	42,742	91.1
Craven	699	62,554	89.5	34,549	55.2	28,005	54.8
Cumberland	654	212,042	324.2	161,370	76.1	50,672	23.9
Currituck	246	6,976	28.4	-	-	6,976	100.0
Dare	391	6,995	17.9	-	-	6,995	100.0
Davidson	549	95,627	174.2	35,450	37.1	60,177	62.9
Davie	265	18,855	71.2	2,529	13.4	16,326	86.6
Duplin	815	38,015	46.6	5,648	14.9	32,367	85.1
Durham	295	132,681	449.8	100,768	75.9	31,913	24.1
Edgecombe	510	52,341	102.6	24,677	47.1	27,664	52.9
Forsyth	419	215,118	513.4	147,399	68.8	66,949	31.2
Franklin	491	26,820	54.6	2,941	11.0	23,879	89.0
Gaston	356	148,415	416.9	89,523	60.3	58,892	39.7
Gates	337	8,524	25.3	-	-	8,524	100.0
Graham	292	6,562	22.5	-	-	6,562	100.0
Granville	537	32,762	61.0	10,716	32.7	22,046	67.3
Greene	267	14,967	56.1	-	-	14,967	100.0
Guilford	655	288,590	440.6	220,127	76.3	68,463	23.7
Halifax	734	53,884	73.4	19,649	36.5	34,235	63.5
Harnett	603	49,667	82.4	11,154	22.5	38,513	77.5
Haywood	551	41,710	75.7	11,646	27.9	30,064	72.1
Henderson	378	42,804	113.2	12,003	28.0	30,801	72.0
Hertford	353	23,529	66.7	8,613	36.6	14,916	63.4
Hoke	389	16,436	42.3	3,180	19.3	13,256	80.7
Hyde	613	5,571	9.1	-	-	5,571	100.0
Iredell	572	72,197	126.2	31,883	44.2	40,314	55.8
Jackson	491	21,593	44.0	-	-	21,593	100.0
Johnston	797	61,737	77.5	14,136	22.9	47,601	77.1
Jones	467	9,779	20.9	-	-	9,779	100.0

TABLE 2. (Continued)

	Land area in square miles, 1970	1970 Population					
		Total Population		Urban Population		Rural Population	
		Number	Per square mile	Total	Percent of Total	Total	Percent of Total
Lee	256	30,467	119.0	11,716	38.5	18,751	61.5
Lenoir	400	55,204	138.0	24,867	45.0	30,337	55.0
Lincoln	297	32,682	110.0	5,293	16.2	27,389	83.8
McDowell	436	30,648	70.3	9,384	30.6	21,264	69.4
Macon	513	15,788	30.8	—	—	15,788	100.0
Madison	450	16,003	35.6	—	—	16,003	100.0
Martin	455	24,730	54.4	6,570	26.6	18,160	73.4
Mecklenburg	530	354,656	669.2	282,461	79.6	72,195	20.7
Mitchell	215	13,447	62.5	—	—	13,447	100.0
Montgomery	488	19,267	39.5	—	—	19,267	100.0
Moore	704	39,048	55.5	5,937	15.2	33,111	84.8
Nash	544	59,122	108.7	19,032	32.2	40,090	67.8
New Hanover	185	82,996	448.6	57,645	69.5	25,351	30.5
Northampton	536	24,009	44.8	—	—	24,009	100.0
Onslow	765	103,126	134.8	59,269	57.5	43,857	42.5
Orange	400	57,707	144.3	29,005	50.3	28,702	49.7
Pamlico	338	9,467	28.0	—	—	9,467	100.0
Pasquotank	228	26,824	117.6	14,069	52.4	12,755	47.6
Pender	871	18,149	20.8	—	—	18,149	100.0
Perquimans	246	8,351	33.9	—	—	8,351	100.0
Person	401	25,914	64.6	5,370	20.7	20,544	79.3
Pitt	655	73,900	112.8	36,937	50.0	36,963	50.0
Polk	239	11,735	49.1	—	—	11,735	100.0
Randolph	798	76,358	95.7	23,060	30.2	53,298	69.8
Richmond	475	39,889	84.0	13,337	33.4	26,552	66.6
Robeson	949	84,842	89.4	23,171	27.3	61,671	72.7
Rockingham	569	72,402	127.2	32,382	44.7	40,020	55.3
Rowan	523	90,035	172.2	37,931	42.1	52,104	57.9
Rutherford	563	47,337	84.1	14,272	30.1	33,065	69.9
Sampson	945	44,964	47.6	7,157	15.9	37,797	84.1
Scotland	319	26,929	84.4	8,859	32.9	18,070	67.1
Stanly	398	42,822	107.6	11,126	26.0	31,696	74.0
Stokes	457	23,782	52.0	—	—	23,782	100.0
Surry	536	51,415	95.9	12,859	25.0	38,556	75.0
Swain	524	8,835	16.9	—	—	7,861	100.0
Transylvania	382	19,713	51.6	5,243	26.6	14,470	73.4
Tyrrell	390	3,806	9.8	—	—	3,806	100.0
Union	639	54,714	85.6	13,851	25.3	40,863	74.7
Vance	249	32,691	131.3	13,896	42.5	18,795	57.5
Wake	858	229,006	267.7	159,013	69.6	69,440	30.4
Warren	424	15,810	37.3	—	—	15,810	100.0
Washington	343	14,038	40.9	4,774	34.0	9,264	66.0
Watauga	317	23,404	73.8	8,754	37.4	14,650	62.6
Wayne	557	85,408	153.3	39,854	46.7	45,554	53.3
Wilkes	757	49,524	65.4	3,357	6.8	46,167	93.2
Wilson	375	57,486	153.3	29,347	51.1	28,139	48.9
Yadkin	336	24,599	73.2	—	—	24,599	100.0
Yancey	312	12,629	40.5	—	—	12,629	100.0

TABLE 3. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>	<i>1960 Population</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
Albemarle	Stanly	11,126	12,261	- 9.3
Asheboro	Randolph	15,241	9,449	66.3
Asheville	Buncombe	57,929	60,192	- 4.1
Burlington	Alamance	35,930	33,199	8.2
Cary	Wake	14,677	3,356	337.3
Chapel Hill	Durham, Orange	25,537	12,573	103.1
Charlotte	Mecklenburg	241,178	201,178	19.9
Concord	Cabarrus	18,299	17,799	3.7
Durham	Durham	95,438	78,302	21.9
Eden	Rockingham	15,871	—	—
Elizabeth City	Pasquotank	14,381	14,062	2.3
Fayetteville	Cumberland	53,504	47,106	13.3
Gastonia	Gaston	47,322	37,276	26.6
Goldensboro	Wayne	26,960	28,873	- 7.0
Greensboro	Guilford	144,076	119,574	20.7
Greenville	Pitt	29,063	22,860	27.1
Henderson	Vance	13,896	12,740	9.1
Hickory	Burke, Catawba, Davidson, Guilford,	20,569	19,328	6.4
High Point	Randolph	63,259	62,063	1.8
Jacksonville	Onslow	16,289	13,491	21.8
Kinston	Lenoir	23,020	24,819	- 5.0
Lenoir	Caldwell	14,705	10,257	43.4
Lexington	Davidson	17,205	16,093	6.9
Lumberton	Robeson	16,961	15,305	66.6
Monroe	Union	11,282	10,882	7.3
Morganton	Burke	13,625	9,186	48.3
New Bern	Craven	14,660	15,717	- 6.7
Raleigh	Wake	122,830	93,931	30.8
Reidsville	Rockingham	13,636	14,267	- 4.4
Roanoke Rapids	Halifax	13,999	13,320	1.4
Rocky Mount	Edgecombe, Nash	34,284	32,147	6.6
Salisbury	Rowan	22,515	21,297	5.7
Sanford	Lee	11,716	12,253	- 4.4
Shelby	Cleveland	16,328	17,698	- 7.7
Statesville	Iredell	20,007	19,844	1.0
Thomasville	Davidson	15,230	15,190	0.3
Wilmington	New Hanover	46,169	44,013	4.9
Wilson	Wilson	29,347	28,753	2.1
Winston-Salem	Forsyth	133,683	111,135	20.1

TABLE 4. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 2,500-9,999 INHABITANTS

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Ahoskie	Hertford	5,105
Archdale	Randolph	4,874
Ayden	Pitt	3,450
Beaufort	Carteret	3,368
Belmont	Gaston	5,054
Bessemer City	Gaston	4,991
Black Mountain	Buncombe	3,204
Boone	Watauga	8,754
Brevard	Transylvania	5,412
Canton	Haywood	5,158
Carrboro	Orange	7,686
Cherryville	Gaston	5,258
Clayton	Johnston	3,103
Clinton	Sampson	7,893
Conover	Catawba	3,355
Dallas	Gaston	4,059
Davidson	Mecklenburg	2,931
Dunn	Harnett	8,302
Edenton	Chowan	4,956
Elkin	Surry, Wilkes	2,899
Enfield	Halifax	3,272
Erwin	Harnett	2,852
Fairmont	Robeson	2,827
Farmville	Pitt	4,424
Forest City	Rutherford	7,318
Fuquay-Varina	Wake	3,576
Garner	Wake	4,923
Graham	Alamance	8,172
Hamlet	Richmond	4,627
Havelock	Craven	3,012
Hendersonville	Henderson	6,443
Hudson	Caldwell	2,820
Kernersville	Forsyth	4,992
Kings Mountain	Cleveland, Gaston	8,465
La Grange	Lenoir	2,679
Laurinburg	Scotland	8,859
Lincolnton	Lincoln	5,293
Longview	Burke, Catawba	3,360
Louisburg	Franklin	2,941
Lowell	Gaston	3,307
Madison	Rockingham	2,598
Marion	McDowell	3,335
Mayodan	Rockingham	2,875
Mocksville	Davie	2,529
Mooresville	Iredell	8,808

TABLE 4. (Continued)

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Morehead City	Carteret	5,233
Mount Airy	Surry	7,325
Mount Holly	Gaston	5,107
Mount Olive	Duplin, Wayne	4,914
Murfreesboro	Hertford	3,508
Newton	Catawba	7,857
North Wilkesboro	Wilkes	3,357
Oxford	Granville	7,178
Plymouth	Washington	4,774
Raeford	Hoke	3,180
Red Springs	Robeson	3,383
Rockingham	Richmond	6,255
Roxboro	Person	5,370
Rutherfordton	Rutherford	3,245
Scotland Neck	Halifax	2,869
Selma	Johnston	4,356
Siler City	Chatham	4,689
Smithfield	Johnston	6,677
Southern Pines	Moore	5,937
Spencer	Rowan	3,075
Spindale	Rutherford	3,848
Spring Lake	Cumberland	1,790
Tarboro	Edgecombe	9,425
Valdese	Burke	3,182
Wadesboro	Anson	3,977
Wake Forest	Wake	3,148
Wallace	Duplin	2,905
Warsaw	Duplin	2,701
Washington	Beaufort	8,961
Waynesville	Haywood	6,488
Whiteville	Columbus	5,292
Williamston	Martin	6,570
Wingate	Union	2,569
Woodfin	Buncombe	2,831
Wrightsville Beach	New Hanover	2,525

TABLE 5. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 1,000 TO 2,499

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Aberdeen	Moore	1,592
Andrews	Cherokee	1,384
Angier	Harnett	1,431
Apex	Wake	2,234
Belhaven	Beaufort	2,259
Benson	Johnston	2,267
Bethel	Pitt	1,514
Beaulaville	Duplin	1,156
Biltmore Forest	Buncombe	1,298
Biscoe	Montgomery	1,244
Bladenboro	Bladen	2,027
Boiling Springs	Cleveland	2,284
Bryson City	Swain	1,290
Burgaw	Pender	1,744
Burnsville	Yancey	1,348
Carolina Beach	New Hanover	1,663
Carthage	Moore	1,034
Chadbourn	Columbus	2,213
China Grove	Rowan	1,788
Coats	Harnett	1,051
Cornelius	Mecklenburg	1,296
Cramerton	Gaston	2,142
Creedmore	Granville	1,405
Denton	Davidson	1,017
Drexel	Burke	1,431
East Spencer	Rowan	2,217
Elizabethtown	Bladen	1,418
Elm City	Wilson	1,201
Elon College	Alamance	2,150
Fair Bluff	Columbus	1,039
Fletcher	Henderson	1,164
Four Oaks	Johnston	1,057
Franklin	Macon	2,336
Franklinton	Franklin	1,459
Fremont	Wayne	1,596
Gaston	Northampton	1,105
Gibsonville	Alamance, Guilford	2,019
Granite Falls	Caldwell	2,388
Granite Quarry	Rowan	1,344
Grifton	Lenoir, Pitt	1,860
Haw River	Alamance	1,944
Hazelwood	Haywood	2,057
Hertford	Perquimans	2,023
Hillsboro	Orange	1,444
Hope Mills	Cumberland	1,866

TABLE 5. (Continued)

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Huntersville	Mecklenburg	1,538
Jamestown	Guilford	1,297
Jonesville	Yadkin	1,659
Kenly	Johnston	1,370
Landis	Rowan	2,297
Liberty	Randolph	2,167
Lillington	Harnett	1,155
Locust	Stanly	1,484
Long Beach	Brunswick	1,656
Maiden	Catawba	2,416
Mars Hill	Madison	1,623
Marshville	Union	1,405
Maxton	Robeson	1,885
Mebane	Alamance, Orange	2,433
Mount Gilead	Montgomery	1,286
Mount Pleasant	Cabarrus	1,174
Murphy	Cherokee	2,082
Nashville	Nash	1,670
Newport	Carteret	1,735
Norwood	Stanly	1,896
Pembroke	Robeson	1,982
Pilot Mountain	Surry	1,309
Pinetops	Edgecombe	1,379
Pineville	Mecklenburg	1,948
Pittsboro	Chatham	1,447
Princeton	Johnston	1,044
Princeville	Edgecombe	1,511
Ramseur	Randolph	1,328
Randleman	Randolph	2,312
Ranlo	Gaston	2,092
Rich Square	Northampton	1,254
Robbins	Moore	1,059
Robersonville	Martin	1,910
Roseboro	Sampson	1,235
Rose Hill	Duplin	1,448
Rowland	Robeson	1,358
St. Pauls	Robeson	2,011
Snow Hill	Greene	1,359
Southport	Brunswick	2,220
Sparta	Alleghany	1,304
Spring Hope	Nash	1,334
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	2,333
Stanley	Gaston	2,336
Stoneville	Rockingham	1,030
Swansboro	Onslow	1,207

TABLE 5. (Continued)

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Sylva	Jackson	1,561
Tabor City	Columbus	2,400
Taylorsville	Alexander	1,231
Trentwoods	Craven	1,110
Troy	Montgomery	2,429
Tryon	Polk	1,951
Walnut Cove	Stokes	1,213
Warrenton	Warren	1,035
Waxhaw	Union	1,248
Weaverville	Buncombe	1,280
Weldon	Halifax	2,304
Wendell	Wake	1,929
Wilkesboro	Wilkes	2,038
Windsor	Bertie	2,199
Winterville	Pitt	1,437
Yadkinville	Yadkin	2,232
Zebulon	Wake	1,914

**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF
LESS THAN 1,000**

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Alexander Mills	Rutherford	988
Alliance	Pamlico	577
Ansonville	Anson	694
Arapahoe	Pamlico	474
Arlington	Yadkin	711
Askewville	Bertie	247
Atkinson	Pender	325
Atlantic Beach	Carteret	300
Aulander	Bertie	947
Aurora	Beaufort	620
Autryville	Sampson	213
Bailey	Nash	724
Bakersville	Mitchell	409
Banner Elk	Avery	754
Bath	Baufort	231
Battleboro	Edgecombe, Nash	562
Bayboro	Pamlico	821
Beargrass	Martin	99
Belville	Brunswick	59
Black Creek	Wilson	449
Blowing Rock	Caldwell, Watauga	801
Boiling Spring Lakes	Brunswick	245
Bolivia	Brunswick	185
Bolton	Columbus	534
Boonville	Yadkin	687
Bostic	Rutherford	289
Bridgeton	Craven	520
Broadway	Lee	694
Brookford	Catawba	590
Brunswick	Columbus	206
Bunn	Franklin	284
Calypso	Duplin	462
Cameron	Moore	204
Candor	Montgomery	561
Cape Carteret	Carteret	616
Cashiers	Jackson	230
Castalia	Nash	265
Catawba	Catawba	565
Centerville	Franklin	123
Cerro Gordo	Columbus	322
Chadwick Acres	Onslow	12
Chocowinity	Beaufort	566
Claremont	Catawba	788
Clarkton	Bladen	662
Cleveland	Rowan	614

TABLE 6. (Continued)

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Clyde	Haywood	814
Cofield	Hertford	318
Colerain	Bertie	373
Columbia	Tyrrell	902
Columbus	Polk	731
Como	Hertford	211
Conetoe	Edgecombe	160
Conway	Northampton	694
Cove City	Craven	485
Creswell	Washington	633
Crossnore	Avery	264
Culberson	Cherokee	83
Danbury	Stokes	152
Dellview	Gaston	11
Dillsboro	Jackson	196
Dobson	Surry	933
Dover	Craven	585
Dublin	Bladen	283
Dudley	Wayne	199
Dundarrach	Hoke	53
East Bend	Yadkin	485
East Laurinburg	Scotland	487
Elk Park	Avery	503
Ellenboro	Rutherford	465
Ellerbe	Richmond	913
Emerald Isle	Carteret	122
Eureka	Wayne	263
Everetts	Martin	198
Faison	Duplin	598
Faith	Rowan	506
Falcon	Cumberland	357
Falkland	Pitt	130
Fountain	Pitt	431
Franklinville	Randolph	794
Garland	Sampson	656
Garysburg	Northampton	231
Gatesville	Gates	338
Gibson	Scotland	502
Glen Alpine	Burke	797
Godwin	Cumberland	129
Gold Point	Martin	108
Goldston	Chatham	364
Grimesland	Pitt	394
Grover	Cleveland	555
Guilford College	Guilford	61

TABLE 6. (Continued)

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Halifax	Halifax	335
Hamilton	Martin	579
Harmony	Iredell	377
Harrells	Duplin, Sampson	249
Harrellsville	Hertford	165
Hassell	Martin	160
Hayesville	Clay	428
High Shoals	Gaston	563
Highlands	Macon	583
Hildebran	Burke	521
Hobgood	Halifax	530
Hoffman	Richmond	434
Holden Beach	Brunswick	136
Holly Ridge	Onslow	415
Holly Springs	Wake	697
Hookerton	Greene	441
Hot Springs	Madison	653
Indian Beach	Carteret	245
Indian Trail	Union	405
Jackson	Northampton	762
Jamesville	Martin	533
Jefferson	Ashe	943
Jupiter	Buncombe	208
Kelford	Bertie	295
Kenansville	Duplin	762
Kill Devil Hills	Dare	357
Kittrell	Vance	427
Knightdale	Wake	815
Kure Beach	New Hanover	394
Lake Lure	Rutherford	456
Lake Waccamaw	Columbus	924
Lansing	Ashe	283
Lasker	Northampton	114
Lattimore	Cleveland	257
Laurel Park	Henderson	581
Lawndale	Cleveland	544
Lewiston	Bertie	327
Lilesville	Anson	641
Linden	Cumberland	205
Littleton	Halifax, Warren	903
Love Valley	Iredell	40
Lucama	Wilson	610
Lumber Bridge	Robeson	117
McAdenville	Gaston	950
McDonald	Robeson	80
McFarlan	Anson	140
Macesfield	Edgecombe	536

TABLE 6. (Continued)

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Macon	Warren	179
Maggie Valley	Haywood	159
Magnolia	Duplin	614
Manteo	Dare	547
Marietta	Robeson	70
Marshall	Madison	982
Matthews	Mecklenburg	783
Maury	Greene	421
Maysville	Jones	912
Micro	Johnston	300
Middleburg	Vance	149
Middlesex	Nash	729
Milton	Caswell	235
Minnesott Beach	Pamlico	41
Montreat	Buncombe	581
Morrisville	Wake	209
Morven	Anson	562
Nags Head	Dare	414
Nauassa	Brunswick	487
Newland	Avery	524
New London	Stanly	285
Newton Grove	Sampson	546
Norlina	Warren	969
Oakboro	Stanly	568
Oak City	Martin	559
Ocean Isle Beach	Brunswick	78
Old Fort	McDowell	676
Oriental	Pamlico	445
Orrum	Robeson	162
Palmyra	Halifax	27
Pantego	Beaufort	218
Parkton	Robeson	550
Parmele	Martin	373
Peachland	Anson	556
Pikeville	Wayne	580
Pinebluff	Moore	570
Pine Level	Johnston	983
Pink Hill	Lenoir	522
Polkton	Anson	845
Polkville	Cleveland	494
Pollocksville	Jones	456
Powellsville	Bertie	247
Proctorville	Robeson	157
Red Oak	Nash	359
Rhodhiss	Burke, Caldwell	784
Richfield	Stanly	306
Richlands	Onslow	935

TABLE 6. (Continued)

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Robbinsville	Graham	777
Rockwell	Rowan	999
Rolesville	Wake	533
Ronda	Wilkes	465
Roper	Washington	649
Rosman	Transylvania	407
Roxobel	Bertie	347
Ruth	Rutherford	360
Salemburg	Sampson	669
Saluda	Polk	546
Saratoga	Wilson	391
Seaboard	Northampton	611
Seagrove	Randolph	354
Seven Springs	Wayne	188
Severn	Northampton	356
Shalotte	Brunswick	597
Sharpsburg	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson	789
Simpson	Pitt	383
Sims	Wilson	205
South Wadesboro	Anson	109
Speed	Edgecombe	142
Spencer Mountain	Gaston	300
Staley	Randolph	239
Stanfield	Stanly	458
Stantonsburg	Wilson	869
Star	Montgomery	892
Stallings	Union	726
Stedman	Cumberland	505
Stem	Granville	242
Stonewall	Pamlico	335
Stovall	Granville	405
Sunset Beach	Brunswick	108
Surf City	Pender	166
Tarheel	Bladen	87
Teachey's	Duplin	219
Topsail Beach	Pender	108
Trenton	Jones	539
Trent Woods	Craven	719
Troutman	Iredell	797
Turkey	Sampson	329
Vanceboro	Craven	758
Vandemere	Pamlico	379
Vass	Moore	885
Waco	Cleveland	245
Wade	Cumberland	315
Wagram	Scotland	718

TABLE 6. (Continued)

<i>City or Town</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>1970 Population</i>
Walstonburg	Greene	176
Washington Park	Beaufort	517
Watha	Pender	181
Webster	Jackson	189
West Jefferson	Ashe	889
Whispering Pines	Edgecombe, Nash	926
Whitaker's	Moore	362
White Lake	Bladen	232
Winfall	Perquimans	581
Winton	Hertford	917
Woodland	Northampton	744
Woodville	Bertie	253
Yaupon Beach	Brunswick	334
Youngsville	Franklin	555

PART III
POLITICAL PARTIES



Chapter One

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

A INTRODUCTION

"Party platforms," Harry Truman once said, "are contracts with the people." We, the Democratic Party of North Carolina, assembled in convention on June 24, 1978, adopt this platform as a renewal of the pledge we made to govern honestly, responsively, and competently as we were entrusted with state and national leadership eighteen months ago.

We believe that the business of government is people. Our efforts are to be judged by their impact on the quality of life enjoyed by the people of our state and nation. We further believe that in a democratic system the people have a right and a duty to hold government accountable. Therefore, one purpose of this platform is to give an accounting of the Democratic Party's stewardship in office.

We give this accounting with a sense of pride and accomplishment, for the promises the Democratic Party made to the people in 1976 have been kept. Through the strong leadership of our Democratic Governor, Council of State, and General Assembly, we have put our state back on the road to progress—progress that can be measured in the daily lives of North Carolinians, and progress that has been achieved without an increase in taxation.

Promises Kept

The Democratic Party has kept its promise to give education the priority it deserves. We have launched a reading program that will mean better instruction for pupils in the first three grades; begun a testing program that will help us measure how well our students and our schools are doing; strengthened the role of parents and other citizens in our school systems.

The Democratic Party has kept its promises by equipping state government to take the lead in fighting crime. New Democratic legislation provides for speedier trials, requires mandatory sentences for repeat offenders, and begins the process of prison reform.

We have kept our promises to establish a system of regulation that will guarantee consumers a strong and aggressive voice in proceedings before the State Utilities Commission.

We have kept our promise to the people by establishing, in one department of state government, the responsibility for North Carolina's Economic Development, and we have given it the tools it needs to coordinate that effort. To help get our economy moving again, we initiated and successfully campaigned for much needed highway and clean water bond issues.

We have kept our promise by giving the people the right to make a decision that could be crucial to the strength of our leadership in state government—to decide for themselves whether to re-elect or reject an incumbent Governor seeking a second term.

The Challenge Ahead

In all these areas, and more that will be reviewed in the body of the platform, the Democratic Party has kept faith with the people of North Carolina. But our work is not finished. We have laid a solid foundation, but good government requires constant vigilance and renewed effort. Our platform therefore looks forward as well as backward, setting further directions for our Party and our government.

In this platform, then, we make a new "contract with the people." We do this at a time when it is vitally important to return a healthy Democratic majority to the General Assembly to continue the work begun in the 1977-78 sessions. We do this with an urgent awareness of the need to send a U.S. Senator and House members to Washington who will work for rather than against responsive government and the kind of federal-state partnership we need.

This platform has been written after much deliberation and in consultation with democratic officeholders, from county and district Party conventions, and from a variety of organizations and individuals testifying in public hearings. It is a document we take very seriously and which all Democratic candidates are properly expected to support. Thus will the Democratic party continue to keep its promises and to earn the trust of those it seeks to serve.

B. THE CITIZEN AND GOVERNMENT

1. Democratic Party Affairs

Our political parties are a vital link between the people and their government. It is Parties that organize citizens for political effectiveness at the grass roots. It is Parties that bring diverse groups into the political process and enable them to express their views. It is the Party tie that binds governmental officials together in a common effort and holds them accountable to the electorate.

A Strong Party

North Carolina Democrats believe in their Party as a means to citizen involvement and responsible government. We are pledged to keep our Party strong and responsive. To this end, we have in the past two years increased our staff capacity at state headquarters, with only a modest increase in expenditures and an extensive use of volunteer labor. We have installed an information retrieval system that increases our ability to communicate with Democrats across the state and to offer support services to county organizations. We have revised our rules of organization in ways that open up Party operations and make Party officials more accountable to those who elect them.

Unified Democratic Campaign

North Carolina Democrats take pride in the fact that the 1976 campaign was the most unified Party effort this state has seen in many years. We regard this as a model for 1978 and the future.

Party Loyalty

North Carolina Democrats regard hard-fought primaries as a sign of our party's vitality and wealth of talent. But we place a high value on Party loyalty and on work for the entire Democratic ticket in the general election, for we know that the principles and goals that we share are more important than the matters that might divide us. We naturally

expect those who hold public or Party office under the Democratic banner to set examples for all of us in fidelity to the Party and work for all of its candidates.

An Open Party

We promise that the Democratic Party of North Carolina will always stand open to all people; that it will respond with sensitivity to the needs of every part of our society; and will continue to work actively for an honest and open government that is responsive to the will of the people and the demand for the just society.

2. Campaigns and Elections

The Right to Vote

The Democratic Party of North Carolina vigorously affirms its longstanding support of efforts to ensure the right to vote to all our citizens without regard to race, sex, creed, or economic circumstance.

Voter Registration

We urge a greater use of measures which will make voter registration more accessible and easier, particularly for the elderly and infirm citizens and those who are unable to register at the Board of Elections during regular business hours. In addition, we encourage the initiation of voter registration programs at all public libraries during their hours of operation.

We urge continued and concerted efforts by the Party organization at all levels to encourage maximum voter registration and turnout in all elections, so that the results will truly represent the "will of the people." We support reasonable measures to insure the integrity of the voter rolls, but we deplore any irresponsible challenging or harassment of voters. We urge the General Assembly and State Board of Elections to consider what new laws or regulations might be necessary to prevent indiscriminate challenges.

Accessible Voter Lists

The Democratic party urges the state and local Boards of Elections to take action to make more easily available, at minimal cost, current lists of registered voters, by precinct.

Campaign Financing

The Democratic Party has led the national fight to clean up the electoral process and to remove public office from the auction block, by strengthening disclosure requirements and providing for public financing of presidential elections. We urge the extension of public financing to Congressional elections.

The people of North Carolina have responded enthusiastically to the dollar income tax check-off as a means of state level campaign financing. We urge the General Assembly to renew the North Carolina Election Campaign Fund Act at its next expiration date.

Political Broadcasting

The Democratic Party recognizes the problems candidates have, in an era of mass communications, in getting their names known and their messages understood. We urge the broadcasters of our state to consider making available additional public service time for issue statements and debates among candidates. We also urge a review of the laws and regulations covering political broadcasting aimed at the broader, yet equitable, utilization of such public service time.

3. Human Rights

Constitutional Rights

The Democratic Party of North Carolina remains pledged to the full and equal protection of the rights, lives, liberties, and property of all our citizens. We condemn the abuse of position or power by any officer or agency of government which has the effect of harassing or illegally invading the privacy of our people. We support all responsible measures to ensure that our citizens are protected from indiscriminate forms of information gathering by both governmental and private agencies, and from improper dissemination or use of information from the records of such agencies.

Equal Rights Amendment

We call for the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment by the N.C. General Assembly. Without a specific constitutional provision, our piecemeal, patchwork maze of statutory restrictions and court decisions will be unlikely—to deal adequately with legal injustice toward men and women in our society. Further, we urge support of current legislation to extend the ERA ratification deadline.

Council on the Status of Women

The North Carolina Democratic Party enthusiastically endorses the work of the Council on the Status of Women. We support the battered women, rape crisis, and other programs of the Council which deal with the unique problems of women in our society.

Job Opportunity

We recognize past and present job discrimination as a key element in the injustice blacks, women, and others have suffered. Other state Democratic administration has made a good faith effort to lower discriminatory barriers and aggressively to seek out qualified personnel and thereby substantially increasing the numbers of women and blacks hired and promoted at every level. We urge the extension of these efforts and underscore our belief that in both the public and private sectors there should be equal pay for equal work; we call for promotion on the basis of performance without regard to race, creed, age or sex; and we urge employer sponsorship of training and managerial development programs which will help bridge the gap created by past exclusions.

Job Flexibility

We call upon state government, public service institutions, and private industry to take the lead in providing alternative work patterns, such as part-time, shared-time, and flexible scheduling, so that more people, especially women, can participate in the labor force.

Affirmative Action

The North Carolina Democratic Party has carried out an affirmative action plan to ensure the full inclusion of women and minorities in the delegate selection process and other party affairs. We pledge to remain sensitive to the needs and wishes of all our people, and urge a similar commitment upon every sector of our society.

4. Governmental Affairs

Strong Executive Leadership

The North Carolina Democratic Party believes that strong executive leadership is the key to progressive and meaningful change for our state and opposes any move to diminish

the authority of our chief executive. Our nation and state were founded on the principle of separation of powers among each of the three branches of government, a principle that must continually be protected if it is to remain alive.

The North Carolina Democratic Party endorses a constitutional amendment granting the state's chief executive the veto power as a tool for sound and strong decision making.

State Employees

The North Carolina Democratic Party has a strong commitment to the honest and hard working state employees who serve the people of our state. Because we believe that the vast majority of them are true professionals who deserve wages comparable to those in the private sector, we support a cost of living pay increase for them each year if justified economically. We also support the efforts of our state personnel office to maintain a system that is adaptive to changing needs, yet protective of the employee.

The citizens of our state have a right to know that state employees are giving a day's work for a day's pay. We therefore support the productivity improvement measures currently being implemented and incentive pay for productivity. We salute the present State Personnel Commission for its efforts both to protect our state employees and to make sure that the citizens of North Carolina are getting an efficient return on their tax dollar.

Personnel Act and Civil Service Reform

The Democratic Party urges the review and reform of the State Personnel Act to the end that employees who are unproductive and unresponsive to the will of the public and are incompetent to perform their work may be separated from the state payroll in an expeditious manner. Such reform legislation should readily assure due process for both the state and the employee without utilizing cumbersome procedures which consume an excessive amount of time and money by both the employee and the state.

We further urge the passage of Federal Civil Service Reform legislation in the nature of that proposed by president Carter. We believe that Civil Service Reform has been long overdue to the point that the federal bureaucracy is unmanageable and often unresponsive. Such legislation should also guarantee administrative due process yet readily permit the dismissal of an employee who does not perform his or her work in a satisfactory manner.

Legislative Reform

We applaud and urge the extension of efforts to provide the General Assembly and its committees with professional year-round staffing; to scrutinize more closely the activities and expenditures of lobbyists; and to develop a clear and fair code of ethics for legislators and all employees of state government.

The Democratic Party also supports a four-year term for state legislators. We advocate a constitutional amendment to achieve this purpose, coupled with a provision for recall elections.

Recognizing that the 1980 census is approaching, with the reapportionment of the state and national legislatures to follow, the Democratic Party pledges to carry out redistricting in a fair and reasonable manner.

Fair Representation in Local Government

If the Democratic Party is to live up to its reputation as the party of the people, serious consideration must be given to changes in local governments that will allow all persons to be represented, regardless of their race, creed, color, sex, national origin, or financial status.

Election and representation by district is one form of government that allows all areas of cities and other political subdivisions, and all classes of people, regardless of their status, to be represented in their governing bodies. It is probably the fairest of all systems of representation. We therefore urge the implementation of district representation systems throughout North Carolina, that we might achieve the true ideal of government, "full political participation of all of our citizens".

Citizen Involvement

The Democratic Party recognizes the value and importance of the involvement of the citizens of North Carolina in determining the success of local government. We urge all citizens to exercise their rights fully to participate in those decisions that affect them where they live and work. We urge local government officials to encourage and recognize the involvement of North Carolina citizens in the local decision making process.

5. Tax Fairness

The Democratic Party of North Carolina urges a continuation of efforts to promote fairness and equity in our system of taxation.

Tax Structure

We commend measures adopted in 1976-77 to make our tax structure more equitable, including an additional tax exemption for the deaf, a homestead tax exemption increase for older adults, and a provision allowing either spouse to claim the \$2,000 state income tax exemption.

We endorse further modifications designed to grant inheritance, property, and income tax relief for low-income and older citizens; to give inventory tax relief to inventory-intensive enterprises; and to allow a state income tax exemption of profit from sale of a home for taxpayers over 65.

We advocate altering the tax structure to eliminate the income tax on unemployment benefits. North Carolina is the only state that imposes a tax on such benefits, and the tax could be more readily borne by non-essential items.

Tax Burden

We are convinced that the primary solution to the increasing cost of government services is the careful allocation and efficient use of tax dollars already flowing. We urge a continual effort to identify and reduce regressive taxes which unfairly burden those citizens least able to pay. We advocate efforts to close unwarranted "loopholes" and otherwise to equalize the tax burden of North Carolinians in accordance with the principles of progressive tax reform.

6. Consumer Protection

Progress for the Consumer

We hail the efforts of the North Carolina Department of Justice to protect the consumer and promote confidence in a free marketplace. The Consumer Protection Division's program of education and protection of the consumer against deceptive or fraudulent advertising and business practices has saved millions of dollars for North Carolina consumers.

We commend the media, especially UNC television, for airing consumer protection public service announcements and alerts which inform the consuming public of detected

fraud and deception. We applaud the efforts of North Carolina businesses to protect consumers through such private sector agencies as the Better Business Bureaus and Chambers of Commerce throughout the state.

We commend the Anti-Trust Section of the Attorney General's Office for its role in ensuring freedom in the market place, and urge continued efforts to eliminate price-fixing, price-gouging, restraint of trade and other anti-competitive practices.

We point with pride to the achievements of the Democratic General Assembly for the consumer: the Consumer Protection Act of 1977, the Business Opportunities Act, and new legislation clarifying the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants.

Next Steps in Consumer Protection

We urge the passage of legislation:

- to register all auto mechanics, to require a written estimate in advance of all automotive repair, and to require authorization from the consumer to perform work in excess of that estimate.
- to authorize generic drug substitution by pharmacies in filling prescriptions
- to provide for the payment of interest on a tenant's security deposit
- to protect the buyers of real property and ensure they get all they were promised at the time of sale.

Insurance

The North Carolina Democratic Party opposes any unfair discrimination in either rates or access for all forms of insurance and urges the passage of legislation to provide more reasonable rates and better protection for North Carolina citizens.

Utilities and Regulatory Boards

We note with alarm the utility rate increases to which North Carolinians have been subject, and believe that a substantial burden of proof should be placed on those requesting increases. We point with pride to the increased consumer representation on the North Carolina Utilities Commission, and advocate the inclusion of truly public members on all regulatory boards.

7. Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement Officers

The increasing demands made upon law enforcement officers at every level, and the threat posed to them in the daily execution of their duties, dictate better pay and improved benefits if we are to attract and retain personnel of the caliber required. We commend positive action in this area to all levels of government employing police officers, and welcome the Minimum Salary Act of the General Assembly and regular increases in the State Salary Supplement as means of achieving this goal.

We applaud the increased emphasis on professional training for our police officers, the professional certificate program of the Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council, and the new training and standards requirements passed by the Democratic General Assembly. We commend the contribution being made in support of local law enforcement by the Attorney General's Criminal Justice Academy at Salemburg and recommended increased funding to improve their Criminal Justice Library, Media Center and curriculum.

We endorse legislative action which would require every candidate for employment as a sworn police officer exercising power of arrest to demonstrate emotional stability and aptitude for police work through psychological screening of the type already required of State Highway Patrolman.

We recommend the provision of adequate civil liability insurance for all law enforcement officers. We support measures at all levels of government to provide sound pension programs for police officers and major improvements in the death benefits and survivor benefits paid to the families of law enforcement personnel killed or disabled in the line of duty.

We reject all forms of discrimination in the recruitment, assignment, or promotion of law enforcement personnel.

Support Services

We support increased emphasis on community watch programs, crime prevention and control, stronger police community relations programs, and the increased funding necessary to provide greater support to local authorities from the State Bureau of Investigation and its "Crime Laboratory". Every practical tool modern technology can provide should be utilized for the support of our police agencies, especially improved communications networks and Police Information Network terminals for every police authority.

Drug Abuse

Recognizing the growing problem posed by drug abuse in North Carolina, and the spread of this problem into communities heretofore little affected, we call for strong and coordinated efforts to combat this threat to our society, including: intensive educational programs; programs aimed at early detection and intervention; consistent, strong enforcement of drug laws, and imposition of stiffer mandatory minimum sentences for "pushers" and distributors of addictive narcotic drugs; more SBI drug enforcement agents, as requested by the Attorney General; legislative review of all laws related to drug abuse, including those dealing with marijuana, to make certain that the penalty is commensurate with the gravity of the offense.

White Collar Crime

We recognize that more money can be stolen with a pen than with a gun, and therefore urge the development within the Department of Justice of a special unit to aid in the investigation and prosecution of white collar crime. We also recommend that the North Carolina Criminal Justice Academy offer courses on the prevention and detection of white collar crimes.

8. Judicial and Penal Reform

Speedy Trial

North Carolina Democrats agree with Justice Holmes that "justice *delayed* is justice *denied*!" We applaud the passage by the General Assembly of the Speedy Trials Act, which requires that a trial commence within 120 days of arrest or indictment, and urge strong efforts to maintain current both criminal and civil dockets throughout our court system.

The Democratic Party hails the success of the State's Small Claims Courts in handling civil litigation involving less than \$500.00. We urge the legislature to recognize this positive performance, and the effects of inflation, by substantially increasing the jurisdiction of our Small Claims Courts in an effort to bring civil dockets down to a manageable level.

Public Safety

The Democratic Party supports the mandatory imposition of stiffer penalties on criminals convicted for offenses involving the use of deadly weapons on the threat of death or injury.

Merit Selection of Judges

The Democratic Party affirms that our judges should be selected solely on the basis of their qualifications for office and that they should perform their duties free from political bias and pressures. We urge the General Assembly to consider the advisability of giving the Governor the power to appoint justices and judges to the General Court of Justice, subject to recommendation by a nominating commission, while providing that judges so appointed would continue to hold office only upon periodic approval by vote of the people.

Criminal Sentencing

The Democratic Party notes that a series of reports, most recently a study of the Legislative Commission on Correctional Programs, have identified widespread disparities in the length of sentences given for like offenses in North Carolina, and sanctions that rank high severity in comparison to other states. "The certainty and swiftness of criminal punishment," the Commission concluded, "is of more importance in achieving the purposes of punishment than in severity of sentence." Therefore, we urge legislative action to make sentencing more nearly uniform, and to bring sanctions into line with the seriousness of the crime and the need for deterrence.

Juvenile Justice

We agree with the General Assembly's determination that juvenile status offenders should not be placed in state training schools, and support the transfer of Youth Services to the Department of Human Resources as an appropriate change of emphasis. We urge the expansion of community-based alternatives for youthful offenders, with a stress on family counseling, vocational training, and other rehabilitative measures.

Prison Reform

We note with encouragement the first steps our Democratic administration has taken toward humanizing our prisons: beginning building and planning programs to relieve over-crowding and to anticipate mandatory sentencing; separating "hard-core" from other inmates; expanding education and work release programs.

The Democratic Party pledges to continue to give these difficult problems high priority. Specifically, we advocate:

- further efforts to relieve overcrowding and to provide physical facilities which give inmates more safety and privacy;
- the increased confinement of short-term inmates in local facilities;
- a strengthened link between vocational training in prison and placement after release;
- improved prison industry, work-release, study-release, counseling, recreation, and training programs; and
- a more adequate religious ministry for the prisons.

C. HUMAN RESOURCES

The North Carolina Democratic Party strongly supports access to human services which will enable each individual to realize his fullest potential as a productive member of

society. This includes the opportunity for better jobs as well as services such as education, health, welfare and social services, and access to artistic expression and our cultural and historical heritage. We must encourage state and local governments to seize leadership in these areas of urgent human needs.

1. Health and Welfare

National Health Insurance

We consider access to high quality health care to be a fundamental right of all North Carolinians. Inflation has eroded the effectiveness of the Medicare and Medicaid programs and an increasingly high proportion of health costs have been put upon the poor and older adults. To meet the rising costs of health care for these citizens, we support the concept of a comprehensive national health insurance program coupled with effective cost controls.

Prevention

The Democratic Party commends efforts at prevention of physical and emotional illness through improved nutrition, pre-natal and post-natal care, immunization, and early diagnosis and intervention through such devices as multi-phasic screening on a periodic basis. Health education courses in the schools and in the community make a positive contribution in this area, and should be strengthened and expanded. Rather than just treating health and social problems after they occur, the problems should be prevented. We urge continued support for Senate Bill 903, passed by the 1977 Legislature which established a policy of addressing problems through prevention.

Health Care

Many rural areas of our state still lack adequate medical and health care resources. Rural areas should have available and accessible high quality health care. The Area Health Education Centers (AHECs) are making a positive contribution to the quality of health care in North Carolina. They should be encouraged to continue high quality medical education to give better health care to our citizens.

The Democratic Party commends to the medical community further consideration of such programs as physicians' assistants, nurse practitioners, paramedics, home health specialists, community clinics and other innovative means having potential for helping to meet the health needs of our people.

Geriatric Medical Education

North Carolina's population is rapidly growing older. Older adults account for a significant proportion of health care costs. To keep older citizens healthier and to hold down health care costs the Democratic Party supports geriatric medical education and research in the process of aging and the problems related to it.

In—Home Services

The entire health delivery system should be coordinated with an adequate program of in-home and support services aimed at keeping older adults and the disabled out of institutions and in their own homes as long as possible. This less expensive, yet effective, form of care should work to contain health care costs.

Family Planning

North Carolinians should have access to family planning services and genetic counseling in order to assure that optimum opportunities for health, social and economic adjustments are available to our infants.

In instances where family planning is inadequate, the Democratic Party, which has a strong history of social concern, recommends continuation of the State Abortion Fund for individuals who meet the Title XX Family Planning Service eligibility requirements.

Mental Health

We advocate continued expansion of alcohol and drug detoxification programs, drug abuse programs, alcoholic rehabilitation programs, and mental retardation programs. We support a continued expansion of community-based mental health and mental retardation programs and increased staffing for our mental hospitals and mental retardation centers as well as stronger staffing and funding for programs designed to aid retarded persons and former mental patients as they prepare to re-enter society. We urge the goal of reducing the need for treatment services through support for a prevention program within the Division of Mental Health/Mental Retardation Services in cooperation with other human service agencies.

Nutrition

The Democratic Party supports good nutrition for children, expectant mothers, and the disabled. In the interest of expanding nutrition services to the elderly, support should be given to enactment of National Meals on Wheels legislation.

Cost Containment

In order to contain costs and to assure the highest possible quality of life for the patient, the North Carolina Democratic Party urges the Legislature to study alternative methods of health delivery which will provide the least expensive health care. We commend the national Democratic Administration's support of Health Maintenance Organizations as a promising initiative in this regard.

People With Special Needs

We urge support for programs for people with special needs. The totally disabled who are drawing Social Security should be allowed benefits equal to those of other groups of people receiving Social Security. We support the elimination of architectural barriers to the handicapped.

Welfare Reform

The North Carolina Democratic Party supports the goals and objectives of the President's Welfare Reform Legislation. The goals of the President's program are to encourage private sector work for those able to work, upgrade job skills of the poor, provide fairer and more uniform benefits; promote family stability; promote self respect of transfer payment recipients and simplify the system.

In addition, the Democratic Party urges state assumption of costs for North Carolina's Work Incentive Program, which has gained national recognition for its success in providing work opportunities for welfare recipients. We urge efforts to increase participation in the Food Stamp Program, which provides important nutritional food supplements to the poor and targets the elderly, children and mothers for outreach.

2. Older Adults

Adequate Income

The Democratic Party urges the steps necessary to bring the incomes of all older adults up to at least the established poverty level, as well as the provision of services and resources

that will allow them to maintain an adequate level of existence, targeting rural and low income elderly.

Housing and Transportation

We urge North Carolina to provide quality institutional care for those elderly who require it, to assure the availability of a variety of living arrangements for older people and to increase support for and coordination of transportation services for older adults.

Protection

The elderly should be protected from abuse and neglect and all older people should be insured protection of their legal rights.

Education and Research

The Democratic Party pledges to continue to strengthen training programs for those working in the field of aging. We further promise support for expanded educational and leisure opportunities for older adults.

Advocacy

We recognize that older adults possess a tremendous store of expertise, wisdom, skills and knowledge, which if positively directed and imaginatively developed, will be one of this State's greatest resources.

We urge the state to take leadership in informing older adults about existing programs and services available to them and in increasing awareness in society of the needs of older adults. The Democratic Party supports legislation which will offset inflationary prices of necessities for older adults such as drugs, utilities, eyeglasses, and urges strengthening the Division of Aging to assure development of programs and delivery of services to older adults.

3. Children and Youth

Family Policy

We feel a commitment to provide resources so that our youngest citizens may develop to their fullest potential. We recognize the family as the most important resource that our children have and call on government to design programs for children with the family as the primary agent for bringing services to them. We call on government to minimize regulations and maximize responsiveness to the needs of all North Carolina families.

Health Needs

We commit ourselves to improving the health of North Carolina's children. Although this state has made great strides in reducing infant mortality and morbidity, we must make even greater efforts. We call for better and earlier screening, diagnosis and treatment services, recognizing that early comprehensive care can prevent physical, developmental and social difficulties in later life. We recognize the rights of children with special needs to receive education and related services.

Early Education

We take pride in the Democratic Administration for serving as a strong advocate for the children of this state and for recognizing the importance that good kindergarten— and primary reading programs have in promoting school achievement. We strongly endorse

the need for child development services and call on this state to help to provide child care for families who want and need this service.

Nutrition

No one should be hungry because of circumstances beyond his control, including school children who are presently ill-served by the federal school lunch programs. It is the position of the Democratic Party that the school lunch program should be reformed to meet the legitimate nutritional needs of school children in the most cost-effective manner.

Placement for Foster Children

We urge the legislature to consider aid to families, capable of providing the nurturing atmosphere necessary for human growth, for permanent placement of handicapped or hard-to-place children.

4. Heritage and Culture

National Leadership

In recent years, North Carolina has been a national leader in the arts and humanities and remains the only state with a cabinet-level Department of Cultural Resources. The Democratic Party strongly supports those programs and institutions that have established the state's stature in the areas of arts, theatre, music, and folklife.

Historical Preservation

We commend the work of those who discover, preserve, and maintain the legacies from North Carolina's rich past. We support the work of such groups as the National Register of Historic Places to identify and preserve our historic landmarks and endorse all responsible efforts from both the public and private sectors to further the preservation and restoration of our historic sites and structures.

Libraries

The library system in North Carolina provides a necessary and ever-growing service to those in the state with both traditional and innovative programs contributing to all citizens. Our public libraries are becoming community resources and information centers and we believe that they should be given the support necessary to continue this growth.

Education

We further urge that one of the highest priorities in public education be given to programs in the arts and humanities.

Economic Development

We recognize the importance of our cultural resources in aiding the economic development of our state.

5. Education

Public Schools

The Democratic party recognizes that our young people are our greatest resource. No activity of government is more important than their education, and no investment of our dollars yields better return than those spent in this area.

The Democratic Party calls for a re-commitment by our state, county, and federal governments to the public schools of our state. Specifically, the Democratic Party urges the members of the General Assembly to reverse the downward trend in the percentage of the General Fund appropriated to support our public school system.

We also call upon Boards of County Commissioners as local funding authorities to evaluate the effort they are making to improve school facilities and educational programs in their respective counties in order to insure the highest quality educational program in every county of our state.

The Democratic Party supports Congressional efforts to improve the quality and quantity of federal support for state and county governments in financing our schools.

We support the study of North Carolina public school financing to determine alternative methods of adequate financing to meet the needs of public schools now and in the future.

We are alarmed at the possible financial erosion of our public school systems if Congress authorizes tuition tax credits for parents who send their children to private elementary and secondary schools. The Democratic Party urges the North Carolina Congressional delegation to oppose tuition tax credits for private elementary and secondary education.

The Democratic Party recognizes the professional status of teachers and other school officials and continues to support their right to receive improved pay and fringe benefits and better working conditions arrived at through open and equal discussions. There should be an annual cost of living pay increase for teachers if justified economically.

We urge support for adequate staffing in all areas, reduction in class size and protection of the teacher allocation system for classroom use.

We support adequate resources and new approaches to remedial education for those children who score low on the state testing programs, and urge the legislature to fund adequately such programs.

We support the legislation passed which calls for provisions throughout the public school system of programs for exceptional children, including the gifted and talented.

We urge the expansion of the community schools program to all 145 school systems in the state with its dual emphasis on making school facilities available to the public and providing for increased involvement of citizens in their community.

The Democratic Party supports full implementation of the primary reading program so that every child in Grades 1-3 receives benefits.

The Democratic Party urges strengthening of library facilities and personnel assignments in every school in the state, and coordinating, where possible, the programs of public libraries and school libraries to enhance the teaching of reading as well as other subjects to children and adults.

We support expansion of vocational education programs at the high school level designed to equip students who elect not to go to college with a marketable skill or trade that will support them after graduation.

The Democratic Party encourages and supports the involvement of volunteers in public school classrooms across the state.

Higher Education

The Democratic Party strongly endorses the commitment of the Greater University

system of North Carolina to the improvement of educational quality and the broadening of educational opportunity, as well as to the maintenance of academic excellence and national prominence. While we recognize the new challenges that come with the prospect of declining enrollments, reduced job opportunities for graduates, and less research funding, we encourage the university system to use whatever imagination and foresight is necessary to keep our system among the nation's best.

We acknowledge the outstanding contributions of our state-supported university system in all areas and especially in graduate training, research, and giving students the educational foundation to make them better citizens. We support our system in its pursuit of academic excellence, the attainment of which can only enhance the quality of life in North Carolina. We encourage the continued strengthening of historically-black institutions.

We affirm the commitment of the state of North Carolina to assist all its citizens in obtaining the training they need to pursue their life's calling, regardless of their economic circumstances. We urge that present federal and state student assistance plans be evaluated and, where necessary, redesigned for improved efficiency and maximum effectiveness in meeting student needs.

We are encouraged at the increase in opportunities for continuing adult education and extension services being offered by our colleges and universities, and urge the further development of such programs.

North Carolina Democrats recognize the role our independent colleges and universities play in increasing the diversity of our educational programs, increasing educational opportunities and alternatives for thousands of our young people, and saving the taxpayer money. As a crucial means of maintaining the health of our dual system of higher education and the accessibility of private colleges to families of modest means, we support continued assistance in the form of tuition grants to North Carolina students attending the state's independent colleges and universities.

Community Colleges and Technical Institutes

The Democratic Party of North Carolina reaffirms its traditional strong support of our Community Colleges and Technical Institutes as a fundamental and vital part of our educational system.

The availability of educated and technically-trained men and women is a strong determinant of industrial development and economic growth. To accelerate North Carolina's economic growth and development, we urge the community colleges and technical institutes to continue to provide and to expand a dynamic and comprehensive manpower training program.

We urge the continuing accessibility of education to all North Carolina adults regardless of age, sex, socio-economic status or ethnic background.

Illiteracy among our state's adult population is still too high. About one out of every three adults has less than eight years of formal schooling. We commend the Community College System for its efforts to provide adults with crucially needed skills and we urge the System to continue its efforts to eliminate illiteracy among the adult population in North Carolina.

The Democratic Party urges close coordination of programs among the public schools, the community colleges, and the universities to make optimal use of the benefits to all systems to produce educational programs for our citizens.

6. Labor

We restate our fundamental belief in the right of all North Carolina citizens to productive employment without discrimination in a safe environment at reasonable wages and with adequate "fringe" protections.

To that end, we support the following principles:

Improved Pay and Benefits

North Carolina Democrats are deeply concerned about our state's low average hourly industrial wages, despite a work force whose stability and productivity have placed it among the top ten in the nation.

We urge concerted action from every sector of government, supported by cooperative efforts of management and labor, to address this imbalance.

We support North Carolina's minimum wage and we believe that it should increase in proportion to the federal minimum wage, so that workers who bear the brunt of inflation will be better able to provide for the security, health, and well-being of their families.

We urge legislative action providing more adequate protections under the law, including improved Workmen's Compensation and Unemployment Insurance, and extension of these protections to both domestic and migratory workers.

Collective Bargaining

We reassert our fundamental belief in the collective bargaining process as the best means of promoting industrial harmony in our state and supporting the legitimate interests of both the employer and the workers.

Collective bargaining establishes a base for cooperative effort through better communications and understanding of the employer and the worker.

The courts have vindicated prior stands of the North Carolina Democratic Party by ruling that government employees at all levels have a constitutional right to organize for their mutual protection.

Training

We endorse strengthened apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs designed to develop marketable skills and create job opportunities for our young people, particularly minority youth whose unemployment rate remains extremely high. We believe that Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs should be more closely tied to skills training for private sector jobs and support the continued use of CETA funds to train the underemployed women, youth and other minorities in their efforts to achieve a self-sustaining position in our society.

Equal Opportunity

We support the concept of "equal pay for equal work," and strongly oppose any form of discrimination whether based on race, age, sex, religion, national origin, or handicap in the hiring, promotion or retention of workers.

Occupational Safety and Health

We endorse state administration of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) program. Rigorous enforcement of safety and health standards offers North Carolina workers protection from unnecessary safety and health hazards.

Migrant Labor

The Democratic Party supports more sanitary living conditions which give more privacy to migrant workers and their families. Responsibility for regulating the camps and strict enforcement of those regulations should be placed in the hands of one agency with one set of standards and with adequate staff to do the job. All migrants, not just those who work in crews of ten or more, should be guaranteed adequate housing.

To fight the critical problem of ill health among migrants, we support the provision of better health care and mental health care through rural health clinics as well as migrant health centers. The health of migrant families should be improved by improving sanitation in the camps and by alleviating the incidence of parasitic and infectious diseases, targeting children.

7. Veterans Affairs

North Carolina's commitment to its veterans must be as strong as our veterans' past and present commitment to our state and country. The Democratic Party supports strong government and private sector employment programs for veterans. We support a continuation of the Veteran's Dependents scholarship fund and of veterans services offices throughout our state.

D. ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Economic Development

Balanced Growth

The Democratic Party supports balanced growth for North Carolina; (1) to bring more and better jobs to where people live, (2) to provide adequate public services equitably and at the least possible cost, and (3) to maintain our natural environmental heritage while accommodating urban growth.

Controlling Inflation

While we recognize the need for continued balanced economic growth in North Carolina, the Democratic Party urges all local and state government officials, members of the legislature, and elements of the private sector, both labor and management, to take whatever steps are necessary to bring the rate of inflation under control in order for the elderly and the poor to survive and for the small and minority businessmen to remain solvent.

Industrial Development

The Democratic Party is pledged to an economic development policy that will attract business and industry that show strong promise of being good corporate citizens. Such business and industry provide good jobs at good pay, while benefiting and reaping a legitimate profit from the stability and productivity of our North Carolina workers. This produces a wholesome business climate in which labor and management can work cooperatively for the benefit of all concerned.

We support efforts to establish and maintain an even distribution of employment opportunities and public services throughout the state in order to reach a higher standard of living for all people of the state.

We support efforts in both the public and the private sectors to combat unemployment by creating new jobs through the expansion of existing industry and the attraction of good new industry. Our goal is to improve the economic well-being of the citizens of the state

through raising per capita income and diversifying the industrial mix of our economy.

The quality of new jobs attracted through efforts at economic development is as important as their quantity. North Carolina needs more jobs but they should be **good** jobs!

We recommend that those involved in industrial development efforts concentrate on industry which relates directly to North Carolina resources, particularly those which help process, package, distribute, or create new markets for our agricultural products and such natural resources as our timber, minerals, or marine life.

We pledge continued support from our educational system and state agencies in helping to equip workers with the job skills needed by existing and new industry.

Tourism

We encourage cooperative efforts by the public and the private sectors to support and promote tourism as a key element in North Carolina's economic system.

Small and Minority Business

North Carolina Democrats strongly support small business as the bulwark of our economy. Recognizing that in periods of recession and inflation, small business usually suffers first, longest, and most severely, we encourage measures which would ease their plight, help assure their survival, and enable them to compete more equally with their larger counterparts. Particular attention should be paid to small minority businesses, as they are usually the first and most severely affected.

Ports

North Carolina's increasing penetration of the international markets with both agricultural and manufactured goods lends urgency to further development of our state port facilities to help hold down transportation costs and keep North Carolina competitive. The crucial role of our ports in the overall strength of our economy should be recognized by all North Carolinians.

2. ENERGY

North Carolina Democrats feel that the uncertainties of our energy future, and our dependence on potentially insecure imports of petroleum, demand the attention and concern of state government and all energy consumers. As energy prices rise and new sources become available we have to make substantial changes in the way we use energy.

Conservation

Since North Carolina is almost totally a non-energy producing state we must embark on a vigorous conservation program to buy precious time in which we can develop alternate forms of energy. Each sector must become more energy efficient by husbanding our diminishing fossil reserves.

Under legislation passed by the 1977 General Assembly and through the operation of its conservation programs North Carolina is a leader in building codes and tax incentives for solar energy and conservation. State government should continue to explore and implement methods of promoting conservation and the efficient use of all resources.

The state should continue its efforts to implement pricing strategies for electricity, such as peak-load pricing, that can lead to more efficient use of our energy resources.

Research and Development

The state should build on its scientific and technological resources by promoting energy research that can have benefits for North Carolina and the nation.

We are committed to the development of alternative energy resources within the state that are compatible with the maintenance of environmental quality. While these resources will certainly grow in importance in the future, our current efforts should include policies designed to increase availability of our traditional energy resources, including coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear, to sustain our expanding state economy.

Recognizing the concerns of many of our citizens, we urge an extra measure of vigilance to ensure the safety of nuclear power facilities, particularly as it pertains to the disposal of nuclear wastes.

3. Environmental Protection

The Democratic Party of North Carolina recognizes the unique natural heritage of our state and is committed to protecting this heritage in a planned and coordinated manner. We affirm our Democratic administration's state objective "to achieve and maintain for the citizens of the State a total environment of superior quality and to secure for the people the beneficial uses of water, air, and integrally-related natural resources."

Land Use

We remain committed to application of a comprehensive land use policy which will emphasize that local governments bear primary responsibility for developing and administering plans for the regulation and orderly development of our land and water resources.

We affirm our support for measures which will manage our resources so as to retain prime agricultural land for farming purposes, protect our watersheds, preserve open spaces for parks and recreational use, and promote expansion and improvements of our State Park system.

4. Agriculture

The Democratic Party of North Carolina is the Party of the people and as such it recognizes the very basic role agriculture plays in the economy of our state and the life of our people.

Economic Position of the Farmer

We believe that the economic plight of the farmer is a vital concern of every North Carolinian. All his problems, including inflation, credit, energy, labor, markets and research must be addressed. Much of the high cost of farm production can be traced to these interrelated problems. Inflation must be checked, credit must be available at reasonable interest rates, new sources of energy must be found and we must address problems of labor, marketing and research.

As a basic principle, we believe that the farmer should receive his total cost of production, including taxes, and receive a reasonable profit on his capital and labor investment, just as other segments of our economy do.

Exports

We must continue the efforts already started by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture to expand agricultural exports. These products are our salvation in balance of payments as our need for foreign oil continues to rise.

Tobacco

The tobacco allotment program, approved by almost 99 percent of all tobacco farmers, must be maintained. This program is the backbone of the family farm concept which has served our state so well. We are committed to the maintenance of this sector of our farm economy. This can be preserved only when the producer receives a fair return for his labor and investment in agricultural production. We recognize that the use of tobacco products is a source of enjoyment to millions of Americans and that the export of tobacco products has significant effect on our nation's balance of payments.

Animal Health

We call on the General Assembly to continue to increase its financial support of the proposed school of veterinary medicine. Animal health is an important element in the increasing livestock industry in the state. A vet school will serve the needs of students seeking careers as veterinarians contribute to the animal health programs in the state, and attract high-technology industry.

5. Transportation

North Carolina, with a widely dispersed population, requires a system of transportation services and facilities which can serve a variety of needs. An efficient, reliable transportation system is essential to commerce, industry, employment, recreation, tourism, education, and personal travel. Nearly every human activity requires the movement of people and goods at some stage. We enjoy the good life in North Carolina thanks to our transportation system.

Roads

In recognition of the fact that road improvement is crucial to an adequate program of economic development, we advocate:

- Extending interstate-type facilities to connect with our North Carolina ports
- Special emphasis on the improvement and paving of all North Carolina primary highways and secondary roads. This should be done in order to stimulate economic development in rural North Carolina and to repair the roads damaged by severe winter weather and floods
- Improved procedures and standards for maintaining the highway system
- The development of methods and materials in highway design and construction that will reduce soaring cost
- Stricter enforcement of the anti-litter law in order to protect and beautify the appearance of our roads and roadsides

Balanced Transportation

Our state and local governments must work to develop a balance among all modes of transportation—highways, air, public transportation, rail, water, bicycles—so as to guarantee access for all residents, provide maximum flexibility for users, and eliminate waste and inefficiency.

We support the development of a state rail plan aimed at making our rail network a strong partner in North Carolina's transport system.

We advocate the provision of funds and technical assistance to local communities for the development of bicycle trails.

Safety

We advocate a central place for safety in our state's transportation policy, including:

- Improved highway design and maintenance
- The encouragement of voluntary participation by North Carolina motorists in safety observances (for example, the 55 mph speed limit) and in the use of safety devices to protect vehicle occupants.

Rural Transportation

We support improved coordination and, where needed, consolidation of transportation services in rural areas. We urge the preparation of a state plan to make maximum, cost effective use of expected federal funding of rural and small urban transportation systems.

6. Housing

The North Carolina Democratic Party acknowledges the right of every North Carolina citizen to have a healthy and decent place in which to live.

Community Housing Program

We support the goal of the Community Housing Program of the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development to "provide for a variety of choices of decent, safe, and sanitary housing at affordable costs to the low and moderate income citizens of the state."

We pledge energetic efforts toward the following objectives in 1978, as outlined by the Community Housing Program:

- To stimulate the construction of low-cost, owner occupied and low-rental housing units.
- To provide for the energy-efficient structural rehabilitation of public and occupant-owned housing units for lower income families, and to facilitate the weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.
- To develop financial assistance programs which aid in the development of adequate low-income housing.
- To coordinate federal, state and local housing programs.
- To encourage the maintenance, rehabilitation and upgrading of the state's existing housing stock.
- To assist local units of government to develop and implement housing strategies.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Democratic Party of North Carolina, in order to make more effective the principles of our Party, to embrace and serve all peoples of our Party without regard to race, age or sex, to insure the blessings of liberty and equal opportunity, and to work together for the welfare and happiness of all citizens, do hereby adopt and establish this Plan of Organization.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

- (a) All public meetings at all levels of the Democratic Party of North Carolina shall be open to all members of the Democratic Party regardless of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, economic status or philosophical persuasion.
- (b) Special efforts shall be made to encourage traditionally under-represented groups to participate in delegate selection processes and in Party organizations at all levels to the end that all elected or appointed Democrats to any positions reasonably reflect the Democratic electorate of the unit with regard to age, race, sex and ethnic origin.
- (c) No test for membership in, or any oath of loyalty to, the Democratic Party of North Carolina shall be required or used which has the effect of requiring prospective or current members of the Democratic Party to acquiesce in, condone or support discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity or economic status.
- (d) The time and place for all public meetings of the Democratic Party on all levels shall be publicized fully and in such a manner as to assure timely notice to all interested persons. Such meetings must be held in places accessible to all Party members and large enough to accommodate all interested persons.
- (e) The Democratic Party, on all levels, shall actively support the broadest possible registration without discrimination on grounds of race, sex, age, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity or economic status.
- (f) The Democratic Party of North Carolina shall publicize fully and in such a manner as to assure notice to all interested parties a full description of the legal and practical procedures for selection of Democratic Party officers and representatives on all levels. Publication of these procedures should be done in such fashion that all prospective and current members of the Democratic Party will be fully and adequately informed of the pertinent procedures in time to participate in each selection procedure at all levels of the Democratic Party organization.
- (g) The Democratic Party of North Carolina shall publicize fully and in such a manner as to assure notice to all interested parties a complete description of the legal and practical qualifications of all officers and representatives of the Democratic Party. Such publication should be done in timely fashion so that all prospective candidates or applicants for any elected or appointed position within the Democratic Party will have full and adequate opportunity to compete for office.

1.00. PRECINCT ORGANIZATION

1.01. PRECINCT COMMITTEE

The unit of the Democratic Party organization in the state of North Carolina shall be the voting precinct.

Composition. In each precinct, there shall be a Precinct Committee consisting of ten active Democrats, who reside in the precinct, and who should, but need not necessarily, be present when elected by the active Democrats of said precinct present at the precinct meeting held in odd-numbered years. The composition of the Precinct Committee should bear a reasonable relationship to the make-up of the active Democrats of said precinct as to sex, age, ethnic background and, where practical, geography. No two officers of the Precinct Committee shall be from the same immediate family.

Terms of Office. The terms of office of the members and officers of the Precinct Committee shall expire on the date set for the next succeeding precinct meeting held in an odd numbered year or when their successors shall be elected or appointed, whichever shall occur first.

1.02 PRECINCT MEETINGS

When and Where Held. Precinct meetings shall be held prior to June 1st each year at the polling place of each precinct on the date and at the time announced by the State Chairman pursuant to Section 4.11. In the event a quorum is not present, there shall be a second meeting of the precinct one week following the date set by the State Chairman for the first meeting.

Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years. The first order of business at the precinct meetings held in odd-numbered years shall be the election of five officers of the Precinct Committee, followed by the election of five other active Democrats to the Precinct Committee and the election of delegates to County Conventions. The officers of the Precinct Committee shall be a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary-Treasurer.

Order of Business: Even-Numbered Years. The first order of business at the precinct meetings held in even-numbered years shall be the election of delegates to County Conventions. Active Democrats in attendance may nominate delegates to represent the county in the District and State Conventions. The second order of business shall be the filling of vacancies that exist among the officers and other positions on the Precinct Committee. See Section 10.04.

Presiding Officers. The precinct meetings shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Precinct Committee; but, in his or her absence, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee in order of succession shall preside, and in the absence of both the Chairman and the several Vice-Chairmen, any member of the Committee may preside. In the event that none of the above named are present, any active Democrat residing in the precinct may preside.

1.03 QUORUM

A quorum for any precinct meeting shall consist of not less than ten active Democrats in such precinct. In the event a quorum is not present at the first date set for the annual precinct meeting, a second meeting shall be held as provided in Section 1.02. In precincts having fewer than twenty registered and active Democrats, one-half of such registered active Democrats shall be sufficient to comprise the Precinct Committee and to constitute a quorum at the annual precinct meeting.

1.04 VOTING AT PRECINCT MEETINGS

Each active Democrat, residing in the precinct and present at any precinct meeting, shall be entitled to cast one vote at said meeting.

1.05 BUSINESS PERMITTED

At every precinct meeting, if requested, a vote shall be taken on the different questions, nominations and elections anticipated to come before the County Convention, and in that event, the Chairman or presiding officer and the Secretary of the precinct meeting shall certify to the County Convention the vote so cast, and the relative vote as cast in the precinct meeting shall be reflected in the vote of the precinct delegates at the County Convention on said matters.

1.06 REPRESENTATION AT COUNTY CONVENTION AND ON COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

No precinct shall be entitled to send delegates to any County Convention unless those delegates were elected at an annual precinct meeting at which a quorum was present. No precinct shall be entitled to representation on the County Executive Committee unless a Precinct Committee and Precinct Committee officers were elected at an annual precinct meeting at which a quorum was present.

1.07 VOTES AT COUNTY CONVENTION

Each precinct shall be entitled to cast at any County Convention one vote for every fifty Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Governor at the last gubernatorial election; provided that every precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote in the County Convention.

1.08 DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION

Each precinct may elect as many delegates to the annual County Convention as it may see fit, not exceeding six delegates for each vote to which said precinct is entitled at the annual County Convention; provided that each precinct shall elect at least one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the County Convention.

The Chairman, or presiding officer, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Precinct Committee shall certify to the County Chairman the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the delegates elected at the annual precinct meeting.

1.09 REMOVAL OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Any Precinct Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Precinct Committee member who gives support to, aids or helps any opposing political party or candidate or any other political party, or who refuses or fails to perform his or her duties in organizing the precinct, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, shall be removed from office in the following manner:

(1) A complaint setting forth full details and duly verified shall be filed with the County Chairman by three active Democrats registered in the county of the said officer or committee member. The County Chairman shall upon the approval of a majority of the other committee officers and after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the County Executive Committee to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A two-thirds vote of those members present and voting, as provided in Section 2.02, shall be necessary to remove a precinct officer or committee member. The decision of the County Executive Committee shall be final.

(2) If the complainant so desires, rather than the approach listed above, a complaint setting forth full details and duly verified shall be filed by the County Chairman or three

active Democrats with the State Chairman, who shall, upon the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, and after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove an officer or committee member. The decision of the Council of review shall be final.

(3) When a vacancy exists because of removal for cause, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Precinct Committee at a meeting called by the County Chairman within thirty days after such removal for cause. Notice of the filling of such vacancy shall be given to the County Chairman. The County Chairman shall cause a detailed account of any removal and replacement to be filed with the State Chairman.

2.00 COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

2.01 COMPOSITION OF COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The officers of the County Executive Committee; the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman of the several Precinct Committees; the Presidents of the duly organized Democratic Men's Clubs within the county; the Presidents of the duly organized Democratic Women's Clubs within the county; the Presidents of the duly organized Young Democrats Clubs within the county; the Presidents of the duly organized College Federation Clubs within the county; and the Presidents of the duly organized Teen Dem Clubs within the county shall compose the County Executive Committee.

The County Chairman shall determine what shall constitute a duly organized Democratic Men's Club within a county and certify the name of the member who is to represent such club on the County Executive Committee.

The President of the Democratic Women of North Carolina shall determine what shall constitute a duly organized Democratic Women's Club within a county and shall certify the name of the member who is to represent such club on the County Executive Committee to the County Chairman.

The President of the Young Democrats of North Carolina shall determine what shall constitute a duly organized Young Democrats Club and shall certify the name of the member who is to represent such club on the County Executive Committee to the County Chairman.

The State Teen Dem Advisor shall determine what shall constitute a duly organized Teen Dem Club within a county and shall certify the name of the member who is to represent such club on the County Executive Committee to the County Chairman.

2.02 VOTING ON THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Committee Officers. Each officer of the County Executive Committee shall be entitled to one vote.

Precinct Officers. The several precinct Chairmen and First Vice-Chairmen shall be entitled as members of the County Executive Committee to cast for their precinct one vote for each fifty Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by their precinct for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided that each Precinct Chairman and First Vice-Chairman together shall be entitled to cast for their precinct a minimum of one vote. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their precinct's vote shall be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their precinct is en-

titled to cast. In the event that only one precinct officer, who is a member of the County Executive Committee, is present at a meeting of said committee and the other precinct officer who is a member of the County Executive Committee has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, in accordance with Section 10.03, who is present, then the precinct officer who is present shall be entitled to cast only one-half of the votes to which said precinct is entitled.

Auxiliary Group Officers. A properly certified member of a Democratic Men's Club, Democratic Women's Club, Young Democrats Club, College Federation Club, and Teen Dem Club respectively shall be entitled to one vote subject to the provisions that where there are two or more duly organized and certified Democratic Men's Clubs within a county, the County Executive Committee may provide an additional vote for each new club that applies, subject to annual approval of the County Executive Committee. This same provision shall apply where there are two or more Democratic Women's Clubs, two or more Young Democrats Clubs, two or more College Federation Clubs, or two or more Teen Dem Clubs.

2.03 OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

County Officers. The County Executive Committee shall have as officers a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The First Vice-Chairman must be of opposite sex to the Chairman. If the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman are of the same race, the Second Vice-Chairman must be of that race other than that of the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman, which constitutes at least twenty percent of the registered Democratic voters in the county. The Third Vice-Chairman shall be thirty years of age or under, if none of the other officers of the County Executive Committee are thirty years of age or under. Officers of a County Executive Committee shall be active Democrats residing within the county.

Municipal Vice-Chairman. Each county that contains two or more municipalities of a population of more than sixty thousand persons each shall have, in addition to the officers specified above, one Vice-Chairman so elected shall be a resident of such municipality and shall be elected by the Precinct Chairman and Vice-Chairmen for the precincts constituting such municipality.

Election to County or Auxiliary Group Office. Should any precinct official be elected as an officer of the County Executive Committee, he or she automatically vacates the precinct office. Should a Precinct Chairman or First Vice-Chairman be elected as President of a Democratic Men's Club, Democratic Women's Club, Young Democrats Club, College Federation Club, Teen Dem Club, some other member of said organization shall be certified as the representative of that organization on the County Executive Committee.

Limitation on an Officer's Length of Service. A person who has served as an officer of a County Executive Committee for two full consecutive terms shall not be eligible for reelection to that particular office, provided that after such office has been held by another individual(s) for one full term such person shall be eligible for election to that office again.

Vacancy in County Chairmanship. If for any reason there should occur any vacancy in the Chairmanship of the County Executive Committee, by death, resignation, or removal, the Vice-Chairman in their order of succession, and thereafter the Secretary, shall in such order of succession, be vested with full authority and power of the Chairman until such time as the County Executive Committee has met and elected a successor to such Chairman. If a County Chairman should be incapacitated, then upon written notice to such Chairman signed by the remaining officers of the County Executive Committee, the Vice-

Chairmen in their order of succession, and thereafter the Secretary and the Treasurer, shall in such order of succession, be vested with the full authority and power of the Chairman until such time as the County Executive Committee has met and duly elected a successor to such Chairman. See Section 10.04.

When County Committee Not in Session. When the County Executive Committee is not in session, the officers of the County Executive Committee shall act in the place of the County Executive Committee on all matters; unless this Plan of Organization states that action is to be by the entire Executive Committee.

2.04 COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The County Chairman shall issue a call for a meeting of the County Executive Committee periodically, but not less than once annually.

Meetings for New Precincts. In addition to the other business specified in the call, the said committee may adopt resolutions fixing a day, time, and place for the holding of additional Precinct Committee meetings; and, may provide for precinct meetings for the election of a Precinct Committee and precinct officers in any precinct created by the Board of Elections since the immediate preceding general election or in any precinct in said county which is not properly organized. Such committee and officers shall serve until the subsequent precinct meeting held in odd-numbered years. The call and resolutions herein above referred to shall be posted at the courthouse door of the county and copies thereof shall be sent as a news item to each news media in the county. Any precinct meeting provided for in this section shall be held more than two weeks before the date set by the State Chairman for the precinct meetings held in odd-numbered years.

Called Meetings. Upon written receipt of petition from forty percent of the County Executive Committee, the County Chairman shall call a meeting of the full County Executive Committee within thirty days and shall specify in the call of such meeting those items of business set out in the petition as well as any other items of business specified by the County Chairman.

2.05 DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

The duties of the County Executive Committee officers shall be:

Chairman: The Chairman shall be responsible for the organization in the county of political instruction classes for Precinct Committees, obtaining all materials necessary for the proper performance of his or her duties and doing all other things necessary for the proper carrying-out of the best interests of the Party. The Chairman shall appoint a Publicity Chairman who shall have the duties and responsibilities of disseminating information to registered Democrats of the county describing the qualifications and the procedures for selection of delegates and officers at all levels of the Democratic Party. Thirty days prior to the annual County Convention, the County Chairman shall designate the exact place at which such convention is to be held. In addition, the County Chairman shall perform such duties as are set forth in Section 4.12.

Vice-Chairmen. The three Vice-Chairmen of the County Executive Committee shall have such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned by the Chairman.

Secretary. The Secretary shall have the duty and responsibility of keeping all records of the County Executive Committee, including attendance at all meetings, of issuing all notices, of preparing all correspondence, and of performing any other duties that may be assigned by the Chairman.

Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have the duty of raising all money required for the operation and activities of the Democratic Party, of keeping records of all money received and expended in behalf of the Party and of maintaining a list of the names, addresses and occupations of all donors. The Treasurer shall also prepare and file such reports of the finances of the County Executive Committee as are required by law.

2.06 COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTIONS

Method of Selection. The County Chairman shall, before submitting to the State Chairman recommendations for the Democratic members of the County Board of Elections in such county, call a meeting of the County Executive Committee and submit such recommendations for the approval of the County Executive Committee. Only when such recommendations are approved by a majority of the committee members present and voting as provided in Section 2.02 shall the same be submitted to the State Chairman by the County Chairman. The time of such meeting of the respective County Executive Committees for the purpose of passing on such recommendations shall be fixed by the State Chairman.

Qualifications of Members. No member or officer of a County Executive Committee shall be eligible to serve as a member of a County Board of Elections, or as a Precinct Registrar or Judge of Elections. No person, while acting as a member of a County Board of Elections shall serve as a state, district or county campaign manager or treasurer of any candidate in a primary or election or as a chair of any state, district or county political organization.

2.07 RULES

For Precinct Meetings. The County Executive Committee shall have power to make any rules with regard to the holding of precinct meetings which it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Plan of Organization.

It shall be the duty of the County Executive Committee to notify the Precinct Chairman or person who is to preside at the annual precinct meeting of the date, time and place of the annual County Convention and the votes that each precinct is entitled to cast at the County Convention; to prepare and furnish all forms and blanks needed in making the returns from the precinct meetings and any reported challenges and appeals therefrom; and it shall have the power to raise the funds necessary to pay for the expense thereof.

Availability of Lists of Officers, etc. The County Secretary shall maintain lists of the names and addresses of all precinct officers and committee members and of elected delegates to any convention. The list shall be made available for inspection and copying, in the presence of the Secretary and at the expense of the individuals requesting the copies, to any active Democrat residing in the county. The information for each precinct in the county shall be available for inspection and copying within three days after it is received from the precinct chairman.

Copy to State Chairman. The County Secretary shall forward a copy of each precinct organization and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the officers of the county organization to the State Chairman.

2.08 REMOVAL OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Any officer of the County Executive Committee who gives support to, aids, or helps any opposing political party, or who refuses or fails to perform his, or her, duties in organizing the county, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, shall be removed from office in the following manner:

(1) A complaint, setting forth full details and duly verified, shall be filed with the State Chairman by three active Democrats in the county. The State Chairman shall, upon the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove a county officer. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

(2) If, in the opinion of the State Chairman, a County Chairman or other officer is disloyal or refuses to perform his or her duty, the State Chairman shall, after the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, file a complaint with the Chairman of the Council of Review outlining his or her charges and after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to sit in executive session, unless otherwise requested by the accused, and determine whether the county officer named in the complaint should be removed from office. The officer can be represented by counsel if he or she so desires. A majority vote of these members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove a county officer. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

3.00 SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3.01 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be a Congressional District Executive Committee for each congressional district in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in the district. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. These two members shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county based upon the last decennial census, or as otherwise provided for by North Carolina General Statute 163-13, as amended. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member from that county on the committee has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, in accord with Section 10.03, who is present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast. In addition to such duties as may be delegated to it by the State Chairman, the Congressional District Executive Committee shall perform the duties required by North Carolina General Statute 163-13.

3.02 JUDICIAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be a Judicial District Executive Committee for each Judicial District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in the district. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. These two members shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county based upon the last decennial census, or as otherwise provided by North Carolina General Statute 163-9, as amended. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes shall be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member from that county has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, in accord with Section 10.03, who is present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast

all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast. This committee shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statute 163-114, as amended.

3.03 STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be a State Senatorial District Executive Committee for each State Senatorial District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in that district. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. These two members shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing in the county based upon the last decennial census, or as otherwise provided by North Carolina General Statute 163-11, as amended. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, in accord with Section 10.03, who is present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

3.04 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be a State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for each State House of Representatives District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in that district. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. These two members shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county, based upon the last decennial census, or as otherwise provided by North Carolina General Statute 163-11, as amended. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member from the county on this committee has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternative, in accord with Section 10.03, who is present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

3.05 OFFICERS OF DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

After the county conventions held in even-numbered years, the State Chairman shall appoint one member as Chairman and one member as Secretary of each of the District Executive Committees provided for in Sections 3.02, 3.03 and 3.04. The Congressional District Chairman elected at each Congressional District Convention shall serve as Chairman of the Congressional District Executive Committee until his or her successor is elected or appointed. The Congressional District Secretary elected at each Congressional District Convention shall serve as the Secretary of the Congressional District Executive Committee until his or her successor is elected or appointed. The State Chairman shall fill by appointment from the membership of a particular District Executive Committee any vacancies in the chairmanship or secretaryship of that particular District Executive Committee. A person appointed as chairman or secretary of a District Executive Committee shall not, by virtue of such appointment, lose any voting rights otherwise possessed as a member of a particular District Executive Committee to which he or she was elected.

3.06 ONE COUNTY DISTRICTS

Should any Congressional, Judicial, Solicitorial, State Senatorial, or State House of Representatives District be composed of only one county, then the County Executive Committee of said county shall be the Congressional, Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district.

3.07 REMOVAL OF DISTRICT COMMITTEE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

Any officer or member of a District Executive Committee who gives support to, aids or helps any opposing political party or candidate of any other political party, or who refuses or fails to perform his or her duties, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, shall be removed from office in the following manner:

(1) A complaint, setting forth full details and duly verified, shall be filed with the State Chairman by three active Democrats in the district. The State Chairman shall, upon the approval of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, after giving five days notice, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members of the Council or Review present and voting shall be deemed necessary to remove an officer or member of a District Executive officer or member of a District Executive Committee. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

(2) If, in the opinion of the State Chairman, an officer or member of a District Executive Committee is disloyal or refuses to perform his or her duties, he or she shall, after the approval of a majority of the other officers of the State Executive Committee, file a complaint with the Chairman of the Council of Review outlining his or her charges, after giving five days notice thereof, shall call a meeting of the Council of Review to sit in executive session, unless otherwise requested by the accused, and determine whether the District Executive Committee officer named in his or her complaint should be removed from office. The officer can be represented by council if he or she desires. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove a county officer. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

4.00 STATE ORGANIZATIONS

4.01 STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composition. The State Executive Committee shall consist of its elected officers, appointed officers, ex-officio officers, ex-officio members, the district chairs, and a person or persons from each county in the state who shall be elected at the County Conventions held in odd-numbered years. Each county is entitled to one member of the State Executive Committee for each three thousand Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by that county for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided, however, that each county shall have at least one member. The County Chairman shall be the member or one of the members elected from the county; provided that in counties which are entitled to only one member of the State Executive Committee, the County Chairman may be the member elected from that county.

Length of Terms. The term of office of the members of the State Executive Committee shall be for two years and shall expire on the date set for the County Convention two years following their election, or when their successors shall be elected, whichever shall occur first.

Vacancies. Vacancies occurring among the officers and members of the State Executive Committee shall be filled in accord with Section 10.04.

4.02 ELECTED OFFICERS

Date of Election. In each odd-numbered year, the State Chairman shall convene the State Executive Committee prior to March 1 for the purpose of electing its officers.

Elected Officers. The State Executive Committee shall have as its elected officers a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary. The First Vice-Chairman must be of opposite sex to the Chairman. If the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman are of the same race, the Second Vice-Chairman must be of that race, other than the race of the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman, which constitutes at least twenty percent of the registered Democratic voters in the state.

Succession. If for any reason there should occur a vacancy in the Chairmanship of the State Executive Committee, the Vice-Chairmen in the order of succession shall be vested with full authority and power of the Chairman until such time as the State Executive Committee has met and duly elected a successor to such Chairman.

4.03 APPOINTED OFFICERS

The State Chairman shall appoint a State Treasurer, a State Chairman for Minority Affairs and a State Advisor for the Teen Dems, all of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman as appointed officers and all of whom shall be voting members of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

4.04 EX-OFFICIO OFFICERS

The President of the Democratic Women of North Carolina and the President of the Young Democrats of North Carolina shall serve as ex-officio officers and as voting members of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

4.05 EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The members of the Democratic National Committee from North Carolina elected by the State Executive Committee, the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman of the Young Democrats of North Carolina, the President of the North Carolina Federation of College Democrats and the President of the North Carolina Teen Dems shall be ex-officio voting members of the State Executive Committee.

4.06 VOTING ON THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

All members and officers of the State Executive Committee whether elected, appointed or ex-officio shall be entitled to one vote.

4.07 DUTIES OF THE STATE CHAIRMAN AND CERTAIN OFFICERS

Chairman. The Chairman shall be responsible for State Party organization and for doing all things necessary in carrying out the best interests of the Party. He or she shall convene the State Executive Committee at least once a year, set dates of statewide annual meetings, conventions, and precinct meetings, appoint appropriate committees for carrying out necessary activities of the Party, and obtain all materials necessary for the proper performance of his duties.

Vice-Chairmen. The three Vice-Chairmen shall have such duties and responsibilities as may be assigned by the Chairman.

Secretary. The Secretary shall have the duty and responsibility of keeping all records of the State Executive Committee including attendance at all meetings, of issuing all notices, of

preparing correspondence and of carrying out any other duties that may be assigned by the State Chairman.

Treasurer. The Treasurer shall have the duty of directing the raising and disbursing of funds for the operation and activities of the State Party, of keeping records of all money received and expended in behalf of the Party, of preparing lists of all donors and of preparing and filing such reports of the finances of the State Executive Committee as are required by law.

Teen Dem Advisor. The State Advisor of the Teen Dems shall have the duty of propagating Teen Dem Clubs throughout North Carolina and of providing guidance and coordination for Teen Dem operations and activities.

4.08 STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Powers. When the State Executive Committee is not in session, the State Executive Council shall act in its place in all matters, except those requiring action by the State Executive Committee.

Meetings. The State Executive Council shall meet at least once every three months upon call of the State Chairman or upon request of a majority of its members.

Composition and Voting. The members of the State Executive Council are: the State Chairman, each of the three State Vice Chairmen, the State Secretary, the State Treasurer, the Chairman of Minority Affairs, the State Advisor of the Teen Dems, the President of the Democratic Women of North Carolina, the President of the Young Democrats of North Carolina, the President of the North Carolina Federation of College Democrats, the members of the Democratic National Committee elected by the State Executive Committee, the National Committeeman and the National Committeewoman of the Young Democrats of North Carolina, and three members of the State Executive Committee, nominated by the State Chairman and elected by the State Executive Committee. These three nominees shall reasonably reflect the geographic, racial and sexual makeup of the Democratic Party in North Carolina. The State Chairman shall serve as chairman of the Executive Council. Each member of the Executive Council shall be entitled to cast one vote.

4.09 STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A full-time Executive Director shall be selected by the State Party Chairman with the approval of the State Executive Council to serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman. The performance of the Executive Director shall be subject to annual review by the State Chairman and the Executive Council. The administrative staff of the State Democratic Headquarters shall be employed by and under the supervision of the Executive Director.

4.10 STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Notice of All Meetings. At least ten days prior to any meeting of the State Executive Committee, notices shall be mailed stating the date, time, place and proposed agenda of such meeting.

Called Meetings. Upon written receipt of petition from forty percent of the State Executive Committee, the State Chairman shall call a meeting of the full State Executive Committee within thirty days.

4.11 ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING

Each year, the State Chairman shall convene the State Executive Committee prior to March 1. At such meeting, it shall be the duty of the State Chairman to publicly announce and enter into the proceedings of that meeting the following as the first order of business:

(1) The exact day and time at which annual Precinct Meetings are to be held in accordance with Section 1.02.

(2) The exact date and time at which annual County Conventions are to be held in accordance with Section 5.01.

(3) The exact date and time at which congressional District Conventions are to be held each even-numbered year in accordance with Section 6.01. In addition, the State Chairman shall designate the city in which such Conventions shall be held.

(4) The exact date, time and place at which the State Convention is to be held each even-numbered year in accord with Section 6.02.

(5) In promulgating the dates for County, District, and State Conventions, the State Chairman shall set the dates for such conventions so as to provide a reasonable time between all such meetings for the resolutions adopted by the various conventions to be presented to and considered by to the Resolutions and Platform Committee of the State Convention.

(6) In each even-numbered year, the State Chairman shall announce the number of votes to which each county is entitled at the biennial Congressional District Conventions and at the biennial State Convention; the number of persons which each county shall elect as members of the State Democratic Executive Committee; and the total number of votes which the representatives of a county are entitled to cast as members of the several District Executive Committees.

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(7) The State Party Chairman shall designate a temporary chairman to preside at the Congressional District Convention until such time as a Congressional District Chairman is elected. It shall be the duty of said temporary Chairman to make arrangements for the holding of said District Convention.

(8) In each even-numbered year, the financial statement and the proposed budget shall be presented for approval.

4.12 NOTICE OF PARTY MEETINGS

To County Chairmen. Each year immediately after the adjournment of the above-mentioned meeting of the state Executive Committee, it shall be the duty of the State Chairman to publish the proceedings of the same and it shall be the duty of the State Secretary to notify, in writing, the several County Chairmen of the date and places so fixed for the holding of precinct meetings and the date, time and places for holding of conventions; the number of votes each county is entitled to cast at the Congressional District Convention and at the State Convention, the number of delegates to which each county is entitled on the State Executive Committee; and the total number of votes to which each county is entitled on the several District Executive Committees.

To News Media. Two weeks prior to the date set for the Precinct Meetings, the County Conventions, the Congressional District Conventions and the State Convention, the State Chairman shall disseminate by means of press release to all news media in the state, the time, location (except for county conventions) and function of each meeting or convention

and urge all active Democrats to participate. The County Chairmen shall disseminate similar information (including the location for County Conventions) to the news media within his or her county and shall post a copy of the call forwarded to him by the State Secretary at the courthouse door of this county. Four weeks prior to the date set for the Congressional District Conventions, the State Chairman shall disseminate by means of all news media in the state the exact location (within the town or city previously designated) at which such convention shall be held. In addition to the procedures outlined above, the State Chairman and the County Chairman shall use such other means and methods as will insure full and timely knowledge of the functions and times of all Party meetings.

4.13 AUDIT COMMITTEE

The State Executive Council shall appoint a committee of three persons whose duty it shall be to audit annually the financial accounts and balances of the State Executive Committee.

4.14 REMOVAL OF ELECTED OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Any elected officer or member of the State Executive Committee who gives support to, aids, or helps any opposing political party or candidate of any other political party, or who refuses or fails to perform his or her duties, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, shall be removed from office in the following manner:

State Chairman. Upon receipt of a petition of complaint setting forth full details and duly verified from a majority of the State Executive Committee, the First Vice-Chairman of the State Executive Committee shall, after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members of the council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove the State Chairman. The State Chairman can be represented by counsel if he or she so desires. The decision of the Council of Review may be appealed to the State Convention.

Other Elected Officers and Members. If, in the opinion of the State Chairman, a State Vice-Chairman, Secretary or member of the State Executive Committee is disloyal or refuses to perform his or her duty, the State Chairman shall, after the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, file a complaint with the Chairman of the Council of Review outlining his or her charges, and after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to sit in executive session, unless otherwise requested by the accused, and determine whether the elected officer or member of the State Executive Committee named in the complaint should be removed from office. The officer can be represented by counsel if he or she so desires. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove a county officer. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

If three active Democrats in the county submit a written complaint concerning a member of the State Executive Committee from their county, setting forth full details and duly verified, the State Chairman shall, upon the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the Council of Review to hear the complainant, the alleged offender and any other interested parties or witnesses. A majority vote of those members present and voting shall be necessary to remove a member of the State Executive Committee. The decision of the Council of Review shall be final.

5.00 COUNTY CONVENTIONS

5.01 MEETING AND FUNCTION

Annual Meeting. Each county shall hold a County Convention annually in accordance with the date and the time designated by the State Chairman pursuant to Section 4.11.

Place of Convention. The County Chairman shall, thirty days prior to the date such convention is to be held, designate the exact place where such convention is to be held and the same shall be announced prior to the adjournment of the precinct meetings.

All County Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman, and in his or her absence by the Vice-Chairmen in order of succession and in their absence by any member of the County Executive Committee who may be present at the Convention, and in case none of the foregoing persons shall be present, then by any delegate to the Convention who shall preside until a permanent Chairman is elected by the Convention.

Order of Business; Odd-Numbered Years. The County Convention, held in odd-numbered years shall, from among the active Democrats of the county, elect:

1. The officers of the County Executive Committee.
2. The members of the State Executive Committee to which the county is entitled.

Order of Business; Even-Numbered Years. The County Convention, held in even-numbered years, shall, from among the active Democrats of the county, elect:

1. Delegates to the biennial Congressional District Convention and to the biennial State Convention in accord with Sections 6.01 and 6.02. The County Chairman shall notify in writing within five days all persons elected as delegates.

2. Two members to each of the following: the Congressional District Executive Committee, the Judicial District Executive Committee, the State Senatorial District Executive Committee and the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee; provided that a county shall not elect members to that particular District Executive Committee, if it is not a part of a multi-county Congressional, Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District.

Report to State Chairman. Within ten days following the County Convention, the County Chairman shall certify to the State Chairman the names, address and telephone numbers of all persons elected as officers, delegates or members of any Executive Committee.

5.02 VOTING

Allocation of Votes. Each precinct shall be entitled to cast in the County Convention one vote for every fifty Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election; provided that each precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote at the County Convention.

Election of Delegates. Delegates to the County Convention shall be elected as provided in Sections 1.07 and 1.08.

Votes Divided Among Delegates Present. The precinct delegates who attend the County Convention shall be entitled to vote the full strength of their precinct upon all matters of business which come before the convention and each such delegate present from a particular precinct shall cast an equal number of the votes which the precinct is entitled to cast. All votes which the precinct is entitled to cast shall be divided equally among all the delegates representing that precinct who are in attendance.

Tabulation of Votes. The County Chairman shall provide the Convention with a sufficient number of secretaries or accountants, who shall reduce the votes to decimals and tabulate the same, disregarding all fractions after seconds or hundredths column.

Voiced Votes. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Convention from making nominations, holding elections and conducting business viva voce or by acclamation where a vote by precincts is not demanded by twenty-five percent of the certified voters present.

Vote May Not Be Changed. After a vote is cast, there shall be no change in such vote until after the roll call is completed and before the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the Chairman of the Convention.

Reporting and Challenging the Vote. It shall be the duty of the delegates from the several precincts to choose one of their number as chairman, whose name shall be reported to the Chairman of the Convention; and whose duty it shall be to cast the vote of the precinct as directed, and the vote as announced by such person shall be recorded unless some delegate from that precinct shall challenge its accuracy, in which case it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Convention to cause the roll of delegates from that precinct to be called upon which the vote of such precinct shall be tabulated and recorded according to the response of the delegates; but in no event shall the vote of one precinct be challenged by a delegate from another precinct.

5.03 RULES

The County Executive Committee shall have the power to make such other rules and regulations for the holding of County Conventions not inconsistent with this Plan of Organization, as may be deemed necessary or expedient.

5.04 NOMINATION CONVENTION WHERE COUNTY NOT UNDER PRIMARY LAW

In all counties in which the selection of candidates for members of the General Assembly and county and township officers is not provided for by the primary law, nominations shall be made in the following manner:

(1) The County Executive Committee shall meet and set a time and place for holding a County Convention for the nomination of candidates for the aforesaid offices, and shall also set the time and places for holding the necessary preliminary precinct meetings and thereupon the County Chairman shall issue a call for the Precinct Meetings and the County Convention, which call shall be sent to the precinct officials and published in such manner and form as directed by Section 4.12.

(2) At the meeting held in each precinct pursuant to said call, delegates to represent the precinct at the County Convention shall be elected from the active Democrats of the precinct; and said delegates or such of them as shall attend the County Convention, shall be entitled to vote the full strength of their precinct in the nomination of candidates and upon all questions which may come before the County Convention.

(3) Each precinct shall be entitled to cast at the County Convention one vote for every fifty Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election; provided that every precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote in the County Convention, and each precinct may appoint as many delegates to said Convention as it may see fit, not exceeding six delegates for each vote to which said precinct may be entitled to the County Convention; provided that each precinct shall elect at least one delegate for each vote which it is entitled to cast at the County Convention.

(4) The precinct meetings shall be presided over by the Precinct Chairman, but in his or her absence, the Precinct Vice-Chairmen in order of succession, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, any member may preside. In the absence of any of the above, any active Democrat may preside.

(5) The County Executive Committee shall have power to make any rules with regard to holding precinct meetings which it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Plan or organization; it shall be the duty of said committee to prepare and furnish all forms and blanks needed in making the returns from said precinct meetings, and any reported challenges and appeals therefrom.

(6) In the event a uniform primary law is passed by the North Carolina General Assembly, this Section 5.04 shall be removed in its entirety from the Plan of Organization.

6.00 DISTRICT AND STATE CONVENTIONS

6.01 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

When and Where Held. A biennial Congressional District Convention shall be held within the geographical boundaries of each Congressional District each even-numbered year. The State Chairman shall designate the day, the time and the city in which such Convention shall be held. The exact location of the Convention in such city shall be determined by the temporary District Chairman designated by the State Chairman pursuant to Section 4.11 (7).

Allocation of Votes. Each county in a Congressional District shall be entitled to cast at a Congressional District Convention one vote for every one hundred and fifty votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that county for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election; provided, that each county shall be entitled to cast at least one vote.

Election of Delegates. The Congressional District Convention shall be composed of delegates elected by the several County Conventions held in even-numbered years. Each county shall elect one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the Congressional District Convention.

Order of Business. This convention shall, from among the active Democrats, of the district:

(1) As the first order of business, elect a Congressional District Chairman, who shall thereafter preside.

(2) Elect a Congressional District Secretary.

(3) Elect one member of the biennial State Convention's Committee on Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business.

(4) Elect one member of the biennial State Convention's Committee on Credentials and Appeals.

(5) Elect one member of the Council of Review.

(6) In each presidential election year, elect, from among the active Democrats in the district, the number of delegates first and then alternates to the National Convention allotted to each Congressional District.

(7) In each presidential election year, nominate one Presidential elector from that Congressional District.

(8) Elect one member of the State Legislative Policy Committee.

(9) In each presidential election year, elect one member of the Delegate Nominating Committee.

6.02 STATE CONVENTIONS

When and Where Held. A biennial State Convention shall be held each even-numbered year. The State Chairman shall designate the day, the time and the location of such convention.

Allocation of Votes. Each county in the state shall be entitled to cast at a State Convention one vote for every one hundred and fifty Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that county for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided that each county shall have at least one vote.

Election of Delegates. The State Convention shall be composed of delegates elected by the several County Conventions held in even-numbered years. Each county shall elect one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the State Convention.

6.03 VOTING

Division of Votes Among Delegates Present. The delegates who attend a District or State Convention shall be entitled to vote the full strength of their county upon all matters of business which come before the respective District or State Convention, and each such delegate present from a particular county shall cast an equal number of the votes which the county is entitled to cast. All votes which the county is entitled to cast shall be divided equally among all the delegates representing that county who are in attendance.

Vote May Not Be Changed. In both District and State Conventions, after a vote is cast, there shall be no change in such vote until after the roll call is completed and before the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the Chairman of said Convention.

Roll of Delegates. The State Secretary shall make up a roll of all delegates from the several counties to the District and State Conventions and transmit the same to the Chairman of the District and State Conventions.

Majority Vote. In District and State Conventions, an election or nomination may be made by any majority, even though it be a fraction of a vote.

Reporting and Challenging a Vote. In all District and State Conventions, it shall be the duty of the delegates from the several counties to choose one of their number as chairman, whose name shall be reported to the Chairman of such convention, and whose duty it shall be to cast the vote of his or her county as directed, and the vote as announced by that person shall be recorded unless some delegate from that county shall challenge its accuracy, in which event it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Convention to cause the roll of delegates from that county to be called, upon which the vote of such county shall be tabulated and recorded according to the response of its delegates; but in no event shall the vote of one county be challenged by a delegate from another county.

Voice Votes. Nothing herein shall prevent the District and State Conventions from adopting temporary rules, making nominations, holding elections and conducting business viva voce or by acclamation where a vote of counties is not demanded by any delegate present.

7:00 NATIONAL CONVENTION AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

7.01 PROCEDURES

In accordance with the mandate and call for each national convention or meeting of the National Democratic Party, the State Executive Committee shall adopt a plan for the selection of delegates and alternates thereto and shall as a part of said plan provide for the election of members of the Democratic National Committee allotted to North Carolina; provided that such members of the Democratic National Committee shall be elected during each presidential election year by the State Executive Committee to serve four-year terms.

8.00 POLICY COMMITTEES

8.01 RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM COMMITTEE

At the regular annual meeting of the State Executive Committee referred to in Section 4.11, the committee shall elect one person from each Congressional District to the Resolutions and Platform Committee of the biennial State Convention. In addition, the State Chairman shall appoint four members to said committee and shall designate from among the elected members of the committee a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

The committee shall meet at the call of its Chairman. It shall prepare the proposed platform of the party for submission to the State Convention and shall consider all resolutions addressed to the biennial State Convention. The committee is encouraged to hold one or more public hearings and to invite testimony from all citizens.

8.02 STATE LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE

Composition. The State Legislative Policy Committee shall be composed of the following persons or duly appointed representative of each of them: the Democratic Governor or the nominee, the Democratic Lieutenant Governor or the nominee, the Democratic Speaker of the State House of Representatives and the State Chairman. The following persons shall also be members of this committee: the three state Vice-Chairmen, the members of the democratic National Committee elected by the State Executive Committee, the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the State Senate, the Chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the State House of Representatives, a member from each Congressional District elected at the biennial Congressional District Convention and five persons appointed by the State Chairman, with the approval of the Executive Council. The State Chairman or his or her designee shall serve as Chairman.

Meetings. This committee shall meet at least once monthly while the General Assembly is in session and at other times upon the call of the Chairman.

Duties. This Committee shall formulate recommendations for state and national Democratic legislative policy. It shall communicate to state and national legislators grassroots sentiment on legislative issues. It shall assist in sponsoring public forums throughout the state on state and national issues.

8.03 COUNTY ISSUES COMMITTEES

Composition. Each County Chairman may appoint Issue Committees of between five and fifteen members and a Chairman of each to serve until the succeeding County Convention.

Duties. The substantive concerns of these committees shall be determined and announced by the County Chairman who shall endeavor to make such committees relevant to the concerns of citizens of his or her county. Such committees shall solicit the views of citizens of the county and shall formulate and adopt, by simple majority vote, resolutions and/or proposed legislation for submission to the County Executive Committee.

Reports. The County Executive Committee shall meet at the call of its Chairman to vote to endorse or not endorse such resolutions or proposals, but shall in any event pass a record of such proposals and their action to the State Democratic Headquarters for submission to the appropriate State Party Committees and to the appropriate local elected officials.

9.00 COUNCIL OF REVIEW

9.01 PURPOSE

There is hereby established a Council of Review for the purpose of hearing and rendering fair and impartial decisions on such disputes and controversies which have arisen or which may hereafter arise within the Party when the same are filed with said Council by the State Chairman, or by the State Executive Committee, or when they are brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review by an aggrieved Democrat.

9.02 COMPOSITION

The Council of Review shall consist of one member from each Congressional District who shall be elected at the biennial Congressional District Conventions, and two members at-large to be appointed by the elected officers of the State Executive Committee.

Members of the Council of Review shall serve for a term of two years beginning January 1st following their election. The Council of Review shall elect from among its membership a Chairman. The Chairman of the Council of Review shall always be entitled to a veto.

9.03 RULES AND DECISIONS

A majority of the entire membership of the Council of Review shall constitute a quorum. All decisions concurred in by a majority of the Council of Review present and voting shall be final and binding upon all North Carolina Democratic Party meetings and officials, except that any decision of the Council of Review may be appealed to the State Convention. The State Chairman is hereby directed to issue such further and supplementary directives as may be necessary and proper to implement the decisions of this Council. The Council of Review is further empowered and directed to adopt necessary and appropriate rules to assure that each dispute and grievance is settled impartially, equitably and according to the rules of justice and fairness.

9.04 RIGHTS RESERVED

The State Executive Committee shall have the right to remove from office any member of the Council of Review upon two-thirds of said Committee present and voting being satisfied that the Council member has been disloyal to the Party or guilty of any misconduct which is not in keeping with his or her high position of honor in the Democratic Party.

9.05 VACANCIES

A vacancy in the membership of the Council of Review shall be filled by the Congressional District Executive Committee of the Congressional District in which such vacancy exists, provided that vacancies in members at-large shall be filled by the State Executive Council.

9.06 NOTIFICATION

The Council of Review shall assume jurisdiction of all matters and disputes arising from any Party meetings or convention provided for in this Plan of Organization; provided such dispute or grievance is brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review within seventy-two hours after such meeting or convention was convened or was to have been convened. Any grievances arising from such Party meeting or convention not brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review within the seventy-two hour period shall be deemed to have been waived. An aggrieved Democrat shall be deemed to have brought such to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review if written notice was filed with, or deposited in the mail to, the Chairman of the Council of Review, the State Chairman or State Democratic headquarters within the seventy-two hour period. The Council of Review shall assume jurisdiction of all matters and disputes referred to it by the State Chairman.

9.07 CALLS

Upon receipt of the grievance by the Council of Review it shall immediately notify the County Chairman of the county in which the aggrieved party resides of the nature of the grievance filed and the time and the place that the Council of Review will hear the matter.

9.08 EXCEPTIONS

Nothing herein shall prevent preliminary adjudication of grievances by appropriate Credentials of Grievance Committee at the county or district level; provided that the seventy-two hour notice period shall begin at the time of the decision by the said county or district Credentials or Grievance Committee.

10.00 MISCELLANEOUS

10.01 COMMITTEE MEETINGS

All committees shall meet at such times and places as the chairman of the respective committee may from time to time appoint and designate in the call.

10.02 QUORUM

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this Plan of Organization, forty percent of the persons constituting the entire membership of any committee shall constitute a quorum; providing such persons are entitled to cast at least forty percent of the votes.

10.03 PROXY VOTING

State Executive Committee. A member of the State Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat, who is a member of the County Executive Committee from his or her county, to serve as his or her alternate for a particular State Executive Committee meeting by notifying the State Chairman, State Secretary, or Executive Director of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no

one person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member or alternate may be entitled to more than one vote.

District Executive Committee. A member of a District Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat, who is a member of the County Executive Committee or Precinct Committee from his or her county, to serve as his alternate for a particular District Executive Committee meeting by notifying the District Chairman or District Secretary of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member can also serve at the same meeting as an alternate.

County Executive Committee. A member of the County Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat who is a member of his or her precinct committee to serve as his or her alternate for a particular County Executive Committee meeting by notifying the County Chairman or County Secretary of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no one person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member can also serve at the same meeting as an alternate.

10.04 VACANCIES

Among District and State Executive Committees Members. Vacancies among members of District or State Executive Committees who represent their County on such an Executive Committee shall be filled by the County Executive Committee of the county in which such vacancies occur at a meeting of the County Executive Committee held within thirty days following the creation of the vacancy. This meeting shall be held not less than ten days following normal notice of such meeting.

Among County and State Executive Committee Officers. Vacancies occurring in the elected officers positions of County and State Executive Committees shall be filled by the Executive Committee in which such vacancies occur. Within sixty days following notice of the creation of a vacancy in the office of Chairman of the State Executive Committee, the person serving as State Chairman shall call a meeting of the State Executive Committee to fill the vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of such committee in filling that vacancy.

Among District Executive Committee Officers. Vacancies occurring in officer positions of a District Executive Committee shall be filled as provided in Section 3.05.

Among Precinct Officers and Committee Members. Vacancies occurring among the membership or in any officer positions of any Precinct Committee shall be filled by the remaining members of the Precinct Committee.

Vacancies Filled by County Executive Committee. Within thirty days following notice of the creation of a vacancy which is to be filled by a County Executive Committee, the County Chairman shall call a meeting of such committee to fill that vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of such committee in filling that vacancy.

10.05 CANDIDATES AND CAMPAIGN MANAGERS IN PRIMARIES

Any officer of any county, district or state executive committee, (1) who announces his or her candidacy for an elective office and who is opposed in the Democratic Primary, or (2) who manages a campaign for a candidate who is opposed in the Democratic Primary, shall be deemed to have vacated that office as of the date of the filing deadline for such elective office of either his or her own candidacy or the candidate whose campaign he or she is man-

aging is opposed in the Democratic Primary. Such vacancy shall be filled as provided in this Plan of Organization.

10.06 SUBCOMMITTEES

All Executive Committees shall have the power to appoint subcommittees or special committees for such purposes and with such powers in their respective jurisdictions as may be deemed necessary or desirable.

10.07 FILLING VACANCIES AMONG CANDIDATES

Vacancies shall be filled among candidates, and the selection of candidates shall be, as prescribed by law.

10.08 MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In the nomination of candidates for municipal offices to be voted for in any town or city election, where the same is not controlled by charter or legislative enactment, a Municipal Executive Committee may be created for the purpose of facilitating the orderly selection of such candidates. The committee shall be composed of five active Democrats residing in the municipality. It shall be elected biennially at a meeting of all members of the County Executive Committee who reside in the municipality, the meeting to be called and presided over by the County Chairman. It shall be the sole function of any Municipal Executive Committee created under the provisions of this section to supervise and direct the selection of candidates for municipal offices, and to that end, the committee may formulate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary or practical. Those persons present at the meeting called by the County Chairman shall elect from the membership of the Municipal Executive Committee, a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Secretary-Treasurer. All vacancies in membership shall be filled by the Municipal Executive Committee.

10.09 APPEALS

Unless a grievance has been filed with the Council of Review, the right of appeal shall lie from any subordinate committee or convention to the committee or convention next superior thereto, and in all county, district, or state conventions, appeals shall first be referred to the Committee on Credentials and Appeals, or a special committee provided by the convention, and the findings and reports of such committee had before action thereon by the convention.

10.10 REPORTS

It shall be the duty of the County Executive Committee and their Chairmen to make such reports and furnish such information to the State Chairman and Chairman of the several District Committees as the said State and District Chairmen may desire.

10.11 ACTIVE DEMOCRAT DEFINED

An active Democrat is defined to mean a person who has been registered to vote as a Democrat for at least ninety days, except in the case of an initial registrant, and who gives of his or her time and/or means to further the interests of the Democratic Party.

10.12 PLAN VS. LAW

In the several counties of the state where primaries are provided for by law, whether optional or mandatory, the Plan of Organization shall nevertheless be followed in all matters not inconsistent with such laws.

10.13 GENERAL RULES

Procedural or parliamentary questions not specifically covered by this Plan of Organization or rules adopted pursuant to authority granted herein shall be governed by the provisions of Robert's Rules of Order.

10.14 UNIT RULE ABOLISHED

The use of the unit rule is prohibited in all activities and at all levels of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

10.15 ELECTION OF ALTERNATE DELEGATES PROHIBITED

No alternate delegates or replacement delegates shall be elected to County, District or State Conventions.

11.00 AMENDMENTS**11.01 POWER TO AMEND**

The State Executive Committee shall at any regularly called meeting duly held, have power to amend this Plan of Organization. Any amendment adopted by the State Executive Committee including those herein contained shall be effective immediately and remain in effect until and unless the same is repealed or amended by action of the next State Convention. All amendments to this Plan of organization must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members or delegates present and voting at the State Executive Committee meeting or State Convention considering same.

11.02 DATES OF AMENDMENTS

The foregoing is the Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina as adopted by the State Democratic Executive Committee at a meeting held in the City of Raleigh on January 10, 1970; and as amended on April 3, 1970; January 11, 1972; May 11, 1974; October 25, 1975; and February 10, 1979.

Russell Walker
State Chairman

February 10, 1979

DEMOCRATIC PARTY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Address</i>
Chairman	Russell Walker	Asheboro
First Vice-Chairman	Betty Speir	Bethel
Second Vice-Chairman	E. V. Wilkins	Roper
Third Vice-Chairman	Gary Bartlett	Goldsboro
Secretary	Sally Howard	Concord
Treasurer	Frank Griffin	Monroe
At-Large Member	Martha Speed	Louisburg
At-Large Member	Jeannetta Council	Fayetteville
At-Large Member	Tommy Hedrick	Southmont
National Committeewoman, Director of Minority Affairs	Dr. Alfreda Webb	Greensboro
National Committeewomen	Johnsie Setzer	Claremont
	Jane Patterson	Raleigh
National Committeemen	Rowe Motley	Charlotte
	Charlie Winberry	Rocky Mount
State Advisor of Teen Dems	Charlie Mecer	Raleigh
President of Democratic Women	Ruth Starnes	Monroe
President of Young Democrats	Wayne Hurder	Raleigh
YDC National Committeeman	Bill Williams	Charlotte
YDC National Committeewoman	LeAnn Nease	Carrboro
President of College Democrats	Scott Brewer	Chapel Hill
President of Teen Dems	Perry Morrison	Wilson
Executive Director	David Price	Chapel Hill

DEMOCRATIC PARTY COUNTY CHAIRMEN

<i>County</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Address</i>
Alamance	Fred Bowman	Burlington
Alexander	Dr. Glenn Deal	Taylorsville
Alleghany	George R. Crouse	Sparta
Anson	Bill Capel	Wadesboro
Ashe	Russ Roten	Jefferson
Avery	Joe Perry	Banner Elk
Beaufort	Delma Keech	Washington
Bertie	Bill Pritchett, Jr.	Windsor
Bladen	Wanda Campbell	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	David (Butch) Redwine	Shallotte
Buncombe	Talmage Penland	Asheville
Burke	Eleanor Butler	Morganton
Cabarrus	Jim Ramseur	Concord
Caldwell	Hazel Palmer	Hudson
Camden	Elwyn P. Leary	Camden
Carteret	Jerry Gaskill	Cedar Island
Caswell	R. Lee Farmer	Yanceyville
Catawba	Mary Frances Busbee	Claremont
Chatham	Bob Gunn	Pittsboro
Cherokee	Milton Mashburn	Andrews
Chowan	Nick George	Edenton
Clay	Quentin Moore	Hayesville
Cleveland	Joyce Cashion	Kings Mountain
Columbus	Jim Hill	Whiteville
Craven	Janice Lee	Havelock
Cumberland	Tony Rand	Fayetteville
Currituck	Jerry Wright	Jarvisburg
Dare	Louise Dollard	Kitty Hawk
Davidson	Rod Penry	Lexington
David	Dot B. Shoaf	Coolemece
Duplin	Melvin Williams	Pink Hill
Durham	Barbara V. Smith	Durham
Edgecombe	Alice Wilson	Tarboro
Forsyth	Norman Nifong	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Shirley Winstead	Franklinton
Gaston	Joe Roberts	Gastonia
Gates	Phil Godwin	Gatesville
Graham	Gary Davis	Robbinsville
Granville	A. B. Swindell, IV	Oxford
Greene	Melvin Oliver	Snow Hill
Guilford	Robin Britt	Greensboro
Halifax	J. Milton Read	Halifax
Harnett	Ed McCormick	Lillington
Haywood	Charles M. Beall	Canton
Henderson	Sam Neill	Hendersonville
Hertford	Joe Parker	Ahoskie
Hoke	Kenneth W. McNeill	Raeford

Hyde	Ross Smith	Engelhard
Iredell	Robert Randall	Mooreville
Jackson	R. V. (Vinnie) Jenkins	Sylva
Johnston	Cecil Massengill	Four Oaks
Jones	C. C. (Chris) Franks	Pollocksville
Lee	George Jackson	Sanford
Lenoir	Melvin Whitfield	Kinston
Lincoln	Mercer W. Simmons	Lincolnton
Macon	James P. Cunningham	Franklin
Madison	W. T. (Bill) Moore	Hot Springs
Martin	Wanda Caldwell	Williamston
McDowell	Carroll Hemphill	Marion
Mecklenburg	Sydnor Thompson	Charlotte
Mitchell	Bob Grindstaff	Spruce Pine
Montgomery	Clyde Norris	Troy
Moore	Phillip Jackson	Southern Pines
Nash	Gus H. Tulloss	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	L. Gleason Allen	Wilmington
Northampton	Jane G. Wells	Woodland
Onslow	Bill Wilson	Jacksonville
Orange	Andy Little	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	Miss Louise Muse	Oriental
Pasquotank	Betty Meggs	Elizabeth City
Pender	Reece M. Lefler	Willard
Perquimans	Archie T. Lane, Sr.	Hertford
Person	Herman Gentry, Jr.	Roxboro
Pitt	George Saleeby	Grifton
Polk	Oliver J. Greene	Tryon
Randolph	Lloyd Hamlet	Asheboro
Richmond	Woodrow Gunter	Hamlet
Robeson	Mark Brooks	Pembroke
Rockingham	Libby Maddrey	Eden
Rowan	Jamima DeMarcus	China Grove
Rutherford	Joe Randall	Forest City
Sampson	Murray Pool	Clinton
Scotland	Jim Ollis	Laurinburg
Stanly	Robert Lee	Albemarle
Stokes	Simpson Garner	King
Surry	Jane Snow	Mt. Airy
Swain	T. A. Sandlin	Bryson City
Transylvania	Jimmy Gaither	Brevard
Tyrrell	W. Braxton Voliva	Columbia
Union	Ruth Helms	Monroe
Vance	Nancy Wilson	Henderson
Wake	Bob Spearman	Raleigh
Warren	Floyd B. McKissick, Jr.	Manson
Washington	Melvin Cordon	Plymouth
Watauga	David Dougherty	Boone
Wayne	Borden Parker	Goldsboro

Wilkes	Bob Elledge	North Wilkesboro
Wilson	Doug Whitley	Wilson
Yadkin	Herbert Cameron	Yadkinville
Yancey	Mack B. Ray	Burnsville



Chapter Two

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY*

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN PARTY STATE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

(Revised and Adopted May 19, 1979)

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Republican Party of North Carolina, dedicated to the sound principles fostered by that Party, conscious of our civic responsibilities and rights, firm in our determination to give our strength to preserving the American principle that government ought and must be of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people do, for the purpose of uniting and coordinating our efforts for maximum power and efficiency, hereby establish this instrument, The Plan of Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina.

ARTICLE I MEMBERSHIP

Members

All citizens of North Carolina who are registered Republicans are members of the Republican Party of North Carolina and shall have the right to participate in the official affairs of the Republican Party in accordance with these rules. All reference herein to delegates, alternates, officers, and members shall, in all cases, mean persons identified and registered with the Republican Party in the precinct of their residence.

ARTICLE II PRECINCT MEETINGS

I. Biennial Precinct Meetings

- A. In every odd-numbered year, the County Chairman shall call precinct meetings during the month of February or the first ten days of March, after giving ten (10) days Written notice of the time and place of holding same to each Precinct Chairman, and after giving one week's notice of such meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Failure of the County Chairman to act in compliance with the provision above shall be cause for any registered Republican within precinct to call said precinct meeting by notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Every Republican registered within the precinct, in attendance, shall be entitled to cast one vote.
- B. Biennial precinct meetings shall elect a Precinct Committee consisting of a Chairman, Vice Chairman (of the opposite sex), Secretary and as many members-at large as deemed necessary to conduct the business of the precinct. Members of the

*The Republican Party adopts its platform every four years during the year presidential elections are held. At the request of party leaders, no platform is included as the 1976 was out-of-date.

precinct Committee shall hold their places for two years or until their successors are chosen. Precinct meetings shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the county convention. They shall also elect one additional delegate and alternate for every fifty (50) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election, or, in conformity with their county Plan of Organization, choose to elect one additional delegate and alternate for every one hundred (100) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election.

- C. The Chairman and Secretary of each Precinct shall certify election of officers, committee members, and delegates and alternates to the County Convention, on forms stipulated by the State Central Committee and furnished by the County Chairman. Complete credentials shall be in the hands of the County Secretary by the deadline set by the County Chairman.

II. Presidential Election year Precinct Meetings

- A. In each precinct in every Presidential Election year, the County Chairman shall call precinct meetings within the dates designed by the State Central Committee after giving ten (10) days written notice of the time and place of holding same to each Precinct Chairman, and after giving one week's notice of such meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Failure of the County Chairman to act in compliance with this provision shall be cause for any registered Republican within the precinct to call said precinct meeting by notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Every Republican registered within the precinct, in attendance, shall be entitled to cast one vote.
- B. Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the Presidential Election Year County Convention. They shall also elect one additional delegate and alternate for every fifty (50) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election, or, in conformity with their county Plan of Organization, choose to elect one additional delegate and alternate for every one hundred (100) votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.
- C. The Chairman and Secretary of each precinct shall certify election of delegates and alternates to the Presidential Election Year County Convention on forms stipulated by the State Central Committee and furnished by the County Chairman. Complete credentials shall be in the hands of the County Secretary by the deadline set by the County Chairman.

III. Other Precinct Meetings

- A. Other meetings of the Precinct general membership may be held at such time as shall be designated by the Chairman of the Precinct Committee after giving five (5) days notice of such meeting; or upon similar call of one-third of the members of the Precinct Committee, or ten (10) members of the general precinct membership. There shall be no proxy voting.

- B. In the event a Precinct fails to properly organize or the Precinct Chairman fails to act, the County Chairman shall appoint a Temporary precinct Chairman to serve until a general membership meeting can be called and a new Chairman elected.

ARTICLE III PRECINCT COMMITTEE

I. Duties of Committee

The Precinct Committee shall cooperate with the County Executive Committee in all elections and Party Activities; provide the County Chairman with a list of Party members within the Precinct suitable for appointment as registrar, election judge, markers, counters, and watchers at the polls; and promote the objectives of the Party within the Precinct.

II. Duties of Officers

The Chairman of the Precinct Committee, with the advice and consent of the Precinct Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within his precinct, shall preside at all meetings of the Precinct, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Precinct Committee or the County Executive Committee. The Vice Chairman shall function as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records, and shall maintain a list of registered Republican voters and workers within the Precinct.

III. Meetings

Meetings of the Precinct Committee may be held at such times as shall be designated by the Chairman of the Precinct Committee or County Chairman after giving five (5) days notice of such meetings; or upon similar call of one-third of the members of the Precinct Committee. There shall be no proxy voting.

IV. Vacancies and Removals

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency with the Precinct, removal of any officers or members of the Precinct Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Precinct Committee.
- B. Any member of the Precinct Committee may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Precinct Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Precinct Committee and allowing him twenty (20) days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party disloyalty or failure to comply with the County or State Party Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed to the County Executive Committee within twenty (20) days, and their decision shall be final.

For the purposes of this Plan of Organization, "Party disloyalty" shall be defined as actively supporting a candidate of another Party or independent candidate running in opposition to a nominee of the Republican Party.

ARTICLE IV COUNTY CONVENTION

I. Biennial Conventions

- A. A County Convention shall be called in every odd-numbered year, by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, at the County seat, within the month of March, after giving fifteen (15) days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. The delegates and alternates elected at the biennial precinct meetings, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates at the County Convention. If the County Chairman fails, refuses, or neglects to call a County Convention as required by this article, it shall become the duty of the Vice Chairman to act in this capacity. The Vice Chairman shall give (5) days notice thereof to all Precinct Chairmen and County Executive Committee members and shall give five (5) days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. If the County Chairman or Vice Chairman does not call such a meeting, the State Chairman shall call the said precinct meetings and county conventions. The State Chairman may delegate this responsibility to the District Chairman or a Republican in the County.

B. Convention Action

1. Plan of Organization

The County Convention shall adopt a County Plan of Organization not inconsistent with this State Plan of Organization, a current copy of which shall be on file at County Headquarters and at State Headquarters.

2. Elections

- a. The County Convention shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman (of the opposite sex), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary, who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.
- b. Elect a County Executive Committee of five (5) or more voters, in addition to the County officers, who shall hold their places for a term of two years or until their successors are elected. The County Plan of Organization may provide for the County Executive Committee to elect additional members of the County Executive Committee in addition to those members of the County Executive Committee elected by the County convention.
- c. In accordance with the County Plan of Organization, elect one delegate and one alternate to the Congressional District and State Conventions, plus one additional delegate and alternate for every 200 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election in said County. Each County shall further elect one delegate and alternate for each Republican elected to the State Legislature and to public office on the state or national level from said Count in the preceding election.

C. Credentials

The Chairman and Secretary of the County Executive Committee shall certify the election of officers, committee members, delegates and alternates to the District and State Conventions, on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. Completed credentials shall be in the hands of the Congressional District Secretary and the State Headquarters by the deadline set by the State Chairman.

II. Presidential Election Year County Convention

- A. A County Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election year by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, within the dates designated by the State Central Committee, after giving fifteen (15) days notice thereof to all chairmen and County Executive Committee members, and after giving fifteen (15) days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. The delegates and alternates elected at the Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates in the County Convention. If the County Chairman fails, refuses, or neglects to call a county convention as required by this article, it shall become the duty of the Vice Chairman to act in this capacity. The Vice Chairman shall give five (5) days notice thereof to all Precinct Chairman and County Executive Committee members and shall give five (5) days notice of such convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the county.
- B. The Presidential Election Year County Convention shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the Congressional District and State Conventions, plus one additional delegate and alternate for every 200 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election in said County. Each County shall further elect one delegate and one alternate for each Republican elected to the State Legislature and to public office in the state or national level **from** said County in the preceding election. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.
- C. The Chairman and Secretary of the County Executive Committee shall certify election of delegates and alternates to the Presidential Election Year District and State Conventions on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. Completed credentials shall be in the hands of the Congressional District Secretary and the State Headquarters by the deadline set by the State Chairman.

ARTICLE V COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

I. Membership

The County Executive Committee shall consist of the County Officers and other persons elected by the County Convention (in accordance with Article IV, and the County Finance Chairman).

II. Powers and Duties

The County Executive Committee shall cooperate with the District and State Committees in all elections and Party activities; shall encourage qualified candidates for office within the County; adopt a budget; and shall have active management of Party affairs within the County. It shall approve a Finance Committee and an Auditing Committee of not less than three members each and may approve such other Committees as may be deemed necessary. The County Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be an *Ex Officio* member of all committees indicated in this paragraph.

Within 90 days after the State Convention, the County Executive Committee shall amend the County Plan of Organization so as to bring it into compliance with the State Plan of Organization.

III. Meetings

The County Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year upon call of the County Chairman after giving ten (10) days notice to all members; or upon similar call of one-third of the members of the Committee. One-third of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

IV. Duties of Officers

- A. The Chairman of the County Executive Committee, with the advice and consent of the County Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the County. He shall issue the call for Biennial Precinct Meetings and Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, the County Convention, the Presidential Election Year County Convention, and Executive Committee meetings, and shall preside at all the meetings of the County Executive Committee. He shall appoint a Finance Chairman, an Audit Chairman and any other chairmen deemed necessary to conduct the business of the County Executive Committee. He shall make quarterly reports on the status of the Party within his County to the District Chairman on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. He shall be responsible for the creation and maintenance of a Republican organization in every precinct within his County. He shall obtain and preserve a list of all registered Republicans within the County and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the County, District, or State Committees; the County Chairman shall be an "Ex Officio" member of all committees unless otherwise designated.
- B. The Vice Chairman shall function as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman and shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the County Executive Committee. The Vice Chairman shall be an "Ex Officio" member of all committees unless otherwise designated.
- C. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records and shall maintain a roster of all precinct officers and Executive Committee members. Such records shall be available, upon request, to any registered Republican within the County. The Secretary shall furnish to the Congressional District Chairman and to State Headquarters up-to-date lists of all Precinct Chairmen.
- D. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds for Party expenditures pursuant to authority duly given by the County Executive Committee, shall make a financial report at all County Executive Committee meetings and shall fulfill all financial reports and obligations required under State and Federal election laws.

V. Vacancies and Removals

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the County, removal of any officer or member of the County Executive Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the County Executive Committee.
- B. Any officer or member of the County Executive Committee may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Committee and allowing him thirty (30) days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party Disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with the County or State Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed, within twenty (20) days to the Congressional District Chairman and members of the State Executive Committee within the District, and their decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VI COUNTY FINANCE AND AUDITING COMMITTEES

I. Finance Committee

The County Finance Committee shall be composed of the County Finance Chairman, the County Chairman, County Vice Chairman, the County Treasurer, and not less than three persons approved by the County Executive Committee. They shall cooperate with the Congressional District and State Finance Committees and shall have active management of fund-raising efforts within the County.

II. Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee shall conduct a yearly audit of the financial records of the County and report such audit to the County Executive Committee for approval.

ARTICLE VII JUDICIAL, SENATORIAL LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

I. Membership

- A. In One-County District, the County Executive Committee shall serve as the District Committee.
- B. In those Districts encompassing more than one county, membership shall consist of the County Chairman and Vice Chairman of each County within the District.

II. Election of Officers

At some time preceding the State Convention, the District Committees shall meet at a time and place designated by a member of the Committee stipulated by the County Chairman from that County within the District having the largest population and shall elect, from among their membership, a Chairman and such other officers as may be deemed necessary. The officers shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee. The Chairman shall report to the State Chairman names of elected officers.

III. Powers and Duties of Committees

- A. The Judicial District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for District Attorney, District Judge and Superior Court Judge and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.
- B. The Senatorial District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for State Senator and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.
- C. The Legislative District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for the State House of Representatives and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committee in all Campaigns.
- D. Committees herein elected shall serve as the appropriate District Executive Committee as they are referred to in North Carolina G.S. 163-114.

ARTICLE VIII CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

I. Biennial Convention

A. Call of Convention

A Congressional District Convention shall be called in every odd-numbered year by the Chairman of the Congressional District Committee, within the month of April, upon twenty (20) days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all members of the District Committee and to the County Chairman within said District. The delegates and alternates elected in the County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates in the Congressional District Convention. **For 1981 ONLY**, the District Convention shall be called within dates designated by the Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee. These Conventions are to be held after the General Assembly has completed Congressional redistricting. The State Chairman, with the approval of the Central Committee, shall appoint temporary District Chairmen to call the 1981 Conventions upon twenty (20) days written notice to all County Chairmen and members of the Executive Committee within the District.

B. Convention Action

1. The Congressional District Convention shall adopt a District Plan of Organization, a current copy of which shall be on file at State Headquarters.
2. The Congressional District Convention shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman (of the opposite sex), a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.
3. The Congressional District Convention shall further elect one member of the State Executive Committee, plus one additional member for every 6,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast within the District for the Republican candidate for Governor in the preceding general election.

C. Credentials

The Chairman and Secretary of the Congressional District shall certify election of officers, and at large members of the State Executive Committee, elected according to the provisions of Article VIII, Section B3. Completed District Credentials, plus completed Credentials for the Counties within the District, shall be in the hands of the State Chairman at a deadline set by the State Chairman.

II. Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention

A. Call of Convention

A Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election Year by the Chairman of the Congressional District Committee, within the dates designated by the State Central Committee, upon twenty (20) days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all members of the District Committee and to the County Chairmen within said District. The delegates and alternates elected in the Presidential Election Year County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates in the Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention.

B. Convention Action

The Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention shall elect three delegates and three alternates to the Republican National Convention, and shall nominate one Presidential Elector. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.

C. Credentials

The Chairman and Secretary of the Congressional District shall certify election of delegates and alternates, and nominee for Presidential Elector on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. Completed District Credentials, plus completed Credentials for the Counties within the District, shall be in the hands of the State Credentials Committee Chairman by the deadline set by the State Chairman.

ARTICLE IX

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

I. Membership

Membership of the Congressional District Executive Committee shall be composed of:

- A. The officers elected at the District Convention.
- B. All duly elected County Chairmen and Vice Chairmen within the District.
- C. All members of the State Executive Committee who are elected by the District Convention under the provisions in ARTICLE VIII, Section B3.
- D. Such others as the District Plan of Organization may provide.

II. Powers and Duties

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for Congress; cooperate with the Judicial, Senatorial, and Legislative Executive Committees in encouraging qualified candidates for those offices, especially in multi-county districts; approve a finance chairman; and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.

III. Meetings

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall meet at least each calendar quarter of the year, upon call of the Congressional District Chairman. One-quarter of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

IV. Duties of Officers

- A. The Congressional District Chairman, with the advice and consent of the District Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within its District. He shall assist the State Chairman in carrying out State Programs, supervise the Congressional campaigns until such time as a Campaign Manager shall have been appointed, maintain contact with all Counties within his District, and shall be responsible for the proper organization and functioning of those Counties. He shall maintain constant liaison with all County Chairmen with regard to a Republican organization in every precinct within his District. In addition, he shall furnish, upon request, each County Chairman and each County Executive Committee officer an accurate and up-to-date list of all County Executive Committee officers within his District to include title, name, address, and zip code. These lists shall be updated periodically to insure that the latest information

is provided to those to whom it is required to be provided. He shall appoint a Finance Chairman and Audit Chairman. He shall be an "Ex Officio" member of all District Committees. He shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee.

- B. The Vice Chairman shall be Chief Assistant to the District Chairman and shall act as Chairman in the Absence of the Chairman; shall maintain liaison with the County Vice Chairman throughout the District (where applicable) and shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the District Committee. The Vice Chairman will be an "Ex Officio" member of all District Committees unless otherwise designated.
- C. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records and shall maintain a roster of all officers of the counties within the District.
- D. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds for Party expenditures pursuant to authority duly given by the District Committee and will make a financial report to all District Executive Committee meetings. The Treasurer shall fulfill all financial reports and obligations required under the state and federal election laws.

V. Vacancies and Removals

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the District, removal of any officer of the Congressional District Executive Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Committee at the next officially called District meeting.
- B. Any officer of the Congressional District Executive Committee may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Congressional District Executive Committee after being notified of the charges against him signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Committee, and allowing him thirty (30) days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party Disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with the District or State Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed, within twenty (20) days, to the State Central Committee, and their decision shall be final.

ARTICLE X DISTRICT FINANCE COMMITTEE

The District Finance Chairman shall serve as Chairman of the Congressional District Finance Committee, which shall be composed of the Finance Chairmen of all the Counties within the District, the Congressional District Chairman, and the Congressional District Treasurer, plus three additional members to be elected by the members of the Finance Committee. Other officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected by and from the members of the Committee. This Committee shall cooperate with the State Finance Committee and with County Finance Committees in all fund-raising efforts.

ARTICLE XI STATE CONVENTIONS

I. Biennial State Convention

- A. A Biennial State Convention shall be called in every odd-numbered year to be held in the month of May of said odd-numbered year, by the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee after giving sixty (60) days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all members of the State Executive Committee and to all County Chairmen. Delegates and alternates elected at the County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates at the Biennial State Convention. **FOR 1981 ONLY**, the Biennial State Convention shall be called on a date set by the Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee upon sixty (60) days written notice of the time and place to all members of the State Executive Committee. This convention shall be held after the General Assembly has completed Congressional redistricting.
- B. In every odd-numbered year, the Biennial State Convention shall elect a State Chairman and a Vice Chairman (of the opposite sex) who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.

II. Presidential Election Year State Convention

- A. A Presidential Election Year State Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election Year between the date of the Presidential Preferential Primary Election and 35 days prior to the Republican National Convention of said Presidential Election year, by the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee after giving sixty (60) days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all members of the State Executive Committee and to all County Chairmen. Delegates and Alternates elected at the Presidential Election year County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as delegates and alternates at the Presidential Election Year State Convention.
- B. In every Presidential Election Year the Presidential Election Year Convention shall elect delegates and alternates to the National Convention, in addition to those specified under Article VIII, in the number stipulated by the State Chairman as determined by the National Rules. Unless in conflict with rules of the National Republican Party, the bonus delegates seats awarded by the Republican National Convention for Governor or United States Senator shall be assigned to those individuals if they so desire. They shall further nominate a National Committeeman and National Committeewoman who shall serve for a term of four years or until their successors are elected; and nominate two Presidential Electors at large.

ARTICLE XII STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

I. Membership

- A. The State Executive Committee shall be composed of the following: The Congressional District Chairmen, the Congressional District Vice Chairmen, the Congressional District Finance Chairmen, and those persons elected by the District Conventions under ARTICLE VIII, Section I, Sub-Section B3, of this Plan.

- B. The State Chairman, immediate past State Chairman, Vice Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Finance Chairman, General Counsel, Director of Minority Affairs and Assistant Director of Minority Affairs.
- C. The Chairman, National Committeeman and National Committeewoman of the Young Republican Federation, The President, President-Elect, and Past President of the Republican Women's Federation, The Chairman of the North Carolina College Republicans and the Chairman of the North Carolina Teenage Republicans.
- D. All current Republican members of the United States Congress, Governor, Members of the Council of State, the State Legislature, and the State Board of Elections.
- E. All past Republican members of the United States Congress, Governors, and members of the Council of State.
- F. All County Chairmen and Vice Chairmen.

II. Powers and Duties of Committee

The State Executive Committee shall elect a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, a Director of Minority Affairs, Assistant Director of Minority Affairs, and a General Counsel, who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected. The Committee shall formulate and provide for the execution of such plans and measures as it may deem conducive to the best interests of the Republican Party. It shall approve an Auditing Committee of at least three members to conduct a yearly audit; approve such audit; adopt a budget; and shall have active management of all affairs of the Party within the State. It may delegate such duties as it deems proper to the State Central Committee.

When monies are raised and expenditures authorized by other than the State Central Committee or the State Executive Committee on behalf of any candidate for state or National office, the Party shall not be held liable; except, however, that the State Executive Committee, by a two thirds vote of a quorum present, may assume any portion of such debts it deems advisable.

III. Committee Meetings

The State Executive Committee shall meet at least twice per calendar year, upon call of the Chairman at such times as the State Chairman shall determine after giving fifteen (15) days written notice to all Committee members; or upon petition of one-third of the members of the Committee. Twenty-five percent (25%) of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

IV. Duties of Officers

- A. The State Chairman, with the advice and consent of the Central Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the State. He shall preside at all meetings of the State Executive Committee and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee. He shall appoint with the approval of the State Central Committee a Finance Chairman who shall serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman. The State Chairman shall appoint convention committees and temporary officers. He shall be responsible for the campaigns of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor until such time as a permanent campaign manager may be appointed. The State Chairman may delegate authority to the District Chairmen to act in his behalf on any matter.

- B. The Vice Chairman shall be Chief Assistant to the Chairman and shall act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman. The Vice Chairman shall maintain close liaison with the District and County Vice Chairman, encourage and direct activities in the Party structure. The Vice Chairman shall work with the National Committeewoman and Committeeman and provide them with information and assistance on state matters. The Vice Chairman shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive and Central Committees.
- C. The National Committeeman and National Committeewoman shall maintain liaison with the National Republican Party, the State Executive and Central Committees.
- D. The Secretary shall keep minutes of all meetings. The Assistant Secretary shall assist the Secretary in the above duties and shall act as Secretary in the absence of Secretary. The Secretary will distribute to all Executive Committee members minutes of the past Central and Executive Committee meetings.
- E. The State Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds collected or earned by the State Party and all disbursements shall be made by him. All funds shall be deposited in a central location at the Treasurer's direction. The Treasurer shall be bonded in an amount fixed by the State Central Committee—the premium to be paid from Party funds. The Treasurer shall submit such financial reports as are required by the state and federal campaign election laws. The Assistant Treasurer shall assist the Treasurer and have the power to make disbursements in the absence of the Treasurer.
- F. The General Counsel shall advise the Executive Committee on all legal matters and shall act as Parliamentarian at all meetings of the Committee.
- G. The Director of Minority Affairs shall develop the means to attain support for the State Executive Committee from minority groups as those groups are predetermined by age, sex, creed or color within the State.

V. Vacancies and Removals

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the State, or removal of any officer of the State Executive Committee, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the State Executive Committee. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the District, or removal of any member representing a Congressional District, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Congressional District in which such vacancy occurs.
- B. Each officer and each member of the State Executive Committee shall refrain utilizing the powers and dignity of his or her office or position in any Republican primary for any level of office.
- C. Any officer or member may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than one-third of the members of the Committee and allowing him thirty (30) days to appear and defend himself; provide further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with this Plan of Organization. The decision of the State Executive Committee shall be final.

ARTICLE XIII STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

I. Membership

The State Central Committee shall be composed of the following:

- A. The Congressional District Chairmen; the Congressional District Vice Chairman shall act in the absence of the Chairman.
- B. The Chairman, Vice Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Secretary, Treasurer, General Counsel, Director of Minority Affairs, and State Finance Chairman.
- C. The Chairman of the Young Republican Federation and the President of the Republican Women's Federation. The Chairman of the North Carolina College Republicans and the Chairman of the North Carolina Teenage Republicans shall be voting members.
- D. The immediate past State Chairman and the Republican Joint Caucus Leader of General Assembly.

II. Powers and Duties

The State Central Committee shall have the power to appoint a Campaign Committee, a Publicity Committee, a Committee on Senior Citizens Affairs, a Budget Committee, and such other committees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the State Executive Committee; to formulate fiscal policy, establish quotas, prepare a budget, to set the date for the Biennial State Convention as provided for in Article VIII, Section IA and Article XI, Section IA above and the Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, County, Congressional District and State Conventions between February 1 and thirty-five (35) days prior to the Republican National Convention in Presidential Election years, in accordance with National Rules; and to do all things pertaining to Party affairs which it may be authorized to do by the State Executive Committee. It shall be responsible for initiating all campaigns for the United States Senate and Council of State and coordinating them as determined feasible. The State Central Committee shall keep accurate accounts of its proceedings and shall make annual reports to the State Executive Committee.

The Committee shall contract with, as a full-time Executive Director, a person of highest character and professional political competence to execute on a day-by-day basis the mission of the committee. The Committee shall provide on a full-time basis in the vicinity of the Capital City of North Carolina adequate offices for the Executive Director and such staff as the Committee shall provide for him, which offices shall be known as Headquarters, North Carolina Republican Party. The Central Committee is charged with, in addition to all other duties, the mission of creating an effective Republican organization in every political precinct in North Carolina.

III. Meetings

The State Central Committee shall meet at least every other month upon call of the Chairman upon ten (10) days notice to all members or upon petition of one-third of the members of the Committee. One-third of the members listed in Article XIII, Sections IA through ID shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

IV. Duties of Officers

The Officers of the State Executive Committee shall act as Officers of the State Central Committee, with corresponding duties.

ARTICLE XIV STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

I. Membership

The Finance Committee shall consist of the State Finance Chairman, the Congressional Finance Chairman, and the State Chairman, plus ten additional members to be elected by the members of the Finance Committee. The State Finance Chairman shall serve as Chairman of the State Finance Committee. Other officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected by and from the members of the Committee.

II. Powers and Duties

It shall be the duty of the State Finance Committee to develop ways and means to properly finance the General Election Campaigns and other business and affairs of the Republican Party. The Committee shall manage a united fund-raising effort in cooperation with the State Central Committee only in those counties with the approval of the County Executive Committee; and cooperate with District and County organizations for effective fund-raising campaigns. Said Committee shall not, directly or indirectly, raise or collect funds for the benefit of any candidates for Primary Elections. All persons making contributions to the State Finance Committee of \$10.00 or more shall be furnished with a receipt thereof. Contributions going directly to the National Committee or to any candidate shall not be acknowledged by the State Treasurer or recorded as a regular contribution to the Republican Party of North Carolina. Permanent record of all contributions shall be maintained by the State Chairman and State Treasurer, and such records shall be available, upon request, to the appropriate County and District Chairmen.

III. Duties of Officers

The Finance Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Committee and shall be the chief liaison between the Finance Committee and the State Central Committee. Others officers shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the Committee.

ARTICLE XV GENERAL CONVENTION PROCEDURE

I. Biennial Conventions and Presidential Election Year Conventions

The County, Congressional District, and State Conventions shall be called to order by their respective Chairman, or, in the absence of the Chairman, by the Vice Chairman or Secretary, in order stated, who shall have the power to appoint the necessary Convention Committees and temporary officers at, or before, the convening of the Convention.

II. Voting Procedure

No delegate, alternate, or other member of a Convention shall cast any vote by proxy; provided, however, that any delegate or delegates present shall have the right to cast the entire vote of the County in District and State Conventions. No precinct shall cast

more votes than it has duly elected delegates on the floor at the County Convention. No person shall be seated as a delegate or alternate in any County, District, or State Convention unless such person shall have been duly elected a delegate or alternate by the appropriate precinct meeting or County Convention; EXCEPT, the registered Republican or Republicans, present at a County Convention from an unorganized precinct, which has not had its credentials accepted, shall have the right to vote one vote per precinct, pro-rated among those present from that precinct.

III. Special Conventions

The State Central Committee, at any time, in the interests of the Republican Party, may direct the State Chairman or the Congressional District Chairmen, to issue call for special Senatorial, Judicial, or Legislative organizational meetings, and special County and Congressional District Conventions, in any or all of the Counties and Districts of the State. The procedure for calling regular biennial meetings and conventions shall apply to the calling of special meetings and conventions so far as applicable and not inconsistent with this Plan of Organization.

ARTICLE XVI OFFICIAL RECORDS

I. Minutes of Official Actions

Minutes shall be kept by all Committees and Conventions of official actions taken and a copy shall be filed with the Chairman of the appropriate Committee or Convention and with Republican State Headquarters.

II. Financial Accounts

The Chairman, Treasurer, and Finance Chairman of the County, District, and State Committees shall keep faithful and accurate records of any and all monies received by them for the use of said Committees and shall make faithful and accurate reports thereof when so requested.

ARTICLE XVII APPOINTMENTS

I. Notification

It shall be the duty of the State Chairman to transmit notice of all known vacancies on a District or State level to those persons having jurisdiction in such appointments.

II. County appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office in any properly organized County, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chairman and County Chairman.

III. District appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office on a District level, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chairman, only upon majority vote of the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman and members of the State Executive Committee from the counties embraced in the territory served by the office in question, at a meeting called for that purpose.

IV. State appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office on the state level, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chairman, only upon majority vote of the State Executive Committee at a meeting called for that purpose.

**ARTICLE XVIII
FORFEITURE OF OFFICIAL PRIVILEGES**

Any officer or member of a Precinct Committee, County Executive Committee, District Committee, State Executive Committee, or State Central Committee who, for any reason is removed or resigns from said position shall forfeit all rights and privileges in any way connected with that position.

**ARTICLE XIX
NATIONAL CONVENTION RULES**

The first ballot vote of the North Carolina delegates to the Republican National Presidential Convention shall equal, rounded off to the nearest delegate, the percentage vote received in the North Carolina Presidential Preference Primary by each candidate, subject to limitation that no candidate who received less than 10% (ten percent) of the total vote in said primary shall be entitled to receive votes cast by the North Carolina delegation. The Delegate vote on the first (1st) ballot attributable to those candidates who received less than ten (10%) percent of the Primary vote shall be allocated among those candidates who received at least ten (10%) percent of the Primary vote on a pro rata basis. Any votes cast as "uncommitted" or "no preference" in the Presidential Election Primary will be considered as a candidate category when determining the number of delegates apportioned. The ten (10%) percent rule applies also to this category. "After the vote on the first ballot by a political party at its National Convention, as required by this Article, all responsibility under this Article shall terminate and further balloting shall be the prerogative of the political parties as might be prescribed by the rules of such political parties." (G.S. 163-213.8) In the event of the death or withdrawal of a candidate prior to the first ballot, any delegate votes which would otherwise be allocated to him, shall be considered uncommitted.

**ARTICLE XX
APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS PLAN**

I. Rules as to Towns and Cities

This Plan of Organization is not intended to extend to, or establish organizations for the Republican Party of the various towns and cities of the State of North Carolina as separate units from the precinct and county organization. Qualified and registered Republican voters of the towns and cities of the state may organize and promulgate their own rules not inconsistent with these rules and the organizations herein established.

II. Rules as to Counties and Districts

The Precinct and County Committees and County Conventions, and the district Committees and Conventions are authorized to promulgate such additional rules and establish such additional Party officers or committees for their respective organizations, not inconsistent with these rules, as shall be deemed necessary. Counties may establish Executive Boards to transact the business of the Party between County Executive Committee meetings.

III. Controversies

Controversies in any County or District with respect to the organizations set up therein under this Plan, shall be referred to the State Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, and General Counsel for arbitration. Ruling shall be made within sixty (60) days and their decision shall be final.

IV. Parliamentary Authority

Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern all proceedings, except when inconsistent with this State Plan of Organization or Convention Rules properly adopted.

V. Effective Date of this Plan

This Plan of Organization shall become effective and repeal and supercede all other rules, except as specifically noted, immediately following adjournment of the State Convention in Raleigh, North Carolina, on May 19, 1979. This, however, shall not invalidate any action taken under the previous rules prior to the date above.

Mr. Harry Bagnal, Chairman
Plan of Organization Committee

**STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN PARTY**

STATE ORGANIZATION

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Address</i>
Chairman	Jackson F. Lee	Fayetteville
Vice Chairman	Mrs. Mary Jane Hollyday	Asheville
Secretary	Mrs. Karol Goebel	Charlotte
Assistant Secretary	Mrs. Grace Haig	Chapel Hill
Treasurer	Thomas L. Lucas, Jr.	Raleigh
Assistant Treasurer	James D. Moyer	Wilson
Legal Counsel	Charles B. Neely, Jr.	Raleigh
State Finance Chairman	James A. Moore	Jacksonville
National Committeeman	Dr. John East	Greenville
National Committeewoman	Mrs. Betty Lou Johnson	Raleigh
Joint Caucus Leader	Rep. Harold Brubaker	Asheboro
Past State Chairman	Robert G. Shaw	Greensboro
Director of Minority Affairs	William Fisher	Greensboro
Assistant Director of Minority Affairs	John J. Hawkins	Warrenton
Member of State Board of Elections	John J. Stickley	Charlotte
	Mrs. Shirley Herring	Kinston

YOUNG REPUBLICAN FEDERATION

Chairman	Mrs. Linda Anderson	Statesville
National Committeeman	Joe Beard	Charlotte
National Committeewoman	Ms. Betsy Hamilton	Pinehurst

WOMEN'S FEDERATION

President	Mrs. Vivian Harris	Badin
Past President	Mrs. Barbara Boyce	Charlotte

COLLEGE REPUBLICANS

Chairman	Barry Upchurch	Tucson, Arizona
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TEEN-AGE REPUBLICANS

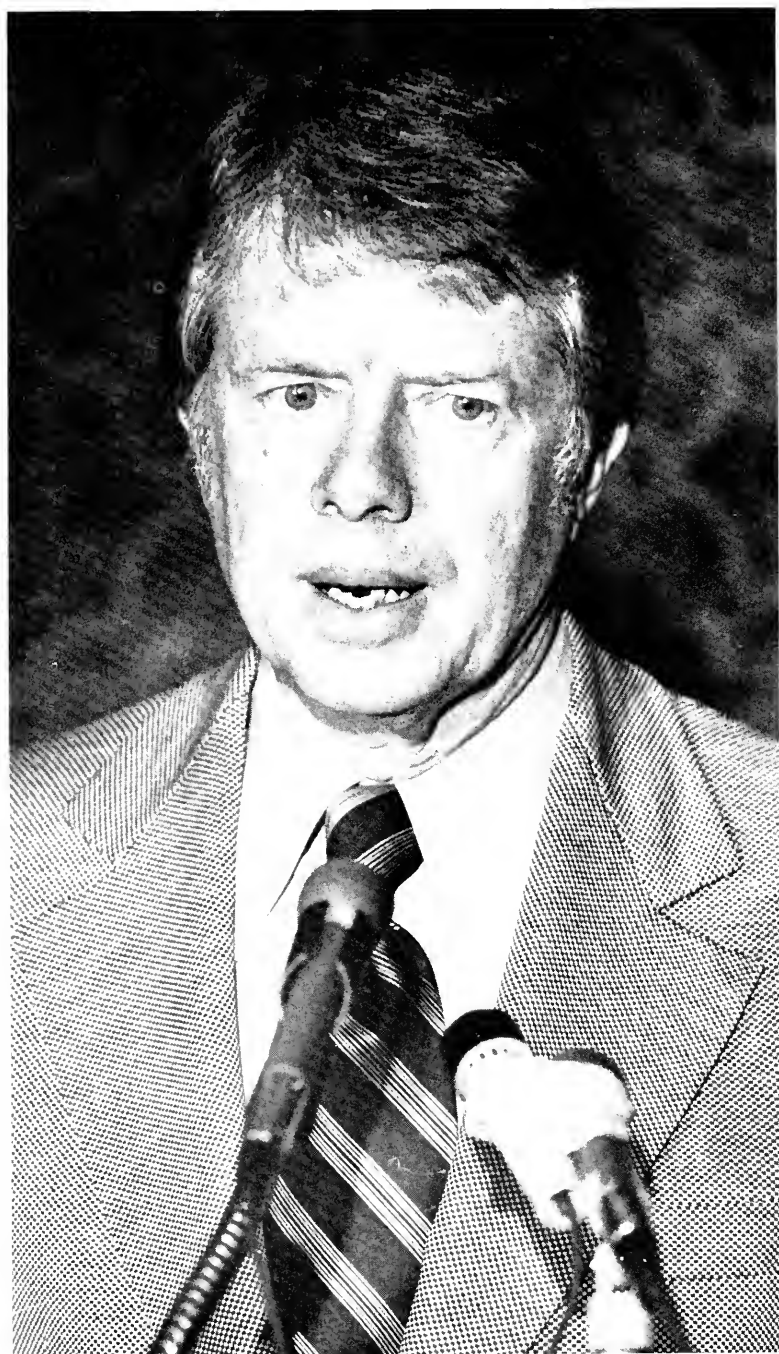
Chairman	Robert Leath	Fayetteville
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NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN 1979

<i>County</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Address</i>
Alamance	Cary Allred	Burlington
Alexander	George Rader	Taylorsville
Alleghany	Arnold L. Young	Sparta
Anson	John B. Christie	Wadesboro
Ashe	James O. Hartmann	Jefferson
Avery	Jack Hughes	Newland
Beaufort	R. Eugene Perrey	Washington
Bertie	Glen Lancaster	Windsor
Brunswick	Mrs. Mavis M. Freeman	Shalotte
Bladen	Mrs. Jewel Thomas	Elizabethtown
Buncombe	William T. Biggers	Asheville
Burke	Ms. Betty Hooks	Jonas Ridge
Cabarrus	Edwin Tomlin	Concord
Caldwell	David T. Flaherty	Lenoir
Camden	Warren E. Riggs	Shiloh
Carteret	Jerry Hardesty	Beaufort
Caswell	Lloyd M. Gentry	Yanceyville
Catawba	Tom Dlugos	Hickory
Chatham	Wayne Thomas	Siler City
Cherokee	Joe Clayton	Murphy
Chowan	Terrence W. Boyle	Edenton
Clay	Narvel Garrett	Hayesville
Cleveland	Charles E. McCartney	Shelby
Columbus	J. Frank Merritt	Hamstead
Craven	Lou Colombo	New Bern
Cumberland	Helen Mores	Fayetteville
Currituck	Porcus F. Crank, Jr.	Harbinger
Dare	Robert C. Kenan	Kitty Hawk
Davidson	D. Leon Rickard	Thomasville
Davie	E. Edward Vogler, Jr.	Mocksville
Duplin	Dr. Corbett L. Quinn	Magnolia
Durham	Ms. Julie Simons	Durham
Edgecombe	George Alton Grayiel	Tarboro
Forsyth	Edward Powell	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Donald F. Ayscue	Henderson
Gaston	R. L. Voorhees	Gastonia
Gates	E. M. Rountree	Corapeake
Graham	Delmas Shuler	Robbinsville
Granville	J. P. Johnson, Jr.	Oxford
Greene	Gary W. Tingen	Snow Hill
Guilford	William T. Evans	Summerfield
Halifax	T. A. Merritt, Jr.	Roanoke Rapids
Harnett	J. Michael McLeod	Dunn
Haywood	(NONE)	
Henderson	J. Harold Hill	East Flat Rock
Hertford	John R. Moore, Jr.	Ahoskie
Hoke	(NONE)	
Hyde	Ralph Harvis	Swan Quarter
Iredell	Ed Canupp	Statesville

Jackson	Orville Coward, Jr.	Sylva
Johnston	E. Joan Jones	Smithfield
Jones	Wallace W. Wicks	Maysville
Lee	Walter Bridges, Jr.	Sanford
Lenoir	P. C. Barwick, Jr.	Kinston
Lincoln	Joe L. Kiser	Vale
Macon	Harold Corbin	Franklin
Madison	Dr. Larry N. Stern	Mars Hill
Martin	Kenneth H. Roberson	Robersonville
McDowell	John Freshour	Old Fort
Mecklenburg	David Sentelle	Charlotte
Mitchell	Hal G. Harrison	Spruce Pines
Montgomery	T. Rick Smith	Troy
Moore	George W. Little	Southern Pines
Nash	Dennis A. Frazier	Nashville
New Hanover	Fries Shaffner, Jr.	Wrightsville Beach
Northampton	W. T. Outland	Woodland
Onslow	Lee Lynch	Jacksonville
Orange	Richard Smyth	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	C. Ralph Forrest	Bayboro
Pasquotank	Leo J. Sheetz	Elizabeth City
Pender	Helen W. Merritt	Hampstead
Perquimans	(NONE)	
Person	Donald Waldo	Roxboro
Pitt	Jim McIntyre	Greenville
Polk	A. Paul Butler	Tryon
Randolph	Alan V. Pugh	Asheboro
Richmond	Robert Weatherly	Hamlet
Robeson	John R. Jones	Pembroke
Rockingham	James J. Eanes	Eden
Rowan	Robert L. Saunders	Salisbury
Rutherford	Judson Caldwell	Forest City
Sampson	Robert L. Williams	Autryville
Scotland	Joyce Hamby	Laurinburg
Stanly	Betty Lambert	Albemarle
Stokes	Marshall Hall	King
Surry	William F. Huckaby	Pilot Mountain
Swain	Bob Grindle	Bryson City
Transylvania	William M. Ives	Brevard
Tyrrell	John Kirkland	Columbia
Union	Oscar Y. Harward	Monroe
Vance	Mrs. Ruby Lassiter	Henderson
Wake	William J. Stuckey	Raleigh
Warren	John J. Hawkins	Warrenton
Washington	(NONE)	
Watauga	Ralph L. Hayes	Triplette
Wayne	Frank Foster	Goldsboro
Wilkes	John Garwood	North Wilkesboro
Wilson	Philip R. Taylor	Wilson
Yadkin	James L. Graham	Yadkinville
Yancey	Dean Chrisawn	Burnsville

PART IV
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES



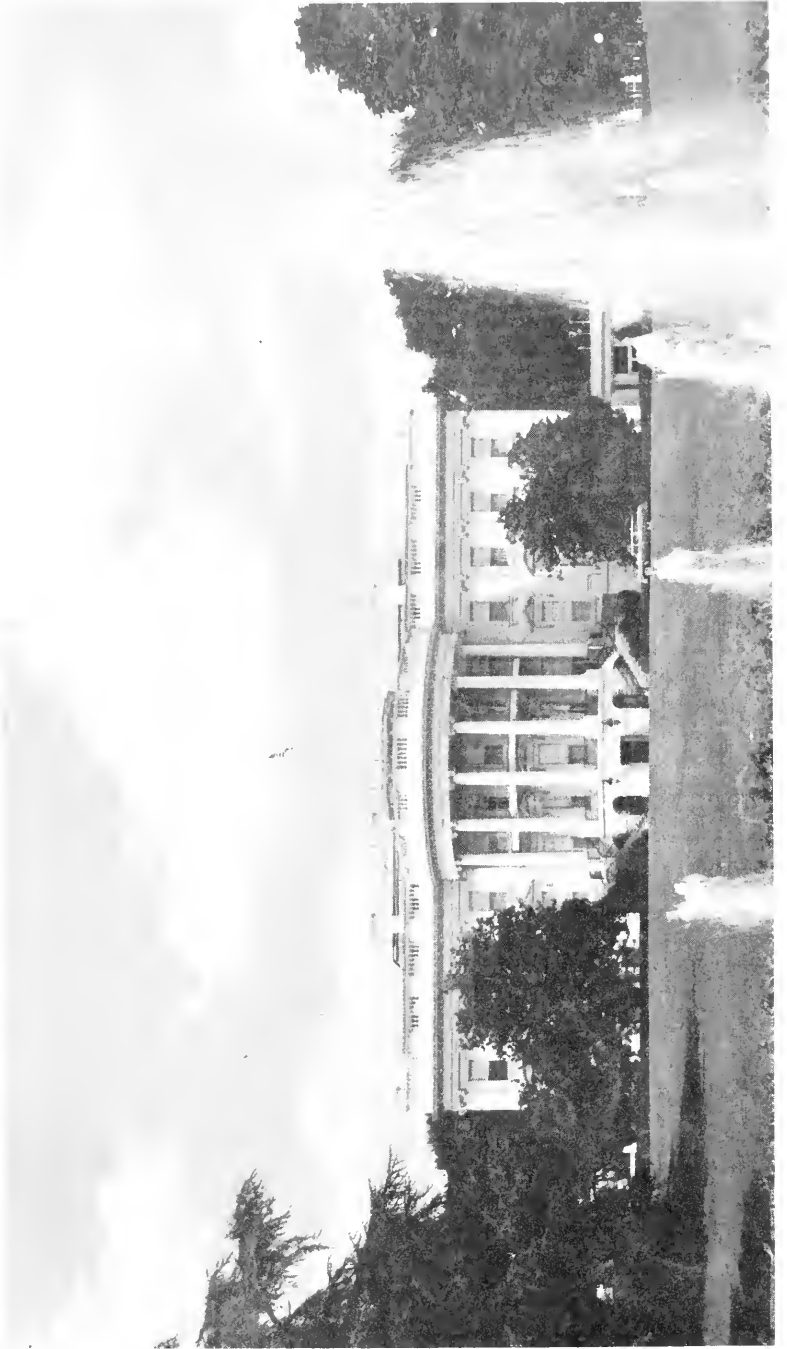
Chapter One

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

JIMMY CARTER (JAMES EARL CARTER, JR.)

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Jimmy Carter was born in Plains, Georgia October 1, 1924, the son of James Earl (deceased) and Lillian (Gordy) Carter. He was named James Earl Carter, Jr. but prefers "Jimmy". His Father owned a large warehouse, cotton gin and a large peanut farm, and his mother was a registered nurse. Attended the public schools around Plains. Student at Georgia Southwestern University, 1941-42; Georgia Institute of Technology, 1942-43; and graduated U.S. Naval Academy, (BS), 1946. Served in U.S. Navy, 1946-1954 working with Admiral Hyman Rickover in developing the world's first atomic submarines. Resigned his Commission in 1954 following death of his Father. Returned to Plains to take over family business. Served on local Board of Education. Former Deacon and Sunday School Teacher at First Baptist Church. Member of Rotary and Lions Clubs. Elected to Georgia Senate, 1962; served 1962-1966; Defeated for Governor, 1966; elected in 1970. His pattern for reorganizing state government in Georgia (reducing some 300 agencies into 22) has served as a plan for other state governments who were planning similar reorganizations. He also initiated the *Zero-base budgeting concept* for government financing. Chairman, National Democratic Campaign Committee, 1974. Announced his desire to run for President of the United States in 1974. During the 1976 Primary Campaign he won in 19 of 31 primaries establishing himself as the clear-cut Democratic candidate for President. Defeated Gerald R. Ford in November, 1976 for the Presidency. Married Rosalyn Smith, July 7, 1946. Four children: John William (Jack), 1947; James Earl, III (Chip), 1950; Donnel Jeffrey (Jeff), 1952 and Amy, 1968.



PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

Vice President	Walter E. Mondale	Minnesota
Secretary of State	Cyrus R. Vance	New York
Secretary of Agriculture	Robert S. Bergman	Minnesota
Secretary of Commerce	Dr. Juanita M. Kreps	North Carolina
Secretary of Defense	Dr. Harold Brown	California
Secretary of Energy	Charles W. Duncan, Jr.	New York
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Patricia R. Harris	Washington, D.C.
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	Moon Landrieu	Louisiana
Secretary of the Interior	Cecil D. Andrus	Idaho
Secretary of Labor	F. Ray Marshall	Texas
Secretary of Transportation	Neil Goldschmidt	Oregon
Secretary of the Treasury	G. William Miller	Missouri
Ambassador to the United Nations ...	David McHenry	Missouri
Attorney General	Benjamin Civiletti	New York

OTHER MAJOR APPOINTMENTS

Press Secretary	Jody Powell	Georgia
White House Chief of Staff	Hamilton Jordan	Georgia
Director of Management and the Budget	John T. McIntyre	
Assistant, National Security Affairs ...	Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski	New York
Chairman, Federal Reserve Board	Paul A. Volcker	New York
Chairman, Council on Wage and Price Stability	Alfred E. Kahn	New York
Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors	Charles L. Schultz	
Director, CIA	Admiral Stansfield Turner	
Director, FBI	Clarence Kelly	
Chief Arms Negotiator	Paul C. Warnke	



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GUIDE

1

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CONSTITUTION
AND RULES

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3

RELATED LAWS
AND REGULATIONS

JUANITA MORRIS KREPS
(Mrs. Clifton H. Kreps, Jr.)

SECRETARY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Juanita Morris Kreps, Democrat was born in Kentucky on January 11, 1921. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Morris. Graduated Berea College, 1942 A.B., Duke University, 1944 M.A., Duke University, 1948 Ph.D. Member Council on the Aging; Vice-chairman, North Carolina Manpower Council; Committee on Research, National Manpower Advisory Committee (U.S. Department of Labor). Author of *Sex in the Marketplace: American Women at Work*, 1971. *Lifetime Allocation of Work and Income*, 1971. Co-author, *Principles of Economics* (1962 and 1964). Editor, *Employment, Income and Retirement Problems of the Aged* (1963). 50 Articles. Married Clifton H. Kreps, Jr. August 11, 1944. Address: 1407 West Pettigrew Street, Durham, 27705.

Chapter Two

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

SENATE

OFFICERS

Walter F. Mondale, President — Minnesota

James O. Eastland, President *Pro tempore* — Mississippi

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Aeronautical and Space Sciences

Agriculture and Forestry

Appropriations

Armed Services

Banking, Housing and Urban
Affairs

Commerz

District of Columbia

Finance

Foreign Relations

Government Operations

Interior and Insular Affairs

Judiciary

Labor and Public Welfare

Post Office and Civil Service

Public Works

Rules and Administration

Veterans' Affairs



NORTH CAROLINA MEMBERS

JESSE HELMS

Jesse Helms, Republican, was born in Monroe October 18, 1921. Son of Jesse A. Helms and Ethel Mae (Helms) Helms. Graduated Monroe High School; Wingate College; Wake Forest University. Executive Vice-president, vice-chairman of the board and assistant chief executive officer of Capitol Broadcasting Company. For twelve years was editorialist for WRAL Television Station, eighty radio stations in North Carolina and two hundred newspapers across the country; was City Editor for the Raleigh Times. At age twenty became the youngest reporter to win the annual N. C. Press Association Award for enterprising reporting. In 1952, directed the radio-television of the Presidential campaign of Democratic Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia. Executive Director of the N. C. Bankers Association 1953-60; during that time served as editor of The Tarheel Banker. Administrative assistant to United States Senator Willis Smith; following Senator Smith's death, served in same position to U. S. Senator Alton Lennon. Member Raleigh City Council 1957-61; served as chairman of the Council's Law and Finance Committee. Has served as President and Vice-president of the Raleigh Rotary Club and President of the Raleigh Exchange Club. Former trustee of Campbell College, Wingate College, Meredith College. Now a trustee of John F. Kennedy College, Douglas MacArthur Freedom Academy, Delaware Law School and Camp Willow Run (a Youth Camp for Christ). Recipient of Southern Baptist National Award for Service to Mankind and Especially on Behalf of Crippled children. Honorary director of the N. C. Cerebral Palsy Hospital at Durham. Member of the North Carolina Tobacco Council; a director of the United Fund of Raleigh; state advisor to the "Young Americans for Freedom"; a director of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce. Holds the annual Freedoms Foundation Award for the television editorial judged to be the best in America. Mason, member Raleigh Lodge No. 500; Grand Orator, Grand Lodge of North Carolina, 1966. Members Hayes Barton Baptist Church of Raleigh; deacon and Sunday school teacher. Married Dorothy Jane Coble October 31, 1942. Three children: Jane (Mrs. Charles R. Knox), Nancy (Mrs. John C. Stuart), and Charles. Address: 1513 Caswell Street, Raleigh; Room 4213, Dirksen (New Senate Office) Building, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Foreign Relations



ROBERT B. MORGAN

Robert B. Morgan, Democrat, a native of Lillington, North Carolina, was born October 5, 1925. Son of James Harvey and Alice (Butts) Morgan. Attended public schools, graduating from Lillington High School in 1942; East Carolina College (now East Carolina University), B.S. degree, 1947; Wake Forest College Law School, LL.B., 1959; J.D., 1972. While a student at Wake Forest Law School he filed for the office of Clerk of Superior Court of Harnett County and was elected. Served in this position for four years and then resigned to enter the private practice of law. Member of the local, State and American Bar Associations. Mason and Rotarian. State Senator in the General Assembly of 1955, 1959, 1963, 1965 and 1967; President Pro Tem of Senate in 1965. While a member of the Senate he was recognized as a forceful and effective advocate of jail reform, mental health programs, better facilities for higher education, and numerous other programs. Won the Democratic nomination for the office of Attorney General in May of 1968 and elected to this office in the General Election of November 5, 1968. Was re-elected for a four-year term in November, 1972. Won Democratic nomination for office of United States Senator in May of 1974 and was elected to this office in the General Election of November 5, 1974. Served nine terms as Chairman of the East Carolina Board of Trustees. Member of Board of Trustees of Lees McRae College. Lt. Col. Ret. in the U. S. Air Force Reserve. Baptist. Married Katie Earle Owen of Roseboro, N. C. Two daughters, Mary and Margaret, and a foster son, Rupert Morgan Tart. Home address: Lillington, N. C. Official address: P. O. Drawer 2712, Raleigh, N. C. 27602.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Armed Services

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs

Select Committee on Small Business

Select Committee on Ethics

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICERS

Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker — Massachusetts

W. Pat Jennings, Clerk — Virginia

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Agriculture	Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Appropriations	Judiciary
Armed Services	Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Banking and Currency	Post Office and Civil Service
District of Columbia	Public Works
Education and Labor	Rules
Foreign Affairs	Science and Astronautics
Government Operations	Standards of Official Conduct
House Administration	Veterans' Affairs
Interior and Insular Affairs	Ways and Means



NORTH CAROLINA MEMBERS**WALTER BEAMAN JONES**

(First District—Counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington. Population 459,543.)

Walter Beaman Jones, Democrat, was born in Fayetteville, N. C., August 19, 1913. Son of Walter G. and Fannie M. (Anderson) Jones. Attended Elise Academy, 1926-1930; North Carolina State College, B.S. in Education, 1934. Office equipment dealer. Director Farmville Savings & Loan Association; member Board of Commissioners, Town of Farmville, 1947-1949; Mayor pro tem, 1947-1949; Mayor Town of Farmville and Judge Farmville Recorder's Court, 1949-1953. Member Masonic Lodge; Scottish Rite; Rotary Club, President, 1949; Loyal Order of Moose; Junior Order; Elks Lodge. Representative in the General Assembly in 1955, 1957 and 1959; State Senator, 1965. Elected to Eighty-ninth Congress in Special Election of February 5, 1966 to fill unexpired term of the late Herbert C. Bonner. Re-elected to Ninetieth Congress, 1966; to Ninety-first Congress, 1968; to Ninety-second Congress, 1970, to the Ninety-third Congress, 1972, Ninety-fourth Congress, 1974, Ninety-fifth Congress, 1976 and Ninety-sixth Congress, 1978. Baptist; Deacon since 1945. Married Doris Long, April 26, 1934. Children: Mrs. Robert Moye and Walter B. Jones, II. Address: Farmville.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Agriculture

Merchant Marine and Fisheries



L. H. FOUNTAIN

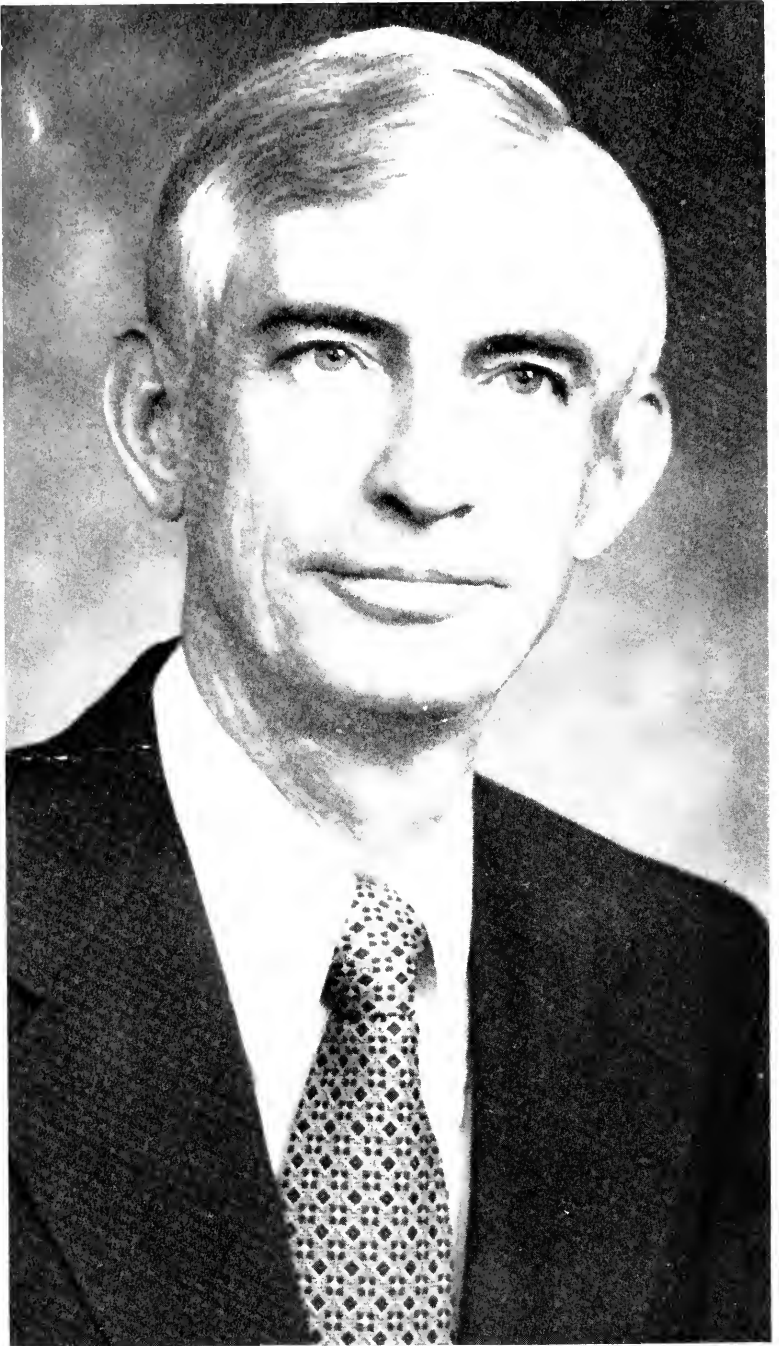
(Second District—Counties: Caswell, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Vance, Warren and Wilson. Population 457,601.)

L. H. Fountain, Democrat, was born in the village of Leggett, Edgecombe County, North Carolina, April 23, 1913. Son of the late Sallie (Barnes) and the late Lawrence H. Fountain. Educated in the public schools of Edgecombe County and at the University of North Carolina, A.B. and J.D. degrees. Active attorney-at-law from 1936 until elected to Congress. Member, local, and state Bar Associations; Kiwanis, Farm Bureau, American Legion, Grange and Elks Clubs; Executive Committee East Carolina Council Boy Scouts of America; retired Jaycee; Recipient, Distinguished Service Award, North Carolina Citizens Association, 1971; Recipient, Distinguished Service Award, University of North Carolina School of Medicine, 1973; Recipient, Distinguished Service Award, North Carolina League of Municipalities, 1976; Reading Clerk North Carolina State Senate, 1936-1941; North Carolina State Senator, 1947-1952. World War II veteran of four years service. Elected to 83rd Congress; re-elected to 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 94th, 95th and 96th Congresses. Presbyterian. Elder. Married Christine Dail of Mount Olive, N.C. One daughter, Nancy Dail Fountain. Address: Tarboro, N.C.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Foreign Relations

Government Relation



CHARLES ORVILLE WHITLEY

(Third District—Counties: Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Onslow, Pender, Sampson and Wayne. Population 458,000.)

Charles Orville Whitley (Charlie) was born in Siler City January 3, 1927. Son of John Whitley and Mamie Goodwin. Attended Siler City Public Schools; Wake Forest University, BA, 1948 and LLB, 1950; George Washington University, MA (Legislative Affairs), 1974. Attorney. Town Attorney of Mount Olive, 1952-1958. Administrative Assistant to Congressman David Henderson, 1961-1976. Member North Carolina and Wayne County Bar. Member Masonic Order, WOW, American Legion, former Jaycee, Rotary Club. Army-Lieutenant, Active, 1944-46; Reserve, 1946-50. Baptist. Deacon, Sunday School Teacher since 1952. Married Audrey Kornegay Whitley June 11, 1949. Children: Charles, Jr., Martha, and Sara. Address: PO Box 64, Mount Olive 28365.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT:

Agriculture



IKE FRANKLIN ANDREWS

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

(Fourth District—Counties: Chatham, Durham, Randolph and Wake. Population 467,046.)

Ike Franklin Andrews, Democrat, of Chatham County, was born in Bonlee, Chatham County, N. C., September 2, 1925. Son of Archie Franklin and Ina (Dunlap) Andrews. Attended Bonlee High School, 1931-1941; Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Va., 1941-1942; Mars Hill College, 1942-1943; University of North Carolina, 1946-1952, B.S. and LL.B. degrees. Lawyer. Member North Carolina State Bar; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; District Bar Association Executive Committee, 1958-1959; N. C. Bar Association Standing Committee on Legislation and Law Reform; N. C. Judicial Council, 1959-1961. President Junior Chamber of Commerce, member Board of Trustees, University of North Carolina since 1959 and member of the Executive Committee since 1969; served as Chairman of the Chancellor Selection Committee of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Board of Directors, Siler City Chamber of Commerce; Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, Chatham Hospital; Executive Committee Oconeechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; Chairman Chatham District, Boy Scouts of America; Chatham County Civil Defense; American Legion Oratorical Contest. Young Man of the Year, Siler City, 1958. Solicitor, Tenth-A District, July 1961-December, 1962. Elected Poet Laureate of the Senate, 1959. Field Artillery Forward Observer, United States Army, 1943-1945, Master Sergeant; awarded Bronze Star and Purple Heart, European Theatre, World War II. State Senator in the General Assembly of 1959; Representative in the General Assembly of 1961, 1967, 1969 and 1971. He served as Democratic Majority Leader, Chairman of the Rules Committee and as Speaker pro tempore during the latter session. Chairman, Board of Deacons, First Baptist Church of Siler City. Two daughters: Alice Cecelia and Nina Patricia.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Education and Labor

Select Committee on Aging



STEPHEN LYBROOK NEAL

Fifth District—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes. Population, 462,401.)

Stephen Lybrook Neal, Democrat, was born in Winston-Salem, N.C., November 7, 1934. Son of Charles Herbert and Mary Martha (Lybrook) Neal. Attended University of California at Santa Barbara and University of Hawaii, A.B. (Psychology), 1959. Former mortgage banker and small newspaper publisher. Member Sigma Delta Chi. Elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1974. Reelected, 1976, and 1978. Banking, Currency and Housing; Post Office and Civil Service. Chairman, Domestic Monetary Policy Subcommittee (Banking). Member of Episcopal Church. Married Rachel Landis Miller Neal, June 6, 1963. Two children: Mary Piper Neal, 11, and Stephen L. Neal Jr., 9. Address: 1001 Wellington Rd., Winston-Salem, 27106.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs



LUNSFORD RICHARDSON PREYER

(Sixth District—Counties: Alamance, Guilford and Rockingham. Population 457,354.)

Lunsford Richardson Preyer, Democrat, was born in Greensboro, N. C., January 11, 1919. Son of W. Y., Sr., and Mary Norris (Richardson) Preyer. Attended Greensboro Schools, Woodberry Forest School, 1934-1937; Princeton University, A.B., 1941; Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1949. Lawyer in Greensboro from 1950 until July, 1956 when appointed to N. C. Superior Court. City Judge, 1953-54; appointed Federal Judge of the Middle District Court in October, 1961; September, 1963, resigned Judgeship to become candidate for Governor of N. C.; November, 1964 became Senior Vice President and Trust Officer of N. C. National Bank, Greensboro, N. C.; May, 1966 became City Executive for Greensboro of N. C. National Bank. 91st Congress, 1968; to 92nd Congress, 1970; to 93rd Congress, 1972; to the 95th Congress, 1974, to the 95th Congress, 1976, and to the 96th Congress, 1978. Served in U.S. Navy (Lt. USNR). Four years on destroyer duty in Atlantic and South Pacific as Torpedo Officer, Gunnery Officer and Executive Officer, World War II; awarded Bronze Star for action in Okinawa. Member First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, Elder and former Clerk of Session for the Church and a teacher of the Men's Bible Class. Married Emily Irving Harris of Greensboro. Five children: L. Richardson Preyer, Jr., Mary Norris Preyer, Britt Armfield Preyer, Jane Bethell Preyer, Emily Harris Preyer. Address: 603 Sunset Drive, Greensboro, N. C.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Government Operations

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Standards of Official Conduct



CHARLES GRANDISON ROSE, III

(Seventh District—Counties: Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Hoke, New Hanover and Robeson. Population, 467,476.)

Charles Grandison Rose, III, Democrat, was born in Fayetteville August 10, 1939. Son of Charles G. Rose and Frances Duckworth Rose. Graduated Fayetteville High School, 1957; Davidson College, 1969, B.A.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1964, LL.B. Attorney. Member Cumberland County Bar Association and North Carolina State Bar. Editor, Davidson College yearbook. Chief District Court Prosecutor, 12th Judicial District, 1967-70. Member First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville; Sunday school teacher. Married Sara Richardson June 30, 1962. One son: Charles G. Rose, IV, a daughter, Sara Louise. Address: 9500 Spinet Court, Vienna, Virginia.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Democratic Steering & Policy

Democratic Steering & Policy Committee
District of Columbia

House Administration



W. G. (BILL) HEFNER

(Eighth District—Counties: Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Union and Yadkin. Population,

W. G. (Bill) Hefner, Democrat, was born in Elora, Tennessee, April 11, 1930. President of WRKB Radio Station, Kannapolis, N. C. Entertainer-Harvesters Quartet; Television performer. Member Board of Directors, Cabarrus County Chapter of American Cancer Society; member Board of Directors of Cabarrus County Boys Club; member Board of Directors of Cabarrus County Humane Society; President of Odell School PTA; Publicity Committee for Cabarrus County United Appeal; member of Concord Noon Optimist Club. Elected to U. S. House of Representatives, 1974. Member North Kannapolis Baptist Church. Married Nancy Hefner of Gadsden, Alabama. Two children: Stacye Hefner, and Shelly Hefner.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Democratic Steering and Policy Committee

Public Works & Transportation

Veterans Affairs Committee



JAMES GRUBBS MARTIN

(Ninth District—Counties: Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg. Population, 459,535.)

James Grubbs Martin, Republican, was born in Savannah, Georgia December 11, 1935. Son of Reverend Arthur M. Martin and Mary Julia Grubbs Martin. Graduated Mt. Zion Institute, Winnsboro, S. C., 1953; Davidson College, 1957, B.S.; Princeton University, 1960, Ph.D. in Chemistry. Associate Professor of Chemistry, Davidson College. Member Beta Theta Pi (social) Fraternity; National Vice President, 1966-69. Former member of Charlotte Symphony, 1962-66. Mecklenburg County Commissioner, 1966-72, Chairman, 1967-68 and 1970-71. President of N. C. Association of County Commissioners, 1970-71. Founder and first chairman of Centralina Council of Governments, 1968-70; vice-president of National Association of Regional Councils, 1969-71. Elected to 93rd, 94th and 95th Congresses, Presbyterian; deacon, 1969-71. Mason. Shriner. Married Dorothy Ann McAulay June 1, 1957. Three children: Jimmy, age 16, Emily, age 14, and Benson, age 5. Address: Box 697, Davidson.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Ways and Means



JAMES THOMAS BROYHILL

(Tenth District—Counties: Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston and Watauga. Population, 471,777.)

James Thomas Broyhill, Republican, was born in Lenoir, August 19, 1927. Son of James Edgar and Satie Leona (Hunt) Broyhill. Attended Lenoir Public Schools 1933-1946; graduated Lenoir High School, 1946; University of North Carolina, 1950, B.S. degree in Commerce. Before election to Congress was a furniture manufacturer; member Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association; North Carolina Forestry Association; Industrial Planning Committee of the North West North Carolina Development Association; past President and member of the Board of the Lenoir Chamber of Commerce; past member of: City of Lenoir Recreation Commission; City of Lenoir Planning and Zoning Commission; Treasurer Caldwell County Republican Executive Committee. Young Man of the Year Award, Lenoir and Caldwell County, 1957. Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina, 1966. Formerly served on Board of Advisors, Lees-McRae College, Banner Elk, Board of Visitors, Lenoir-Rhyne College and Board of Trustees, Wake Forest University. Member Hibriten Lodge No. 262, A.F. & A.M.; Oasis Temple of the Shrine. Elected to 88th Congress, 1962; and succeeding Congresses. Now serving 8th term. Member First Baptist Church of Lenoir, N. C. Married Louise Horton Robbins, Durham, June 2, 1951. Children: Marilyn Louise, (Mrs. Robert Beach); James Edgar, II, (Married to Melanie Pennell) and Philip Robbins.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Budget

Interstate and Foreign Commerce



LAMAR GUDGER

(Eleventh District—Counties: Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey. Population, 467,051.)

Lamar Gudger, Asheville, North Carolina, (Democrat) was born in Asheville, April 30, 1919. Son of Vonno Lamar and Elizabeth (Wilson) Gudger. Attended Lee H. Edwards High School, Asheville, graduated 1936, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, A.B. Degree 1940, LL.B. Degree 1942. Captain USAF, 305th Bomb Group, 8th Air Force, 1942-45, awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with Five Oak Leaf Clusters and other decorations. Senior Member of Law Firm, Gudger, McLean and Parker, Asheville. Member N.C. State Bar and former President and continuing Member of the Buncombe County Bar Association. Permanent Member Judicial Conference for the Fourth Circuit, and Member of the North Carolina Judicial Council 1973-76. Representative in North Carolina General Assembly, 1951. Solicitor 19th Solicitorial District, 1951-54. State Senate 1971-76. Served in Legislative Research Commission 1971-72; Chairman, Legislative Commission on Children with Special Needs, 1974-76, And Chairman, Legislative Commission on Correctional Programs and Speedy Trials, 1975-76. Served as Secretary, State Democratic Party 1962-63, and Member, State Party Council, 1965-66. Active member, Member Board of Stewards and Sunday School Teacher, Central United Methodist Church, Asheville. Married to former Eugenia Reid of Surry County, October 24, 1947. Children: Carol Eugenia Gudger (Perkins), Martha Elizabeth, Lamar, Jr., and Eugene Reid Gudger. Address: 189 Kimberly Avenue, Asheville.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Select Committee on Aging

Interior and Insular Affairs

Judiciary



Chapter Three

**THE UNITED STATES
JUDICIAL SYSTEM**

The United States Supreme Court

Warren E. Burger	Chief Justice.....	Minnesota
Potter Stewart	Associate Justice.....	Ohio
William H. Rehnquist	Associate Justice.....	Arizona
Byron R. White	Associate Justice.....	Colorado
Thurgood Marshall	Associate Justice.....	New York
William J. Brennan, Jr.	Associate Justice.....	New Jersey
Lewis F. Powell, Jr.	Associate Justice.....	Virginia
Harry A. Blackmun	Associate Justice.....	Minnesota

United States Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals

James Dickson Phillips, Jr.	Judge.....	Chapel Hill
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—NORTH CAROLINA

JUDGES

Eastern District.....	Algernon L. Butler, Chief Judge.....	Clinton
	John D. Larkins, Jr., Judge.....	Trenton
	Franklin T. Dupree, Jr., Judge.....	Raleigh
Middle District.....	Eugene A. Gordon, Chief Judge.....	Burlington
	Hiram H. Ward.....	Denton
Western District.....	Woodrow W. Jones, Chief Judge.....	Asheville
	James B. McMillan, Judge.....	Charlotte

CLERKS

Eastern District.....	Samuel A. Howard.....	Raleigh
Middle District.....	Carmon J. Stuart.....	Greensboro
Western District.....	J. Toliver Davis.....	Asheville

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Eastern District	George M. Anderson	Raleigh
Middle District	Henry M. Michaux	Durham
Western District	Harold M. Edwards	Asheville



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR.

JUDGE, 4th CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

James Dickson Phillips, Jr., Democrat was born in Scotland County, N.C., September 23, 1922. Son of James Dickson Phillips (deceased) and Helen Shepherd. Graduated Davidson College 1943, B.S. cum laude; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1945-48—J.D. with honors. Circuit Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Member Democratic Party; Kappa Sigma Social Fraternity; Board of Directors of NC Nature Conservancy; and NC Bar Association. Received John J. Parker Memorial Award; Thomas Jefferson Award and Distinguished Alumni Professor. Served U.S. Army (Parachute Infantry)—First Lieutenant, May 1944—January 1946. Member Presbyterian Church, Elder (1967-1977); Deacon (1964-1966); University Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill—Member (1970-76); Chairman (1971-1974); Permanent Judicial Commission, Presbyterian Church in the U.S. Married Jean Duff Nanalee, July 16, 1960. Children: Evelyn P. Perry; James Dickson, III; Elizabeth Duff; and Ida Wills. Address: 529 Caswell Rd., Chapel Hill 27514.



ALGERNON LEE BUTLER

CHIEF JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT—NORTH CAROLINA

Algernon Lee Butler, Republican, was born in Clinton, N. C., August 2, 1905. Son of George Edwin Butler and Eva Boykin Lee Butler. Attended Duke University and University of North Carolina. (Law School UNC) Member of Sampson County Bar Association, President in 1958; member Sixth District Bar Association, President in 1953; Member N. C. Bar Association; member American Bar Association; and member of Sigma Nu. Member of N. C. General Assembly, Sampson County, 1931. Elected Eastern District Court Judge. Member St. Pauls Episcopal Church; former Senior Warden of Vestry. Married Josephine Lydia Broadwell, June 5, 1935. Three Children: Eva Josephine Daniel (Mrs. Louis B. Daniel, Jr.), Algeron L. Butler, Jr. and George Edwin Butler II. Address: 403 Butler Drive, Clinton, N. C. 28328.

JOHN DAVIS LARKINS, JR.

JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT—NORTH CAROLINA

John Davis Larkins, Jr., Democrat, was born in Morristown, Tennessee, June 8, 1909. Son of Charles H. Larkins and Mamie Dorsett Larkins. Foster son of John Davis Larkins and Emma Cooper Larkins. Attended schools in Cedartown, Georgia, 1914-1920; Fayetteville, N. C., 1920-1922; Hazelhurst, Georgia, 1922-1924; Greensboro, N. C. 1924-25. Wake Forest (College) University, B.A. 1929. Attended Wake Forest University Law School, 1929-30. Member North Carolina State Bar; Member American Bar, Member Federal Bar. Received Distinguished Service Award, American Cancer Society; Received Distinguished Alumni Award, Wake Forest University. Private, US Army, 1945. Served as State Senator, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941; President Pro Tem, 1943, 1949, 1951, 1953; State Chairman - Secretary of Democratic Executive Committee 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958; National Committeeman, 1958, 1960. Elected US District Judge. Baptist. Chairman of Board of Deacons, 1930, 1960. Married Pauline A. Murrell Larkins, March 13, 1930. Two children: Emma Sue (Mrs. D. H. Loftin) and Paulene (Mrs. J. H. Bearden). Address: Federal Building, Trenton, N. C. 28583.



FRANKLIN TAYLOR DUPREE, JR.

JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT—NORTH CAROLINA

Franklin Taylor Dupree, Jr., Republican, was born in Angier, N. C., October 18, 1913. Son of Franklin T. Dupree, Sr. and Elizabeth Mason (Wells) Dupree. Attended Angier High School 1925-28; Campbell College High School 1928-29. Graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1933, A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1936, L.L.B. Member Wake County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. US District Judge 1970. Served US Navy, Lieutenant, 1943-46. Member Hayes Barton Baptist Church. Married Rosalyn Dupree, December 30, 1939. Two Daughters: Elizabeth D. DeMent, born October 17, 1940; Nancy D. Miller, Born August 10, 1942. Address: P. O. Box 27585, Raleigh, N. C. 27611; 713 Westwood Dr., Raleigh, N. C. 27607.

EUGENE ANDREW GORDON

CHIEF JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT—NORTH CAROLINA

Eugene Andrew Gordon, Democrat, was born in Brown Summit, N. C., July 10, 1917. Son of Charles Robert Gordon and Carrie Scott Gordon. Graduated Elon College, 1939, A.B.; Duke University Law School, 1941, L.L.B. Member of American Judicature Society. Member Federal Bar Association; Member American Bar Association; Member N. C. Bar Association. Member Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity. Captain, Field Artillery January 4, 1942-May 1, 1946. Elected Chief Judge U. S. District Court—Middle, N. C. Member Starmount Presbyterian Church. Married Virginia Stoner Gordon, January 1, 1943. Two children: Eugene Andrew Gordon, May 1, 1948; Rosemary Ann Gordon, born July 2, 1953. Address: P. O. Box 3283, Greensboro, N. C. 27410.



HIRAM HAMILTON WARD

JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT—NORTH CAROLINA

Hiram Hamilton Ward was born in Thomasville, N. C., April 29, 1923. Son of O. L. Ward and Margaret A. (Lowdermilk) Ward. Attended Denton High School; Wake Forest University. Graduated Wake Forest University School of Law, 1950, J.D. Member American Judicature Society; American Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association. Member Mason; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. Served U. S. Air Force, October 4, 1940-May 20, 1945; Pilot and Lt. Col., Civil Air Patrol. Served 3 terms N. C. State Board of Elections 1964-1972; Chairman Federal Land Condemnation Commission 1964-65. U. S. District Judge July 12, 1972. Member Baptist Church; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; Trustee Liberty Baptist Association; Trustee Wingate College. Married Evelyn McDaniel Ward, June 1, 1947. Two sons: William M. Ward, born March 17, 1951; James Randolph Ward, April 8, 1953. Address: P. O. Box 325, Denton, N. C. 27239.

WOODROW WILSON JONES

CHIEF JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT—NORTH CAROLINA

Woodrow Wilson Jones, Democrat, was born near Rutherfordton, N. C., January 26, 1914. Son of Bernard B. Jones and Karl Jane Nanney Jones. Attended Public Schools of Rutherford County from 1920-1932. Graduated Mars Hill College, May 1934, A.S.; Wake Forest University Law School, June, 1937, LL.B. Member North Carolina Bar Association; Member American Beer Association; Member Rutherford County Bar Association. President Rutherford County Bar Association 1946. Presented Outstanding Service Award by Rutherfordton Lions Club, October 23, 1950. Director Citizens Federal Savings & Loan Association of Rutherfordton 1957-1967; Director Union Trust Company of Shelby 1960-1967. Awarded Special Citation for outstanding service by Gardner-Webb College, May 12, 1965; Member Board of Trustees for Gardner-Webb College. Former member and president, Rutherfordton Kiwanis Club; former director and member, Rutherfordton Chamber of Commerce. Engaged in private practice Law in Rutherfordton, August 1937-August 1967; Served 2 years United States Naval Reserves; 6 years as member of Congress. Served as Solicitor of Recorder's Court of Rutherford County, January 1, 1941-December 6, 1943; member House of Representatives of N. C. General Assembly 1947-1949 sessions; member 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th Congresses of U. S. from 11th Congressional District; November 7, 1950-January 3, 1957; Chairman North Carolina Democratic Executive Committee, 1938-1960. Elected as Chief Judge U. S. District Court. Member First Baptist Church, Rutherfordton, N. C.; teacher and deacon. Married Rachel Phelps, November 22, 1936. Two children: W. Wilson Jones, Jr., born March 7, 1940; Michael A. Jones, born March 12, 1942. Address: 1018 North Main Street, Rutherfordton, N. C. 28139.



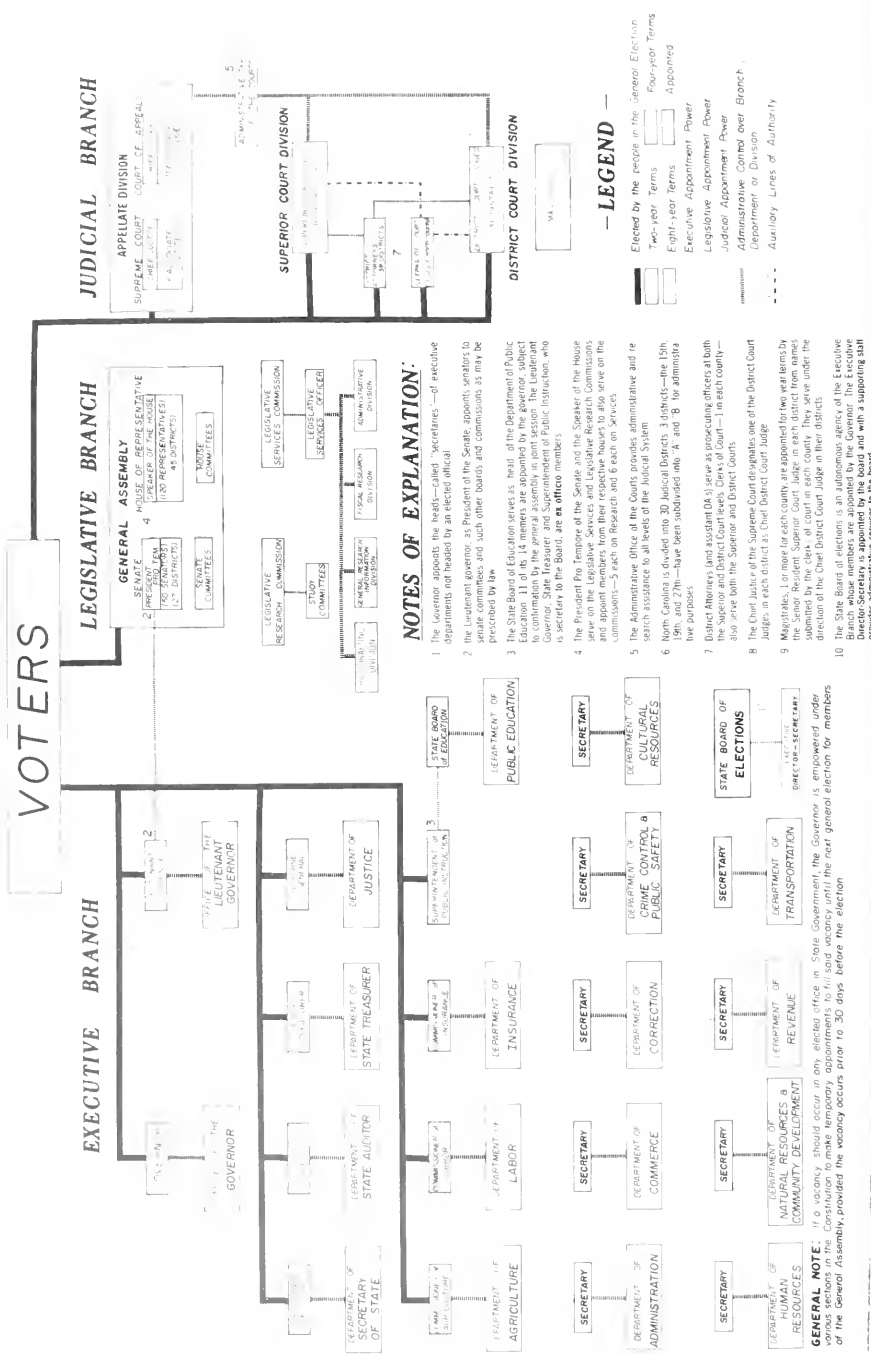
JAMES BRYAN McMILLAN

JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT—NORTH CAROLINA

James Bryan McMillan, Democrat, was born in Goldsboro, N. C., December 19, 1916. Son of Robert Hunter McMillan and Sarah Outlaw McMillan. Attended Public Schools of Lumberton, N. C. Attended Presbyterian Junior College (now St. Andrews), 1932-34, Associate of Arts Degree. Graduated University of North Carolina, 1935-37, A.M.; Harvard Law School, J.D., 1940. Member Mecklenburg County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; North Carolina State Bar, Inc.; American Judicature Society. Fellow, International Academy of Trial Lawyers, President North Carolina Bar Association 1960-61; President Mecklenburg Bar Association 1957-58; President St. Andrews Alumni Association 1965-66; Member Board of Visitors Davidson College. Member Omicron Delta Kappa; Davidson; Order of The Golden Fleece, University of N. C. at Chapel Hill. Served U. S. Navy February 19, 1942-January, 1946. Author of opinions and orders in numerous district court and a few Circuit Court of Appeals Cases. Served as Chairman for Precinct 15 from about 1948 to about 1964. Elected to U. S. District Court. Member First Presbyterian Church; Deacon 1957-63; Treasurer 1962-63; Ruling Elder 1963-71, 1975-83. Married Margaret Blair Miles, February 27, 1944. Two children: James Bryan McMillan, Jr., born June 19, 1946; Marjorie Miles McMillan Rodell, born August 26, 1950. Address: 1930 Mecklenburg Avenue, Charlotte, N. C. 28205.

PART V
NORTH CAROLINA STATE
GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT



NOTES OF EXPLANATION:

- The Commission on Judicial Administration is an advisory body to the Judicial Council.
- The State Board of Education serves as head of the Department of Public Instruction. It is composed of the President of the Senate, a member of the House of Representatives, and a member of the General Assembly. The Secretary to the Board is an office member.
- The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House serve on the Legislative Service and Legislative Research Commissions and appoint members from their respective houses to also serve on the commissions—5 each on Research and 6 each on Services.
- The Administrative Office of the Courts provides administrative aid and search assistance to all courts in the State.
- North Carolina is divided into 100 judicial districts.
- District Attorneys and assistant District Attorneys are appointed by the Governor in each county.
- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designates one of the District Court Judges in each district as Chief District Court Judge.
- Magistrates, or more for each county, are appointed for two-year terms by the Governor. They serve under the supervision of the Chief District Court Judge in their districts.
- The State Board of elections is an independent agency of the Executive Branch whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Executive Branch provides administrative services to the board.

— LEGEND —

- Elected by the people in the General Election
- Two-year Terms
- Four-year Terms
- Eight-year Terms
- Executive Appointment Power
- Legislative Appointment Power
- Judicial Appointment Power
- Administrative Control over Branch, Department or Division
- Advisory Lines of Authority

GENERAL NOTE: If a vacancy should occur in any elected office in State Government, the Governor is empowered under Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution to call a special election for the next general election for members of the General Assembly provided the vacancy occurs prior to 30 days before the election.

INTRODUCTION

Under provisions in the Constitution of North Carolina, the three major branches of state government—legislative, executive and judicial—are “distinct and separate from each other” (Article I, Section 6). This separation of powers has been a primary principal of government since our independence. In the nearly two hundred years since the forming of the State of North Carolina, many changes have occurred in her governmental organization. North Carolina state and local government has grown from a small, ill-funded endeavor of a few hundred “employees” in 1776, to a multi-billion dollar enterprise of nearly three hundred thousand employees in 1977. Along with this growth came many problems, most important of which was the existence of over 200 independent state agencies. As a result steps toward reorganizing state government, particularly the executive branch began to be formulated.

STATE GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

In a speech on October 27, 1967, Governor Dan K. Moore urged the North Carolina State Bar to take the lead in sponsoring a study to determine the need for revising or rewriting the Constitution of North Carolina. The Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association joined in appointing a steering committee which selected twenty-five persons to constitute the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission. The report of the commission, submitted on December 16, 1968, contained a proposed amendment which would require the General Assembly to reduce the administrative departments of state government to 25 and authorize the governor to reorganize the administrative departments subject to legislative approval.

The 1969 General Assembly submitted the proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people and also authorized the governor to begin a study of consolidation of state agencies and to prepare recommendations for the General Assembly. Governor Robert W. Scott established the State Government Reorganization Study in October of 1969. Later, in May 1970, a fifty member citizens Committee on State Government Reorganization was appointed by the governor to review the study and make specific recommendations.

The constitutional amendment requiring the reduction of the number of state administrative departments to not more than 25 by 1975 was adopted in the General Election on November 3, 1970, and the Committee on State Government Reorganization submitted its recommendations to the governor on February 4, 1971.

The committee recommended implementation of the amendment in two phases: Phase I would begin with general legislation in 1971 grouping agencies together in a limited number of functional departments; Phase II would consist of the period between 1971 and 1973 when the agencies would work together. Bills to revise the existing statutes would be drafted on the basis of the agencies' experience and presented to the 1973 General Assembly.

With strong support from Governor Scott, the Executive Organization Act of 1971 was ratified July 14, 1971. It created 19 principal offices and departments consisting of ten offices and departments headed by elected officials and nine other departments formed by the grouping of agencies along functional lines. The Act provided for two types of transfers to accomplish the first phase of reorganization. Under the Act a Type I transfer meant the transferring of all or part of an agency, including its statutory authority, powers and duties, to a principal department. A Type II transfer meant the transferring intact of an existing agency to a principal department with the transferring agency retaining its statutory authority and functions, except for management functions, which would be performed under the direction and supervision of the head of the principal department.

All offices and departments called for by the Executive Organization Act of 1971 were created by executive order of Governor Scott prior to the July 1, 1972, deadline set by the Act. The principal offices and departments created were: Office of the Governor, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Department of the Secretary of State, Department of the State Auditor, Department of State Treasurer, Department of Public Education, Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Department of Insurance, Department of Administration, Department of Transportation and Highway Safety, Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Department of Human Resources, Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control (now Department of Correction), Department of Commerce, Department of Revenue, Department of Art, Culture and History (now Department of Cultural Resources), and Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs. By executive order issued June 26, 1972, an Executive Cabinet was formed consisting of the heads of these offices and departments. Meetings of the Cabinet have been a major tool in solving the problems of Phase II of reorganization.

Between 1972 and 1977 some additional alterations were made which further implemented reorganization of state government in North Carolina. In 1973, the Legislature passed the Executive Organizations Act of 1973 which affected four of the newly created departments—Cultural Resources, Human Resources, Military and Veterans Affairs and Revenue. Broadly speaking, the 1973 law vested final administrative and managerial powers for the Executive Branch in the hands of the governor and gave him powers to appoint a secretary for each of the departments named. The law also set forth the powers of the secretaries, but left intact specifically designed areas and decisions already vested in various commissions—these cannot be countermanded by either the governor or departmental secretary.

Specifically, the 1973 act changed the name of the Department of Art, Culture and History to the Department of Cultural Resources. Various Boards, Commissions, Councils, and Societies which relate to a cultural orientation were brought under the umbrella of the Department of Cultural Resources.

Two previously created Departments, Human Resources and Revenue, were recreated making some technical changes not found in the original law. Specifically, in the Department of Human Resources, a Board of Human Resources was created to serve as an Advisory Board to the Secretary on any matter which might be referred to it by the Secretary.

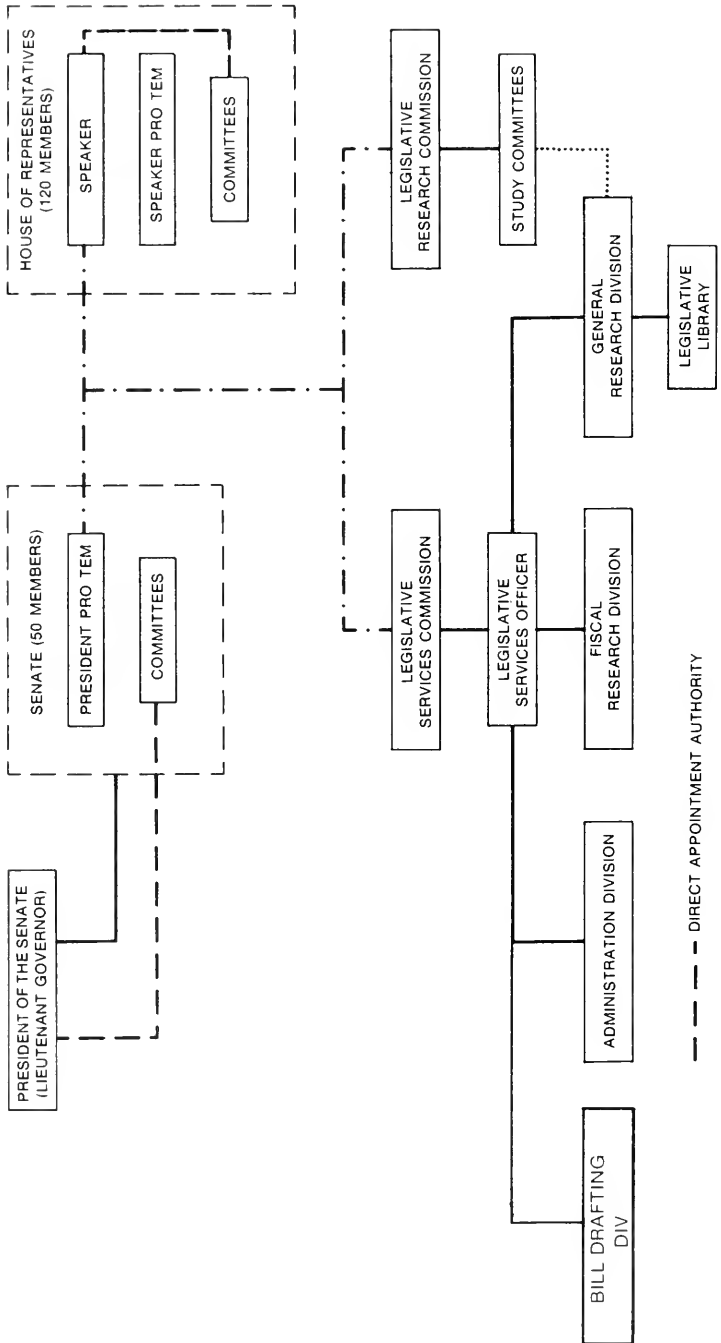
In the 1973 Act, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was specifically charged with providing National Guard troops trained to Federal Standards; being responsible for military and civil preparedness; and assisting veterans and their families and dependents. A new Veterans' Affairs Commission was created to assist the Secretary with veterans services programs.

Reorganization was to have been completed by the end of 1975, and, as provided for in the 1971 and 1973 Laws, it was. However, the present administration sponsored several legislative proposals aimed at further reorganizational changes—most of which affect four state departments—Commerce, Military and Veterans Affairs, Natural and Economic Resources, and Transportation.

The 1977 General Assembly enacted several laws implementing the new proposals. The old Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs has been replaced by a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Veterans Affairs Commission formerly in MVA is now under the Department of Administration. All of the other divisions—except the Energy Division formerly in MVA have been transferred by a Type I Transfer to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Also the State Highway Patrol, formerly in the Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Transportation, has been transferred by a Type I Transfer to the new department. A newly created Governor's Crime Commission is also part of the new department.

In reorganizing the old Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Energy Division and the Energy Policy Council were transferred to the Department of Commerce. Also transferred to the Department of Commerce are three agencies previously under the Department of Transportation—the State Ports Authority, and two commissions on Navigation and Pilotage. Other legislative changes were enacted to further reorganize the Department of Commerce by transferring to it the Economic Development Division of the Department of Natural and Economic Development and to create a new council—the Labor Force Development Council—to coordinate the needs of Industry with the programs offered in our educational institutions. There was some opposition to moving Economic Development from NER because the current setup allows new prospective industry to deal with only one department in finding out economic opportunities within the State and what environmental requirement and restrictions there might be.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



Chapter One

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

INTRODUCTION

The general assembly is the oldest governmental body in North Carolina. According to tradition a "legislative assembly of free holders" met sometime in 1666; however, there is no extant proof that such a meeting took place. Actual provisions for a representative assembly did not exist prior to the adoption of the Concessions and Agreements of 1665. Then an *unicameral* body composed of the governor, his council, and "twelve men . . . chosen annually" sat as a legislature. This system of representation prevailed until 1670 when Albemarle County was divided in three "precincts"—Berkely, Carteret and Shaftsbury. At that time each precinct was apparently allowed five representatives. Around 1682, four new precincts were created from the original three as population and western expansion increased. The number of representatives allowed new precincts was usually two, although some had more. Beginning with the Assembly of 1723, some of the larger, more important towns were allowed representatives. Edenton was the first, followed by Bath, New Bern, Wilmington, Brunswick, Halifax, Cambellton (now Fayetteville), Salisbury, Hillsborough and Tarborough (now Tarboro). By the middle of the eighteenth century, the term "precinct" had been replaced by "county" in reference to the geographical subdivisions.

The *unicameral* form of the legislature continued until around 1697 when a *bicameral* form was adopted. The "upper house" was composed of the governor, or chief executive at the time, and his council; the elected "precinct" representative sat as the "lower house" or "House of Burgesses." The lower house could adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its own speaker and other officers; however, it could only meet when the governor called it into session and only at a location designated by him. This did not prove a disadvantage since the lower house had "the power of the purse. As a result, the governor usually called them into session at least once during a biennium, and usually more often, in order that he might be paid his salary. Throughout the colonial period, this "power of the purse" was a source of constant controversy between the governor and the lower house, and the house used it effectively to increase its influence and prestige.

In 1776, when our first State Constitution was adopted, the effects of the executive-legislative conflicts of the colonial period were reflected in its provisions. The legislature was the primary organ of state government with control over all phases of government. Its most important power was its elective power which provided that all officials in the executive and judicial branches would be elected by joint ballot of the two houses. This continued until 1835 when the governor became a popularly elected official; however, it was not until 1868, that the remaining executive officials and the judiciary were popularly elected.

The Constitution of 1776 provided for a *bicameral* legislature, both elected by the people. The senate was composed of one representative from each county, and the house of commons was composed of two representatives from each county and one from each town listed in the Constitution. This arrangement continued until 1835 when several amendments were adopted affecting the general assembly. The membership of the senate was set at fifty and the state was divided into districts with representation based on the population of the district. The membership of the house of commons was set at 120 with representation based on the population of the county in accordance with provisions set forth in the amendment; however, each county was entitled to at least one representative. Provisions were made so that future representation would be based on the federal census taken every ten years.

In 1868, a new constitution was adopted which changed the name of the "house of commons" to the "house of representatives" and eliminated the previously unfair "property qualifications" for holding office. Also the current organizational structure with the lieutenant governor as president of the senate and provisions for the election of a president *pro tempore* came into existence.

In 1966, the house of representatives adopted a district setup similar to that used by the senate. Today, the general assembly is the legislative branch of state government. It is equal with, but independent of, the executive and judicial branches. The legislative body is composed of two chambers, the senate and the house of representatives, which convene in odd-year biennial sessions on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in January. (By parliamentary means, the general assembly may divide the biennial session into annual segments.) (The senate has fifty members and the house has 120 members, all of whom are elected biennially from districts containing approximately equal populations.) However, one of the distinct disadvantages of the district system, particularly as it relates to the house of representatives, is that an increasingly large number of counties are without a "resident" legislator.

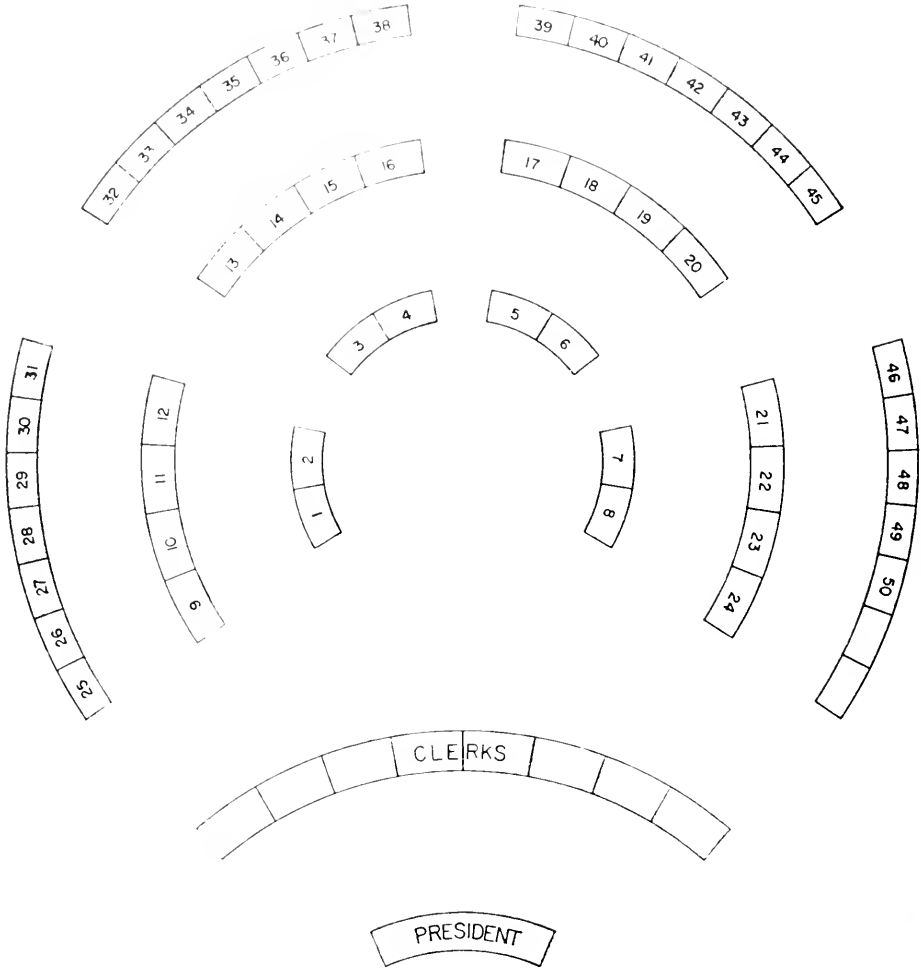
As the legislative branch of government, the general assembly has three major functions: to enact general and local laws governing the affairs of the state, to provide and allocate funds for operating the government by enacting tax and appropriation laws, and to conduct investigations into such operations of the state as it deems necessary for regulation and funding. The main work of the general assembly is the enactment of substantive legislation.

Much of the legislative work of the general assembly is done in committees composed of members of the respective houses. Senate Committees are appointed by the lieutenant governor, who serves as presiding officer of the senate (President of the Senate); House Committees are appointed by the Speaker of the House, who is elected from among the membership of the house of representatives.

Administrative authority for the general assembly is vested in the Legislative Services Commission. The president pro tempore of the senate and the speaker of the house are ex officio chairmen of the Services Commission; each appoints six members from his respective house to serve on the commission. The Services Commission employs a legislative services officer as chief staff officer, a director of fiscal research to deal with money matters, and a director of research to handle all

other informational needs. The Legislative Research Commission is separated from the Legislative Services Commission, and its authority is limited to research projects. Again, the president *pro tempore* and the Speaker are *ex officio* chairmen of the Research Commission; each appoints five members to sit on this commission.

The staff and elective officers of the general assembly assist the membership in accomplishing legislative tasks. The Legislative Services Commission is responsible for general and fiscal research, disbursing supplies and materials, production and storage of legislative documents, personnel management, supervision and maintenance of the legislative building, contracting for services, and payment of accounts. The commission employs a staff, directed by the legislative services officer, to carry out these functions. The Legislative Research Commission produces extensive study documents and drafts legislation for consideration by the general assembly. Special study commissions are set up to investigate difficult or technical subjects for later reports to the legislature. In addition, standing committees of the general assembly have been authorized to meet during interim periods to carry on committee business and to conduct related studies. The Services Commission provides, or arranges, for staff assistance to the Research Commission and standing committees and coordinates staff work with the special commissions.



NORTH CAROLINA SENATE

(Democratic Unless Indicated Otherwise)

Officers

President	James C. Green	Clarkton
President Pro Tem	W. Craig Lawing	Charlotte
Principal Clerk	Sylvia M. Fink	Raleigh
Reading Clerk	LeRoy Clark, Jr.	Raleigh
Sergeant-at-Arms	Vinson Bridges, Jr.	Raleigh

Senators

<i>Name</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Seat</i>
Alexander, Fred D.	Mecklenburg	22nd.....	Charlotte	11
Alford, Dallas L., Jr.	Nash	7th.....	Rocky Mount	9
Allsbrook, Julian R.	Halifax	6th.....	Roanoke Rapids	1
Bagnal, Anne (R)	Forsyth	20th.....	Winston-Salem	40
Ballenger, T. Cass (R)	Catawba	23rd.....	Hickory	37
Barnes, Henson P.	Wayne	8th.....	Goldsboro	38
Childers, Jack	Davidson	21st.....	Lexington	14
Cockerham, Walter C. (R)	Guilford	19th.....	Greensboro	41
Crawford, I. C. ¹	Buncombe	26th.....	Asheville	13
Creech, William A.	Wake	14th.....	Raleigh	19
Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.	Pasquotank	1st.....	Elizabeth City	26
Davis, Robert M., Jr.	Rowan	21st.....	Salisbury	35
Duncan, Conrad R.	Rockingham	15th.....	Stoneville	5
Edwards, James H.	Caldwell	24th.....	Granite Falls	16
Garrison, James B.	Stanly	17th.....	Albemarle	21
Gray, Rachel G.	Guilford	19th.....	High Point	22
Hardison, Harold W.	Lenoir	5th.....	Deep Run	8
Harrington, J. J.	Bertie	1st.....	Lewiston	25
Harris, Ollie	Cleveland	25th.....	Kings Mountain	3
Henley, John T.	Cumberland	10th.....	Hope Mills	7
Hill, Cecil J. ²	Pasquotank	27th.....	Brevard	32
Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.	Cabarrus	22nd.....	Kannapolis	43
Jordan, R. B., III	Montgomery	17th.....	Mount Gilead	48
Kincaid, Donald R. (R)	Caldwell	24th.....	Lenoir	39
Lake, I. Beverly Jr.	Wake	14th.....	Raleigh	18
Lawing, Craig	Mecklenburg	22nd.....	Charlotte	12
Leake, Larry B. ³	Buncombe	26th.....	Asheville	13
Marion, George W., Jr.	Surry	15th.....	Dobson	15
Marvin, Helen Rhyne	Gaston	25th.....	Gastonia	23
Mathis, Carolyn	Mecklenburg	22nd.....	Charlotte	31
Mills, W. D.	Onslow	3rd.....	Maysville	50
Noble, Sam R.	Robeson	12th.....	Lumberton	36
Palmer, Joe H.	Haywood	27th.....	Clyde	33
Rauch, Marshall A.	Gaston	25th.....	Gastonia	4
Raynor, Joe	Cumberland	10th.....	Fayetteville	27
Redman, Wm. W., Jr. (R)	Iredell	23rd.....	Statesville	42
Renfrow, Edward	Johnston	9th.....	Smithfield	6
Royall, Kenneth C, Jr.	Durham	13th.....	Durham	46
Schwartz, B.D.	New Hanover	4th.....	Wilmington	49
Scott, Ralph H.	Alamance	18th.....	Haw River	24

Sebo, Katherine Hagen ¹	Guilford	19th	Greensboro	45
Speed, James D.	Franklin	7th	Louisburg	10
Soles, R.C., Jr.	Columbus	11th	Tabor City	28
Stallings, D. Livingstone ²	Craven	2nd	New Bern	17
Swain, Robert S.	Buncombe	26th	Asheville	34
Thomas, Joseph E. ³	Craven	2nd	Vanceboro	17
Turner, James R. ⁴	Guilford	19th	Greensboro	45
Vickery, Charles E.	Orange	16th	Chapel Hill	30
Walker, Russell	Randolph	16th	Asheboro	29
Ward, Marvin	Forsyth	20th	Winston-Salem	14
Winchard, Willis P.	Durham	13th	Durham	47
White, Vernon E.	Pitt	6th	Winterville	2
Wynne, Robert W.	Wake	14th	Raleigh	20

- 1 Crawford died January 24th, 1979 and Larry B. Leake was appointed January 29th to complete his term.
- 2 Hill resigned effective September 13th, 1979 following his appointment to the Court of Appeals. (At time of printing no replacement had been appointed.)
- 3 See footnote 1.
- 4 Sebo resigned effective September 4th, 1979 following her acceptance of a White House Fellowship. James Turner was appointed to complete her term.
- 5 Stallings died December 20th, 1978 and Joseph E. Thomas was appointed January 5th 1979 to complete his term.
- 6 See footnote 5.
- 7 See footnote 4.



WILLIAM CRAIG LAWING

PRESIDENT, PRO TEMPORE

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Twenty-second Senatorial District—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Four Senators.)

William Craig Lawing was born in Mecklenburg County, July 6, 1925. Son of Samuel Oliver and Essie O. (Dunn) Lawing. Attended Mecklenburg County Public Schools, 1931-1942. University of Chattanooga as Aviation Cadet, United States Army Air Force, 1943-1944; Repperts School of Auctioneering, 1958. President of Lawing, Inc., dealing in real estate, insurance and auction business. Member Charlotte Board of Realtors; North Carolina Association of Realtors; National Association of Real Estate Boards; Auctioneers Association of North Carolina, President, 1962-1965; National Auctioneers Association, on Board of Directors, three-year term, 1969-1972. Member Paw Creek American Legion Post No. 353, Commander, 1948-1951; Voiture 1400 Forty and Eight, Voiture Correspondent, 1952-1953; Grand Chiminot Forty and Eight, 1954-1955. Mem-

ber Excelsior Lodge No. 261, A.F. & A.M.; Carolina Consistory Scottish Rite; Oasis Temple of the Shrine, Chairman, Legislative Committee of Paw Creek American Legion Post, 1961-1971 Commander, Mecklenburg County Council of American Legion Post, 1968-1969. Member of North Carolina House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-1974, 1975-1976, Chairman Local Government Committee, 1973 Session; Chairman of Economy Committee, 1975 Session; and Chairman of the Mecklenburg Legislative Delegation, 1975-1976 Session. Served NC Senate 1977-1978 Session. Received "Go-Getter" designation and star for past 23 years in American Legion. Member Board of Mecklenburg County Commissioners, 1952-1956, 1958-1964, Vice Chairman, 1954-1956, 1962-1964. Chosen one of 10 Outstanding Men of the Year by Charlotte Jaycees, 1959, 1960. Awarded City of Charlotte Citizenship Award, 1964, and Certificate of Appreciation by Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1964. Served on Mecklenburg County Welfare Board, 1961-1964. Served in United States Army Air Force as Aviation Cadet and Gunnery Instructor, 1943-1946. Member United Methodist Church; Official Board, 1960-1968, Chairman, 1966-1968; Chairman, Membership and Evangelism Committee, 1968-1970; Teacher Glenn Lackey Adult Sunday School Class since 1958; taught Men's Bible Class, Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church, 1956-1958. Married Jane Gaffney December 31, 1943. Two daughters, Diane Lawing Hagler and Sally Ann Lawing. Address: RFD No. 9, Box 195-G, Charlotte 28208.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS ALEXANDER

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Twenty-second Senatorial District—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Four Senators.)



Frederick Douglas Alexander was born in Charlotte, N. C., February 21, 1910. Son of Zechariah Alexander, Sr., and Louise B. McCullough. Attended Myers Street Elementary School, Charlotte, 1916-1923; Second Ward High School, Charlotte, 1923-1927. Graduated Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, A.B., 1931. Housing Management. Elected to N.C. Senate, 1976; reelected, 1978. Member Rotary Club; Chamber of Commerce; Mason; Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry; Shriner's Club; Royal Arch Mason; Knight

Templar; J.B. P.O. Eiks of W.; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. Served City Councilman May 1965-November 1974; Mayor Pro Tem 1971-73. Member University Park Baptist Church; Chairman Board of Trustees; Chairman Finance Committee; Sunday School Teacher. Married Frances Mauvene Dugas Alexander, September 18, 1935. One daughter: Theodora Eugenia Alexander Witherspoon. Address: 2140 Senior Drive, Charlotte.

DALLAS L. ALFORD, JR.

(Democrat—Nash County)

(Seventh Senatorial District—Counties: Franklin, Nash, Warren, and Wilson. Two Senators.)



Dallas L. Alford, Jr. was born in Durham. Son of Dallas L. Alford, Sr. and Sally Catherine Pope Alford. Attended public schools of Durham; Duke University. Real Estate and Insurance Business, Alford-Tanner Realty Company. Past President Rocky Mount Realtors Association and Rocky Mount Mutual Insurance Agents Association. Director of Carbisco Flour and Feed Mills. Member Board of Aldermen, city of Rocky Mount, 1939-42; Nash County Board of Commissioners, 1948-58, Chairman 1952-58. N. C. Traffic Safety

Authority, 1966; Chairman Nash County Board of Health 1952-58; Chairman of Commission to study Welfare Problems for State of North Carolina, 1962. Mutual Insurance Agent for the Year for North Carolina and South Carolina 1966-67-68. Member, Lodge 1038, B.P.O.E.: 40 and 8; Kiwanis Club; Benevenue Country Club, Rocky Mount; Delta Sigma Phi (social Fraternity). Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy 1942-46. Past N. C. Junior Chamber of Commerce and N. C. County Commissioners Association; Director Peoples Bank and Trust Company, and Citizens Savings and Loan Assoc., Rocky Mount; Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce. Commander American Legion, 1948. State Senator in the General Assembly of 1959, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, and 1979. Methodist; member of Official Board of First Methodist Church of Rocky Mount, 1938-65. Married Margarette Glenn Griffin, November 17, 1945. Four children. Address: 100 Wildwood Avenue, Rocky Mount.

JULIAN RUSSELL ALLSBROOK

(Democrat—Halifax County)

(Sixth Senatorial District—Counties: Edgecombe, Halifax, Pitt and Martin.)



Julian Russell Allsbrook was born in Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, February 17, 1903. Son of William Clemmons and Bennie Alice (Waller) Allsbrook. Graduated from Roanoke Rapids Public Schools in 1920; University of North Carolina, 1920-1924; University of North Carolina Law School, 1922-1924; President, student body, 1923-1924; permanent Vice President, class of 1924. Lawyer. Member Halifax County Bar Assn.; North Carolina Bar Assn.; North Carolina and United States Supreme Court Bars. United States Court of Appeals. Member of the American Judicature Society; Registered in Who's Who in the South and The National Register of Prominent Americans; Presidential Elector from Second Congressional District, 1936; former member Board of Trustees, Roanoke Rapids School District; Board of City Commissioner of Roanoke Rapids for one term. State Senator in the General Assembly of 1935, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76; 1977-78, and 1979; Representative from Halifax County in the General Assembly of 1941; Democratic nominee to State Senate, 1942, resigned to enter U. S. Naval Reserve as Lieutenant, 1942, and served until placed on inactive duty, 1945; Now Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Naval Reserve, Chairman, Committee on Platform and Resolutions, State Democratic Convention, 1956-1958; received the 1965 North Carolina Public Health Association Award for Distinguished Service Citation for Genuine Interest in Public Health Needs of Our Citizens in All Walks of Life Throughout North Carolina and for Unselfish and Untiring Efforts in Promoting the Programs in Public Health that Would Meet These Needs. Appointed as delegate to Southern Regional Educational Board, Legislative Work Conference by Governor Moore, held in Asheville, North Carolina, July, 1966. Member Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Golden Fleece; Order of the Grail; Tau Kappa Alpha Debating Fraternity; American Legion, AMVETS; Woodmen of the World; Roanoke Rapids Kiwanis Club; Mason, Widow's Lodge No. 519. Past Director, Medical Foundation of North Carolina, Inc. Past Member North Carolina Committee on Nursing and Patient Care; Trustee North Carolina Symphony, Inc.; Secretary, State Municipal Road Commission; Trustee, Chowan College, Murfreesboro, North Carolina. 1950-1954. Baptist. Member of The Governor's Study Commission on the Public School System of North Carolina, 1967—. Chairman, Commission for the Study of the Rules of Civil Procedure, 1967—. Presented Distinguished Service Award by Roanoke Rapids Lions Club, Roanoke Rapids, May 14, 1974, "In Sincere Appreciation and Recognition of a Lifetime of Loyal and Distinguished Service to the Civic and Political Life of Roanoke Rapids and the Area"; Presented the Special Honor Award for Service by the North Carolina Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, officially presented at its 27th Annual Convention in Charlotte, November, 1974. Married Frances Virginia Brown (now deceased) of Garysburg June 24, 1926. Children: Richard Brown, Mary Frances and Alice Harris. Address: 423 Washington St., Roanoke Rapids, 27870.

ANNE ELIZABETH BAGNAL

(Republican—Forsyth County)

(Twentieth Senatorial District — County: Forsyth. Two Senators.)

Anne Elizabeth Bagnal was born in Nashville, Tennessee, January 10, 1935. Daughter of Horace Clinton Broyles and Mabel Grubbs. Graduated Winthrop College, B.S., 1956. Elected to NC Senate, 1978. Member of First Baptist Church. Married Harry Stroman Bagnal April 4, 1959. Children: Harry, Jr.; David Clinton; Alice Anne; Mary Lofton; and Samuel Joseph. Address: 2861 Wesleyan Lane, Winston-Salem, 27106.

**THOMAS CASS BALLENGER**

(Republican—Catawba County)

(Twenty-third Senatorial District—Counties: Alexander, Catawba, Iredell, and Yadkin. Two Senators.)

Thomas Cass Ballenger was born in Hickory, N. C., December 6, 1926. Son of Richard E. and Dorothy (Collins) Ballenger. Graduated Episcopal High School, 1944; UNC-Chapel Hill 1944-45; Amherst, 1945-48, B.A. President Hickory Paper Box Co.; President, Plastic Packaging. Served Catawba County Commissioner 1966-1974; Chairman 1970-1974. Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78 and 1979. Served U.S.N. Air Corps, 1944-45. Member Episcopal Church; Senior; Junior Warden; Lay Reader. Married Donna Davis Ballenger, June 14, 1952. Three Daughters: Lucinda Garrison, Mellissa Jane, Dorothy Davis. Address: 867 20th Ave. Dr., N.W., Hickory 28601.

**HENSON PERRYMOORE BARNES**

(Democrat—Wayne County)

(Eighth Senatorial District—Counties: Greene and Wayne. One Senator.)

Henson Perry Moore Barnes was born in Bladen, November 18, 1934. Son of Rev. Lalon L. and Mable Cumbee Barnes. Graduated Garland High School, Sampson County, 1953. Graduated Wilmington College, 1958, A.A.; University of North Carolina, 1959, A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1961, J.D. Attorney. Member Wayne County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association. Member Masons; Shriners; Elks Lodge; American Legion; Moose Lodge. Outstanding Young Man Award, Goldsboro, 1963. Served U. S. Army Paratroop, 1953-1956. Served in the House of Representatives representing the 9th



House District during the 1975-1976 Session; Served in Senate 1977-78 and 1979 Sessions; Awarded the Robert H. Futrelle Good Government Award for 1975. Member First Baptist Church, Goldsboro; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; Chairman of Budget, Finance Board. Married Kitty Allen Barnes, August 27, 1961. Two Daughters: Rebecca and Amy. Address: 707 Park Avenue, Goldsboro 27530.

JACK CELY CHILDERS

(Democrat—Davidson County)

(Twenty-First Senatorial District—Counties: Davidson, Davie and Rowan. Two Senators.)



Jack Cely Childers was born in Anderson, S.C., December 30, 1909. Son of James W. and Della Cely Childers. Attended public schools of Greenville, S.C. Graduated Clemson University, B.S. Textile Eng., 1931; Harvard Business School 1946. Retired Textile Manufacturer; Former President of Enlarger Mills, Inc., Lexington, N.C. Former president North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. Served Army as Tank Battalion Commander: Active 1941-46; Reserves, 1931-32. Member Presbyterian Church; Superintendent Sunday School; Deacon; Ruling Elder. Married Edith Anderson. Children: Dr. Jack C., Jr. and James A. Five Grandchildren. Address: One Childers Court, Lexington 27292.

WALTER CARL COCKERHAM

(Republican—Guilford County)

(Nineteenth Senatorial District—County: Guilford. Three Senators.)



Walter Carl Cockerham was born in Jonesville, NC, June 15, 1929. Son of Walter Carl Cockerham and Eva Atta Lerois. Graduated Mountain Park High School, 1945; USCG Training Center—Groton, Conn., 1946. Attended Technical Institutes. President—Cockerham Construction Co., Inc., General Contractor. Owner—Cockerham Realty Company. Member, Associated General Contractors of America; Greensboro Engineers Club; Central Piedmont Contractors Association; Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association. Received 16 years Safety Award—State of North Carolina & 16 year Safety Award—Associated General Contractors of America. Member Independent Order of the Oddfellows (Past Grand). Served US Coast Guard—Petty Officer, January 1946—February 1948. Non-Demoninational-Protestant. Married, Jeanne Castle, October 20, 1959. Children: John Carl; Joan Carol Hill; Debra Jean Ladd; Caron Marie McKee; and Gregory Eugene. Address: 1300 Benjamin Parkway, Greensboro 27408.

WILLIAM AYDEN CREECH

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fourteenth Senatorial District—County: Wake. Three Senators.)



William Ayden Creech, was born in Smithfield, N. C. August 5, 1925. Attended Public Schools of North Carolina; University of North Carolina, A.B., 1948; University of Oslo, Blindern, Norway, 1947; George Washington University, 1949, 1952, 1953; Inter-Agency Foreign Trade Course, Department of State, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, 1952; Near East Area Specialization Course, Foreign Service Institute, Department of State, 1952-1953; Certificate in English and Comparative Law, City of London School, 1954;

Georgetown University Law School, J.D., 1958. Economic Assistant, American Embassy, Baghdad, Iraq, 1949-1951; International Economist, Near East and African Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, 1952-1954; Economic Officer, American Embassy, London, England, 1954-55; Professional Staff Member, U. S. Senate Committee on Small Business, Washington, D. C., 1955-58; Counsel, U. S. Senate Committee on Small Business, Washington, D. C., 1958-59; Attorney At Law, Smithfield, N. C., 1959-1961; Chief Counsel and Staff Director, Sub-Committee on Constitutional Rights of the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee, Washington, D. C., 1961-1966; Attorney at Law, Raleigh, N. C., 1965. Chairman of Board, Edenton Street United Methodist Child Development Center, 1973; Member, Advisory Committee North Carolina Business and Economic Improvement Corporation, 1973; Member, North Carolina Advisory Council on Small Business, 1968; Chairman, N. C. Advisory Council on Small Business, 1969; Vice-President Wake County Mental Health Association 1968-1969; President Cameron Park Association, 1973; President-Elect, Raleigh Little Theatre, 1973; Member, Board of Directors and Executive Committee North Carolina Mental Health Association, 1971; Member and Vice Chairman, North Carolina American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; 1967-____; Member, Board of Associates Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C., 1966; Member, Law Committee North Carolina Council on Mental Retardation; Member, Task Force on Social Services and Child Mental Health State Study Commission on Emotionally Disturbed Children, 1970; Chairman North Carolina Bar Association Committee on Mental Health, 1971; President Wake County Historical Society, Inc., 1971-1972; Member, Board of Trustees North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc., 1967; Member, Advisory Committee North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc., 1964-1967, 1973, 1974; President Raleigh-Wake County Chapter North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc., 1967, 1968; Member of Campbell College Million Dollar Cabinet (Sixteen Member Fund-Raising Committee for Baptist Church related College at Buies Creek, N. C., 1965-1966); Member of Bennett Place Centennial Committee, 1965; Member, Board of Directors of National Capital Area Chapter of the National Foundation, 1962-1964; Member, Tuscarora Council Boy Scouts of America, 1961; North Carolina State Chairman March of Dimes, 1960, 1961; Member, Johnston County (N. C.) Board of Public Welfare, 1960-61. Recipient of Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award, 1961; Certificate of Appreciation, The National Foundation, 1961; Award for Outstanding Service Johnston (N. C.) County Historical Society, 1965; Award for outstanding effort for achievement in accreditation Campbell College, 1966. Member, American Legion; Mason. Author "Congress Looks to the Serviceman's Rights"; *American Bar Association Journal*, Vol. 49, Number 11, November, 1963; "Psy-

chological Testing and Constitutional Rights", 1966 *Duke Law Journal*, p. 332; "The Privacy of Government Employees", 1966 *Law and Contemporary Problems*, p. 413; Numerous articles *Foreign Commerce Weekly* and Publications of Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, 1952-1953; Newspaper articles, 1947. Attended 1964 National Democratic Convention, aide to Senator Sam J. Ervin, Sr.; 1968 National Convention as alternate delegate; Chairman of Committee on Permanent Organization, N. C. Democratic State Convention, 1960. Veteran WWII. Member, United Methodist Church; Chairman of Ministry of Social Concerns; Sunday School Teacher; Married Sally (Wood) Creech. Three Sons: Lawrence, Ezekiel, Charles. Address: 1208 College Place, Raleigh; 1208 Branch Bank Building, Raleigh 27605.

MELVIN ROY DANIELS, JR.

(Democrat—Pasquotank County)

(First Senatorial District—Counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington. Two Senators.)



Melvin Roy Daniels, Jr. was born in Wanchese, October 7, 1925. Son of Melvin Roy Daniels and Carrie Daniels. Graduated Manteo High School. Attended Campbell College; North Carolina State College; Virginia Polytechnical Institute. Served in Senate, 1977-78 and 1979 Sessions. Banker; Senior Vice-President People's Bank and Trust, Elizabeth City. Member N. C. Marine Science Council; Vice Chairman Elizabeth City Airport Commission. Member Lions; Elks; Masonic Order, Scottish Rite. Served U. S. Army Air Force 1943-1944.

Member, Methodist Church. Married Gladys Toxey Daniels, August 18, 1950. Three children: Melvin Roy Daniels, III, Linda Diane Daniels and Donna Delane Daniels. Address. 1618 Rochelle Drive, Elizabeth City 27909.

ROBERT MONROE DAVIS, JR.

(Democrat—Rowan County)

(Twenty-first Senatorial District—Counties: Davidson, Davie and Rowan. Two Senators.)



Robert Monroe Davis, Jr. was born in Salisbury, NC, October 21, 1953. Son of Robert Monroe Davis and Mary Anne Austin. Attended Overton Carroll Elementary, Knox Junior High and Salisbury High School. Attended NCSU, 1972-76. Paralegal—Robert M. Davis Law Firm. Member, First Baptist Church—Salisbury. Married, Claire Elmore, August 6, 1977. Address: 428 West Henderson St., Salisbury 28144.

CONRAD R. DUNCAN

(Democrat—Rockingham County)

(Fifteen Senatorial District—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry. Two Senators.)



Conrad R. Duncan was born October 9, 1928, in Carroll County, Virginia. Son of Conrad R. Duncan, Sr. and Bertha Birchfield. High School Education. General Contractor. Member AGC of America. Member Mason and Shrine. Air Force—Corporal, 1948-1949. Member Centenary United Methodist. Official Board—Finance & Misc. offices. Married Becky Tuttle Duncan June 9, 1951. Children: Patty Duncan Clark, Kathy Sue Duncan, Howard Keith Duncan, and Amy Christen Duncan. Address: Route 1, Box 282, Stoneville 27048.

JAMES HARRELL EDWARDS

(Democrat—Caldwell County)

(Twenty-fourth Senatorial District—Counties: Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, Watauga and Wilkes. Two Senators.)



James Harrell Edwards was born in Ayden, N. C., November 25, 1926. Son of James J. and Ella Stokes Edwards. Attended Atlantic Christian College; East Carolina University; University of Miami. Insurance Adjuster; Private Detective. Owner and manager of Southeastern Adjustment Company, Hickory and President of Southeastern Adjustment Company, Inc. Member N. C. Association of Licensed Detectives; National Association of Independent Insurance Adjusters; N. C. Adjusters Association; Loyal Order of Blue

Goose International; National Association of Fire Investigators; NWNC Claims Association. Member, Shriner; White Shrine of Jerusalem; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion, Loyal Order of Moose; Order of Elks; Hickory Lodge No. 343 AF and AM; Hickory Commandry; Hickory Council; Catawba Chapter; Scottish Rite of Free Masonry. Adjuster of the Year, 1970. Member, Governor Scott's Insurance Study Commission. Served U. S. Naval Reserve, Ensign, November 1944-December 1947. Member, Bethlehem Lutheran Church; Deacon (1948-1949). Chicod Presbyterian Church, Greenville, N. C. Four children: James Loren; Charles Thomas; Ella Ann Edwards Comptio; and Johnny Harrell. Address: Route No. 3, Box 118, Granite Falls 28630.

JAMES BANKS GARRISON

(Democrat—Stanly County)

(Seventeenth Senatorial District—Counties: Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland and Union. Two Senators.)



James Banks Garrison, representing the Seventeenth Senatorial District, was born in Badin May 25, 1925. Son of B. T. Garrison and Myrtle Kirk Garrison. Graduated Badin High School, Stanton Military Academy, and the University of North Carolina, 1950, B. A. in Economics. Gasoline Distributor, President of South Central Oil Company, Inc. Shopping Center Developer, President of J. B. Garrison, Inc. Past President, N. C. Oil Jobbers Association. Served four-year term as Albemarle City Councilman and four years as Mayor of Albemarle. Past President, Albemarle-Stanly County Chamber of Commerce. Past president, Stanly County Welfare Board; past President, Albemarle Junior Chamber of Commerce. Vice-Chairman, Stanly County Industrial Commission. Young Man of the Year, 1956; Community Service Award, 1971, Senior Man of the year, 1975. Felix S. Barker Award, 1977. United States marine Corps, Corporal, 1943-46. Member First Presbyterian Church, Albemarle; Married Betty Jane Hearne, 1948. Two children: James Banks Garrison, Jr. and Jane Garrison Lisk. Address: 819 North Sixth Street, Albemarle.

**RACHEL GILLEAN GRAY
(Mrs. William Bruce Gray)**

(Democrat—Guilford County)

(Nineteenth Senatorial District—County: Guilford. Three Senators.)



Rachel Gillean Gray was born in Rowan County, September 26, 1930. Daughter of Jesse Frank Gillean and Janet (Miller) Gillean. Attended Frank B. John Elementary School; High Point Jr. and Sr. High Schools; Graduated from Boyden High School, 1948 and was Valedictorian of her Class. Attended Catawba College 1948-1950; High Point College Evening School in the early 1960's. Served in NC Senate 1977-78 Session. Co-managers "Pymwymi Gift Shop." Member of the Junior League, Past President of the High Point Garden Council and Past president of the Mental health Association. Member—First United Methodist Church. Vice-President of Women's Society of Christian service in the early 60's. Serving on the Finance Committee, Served two terms as Mayor Protem of the City of High Point, 1973 and 1975. Married William Bruce Gray, June 26, 1950. Three children: William Bruce, Jr., James Frank, and Thomas Edward. Address: 612 Gatewood Ave., High Point 27260.

HAROLD WOODROW HARDISON

(Democrat—Lenoir County)

(Fifth Senatorial District—Counties: Duplin, Jones and Lenoir. One Senator.)



Harold Woodrow Hardison was born in Deep Run, Lenoir County, September 8, 1923. Son of Rutha and Annie (Stroud) Hardison. Attended Deep Run High School; Atlantic Christian College. Member, House of Representatives, 1971; President, Humphrey-Hardison Oil Company of Deep Run and Mount Olive. President Eastern United Tires, Inc. of Kinston, N.C. Charter member, Deep Run Ruritan Club; board member, Selective Service Board No. 55, Lenoir County; Chairman, Deep Run School Board and South Lenoir School

Board; member Neuse River Economic Development Commission; Kinston Lenoir County Industrial and Agricultural Development Commission. Helped organize Deep Run Water Corp., first president, now member, Board of Directors; Board of Directors of Parrott Memorial Hospital, Kinston; Past Master, Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge No. 304; Shriner, member Sudan Temple, former Lt. Commander of the Legion of Honor, U.S. Air Force, 1942-1947. Past Chairman, Lenoir County United Fund. Member, Board of Directors Mount Olive College, and Executive Board; Board of Directors of NCNB, Kinston. Board of Directors of First Financial Savings & Loan, Inc. Kinston, N.C. Baptist, member, Deep Run Free Will Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Chairman, Finance Committee, 1963—. Married Arlene Humphrey, June 14, 1944. One daughter, Pamela Jane. Address: Box 128, Deep Run 28525.

JOSEPH JULIAN HARRINGTON

(Democrat—Bertie County)

(First Senatorial District—Counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and Washington. Two Senators.)



Joseph Julian Harrington was born in Lewiston, February 18, 1919. Son of Julian Picott and Ethel Mae (Barnes) Harrington. President, Harrington Mfg. Co., Lewiston. Member, Farm Bureau Federation; Southern Farm Equipment Association; Davie Lodge No. 39, Lewiston; 32nd Degree Scottish Rite; Shriner, Sudan Temple, New Bern; Trustee of Chowan College, Murfreesboro. Member, Lewiston-Woodville Local School Board, 1955-1959; Town Commissioner, Lewiston, 1948. Trustee, Chowan College, Murfreesboro and

Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute, Ahoskie. State Senator in the General Assemblies of 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1977. Technical Sergeant, World War II, 1942-1945. Baptist; Sunday School Superintendent and Deacon, Lewiston Baptist Church. Married Lettie Leigh Early, August 7, 1947. Children: Robert E. H. Harrington, Julian Picott Harrington, II, Victoria Leigh Harrington. Address: Lewiston 27849.

JOHN OLLIE HARRIS

(Democrat—Cleveland County)

(Twenty-fifth Senatorial District—Counties: Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Rutherford. Three Senators.)



John Ollie Harris was born in Anderson, S. C., September 2, 1913. Son of J. Frank and Jessie Hambricht Harris. Graduated Shelby High School 1931; Gupton-Jones College of Embalming, 1935. Funeral Director and Embalmer. President and Treasurer, Harris Funeral Home, Inc. Member, N. C. Funeral Directors Association; National Funeral Director Association; National Selected Morticians. Past President, N. C. Corner's Association; N. C. Funeral Directing and Embalming Board. Mason; Shriner. Served Army, 85th Field Hospital, European Theatre 1943-1946; Holder, Bronze Star. Served in N. C. Senate, 1971, 1975 and 1977. Cleveland County Corner 1946-1970. Baptist Church. Married Abbie Jane Wall, May 4, 1934. Two children: Ollie Harris, Jr., Mrs. Becky Harris Hambricht. Four Grandchildren. Address: Box 627, 921 Sharon Dr., Kings Mountain 28086.

JOHN TANNERY HENLEY

(Democrat—Cumberland County)

(Tenth Senatorial District—County: Cumberland. Two Senators.)

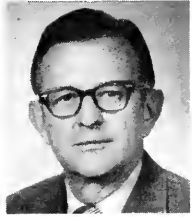


John Tannery Henley was born in Wadesboro, August 10, 1921. Son of Frank D. and Melissa (Hamilton) Henley. Attended Cary High School, 1935-1939; University of North Carolina, B.S. in Pharmacy, 1943. Pharmacist, owner of Clinic Pharmacy in Hope Mills and Professional Drug in Fayetteville. Member of North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association; National Association of Retail Drugists; Named N. C. Pharmacist of the Year in 1972; Mayor, Town of Hope Mills, 1946-1952; member of Town Commissioners, 1952-1956. Member of Fayetteville Industrial Development Corp.; Member of Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Developer—Hope Mills Shopping Plaza; Member Kappa Psi Pharmacy Fraternity and Masonic Order. Staff Sergeant in U. S. Army from November, 1943 to December, 1945; served in Europe with Ninth Division. Served as State Purchasing Officer, 1963-1965; Representative in the General Assembly of 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963; and Senator, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1977-78. First Senator to serve two terms as President Pro Tempore of the N. C. Senate (1975-79). Member of the Advisory Budget Commission 1971-73. Served as Chairman of the Governor's Committee on State Government Reorganization. Served as Chairman of the 1976-77 Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. Served on the N. C. Drug Commission; the N. C. Housing Finance Agency, Commission on Governmental Operations and the Medical Cost Containment Commission. Methodist; Steward for fifteen years and Superintendent of Sunday School for six years. Married Rebecca Ann Beddingfield, July 28, 1943. Children: Three sons, Dr. John T. Henley, Jr.; Mr. Robert R. Henley, Pharmacist; and Dr. Douglas E. Henley. Address: 216 Lakeshore Drive, Hope Mills, 28348.

CECIL JAMES HILL

(Democrat—Transylvania County)

(Twenty-seventh Senatorial District—Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, Transylvania. Two Senators.)



Cecil James Hill was born in Asheville, November 20, 1919. Son of Burton Harrison and Vallie Staton Hill. Graduated Valley Springs High School, 1939; Mars Hill College, 1941, Associate in Arts; University of North Carolina, 1943, B.S.; University of North Carolina, 1945, Doctor of Laws. Lawyer. Member, Transylvania County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; North Carolina State Bar. Director, First Union National Bank; Past President, 1956, Transylvania County Bar Association. Member Order of the Coif; Scottish Rite Mason, Delta Sigma Pi. Former Elk.

Member, Brevard Lions Club, 1945—. Editor in Chief, *North Carolina Law Review*, 1944-45. Contributor, *Union of South Africa Law Review*; *The Progressive Farmer*. Precinct Chairman, Member of Executive Committee, Secretary of Executive Committee—Transylvania County Democrat Party. N. C. State Senate, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Town Attorney, Brevard, 1959-1965 and Rosman, 1965—. Married Elizabeth T. Richardson of Raleigh. Children: Elizabeth and James. Address: P. O. Box 242, Woodside Drive, Brevard 28712.

CECIL ROSS JENKINS, JR.

(Democrat—Cabarrus County.)

(Twenty-second Senatorial District—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Four Senators).



Cecil Ross Jenkins, Jr. was born in Lincolnton, NC, July 22, 1941. Son of Cecil R. Jenkins, Sr. and Martha Mae McGinnis. Graduated Cherryville High School, 1959; East Tennessee State University, 1965, B.S.; University of Tennessee Law School, 1970—J.D. Lawyer. Member NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; NC Bar Association; Cabarrus Bar Association; American Bar Association. Member Sigma Alpha Epsilon & Phi Alpha Delta. Member All Saints Episcopal Church—Board of Trustees, Married Phyllis S., April 20, 1963. Children: Melissa Rhyne; Phillip

Ross; and Celeste Wood. Address: 670 Knollcrust Dr., Concord, NC 28025.

ROBERT BYRD JORDAN III

(Democrat—Montgomery County)

(Seventeenth Senatorial District—Counties: Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly and Union. Two Senators.)



Robert Byrd Jordan, III was born in Mt. Gilead October 11, 1932. Son of the late Robert B. Jordan Jr., and Irene (Pritchett) Jordan. Attended Mt. Gilead Elementary. Graduated Mt. Gilead High School, 1950; N. C. State University, 1954, B.S., Forestry. Lumber Executive. Director—National Association Independent Lumbermen, Washington, D.C. Past President of Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, Atlanta Georgia. Director, N. C. Forestry Foundation. Outstanding Young Alumnus, N. C. State University, 1966. Montgomery County Jaycees Distinguished Service Award, 1967. Member of Masons and Lions. U.S. Army, 1st Lieutenant January 1955-December, 1956. Member United Methodist Church. Chairman Stewardship Committee, Chairman Administrative Board, 1970-72; Bishop's Committee on higher education, 1974. Married Sarah Cole June 21, 1958. Children: Betsy Lynn; Robert Byrd, IV; Janie Cole. Address: P.O. Box 98, East Allenton St., Mt. Gilead 27306.

DONALD RAYVAUGHN KINCAID

(Republican—Caldwell County)

(Twenty-fourth Senatorial District—Counties: Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, Watauga and Wilkes. Two Senators.)



Donald Rayvaughn Kincaid was born in Caldwell County, June 2, 1936. Son of Hugh T. and Myrtle (McCall) Kincaid. Attended Gamewell Elementary School. Graduated Gamewell High School, 1954; Appalachian State Teachers College, 1955-1959, B.S.; Clevenger's Business College, 1955. School Teacher and owner of Kincaid Insurance Agency, Lenoir. Member, Lenoir Lions Club, Lion Tamer, immediate past Secretary; past member, N.C.A.E.; Gamewell Ruritan Club. Served in North Carolina National Guard for nine year, 5-E; N. C. Cattlemen's Association; Representative in the General Assembly of 1967, 1969 and 1971. Served in the N. C. Senate 1973, 1975 and 1977-78; Senate Minority Leader for three terms; member, Caldwell County Chamber of Commerce; Carolina Association of Professional Ins. Agents; member, N. C. Board of Agriculture; Advisory Committee, Southeastern Parks, U. S. Department of Interior. Member Carolina Association of Mutual Insurance Agents. Member Grandview Park Baptist Church; Married Syretha Weatherford, June 30, 1956. Four children. Address: 113 Spencer Heights, Lenoir 28645.

I. BEVERLY LAKE, JR.

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fourteenth Senatorial District—Counties: Harnett, Lee and Wake. Three Senators.)



I. Beverly Lake, Jr. was born in Raleigh January 30, 1934. Son of I. Beverly Lake and Gertrude Bell. Attended Wake Forest Grammar and High School, 1940-1951. Attended Mars Hill College, 1950. Graduated Wake Forest University, 1955 B.S. Degree. Graduated Wake Forest University Law School, 1960. J.D. Degree. Seated N.C. Senate 1977-78 Session. Attorney At Law. Assistant Attorney General, 1969-1974; Deputy Attorney General, 1974-1976. Member North Carolina State Bar; NC Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association. Received NC Consumers Council Commendation, 1976. Vice-chairman, Executive Committee, Wake County Bar, 1967. Member Lambda Chi Alpha and Phi Alpha Delta. Military Intelligence, Captain, 1955-1968. Member Ridge Road Baptist Church; Finance and Budget Committee, 1972; Board of Trustees, 1970-73; Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1973. Married Susan Joanne Deichmann Lake, February 2, 1975. (Children: Lynn Elizabeth; Guy Vernon; Laura Ann; I. Beverly, IV (Lee). Address: 3703 Shadybrook Dr., Raleigh 27609.

WILLIAM CRAIG LAWING

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Twenty-second Senatorial District—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Four Senators.)



William Craig Lawing was born in Mecklenburg County, July 6, 1925. Son of Samuel Oliver and Essie O. (Dunn) Lawing. Attended Mecklenburg County Public Schools, 1931-1942. University of Chattanooga as Aviation Cadet, United States Army Air Force, 1943-1944; Repperts School of Auctioneering, 1958. President of Lawing, Inc., dealing in real estate, insurance and auction business. Member Charlotte Board of Realtors; North Carolina Association of Realtors; National Association of Real Estate Boards; Auctioneers Association of North Carolina, President, 1962-1965; National Auctioneers Association, on Board of Directors, three-year term, 1969-1972. Member Paw Creek American Legion Post No. 353, Commander, 1948-1951; Voiture 1400 Forty and Eight, Voiture Correspondent, 1952-1953; Grand Chiminot Forty and Eight, 1954-1955. Member Excelsior Lodge No. 261, A.F. & A.M.; Carolina Consistory Scottish Rite; Oasis Temple of the Shrine. Chairman, Legislative Committee of Paw Creek American Legion Post, 1961-1971 Commander, Mecklenburg County Council of American Legion Post, 1968-1969. Member of North Carolina House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-1976, Chairman Local Government Committee, 1973 Session; Chairman of Economy Committee, 1975 Session; and Chairman of the Mecklenburg Legislative Delegation, 1975-76 Session. Served NC Senate 1977-78

Session. Received "Go-Getter" designation and star for past 23 years in American Legion. Member Board of Mecklenburg County Commissioners, 1952-1956, 1958-1964. Vice Chairman, 1954-1956, 1962-1964. Chosen one of 10 Outstanding Men of the Year by Charlotte Jaycees, 1959, 1960. Awarded City of Charlotte Citizenship Award, 1964, and Certificate of Appreciation by Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1964. Served on Mecklenburg County Welfare Board, 1961-1964. Served in United States Army Air Force as Aviation Cadet and Gunnery Instructor, 1943-1946. Member United Methodist Church; Official Board, 1960-1968, Chairman, 1966-1968; Chairman, Membership and Evangelism Committee, 1968-1970; Teacher Glenn Lackey Adult Sunday School Class since 1958; taught Men's Bible Class, Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church, 1956-1958. Married Jane Gaffney December 31, 1943. Two daughters, Diane Lawing Hagler and Sally Ann Lawing. Address: RFD No. 9, Box 195-G, Charlotte 28208.

LARRY BRUCE LEAKE

(Democrat—Buncombe County)

(Twenty-sixth Senatorial District—Counties: Buncombe, Madison, McDowell, and Yancey. Two Senators.)



Larry Bruce Leake was born in Asheville, NC, May 19, 1950. Son of Arthur Eldridge and Ann McDevitt Leake. Graduated Marshall High School, 1968; UNC-CH, 1972, B.A.; UNC School of Law, 1974, J. D. Attorney. County Attorney, Madison County, 1976—. Appointed January 29, 1979 to complete term of I. C. Crawford in N. C. Senate. Chairman, YDC-11th Congressional District, 1973-76; congressional District, 1973-76; National Committeeman, YDNC, 1976-78; President, 1978-79. Member, Buncombe County Bar; secretary, 1975-76; NC Bar Association; NC State Bar Inc; American Bar. Member Phi Beta Kappa. Presbyterian. Address: 55 Westall Ave., Asheville 28804.

GEORGE W. MARION, JR.

(Democrat—Surry County)

(Fifteenth Senatorial District—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry.)



George W. Marion, Jr. was born in Surry County, April 14, 1935. Son of George W., Sr. and Stanley Marion. Attended Dobson High School, graduated, 1953; Appalachian University, four years. Housewares distributors and real estate. Member Lions Club, President Dobson Lions Club, 1969; P.T.A., Northwest Dev. Assoc. Director; President, Dobson P.T.A., 1966-1967, 1968-1969. President, Surry County Y.D.C., 1969; President, 5th District, Y.D.C., 1969. U. S. Army, 1954-1956, Spec. 3. Representative in N. C. General Assembly, 1971; Senator, 1975-76 and 1977-78. Member, Dobson Baptist Church. Married Patty Hodges, 1959. Three daughters. Address: Forest Oaks Drive, Dobson.

HELEN RHYNE MARVIN
(Mrs. Ned I. Marvin)

(Democrat—Gaston County)

(Twenty-fifth Senatorial District—Counties: Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford. Three Senators.)



Helen Rhyne Marvin was born in Gastonia November 30, 1917 to Dane S. Rhyne and Tessie (Hastings) Rhyne. Graduated Gastonia High School, 1934. Graduated Furman University, 1938, B.A. in History and Political Science; Louisiana State University, 1939, M.A. in Government; Winthrop College, 1954, graduate work in education; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1963 and 1968; University of Colorado 1968, graduate work in Political Science and Economics; UNC-Charlotte, 1971, University of Vermont, 1971; University of Oslo (Norway), 1974

—graduate work in political science and history. Community College Teacher. Currently head, Department of Social Sciences, Gaston College. Member, American, Southern and North Carolina Political Science Associations; Eastern Community College Social Science Association; NC Community College Social Science Association; Rho Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma (Association of Women Educators). Past President, N.C.P.S.A. Past Chairman, Advisory Committee, NCCSSA; Past President, Gaston College Unit, NCAE; Past President, Community College Division, NC Association of Educators; Past President, Gaston College Faculty Senate. Member Altrusa Club of Gastonia; Gaston County Democratic Women, Co-Chairman, Gaston County United Way Campaign, 1976; Member of Board, Gaston County United Way; Member of Board, Gaston County Mental Health Association. Past Secretary, Southern Piedmont Health Services Agency; Member, Project Review Committee, SPHSA; Member, Gaston County Bicentennial Committee. Appointed by Governor Terry Sanford: NC State Textbook Commission, 1961-65. Appointed by Governor Bob Scott: Governor's Council on Comprehensive Health Planning, 1969-72. Has served as member of County and State Democratic Executive Committees. Chairwomen, N. C. Council on Status of Women; Member: Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth; N.C. Apprenticeship Council; and N.C. State Health Coordinating Council and Chair of SHCC's Plan Implementation Committee. Served two terms as President, Gaston County Democratic Women. 10th District Delegate to National Presidential Nominating Convention, 1972. Selected by Gastonia Civitan Club for "Woman of the Year" Award 1978. Member Gaston County Democrat Century Club. Member—First Presbyterian, Gastonia. Has held, Sunday School teacher, chairman of primary department, Circle Bible Moderator. Currently serving as Deacon. Married Ned I. Marvin, November 21, 1941. Children: Kathryn Andrea (Marvin) Nisbet; Richard Morris Marvin; David Rhyne Marvin. Grandchildren: Alicia Nisbet and Amy Nisbet. Address: 119 Ridge Lane, Gastonia, N. C. 28052.

CAROLYN MATHIS
(Mrs. Ray Mathis)

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Twenty-second Senatorial District—Counties: Cabarrus and Mecklenburg. Four Senators.)



Carolyn Mathis was born in Sampson County in 1942 to Mr. and Mrs. Horace Williamson. Graduated Clinton High School, 1959; UNC-G, 1963, B.S. in Home Economics; UNC-CH, 1970, M.Ed. in Special Education. Educational Disabilities teacher in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg School System. Appointed by Governor to Council on Educational Services for Exceptional Children, 1974. Appointed by Governor to the Juvenile Code Commission, 1976. Member Children 100, Council for Exceptional Children, Mecklenburg Association for Retarded Citizens, Charlotte Classroom Teachers Association. Member of Sexual Assault Study Committee of Legislative Research Commission. Former National Committeewoman for NC Federation of Young Republicans. Married to Ray Mathis. One daughter: Bentley. Member Myers Park United Methodist Church. Address: 5714 Rimerton Dr. Charlotte 28211.

WILLIAM DONALD MILLS

(Democrat—Onslow County)

(Third Senatorial District—County: Onslow. One Senator.)



William Donald Mills was born in Maysville, NC, October 8, 1932. Son of Leo Bell Mills and Mildred Jones. Served House of Representatives, 1965-68. Graduated White Oak High School, 1950; E.C.U., 1953. Real-Estate—General Insurance Agency. Member Carolina Association of Professional Insurance Agents. Member—Local Order of Moose No. 1425—Swansboro, NC; Seaside Lodge No. 429, Mason; New Bern Scottish Rite Bodies; Sudan Temple. U.S. Army—Cpl., December, 1950—December, 1953. Member Belgrade United Methodist Church—Superintendent, 1951-58. Married Donniere, January 25, 1952. Children: William Donald, Jr.; Robert Duane; and Kathy Darlene. Address: Rt. 1; Maysville 28555.

SAMUEL RUDOLPH NOBLE

(Democrat—Robeson County)

(Twelfth Senatorial District—Counties: Hoke and Robeson. One Senator.)



Samuel Rudolph Noble was born in Butters, NC, May 5, 1928. Son of John Clayton Noble and Grace Martin. Robeson County Commissioner—1968-78. Graduated Lumberton High School, 1945—Attended University of South Carolina 1945-46—Catawba College 1947-49. Insurance and Realty. Member National Association of Life Underwriters; National Association of Real Estate Brokers; National Association of Auctioneers. Member Loyal Order of Moose & Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Served U.S. Navy SeaBee's—2nd Class

Petty Officer 1950-52. Member First Baptist Church. Married Jean B. Noble. Children: Lyda Susan; Sam R., Jr.; and Leslie Martin. Address: 2406 Roberts Avenue, Lumberton 28358.

JOE H. PALMER

(Democrat—Haywood County)

(Twenty-seventh Senatorial District—Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania. Two Senators.)



Joe H. Palmer was born in Haywood, N. C., September 17, 1919. Son of Glenn C. Palmer and Fannie (Ferguson) Palmer. Attended Clyde High School 1933-37; N. C. State University, B.S., 1942. Farmer. Member Farm Bureau; American Forestry Association; American Legion; Cattleman's Association. Former President, Haywood Fruit and Vegetable Association; Former President, N. C. Tomato Association. Served Sgt., Marine Corps, 1942-1945. Representative in NC General Assembly, 1953; Senator, 1975-76, and 1977-78.

Member, Crabtree Methodist Church; Lay Leader. Married Elise Palmer, 1949. Four Children: John, Amy, Kim, Chris. Address: Route 3, Clyde.

MARSHALL ARTHUR RAUCH

(Democrat—Gaston County)

(Twenty-fifth Senatorial District—Counties: Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford. Three Senators.)



Marshall Arthur Rauch, representing the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, was born in New York City February 2, 1923. Son of Nathan A. and Tillie (Wohl) Rauch. Attended Woodmere High School, Class of 1940; Duke University, varsity basketball and Fraternity President; Chairman of the Board, Director and Treasurer of Rauch Industries, Inc., Director and Treasurer of E. P. Press, Inc., Gastonia and The Rauch Foundation, Inc., Gastonia. Director, Plastivac Corporation, Charlotte; Director, Mid-South Life Insurance

Company, Fayetteville; Majestic Insurance Financing Corporation, Gastonia. Mayor Pro Tem, City of Gastonia, 1952-1954, 1961-1963; City Councilman, City of Gastonia, 1952-1954, 1961-1965; Governor's Good Neighbor Council, 1963-1970; North Carolina Jail Study Commission, 1968; Advisory Council, North Carolina Committee for Children and Youth, 1968-1969; Legislative Research Committee on Interest Rates, 1968-1969; Chairman Gastonia Human Relations Committee, 1964-1967; Chairman North Carolina Committee on Population and Family, 1968-1969; Employ the Handicapped Committee, 1964-1965. Senior Advisor, Gastonia Boys Club, 1947-1963; Big Brother, 1951-1960; member North Carolina Citizens Committee for Dental Health, 1968-1969; Vice President and Director, Community

Concert Association, 1960-1961; Top Management Advisory Committee, Gaston County Industrial Management Club, 1963-1965; Consulting Commission, Pioneer Girl Scout Council, 1968-1969; President, Duke University Gaston Alumni Association, 1961-1962; President, Associated Industries, 1964-1965. Director: Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, 1965-1966; Gaston Skills, 1964-1966; Salvation Army Boys Club since 1963; United Fund, 1963-1967; Gaston Boys Club since 1964; Carolinas A.A.U., 1951-1953; Gaston Museum of Natural History, 1963-1964; Holy Angels Nursery, Belmont, 1960-1970; Planned Parenthood and World Population, New York, N. Y., 1968-1969; Gaston Community Action, Inc., 1966; Gaston-Cleveland Tuberculosis Association for 1968; Gastonia YMCA, 1959-1962, 1967-1969, also since 1971. Member Board of Trustees of U.N.C. since 1969; First Vice President Gaston County Y.M.C.A., 1970, President Gaston County Y.M.C.A., 1971; Board of Advisors, Gardner Webb College; awarded Man & Boy Award, Salvation Army Red Shield Boys Club, 1970. Trustee, University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Man of the Year, Gastonia Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1957; Man of the Year, Gastonia Junior Woman's Club, 1964; Man of the Year, Gaston County Omega Psi Phi, 1966; Man of the Year, North Carolina Health Department, 1968; National Recreation Citation, National Recreation Association, 1965; State Senator in the General Assembly of 1967; also Advisory Budget Commission, 1974 and 1977; Trustee U.N.C. 1971-1973; Chairman Joint Advisory Committee on Dental Education, 1969-1971. Biography listed in "Who's Who in World Jewery", "Who's Who in the South and Southwest" and "Leading Men in the United States." President, Temple Emanuel, Gastonia, 1962-1964; President, Frank Goldberg Lodge, Bnai Brith, 1951-1952; Chairman, Gaston Jewish Welfare Fund, 1958-1962, 1968-1969; NC Senate Finance Chairman, 1977-78; NC Senate Vice-Chairman, Manufacturing, Labor & Commerce, 1977-78. Vice-Chairman Governmental Evaluation Commission 1977-78; Legislative Services Commission, 1977-78, NC Land Conservance Board of Trustees, 1978; Intangibles Tax Study Commission, 1978. Director, North Carolina United Jewish Appeal Cabinet, 1968-69; First Vice President, North Carolina Association of Jewish Men, 1966; National Council American Jewish Joint Distributions Committee, 1968-1971; Sunday School Teacher, 1951-1956; Board of Governors, North Carolina Jewish Home for the Aged, Inc., since 1968. Married Jeanne Girard, May 18, 1946. Children: John, Ingrid, Marc, Pete and Stephanie. Address: 1121 Scotch Drive, Gastonia.

JOSEPH BRYANT RAYNOR, JR.

(Democrat—Cumberland County)

(Tenth Senatorial District—Cumberland. Two Senators.)



Joseph Bryant Raynor, Jr. was born in Cumberland County, N. C., January 26, 1923. Son of Joseph Bryant, Sr. and Beatrice (Owen) Raynor. Attended Haymount Grade School, 1929-1932; Seventy-first Elementary School, 1933-1936, graduated Seventy-first High School, 1940; Electronic and Engineering School, 1944. Owner of Raynor Supply Company, dealer of automotive wholesale supplies. Member of Camp Ground Methodist Church, Fayetteville Exchange Club; Seventy-first Ruritan Club; Cumberland County Young

Democratic Club; Cumberland County mental Health Association; Past President of the Cumberland County Chapter N. C. Society for Crippled Children and Adults; Past President of the Carousel Club; member of the Cumberland County Wildlife Association; Exchangeite of the year, 1959; Member of Knights of Pythias; Loyal Order of Moose; United Commercial Travelers of America; The Ancient Mystic Order of Bagmen of Bagdad. Appointed by the late John F. Kennedy, April 2, 1963, as a member of the Board of Selective Service; resigned from this office after making decision to run for N. C. House of Representatives. Was given a certificate of recognition for service to the Nation and Selective Service System in the Administration of the Universal Military Training and Service Act by President Lydon B. Johnson on June 30, 1964. He is listed in Who's Who in American Politics; listed in the National Register of Prominent Americans. Served in the General Assembly for 8 terms. Has been a member of every major committee in the General Assembly; chairman of the Committee on Mental Health in the Senate and House. Chaired Senate Committee on Law Enforcement and Crime Control; Member of the Senate Finance Committee. Serving on the Mental Retardation Study Commission; The Mental Health Study Commission; chairman of the Senate Study Committee on Aging; Selected by this colleagues as Chairman of the Democratic 7th Congressional District for the 1971 session. He has served on the Governor's Study Commission on Emotionally Disturbed Children, which recently created the State Child Advocacy Office. Has been a member of the Study Commission on Alcoholism, Vice President of TIHE (The study of Human Ecology). Appointed by the Legislative Research Commission to study the State Mental Health facilities. Board of Directors for the Cumberland County Cancer Society; Board of Directors for Miss United Teenager, served as Judge; in two National Contests; United Brotherhood of Magicians; Certified Hypnoinvestigator; Law Enforcement Institute of Hypnosis, Los Angeles, Cal.; Society Investigative and Forensic Hypnosis; Selected to serve on the Commission enacted by legislation to study the problems of Exceptional Children, 1975. Chosen in 1975 to serve as a Consultant to the Department of Public Instruction, Married Mildred Horne, January 15, 1944. Address: 5234 Raeford Road, Fayetteville.

WILLIAM WALTER REDMAN, JR.

(Republican—Iredell County)

(Twenty-third Senatorial District. Counties: Alexander, Catawba, Iredell and Yadkin. Two Senators.)



William Walter Redman, Jr., was born in Statesville, NC, October 15, 1933. Son of William Walter Redman and Mildred Huie. Graduated Statesville Senior High, 1952. Attended University of Southern California, 1966; Embry-Ridde Aeronautical University, 1972., B.S.; Command & General Staff College (PH II), 1974; Realtors Institute, UNC 1978, GRI; Bank Marketing Institute, University of Maryland, 1975. Served US Army—Lt. Colonel, 1954-1974, (Retired); Awarded 2 distinguished Flying Crosses; 3 Bronze Stars; 16 Air Medals; The

Meritorious Service Medal & 2 Commendation Medals. Master Aviator & Commercial Pilot in Helicopters & Fixed Wing Aircraft. Member First Baptist Church—Sunday

School Teacher, 1974-78—Deacon, 1976-. Married Elizabeth Wilhelm, December 28, 1956. Children: Lisa Dawn; Kathryn Marlene; and Adreinne Ann. Address: Rt. 2, Box 43, Statesville 28677.

EDWARD RENFROW

(Democrat—Johnston County)

(Ninth Senatorial District Counties: Johnston and Sampson. One Senator.)



Edward Renfrow was born in Kenly, September 17, 1940. Son of Donnie T. Renfrow and Ilamae Lewis Renfrow. Graduated Clayton High School May, 1958; Hardbargers Business College. Attended Atlantic Christian College. Accountant. Member North Carolina Society of Accountants; National Society of Public Accountants; Phi Theta Fi Fraternity. President North Carolina Society of Accountants 1972-73; Seminar Speaker. National Society of Public Accountants; First Vice-President, Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce 1974; Treasurer, N. C. Democratic Executive Committee 1973-March 1974, Chairman, Governor's Commission on Public School Finance; Received Distinguished Service Award Smithfield Jaycees, 1974; Boss of The Year Award, 1975, Governor's Award for Legislator of the Year—1977. Chairman, Commission on Public School Laws, First President, North Carolina Society of Accountants Scholarship Foundation, 1973-74. N. C. National Guard, Specialist 4th Class, 1962-1966. Member, Sharon Baptist Church; Chairman of Deacon Board, two terms; Sunday School Teacher; Member of General Board of Baptist State Convention 1970-1974; Past Treasurer, Johnston Baptist Association. Married Rebecca Stephenson Renfrow, December 4, 1960. Two Children: Candy and Paige. Address: P.O. Box 731, Smithfield 27577.

BENJAMIN DAVID SCHWARTZ

(Democrat—New Hanover County)

(Fourth Senatorial District—Counties: New Hanover and Pender. One Senator.)



Benjamin David Schwartz was born in Wilmington, January 17, 1909. Son of Louis Schwartz and Anne Rulhick Schwartz. Attended New Hanover High School 1921-1925. Graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.S. Degree, 1929. Investments. Member, Chamber of Commerce, Wilmington Merchants Association; President, Wilmington Merchants Association, 1961-1963; Received trophy for outstanding service Wilmington Merchants Association, 1963; President-Elect Chamber of Commerce, 1971; Tau Epsilon Phi; Elks; B'nai Brith; elected Wilmington City Council 1969; served as Mayor-Protem and Mayor of City of Wilmington. Member original Board of Trustees of Wilmington College and served eleven years. Charter member University of North Carolina at Wilmington Foundation. Received award for outstanding Community Service from North Carolina Human Relations Commission, 1972. Member North

KENNETH CLAIBORNE ROYALL, JR.

(Democrat—Durham County)

(Thirteenth Senatorial District—Counties: Durham, Person and Granville. Two Senators.)



Kenneth Claiborne Royall, Jr. was born in Warsaw, NC, September 2, 1918. Son of Kenneth Claiborne and Margaret Pierce (Best) Royall. Attended Goldsboro High School, Goldsboro, 1932-34, Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia 1934-36, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 1939-40., A.B. Degree; University of Virginia Law School, 1940-41; Wake Forest Law School, 1941-42. U.S. Marine Corps, 1942-45, Major; received the Bronze Star with Combat V while serving as a platoon leader in South Pacific area during World War II. House

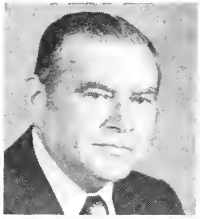
of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971; Legislative Research Commission—Chairman, Subcommittee on Health, 1969; Chairman, Appropriations Committee, 1971-72; Advisory Budget Commission, 1971-72; Legislative Building Commission, 1971-72; Board of Higher Education, 1971-72; Standardization Committee, Office of Purchase and Contract, 1971-72; Executive Residence Building Commission, 1972. Senate, 1973-74, 1975-76, and 1977-78; Chairman, Public Health Committee, 1973-74; Chairman, Mental Health Study Commission, 1973-78; Legislative Services Commission, Chairman, Personnel Committee, 1973-78; Senate Majority Leader, 1973-74, 1977-78; Governmental Expenditures Study Commission, 1974-78; Chairman, Human Resources Committee, 1975-76; Vice Chairman, Advisory Budget Commission, 1977-78; Chairman, Senate Ways and Means Committee, 1977-78. Council on Interstate Cooperation, 1977-78; Mental Health Council, 1977-78; Board of Directors, Eckerd Wilderness Educational System of North Carolina, 1978, Advisory Council of National Conference of Legislative Leaders, 1972; Vice Chairman, Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee Southern Legislative Conference, 1975-76; Chairman, Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee Southern Legislative Conference, 1976-77; Executive Committee—National Conference State Legislatures, 1976-78; Executive Committee—Southern Legislative Conference, 1977-78; Vice-Chairman—Southern Legislative Conference 1978—. Member Durham County Board of Education, 1957-66; Chairman, Durham County Board of Education, 1959-66 President, Durham Merchants Association, 1959; Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1962-72, Board of Directors & Vice President, 1972; Director, North Carolina Merchant's Association, 1965-76; Director, Training for Hearing Impaired Children, 1971-76, 2nd Vice President, North Carolina Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 1973-76; Board of Directors, Triangle Service Center, Inc., 1974-78; Durham Advisory Board to Duke Hospital, 1975-78; Board of Directors, Red Cross; Board of Directors, YMCA; Member Rotary Club; Elks Club; and Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. Member St. Phillips Episcopal Church, Durham; Junior Warden, 1959; Senior Warden, 1964; Member of Vestry, 3 terms. Married Julia Bryan Zollicoffer, February 10, 1945. Children: Kenneth Claiborne, III, Jere Zollicoffer and Julia Bryan. Address: 64 Beverly Dr., Durham 27707.

Carolina Citizens Committee on the Schools, 1971. Member B'nai Israel Synagogue, member Board of Directors and Vice President. Married Sylvia Wolk June 3, 1931. Two children: one son, Dr. M. J. Schwartz of Newton, Massachusetts and one daughter, Dr. Maxine Seller of Buffalo, N. Y. Address: 205 Forest Hills Drive, Wilmington 28401.

RALPH HENDERSON SCOTT

(Democrat—Alamance County)

(Eighteenth Senatorial District—County: Alamance. One Senator.)



Ralph Henderson Scott was born near Haw River December 12, 1903. Son of Robert Walter and Elizabeth (Hughes) Scott. Graduated Hawfields High School, 1920; North Carolina State College, B.S., 1924. President of Melville Dairy, Inc. Member, Kiwanis Club, President 1942; Chamber of Commerce, President, 1944-1945; Merchants Association; North Carolina Dairy Products Association, President, 1947; North Carolina Jersey Breeders Association, President, 1939; Chairman of Board, Alamance Dairy Foods; Chairman of Board, Carolina Casualty Company, Jacksonville, Florida; Raleigh, Durham, Burlington Dairy Council, President, 1945-1946; Alamance County Tuberculosis Association, President, 1942, 1953 and 1954; North Carolina State Grange; North Carolina Farm Bureau; member, Advisory Budget Commission, 1961-1964, 1967-1968, 1969-1971, 1973-1974, 1975-76, and 1977-78; Chairman, 1973-74, 1975-76; and 1977-78; Chairman, N. C. Department of Human Resources' Council on Developmental Disabilities. County Commissioner, 1944-1950. Mason; member Burlington Moose Lodge; Bula Lodge No. 409, A.F. & A.M.; Burlington BPO Elks No. 1633; Knights Templar; Royal Arch Masons; Amran Temple. State Senator in the General Assembly of 1951, 1953, 1955, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1977-78. Trustee, Elon College, Trustee, Memorial Hospital of Alamance, Burlington; Member of Board of First Federal Savings & Loan, Burlington. Received the National Education Association's Dept. of Rural Education, 1966; National Distinguished Legislative Service Award; North Carolina Dairy Products Association's Distinguished Service Award, Jan., 1971. Honorary member of Order of Golden Fleece at UNC-CH and Gamma Sigma Delta at N. C. State University. 1975 received First Annual Ralph H. Scott Award for Exemplary Concern for N. C. Children. 1976 received Better Life Award for the North Carolina Health Care Facilities Association for leadership and service to N. C.'s senior citizens. 1976 received citation for Humanitarian Service and Outstanding Cooperation from United Cerebral Palsy on N. C., In 1976 received an honorary doctorate of laws degree from Elon College. Presbyterian; Elder since 1950; Chairman Board of Deacons, 1938-1950; Moderator of Orange Presbytery, 1970. Married Hazeleene Tate, November 11, 1925. Children: Miriam Scott Mayo, Tarboro; Ralph Henderson Scott, Jr. and William Clevenger Scott. Address: Rt. 1, Box 400, Haw River 27258.

KATHERINE ANN HAGEN SEBO

(Democrat—Guilford County)

(Nineteenth Senatorial District—County: Guilford. Three Senators.)



Katherine Ann Hagen Sebo was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 9, 1944. Daughter of Kristofer Hagen and Bertha Elvira Johanson Hagen. Attended Edina Jr. and Sr. High School, Edina, Minn., 1956-1959; Kodaikanal High School, Kodaikanal, South India, 1960-61; University of Minnesota 1961-62; Oberlin College, 1962-65, B.A.; The American University School of International Service, M.A., 1968, Ph.D., 1973; Duke University School of Law, 1978—. College Professor. Member Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth; Legislative Advisory Council, Southern Regional Education Board; N.C. Advisory Council for Non-Public Education; Chairman, Guilford County Legislative Delegation; Nominating Panel for Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; American Association of University Professors; American Civil Liberties Union; A&T State University Foundation Board; YWCA; League of Women Voters; Advisory Panel for Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Centenary United Methodist Church. Address: 907 W. McGee Street, Greensboro.

ROBERT CHARLES SOLES, JR.

(Democrat—Columbus County)

(Eleventh Senatorial District—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.)



Robert Charles Soles, Jr. was born in Tabor City December 17, 1934. Son of Robert C. and Myrtle (Norris) Soles. Attended Tabor City High School; Wake Forest University, B.S., 1956 and University of N. C. School of Law, J.D., 1959. Lawyer. Member American Bar Association; N. C. Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association and N. C. Association of County Attorneys. Article concerning Domestic Relations published in N. C. Law Review. Former Member University of North Carolina Board of Trustees, and Board of Trustees University of N. C. at Wilmington; President of Southeastern Community College Foundation. Member of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Rotary Club, past President. Representative in the General Assembly of 1969, 1971, 1973 and 1975; Senate 1977-78 and 1979. Served in U. S. Army, 1957-67, (Reserve). Captain. Member Tabor City Baptist Church. Address: Box 275, Tabor City 28463.

JAMES DAVIS SPEED

(Democrat—Franklin County)

(Seventh Senatorial District—Counties: Franklin, Nash, Vance, Warren and Wilson. Two Senators)



James Davis Speed was born in Louisburg, January 30, 1915. Son of Henry P. Speed and Addie J. Speed. Farmer—Businessman. Member of Farm Bureau and NC Agri-business Council. Mason and Shriner. Member of House of Representatives. 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969 and 1971. Member of N.C. Senate 1977-78 and 1979. Member of Baptist Church. Married to Martha Matthews on November 29, 1947. Children: Claudia; Tommy; and James M. Address: Rt. 6, Box 474, Louisburg 27549.

ROBERT STRINGFIELD SWAIN

(Democrat—Buncombe County)

(Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District—Counties: Buncombe, Madison, McDowell and Yancey. Two Senators.)



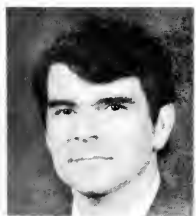
Robert Stringfield Swain was born in Asheville July 25, 1921. Son of John Edward Swain and Mozelle Brewster Stringfield. Graduated Lee H. Edwards High School, 1939. Attended Mars Hill (Wake Forest—Meredith Summer School) 1939; UNC 1939-1940, Biltmore College 1940, University of New Mexico, 1941-1942. UNC Law School 1946-1949, LLB. Lawyer. Member Buncombe County Bar Association; NC Bar Association; NC Trial Lawyer's Association. Member Moose International, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. US

Commissioner, 1951 to 1954; Solicitor 19th District, Buncombe and Madison Counties, 1955 to 1967. US Army Air Corps, First Lieutenant—January of 1943 to January of 1946. Methodist. Member of Board of Stewards and Sunday School Teacher. Divorced. Children: Jennifer Ellen; Barbara Giffen; Patricia Ann; Robert Edward; and Katherine Anne. Address: Rt. 5, Box 1112, Asheville 28803.

JOSEPH EUGENE THOMAS

(Democrat—Craven County)

(Second Senatorial District—Counties: Carteret, Craven, and Pamlico. One Senator.)



Joseph Eugene Thomas was born July 18, 1941 in Askin, N.C. Sone of Edison E. Thomas. Attended Ernul Elementary School, 1947-54; Farm Life School, 1955-59. Graduated NCSU, May 1963, B.S., Forestry. Vice-President & General Manager—Westminster Company, Eastern Region. Appointed January 5, 1979 to fill the seat vacated by the death of Senator D. Livingstone Stallings. Member Legislative Committee of the New Bern—Craven County Chamber of Commerce, 1973-78; Member Advisory Board of Bank of NC. N.A., 1972-76; Licensed

Real Estate Broker, 1970-79; Vanceboro Rotary Club, Past President; East Carolina Engineers Club; NC Society of Engineers; Society of American Foresters; National Association of Home Builders; Congressional Committee; NCSU Alumni Club; Sponsor Ducks Unlimited; Vanceboro Fire Department; NC Registered Forester; BPOE, New Bern; Chairman, Vanceboro Medical Center, Inc.; Chairman, Vanceboro Planning

Board; NC State Democratic Executive Committee, 1972-77; Director, NC Agricultural Foundation, Inc. Member Craven County Advisory Council for Vocational Education, 1978--; NC Board of Transportation, 1977-79 (Highway Commissioner, 2nd Division). NC Board of Water and Air Resources, 1969-75; Chairman of Water Resources Management & Development Committee of the Environmental Management Commission, 1972-75. Member Kitt Swamp Christian Church—Deacon, 1963—has held all offices. Married Linda Morris, October 5, 1963. Children: Scott Eugene; Allen Morris; Joel Brynn and Emma Jo-Lin. Address: PO Box 337, Vanceboro 28586.

CHARLES EUGENE VICKERY

(Democrat—Orange County)

(Sixteenth Senatorial District—Counties: Chatham, Moore, Orange, and Randolph. Two Senators.)



Charles Eugene Vickery was born in Greenville, SC, September 22, 1943. Son of Victor Van Vickery and Edna B. Freeman Vickery. Attended Cool Springs High School, Forest City; The Citadel, 1965, B.S.; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1968. Attorney, Senior Partner, Law Firm of Vickery, Culpepper, and Wolfington, 139 East Rosemary Street, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Member, Orange County Bar Association; Fifteenth Judicial District Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association, Committee on Legislation and Law Reform; American Bar Association; North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers; Phi Delta Theta Legal Fraternity; North Carolina Symphony Society Council; St. Andrews's Society of North Carolina. Assistant District Attorney, 29th Judicial District, 1970; Assistant District Attorney, 15th Judicial District, 1970-1971. Active in Orange County Democratic Party and State Democratic Party Affairs. Served U.S. Army Reserves, 1968-1974. Member Baptist Church. Married: Jean Marshall Vickery, June 4, 1970. Children: Andrew Marshall and Mary Claire. Address: 124 Wolfs Trail, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514.

RUSSELL GRADY WALKER

(Democrat—Randolph County)

(Sixteenth Senatorial District—Counties: Chatham, Moore, Orange, and Randolph. Two Senators.)



Russell Grady Walker was born in Conetoe, North Carolina, August 26, 1918. Son of Ashley Walker and Alleen Bryant Walker. Graduated, High Point High School; Graduate United States Army Air Corp Pilot Training School. Retired Chain Super Market Operator; Former President Food Line Super Markets, Inc. Has served two terms North Carolina Senate—1975-76 and 1977-78. Appointed North Carolina Energy Policy Council 1975 by Lt. Governor Hunt and in 1977 by Lt. Governor Green. Member of Commission on Children with Special Needs; North Carolina Legislative Research Commission; North Carolina Intangible Tax Study Commission; Legislative Research Commission Committee on Health Education. Ex

officio member of Mental Health Study Commission. Chairman, Asheboro Airport Authority. Member Masonic Order, Balfour Lodge, Asheboro, North Carolina. Served Army Air Corps, 1941-1946; Captain United States Air Force Reserve 1947-1955. Served Asheboro City Council (2 terms) 1961-1965. Member First Baptist Church, Asheboro, North Carolina; Deacon 1968-1971. Married Ruth Brunt Walker, July 13, 1941. Three Children: Russell G. Walker, Jr., Mrs. Susan Walker Smith, Stephen Allen Walker; five grandchildren. Address: 1004 Westmont Drive, Asheboro, North Carolina 27203.

MARVIN MARTIN WARD

(Democrat—Forsyth County)

(Twentieth Senatorial District—County: Forsyth. Two Senators.)

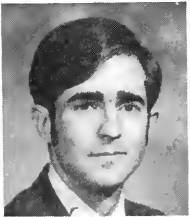


Marvin Martin Ward was born in Morrison, Virginia February 10, 1914. Son of Charles Tilden Ward and Nora Belle Martin. Graduated East Bend High School, 1930; Appalachian University, 1934, B.S.; UNC—Chapel Hill, 1940, M.A. Retired—Former Superintendent of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. Member American Association of School Administrators, NC Division of Superintendents; and Superintendent of Schools, 100 to 300,000. Member Methodist Centenary Church, Sunday School Superintendent, 1958-61; Chairman Staff Parish Committee, 1974-77; Currently—Administrative Board & Sunday School Teacher. Married Mary June Darden August 23, 1941. Children: Elizabeth Darden; and Marvin Thomas. Address: 641 Yorkshire Rd., Winston-Salem 27106.

WILLIS PADGETT WHICHARD

(Democrat—Durham County)

(Thirteenth Senatorial District—Counties: Durham, Granville and Person. Two Senators.)



Willis Padgett Whichard was born in Durham, May 24, 1940. Son of the late Willis Guilford Whichard and Beulah Padgett Whichard. Attended Durham City Schools, 1946-1958; University of North Carolina, A.B., 1962; University of North Carolina School of Law, J.D., 1965. Practicing attorney with law firm of Powe, Porter, Alphin and Whichard, P.A., Durham. Member, American Bar Assn.; North Carolina Bar Assn.; Durham County Bar Assn.; North Carolina State Bar; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Alpha Delta; Phi Delta Phi; Order of the Coif. Co-author, article entitled "Limiting Confidential Communications in Counseling" published in September, 1970 issue of the *Personnel and Guidance Journal*. Author, article entitled "The Legislature and the Legislator in North Carolina," Spring 1975 issue of *Popular Government*. Law Clerk to Justice (later Chief Justice) William H. Bobbitt, North Carolina Supreme Court, 1965-1966; member, North Carolina General Statutes Commission, 1969-1973; Summer Intern in State Government, 1962. Enlisted man, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment,

North Carolina Army National Guard, 1966-1972. Life member, North Carolina National Guard Association, (Judge Advocate, 1972-73). Baptist. Member, Durham Jaycees, 1966-, (Program Chairman, 1967-1968; Secretary 1968-1970; Legal Counsel, 1970-1971); Durham County Campaign Director for March of Dimes, 1968 and 1969; Chapter Chairman, Durham County Chapter, National Foundation, March of Dimes, 1969-1974; Board Member, Durham County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1971-; Board Member, Transition of Youth, Inc., 1971-; Board Member, Senior Citizens Coordinating Council, 1972-75; Board Member, U.N.C. Law Alumni Assn., 1971-1974; Board Member, Southern Growth Policies Board, 1971-; (Vice-Chairman 1975-). Board Member, Durham Y.M.C.A., 1973-; Representative, N. C. General Assembly, 1970-74; Senator, 1975-76 and 1977-78; Member, N. C. Legislative Research Commission, 1971-73, (Chairman of Subcommittee on Motor Vehicle Laws) 1975; Member, Governor's Advisory Committee on Youth Development, 1972-73. Member, Kiwanis Club of Tobaccoland, 1974-. Recipient of Distinguished Service Award as "Young Man of Year" in Durham, 1971; Outstanding Legislator Award, N. C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1975; Outstanding Youth Service Award, N. C. Juvenile Correctional Society, 1975. Married Leona Irene Paschal, June 4, 1961. Two children, Jennifer Diane Whichard, and Ida Gilbert Whichard. Address: 5608 Woodberry Rd., Durham 27707.

VERNON E. WHITE

(Democrat—Pitt County)

(Sixth Senatorial District—Counties: Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin and Pitt. Two Senators.)



Vernon E. White, representing the Sixth Senatorial District was born in Hertford County, April 27, 1906, son of Charles Thomas and Emma Dale (Liverman) White. Attended Aulander High School, class of 1925; Wake Forest University, B.S. degree 1929 and B.A. degree, 1931. Farmer, Principal and teacher, 1929-1940; County Supervisor, Farmer's Home Administration 1941-1943; Member Board of Trustees of Pitt Technical Institute; Member, Board of Trustees of Chowan College. Member, North Carolina Veterinary Medical Foundation, Inc., Member, North Carolina Tobacco Foundation, Inc., Member of The Carolina Charter Corporation. Former member of the Board of Advisors to Chowan College; Former Chairman, Pitt County Planning Board; Former member and Treasurer of Pitt County Development Commission; Former member Pitt County Draft Board and Chairman for three years. Former member Pitt County Board of Health, Chairman 1966; Former member of Board of Trustees Shepherd Memorial Library, Greenville. Member, Pitt County Board of Commissioners, 1963-1966, Chairman, 1966. Member, Ruritan Club; Kiwanis International; Loyal Order of Moose; President of Winterville Kiwanis Club in 1963. Veteran of World War II, State Senator in the General Assembly of 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, and 1977. Member, Winterville Missionary Baptist Church Board of Deacons for eighteen years and four times chairman; Director, Sunday School for twenty-one years. Married Louise Ange of Winterville, 1931. One son, Charles Vernon White. Address; P. O. Box 41, Winterville.

ROBERT WEBB WYNNE

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fourteenth Senatorial District—Counties: Harnett, Lee and Wake. Three Senators.)



Robert Webb Wynne (Bob) was born September 24, 1937 in Raleigh. Son of Robert W. Wynne, Jr. and Marian Womble. NC House of Representatives, 1971-1974; NC Senate 1977—. Delegate to Town Council, Arlington, Mass. 1960. Attended Needham B. Broughton High School, 1950-1955. Graduated Davidson College, 1959, A.D. Degree. Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science, 1963-64. President, Brown-Wynne Funeral Homes, Inc. President—Raleigh Jaycees, 1968-69; Vice-president—Raleigh Lions Club, 1975-76; Chairman Board of Visitors

—Peace College, 1978-79; Member—NC Tax Study Commission, 1969-73; Member—NC Citizens Task Force on Public Education, 1972; NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1974-76; Chairman—Wake County Chapter of American Red Cross, 1978-79; Vice Chairman—Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Committee of the National Legislative Conference, 1973-74; Member—Inter-governmental relations Committee (the Planning Board) of the National Legislative Conference, 1973-74; Representative from NC House of Representatives to Interstate Cooperation Commission and Council of State Governments, 1971-74; Represented NC on Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, 1973-74; President—Wake County Chapter, NC Symphony Society, 1969-70; President—Pine Valley Easter Seal Society, 1970-71. Served as member of Board of Directors on following: Raleigh Lions Clinic for the Blind, 1973-76; Salvation Army, 1968-74; Raleigh Jaycee Zoological Foundation, 1966-68; Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, 1968-70; 1972-73; United Fund of Raleigh Trustee, 1969-71, 1976-78; Rex Hospital Foundation, 1969-73; Hilltop Home for Retarded Children, 1968-73; Raleigh Boys Club, 1972-74; Community Ambassador, 1969-71; NC Easter Seal Society, 1972-73; Youth Development Advisory Board, 1973. Raleigh's "Layman of the Year", 1967; Raleigh's "Young Man of the Year", 1969; "One of the Five Outstanding Young Men in NC", 1969; Named "The Outstanding Local Jaycee President in NC", 1968-69; Named "One of the Outstanding Local Presidents in United States, 1968-69. Army Counter Intelligence Corps, First Lieutenant, 1959-1961. Member Edenton Street United Methodist Church, Superintendent of the Church School, 1971-73; Budget Chairman, 1968; Chairman of the Commission on Finance; 1969; Youth Coordinator, 1970-71; Delegate to Annual Conference, 1968-69; Sunday School Teacher, 1961-68; Administrative Board; NC Conference Long-Range Planning Committee, 1968-72. Married Margaret (Maggie) H. Wynne, 1959. Children: Elizabeth Brookshire Wynne; Dana Woodson Wynne; Rebecca Morton Wynne; Address: 412 Hillandale Drive, Raleigh 27609.

SYLVIA MORRIS FINK

PRINCIPAL CLERK OF THE SENATE



Sylvia Morris Fink was born in Charlotte, North Carolina on August 8, 1936. Daughter of Warren Reid (deceased) and Effie Howard Morris. Graduated (honor student) from Mount Holly High School, Mount Holly, North Carolina, 1954; attended Pfeiffer College, Misenheimer, North Carolina 1955-1956. A registered Democrat, active in Wake Democratic Women and the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries. She has served on the staff of the General Assembly in the following positions: Senate Committee Clerk—1967; Assistant Senate Journal Clerk—1973, 1974; Senate Journal Clerk—1975, 1976; elected Principal Clerk—July 1, 1976, being the first female to serve in this capacity; re-elected January, 1977. Affiliated with the United Methodist Church, she has served as organist, chancel choir member, vice president and president of the Women's Society of Christian Service (holding two life memberships in this organization presented by separate churches), MYF counsellor and Sunday School teacher; currently a member of Benson Memorial United Methodist Church. Daughter: Paige Elizabeth Fink. Address: 1108 Whippoorwill Lane, Raleigh.

IN MEMORIAM

IRVIN COOPER CRAWFORD

(Democrat—Buncombe County)

(Twenty-sixth Senatorial District—Counties: Buncombe, Madison, McDowell and Yancey. Two Senators)



Irvin Cooper Crawford, representing the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, was born in Bryson City. Son of Gordon Lee and Mary Jane (Cooper) Crawford. Attended Cullowhee High School, 1919-1922; Duke University; Wake Forest College. Lawyer. Member, Swain County Board of Education, 1933-1934; Mayor, Bryson City, 1935-1936; Chairman, Swain County Democratic Executive Committee, 1932-1940. University Board of Trustees, Advisory Budget Commission. Representative in the General Assembly of 1957, 1959, 1961,

1963 and 1965. Senator in the General Assembly of 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Trustee of U. N. C., Asheville. Member of the Judicial Council. Member of Asheville Country Club. Methodist. Married Evelyn Gregory, August 20, 1935. One son, Stephen G. Crawford. Address: 10 Hampshire Circle, Asheville.

D. LIVINGSTONE STALLINGS

(Democrat—Craven County)

(Second Senatorial District—Counties: Carteret, Craven and Pamlico. One Senator.)



D. Livingstone Stallings was born in Bridgeton, July 19, 1917. Graduated New Bern High School, 1934; Mars Hill College, 1936; University of North Carolina, 1938, B.S. degree in Business Administration. Insurance business, general insurance agency; Member, N. C. Independent Insurance Agents Association and Carolina Association of Mutual Insurance Agents. Member, Craven County Board of Commissioners, 1962-72, Chairman, 1962-70. President of N. C. Association of County Commissioners, 1970. Member N. C.

Senate, 1973, 1975. Chairman Senate Local Government Subcommittee 1973-74. Chairman Appropriations Committee on Education, 1975-76. Past president, Neuse River Regional Planning and Development Council; President Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Member Masonic Order, 32nd degree; Sudan Temple; New Bern Scottish Rite Bodies; New Bern York Rite Bodies; B.P.O.E., Lodge 764, Loyal Order of the Moose; Woodmen of the World; Civitan, Recipient of "Civitan of the Year" award, 1960; "Citizen of the Year" award, 1962; "Distinguished Citizen of the Year" award, N. C. District East, Civitan International, 1971. Phi Beta Kappa, University of North Carolina, 1938. Member, West New Bern Presbyterian Church, member of Session 1966-72; Moderator, Albemarle Presbytery, 1970. Married Evelyn Ricks, April 7, 1948. Children: Daniel L. Jr.; Mrs. Hugh B. Mills, Jr.; Mrs. Hal F. Humphrey, Jr. and Joseph H. Address: P. O. Box 1733, New Bern 28560.

Senators I. C. Crawford and D. Livingstone Stallings died while serving their state as members of the 1979 General Assembly. Both men had distinguished themselves in legislative circles for their dedicated service to their constituents and to the people of North Carolina. The void created by their departure will long be felt.

OCCUPATIONS OF SENATE MEMBERS

Accountant

Renfrow, Edward

Attorney

Allsbrook, Jullian R.
 Barnes, Henson Perrymore
 Creech, William A.
 Hill, Civil J.
 Jenkins, Cecil R. Jr.
 Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.
 Leake, Larry B.
 Soles, Robert Charles, Jr.
 Swain, Robert Stringfield
 Vickery, Charles E.
 Whichard, Willis P.

Auctioneering

Lawing, William Craig

Automotive Supplies

Raynor, Joseph Bryant, Jr.

Banking

Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.

Civil Leader

Gray, Rachel G.

College Professor

Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Sebo, Katherine H.

Contractor (General)

Cockerham, Walter C.
 Duncan, Conrad R.

Dairy Business

Scott, Ralph H.

Farming

Palmer, Joe H.
 Speed, James Davis
 White, Vernon E.

Funeral Director

Harris, Olhe
 Wynne, Robert Webb

Furniture-Retail Sales

Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Homemaker

Bagnal, Anne E.
 Gray, Rachel G.

Housing Management

Alexander, Fred D.

Insurance Adjuster

Edwards, James H.

Insurance Business

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
 Kincaid, Donald R.
 Lawing, William Craig
 Mills, William D.
 Noble, Samuel R.

Investments

Schwartz, B. D.

Lumber Business

Jordan, Robert Byrd, III

Manufacturing—Farm Equipment

Harrington, J. J.

Manufacturing—Textiles

Childers, Jack (Retired)
 Rauch, Marshall A.

Oil Business

Garrison, James B.
 Hardison, Harold W.

Paralegal

Davis, Robert M., Jr.

Pharmacist

Henley, John T.

Plastic Packaging

Ballenger, T. Cass

Private Detective

Edwards, James H.

Real Estate

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
Lawing, William Craig
Marion, George W., Jr.
Mills, William D.
Redman, William W., Jr.
Thomas, Joseph E.

Super Market Executive

Walker, Russell G. (Retired)

Teacher

Kincaid, Donald R.
Mathis, Carolyn
Ward, Marvin M. (Retired)

1979 SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

AGRICULTURE

Chairman—White, Vernon E.
 Vice-Chairman—Palmer, Joe H.
 Vice-Chairman—Speed, James D.

Barnes, Henson P.	Harrington, J. J.	Scott, Ralph H.
Gray, Rachel G.	Redman, William W., Jr.	Soles, R. C., Jr.
Hardison, Harold W.	Renfrow, Edward	Whichard, Willis P.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Chairman—Wynne, Robert W.
 Vice-Chairman—Davis, Robert M., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman—Mathis, Carolyn

Gray, Rachel G.	Raynor, Joe B.	Schwartz, B. D.
Leake, Larry B.	Redman, William W., Jr.	Vickery, Charles E.

APPROPRIATIONS

Chairman—Hardison, Harold W.
 Vice-Chairman—Daniels, Melvin R.
 Vice-Chairman—Garrison, James B.
 Vice-Chairman—White, Vernon E.

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.	Jordan, R. B., III	Renfrow, Edward
Allsbrook, Julian R.	Kincaid, Donald R.	Royall, Kenneth C.
Ballenger, T. Cass	Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.	Schwartz, B. D.
Barnes, Henson P.	Lawing, W. Craig	Scott, Ralph H.
Childers, Jack	Marion, George W., Jr.	Sebo, Katherine H.
Cockerham, Walter C.	Mathis, Carolyn	Swain, Robert S.
Davis, Robert M., Jr.	Mills, William D.	Walker, Russell G.
Edwards, James H.	Noble, Sam R.	Ward, Marvin
Harris, Ollie	Palmer, Joe H.	Whichard, Willis P.
Henley, John T.	Rauch, Marshall A.	

APPROPRIATIONS ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND CORRECTIONS

Chairman—Schwartz, B. D.
 Chairman, Base Budget—Walker, Russell

Ballenger, T. Cass	Lawing, W. Craig	Ward, Marvin
Harris, Ollie	Sebo, Katherine H.	Whichard, Willis P.
Henley, John T.	Scott, Ralph H.	

APPROPRIATIONS ON EDUCATION

Chairman—Edwards, James H.
 Chairman, Base Budget—Swain, Robert S.

Barnes, Henson P.	Davis, Robert M., Jr.	Noble, Sam R.
Childers, Jack	Marion, George W., Jr.	White, Vernon E.
Cockerham, Walter C.	Mathis, Carolyn	

APPROPRIATIONS ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

Chairman—Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
 Chairman, Base Budget—Renfrow, Edward

Allsbrook, Jullian R.	Kincaid, Donald R.	Palmer, Joe H.
Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.	Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.	Rauch, Marshall A.
Garrison, James B.	Mills, William D.	

BASE BUDGET

Chairman—Jordan, R. B., III
 Vice-Chairman—Whichard, Willis P.
 Vice-Chairman—Mathis, Carolyn
 Vice-Chairman—Kincaid, Donald R.

(ALL MEMBERS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF BASE BUDGET)

BANKING

Chairman—Henley, John T.
 Vice-Chairman—Garrison, James B.
 Vice-Chairman—Lawing, W. Craig

Alexander, Fred D.	Duncan, Conrad R.	Harris, Ollie
Alford, Dallas L., Jr.	Edwards, James H.	Schwartz, B. D.
Ballenger, T. Cass	Gray, Rachel G.	Vickery, Charles E.
Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.	Hardison, Harold W.	

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Chairman—Hill, Cecil J.
 Vice-Chairman—Allsbrook, Julian R.
 Vice-Chairman—Gray, Rachel G.

Alexander, Fred D.	Mills, William D.	Whichard, Willis P.
Bagnal, Anne	Scott, Ralph H.	White, Vernon E.
Garrison, James B.	Swain, Robert S.	

COURTS AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Chairman—Marion, George W., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman—Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.

Bagnal, Anne	Hill, Cecil J.	Swain, Robert S.
Barnes, Henson P.	Noble, Sam R.	Vickery, Charles E.
Davis, Robert M., Jr.	Sebo, Katherine H.	

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Chairman—Alexander, Fred D.
 Vice-Chairman—Kincaid, Donald R.
 Vice-Chairman—Sebo, Katherine H.

Allsbrook, Julian R.	Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.	Swain, Robert S.
Ballenger, T. Cass	Leake, Larry B.	Wynne, Robert W.
Barnes, Henson P.	Raynor, Joe B.	
Creech, William A.	Soles, R. C., Jr.	

ECONOMY

Chairman—Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman—Creech, William A.
 Vice-Chairman—Schwartz, B. D.

Bullenger, T. Cass
 Duncan, Conrad R.
 Garrison, James B.
 Hill, Cecil J.

Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Noble, Sam R.
 Renfrow, Edward
 Speed, James D.

Thomas, Joseph E.
 Walker, Russell G.
 Ward, Marvin

EDUCATION

Chairman—Speed, James D.
 Vice-Chairman—Mills, William D.
 Vice-Chairman—Ward, Marvin

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
 Bagnal, Anne
 Childers, Jack
 Creech, William A.
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne

Mathis, Carolyn
 Noble, Sam R.
 Raynor, Joe B.
 Renfrow, Edward
 Schwartz, B. D.

Walker, Russell G.
 Whichard, Willis P.
 White, Vernon E.
 Wynne, Robert W.

ELECTION LAWS

Chairman—Sebo, Katherin H.
 Vice-Chairman—Harrington, J. J.

Creech, William A.
 Garrison, James B.
 Kincaid, Donald R.

Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Noble, Sam R.
 Redman, William W., Jr.

Renfrow, Edward
 Walker, Russell G.

FINANCE

Chairman—Rauch, Marshall A.
 Vice-Chairman—Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman—Duncan, Conrad R.
 Vice-Chairman—Vickery, Charles E.

Alexander, Fred D.
 Bagnal, Anne
 Creech, William A.
 Gray, Rachel G.
 Hardison, Harold W.
 Harrington, J. J.
 Harris, Ollie

Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Jordan, R. B., III
 Lawing, W. Craig
 Leake, Larry P.
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Raynor, Joe B.

Redman, William W., Jr.
 Royall, Kenneth C.
 Soles, R. C., Jr.
 Speed, James D.
 Thomas, Joseph E.
 White, Vernon E.
 Wynne, Robert W.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Chairman—Scott, Ralph H.
 Vice-Chairman—Alexander, Fred D.
 Vice-Chairman—Wynne, Robert W.

Cockerham, Walter C.
 Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.
 Jordan, R. B., III

Rauch, Marshall A.
 Schwartz, B. D.
 Swain, Robert S.

Thomas, Joseph E.
 Vickery, Charles E.
 Ward, Marvin

HUMAN RESOURCES

Chairman—Harris, Ollie
 Vice-Chairman—Gray, Rachel G.
 Vice-Chairman—Raynor, Joe B.

Allsbrook, Julian R.	Leake, Larry B.	Walker, Russell G.
Daniels, Marvin R., Jr.	Marvin, Helen Rhyne	Ward, Marvin
Edwards, James H.	Redman, William W., Jr.	Whichard, Willis P.
Hardison, Harold W.	Royall Kenneth C.	Wynne, Robert W.
Henley, John T.	Scott, Ralph H.	

INSURANCE

Chairman—Mathis, Carolyn
 Vice-Chairman—Jordan, R. B., III
 Vice-Chairman—Soles, R. C., Jr.

Bagnal, Anne	Kincaid, Donald R.	Thomas, Joseph E.
Ballenger, T. Cass	Lawing, W. Craig	Wynne, Robert W.
Davis, Robert M., Jr.	Marion, George W., Jr.	
Duncan, Conrad R.	Noble, Sam R.	

JUDICIARY I

Chairman—Allsbrook, Julian R.
 Vice-Chairman—Swain, Robert S.
 Vice-Chairman—Harris, Ollie

Daniels, Melvin R.	Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.	Mathis, Carolyn
Davis, Robert M., Jr.	Kincaid, Donald R.	

JUDICIARY II

Chairman—Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.
 Vice-Chairman—Soles, R. C., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman—Vickery, Charles E.

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.	Creech, William A.	Raynor, Joe B.
Cockerham, Walter C.	Marvin, Helen Rhyne	

JUDICIARY III

Chairman—Barnes, Henson P.
 Vice-Chairman—Hill, Cecil J.
 Vice-Chairman—Whichard, Willis P.

Ballenger, T. Cass	Leake, Larry B.	Sebo, Katherine H.
Edwards, James H.	Marion, George W., Jr.	

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME CONTROL

Chairman—Raynor, Joe B.
 Vice-Chairman—Creech, William A.
 Vice-Chairman—Edwards, James H.

Cockerham, William W., Jr.	Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.	Scott, Ralph H.
Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.	Mathis, Carolyn	Sebo, Katherine H.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Chairman—Whichard, Willis P.
 Vice-Chairman—Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Vice-Chairman—Noble, Sam R.
 Vice-Chairman—Marion, George W., Jr.

Alexander, Fred D.	Duncan, Conrad R.	Hill, Cecil J.
Bagnal, Anne	Edwards, James H.	Swain, Robert S.
Ballenger, T. Cass	Gray, Rachel G.	Thomas, Joseph E.

MANUFACTURING, LABOR AND COMMERCE

Chairman—Childers, Jack
 Vice-Chairman—Cockerham, Walter C.
 Vice-Chairman—Rauch, Marshall A.

Ballenger, T. Cass	Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.	Kincaid, Donald R.
Duncan, Conrad R.	Jordan, R. B., Jr.	Ward, Marvin

NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Chairman—Mills, William D.
 Vice-Chairman—Daniels, Melvin R.
 Vice-Chairman—Marvin, Helen Rhyne

Barnes, Henson P.	Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.	Ward, Marvin M.
Gray, Rachel G.	Sebo, Katherine H.	Wynne, Robert W.
Hardison, Harold W.	Speed, James D.	
Hill, Cecil J.	Thomas, Joseph E.	

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND ENERGY

Chairman—Garrison, James B.
 Vice-Chairman—Childers, Jack
 Vice-Chairman—Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.

Allsbrook, Julian R.	Lawing, W. Craig	Royall, Kenneth C.
Hardison, Harold W.	Palmer, Joe H.	Walker, Russell G.
Harrington, J. J.	Rauch, Marshall A.	

RULES AND OPERATIONS OF THE SENATE

Chairman—Lawing, W. Craig
 Vice-Chairman—Barnes, Henson P.
 Vice-Chairman—Royall, Kenneth C.

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.	Harris, Ollie	Mathis, Carolyn
Allsbrook, Julian R.	Henley, John T.	Mills, William D.
Hardison, Harold W.	Jordan, R. B., III	Rauch, Marshall A.
Harrington, J. J.	Kincaid, Donald R.	

STATE GOVERNMENT

Chairman—Soles, R. C., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman—Bagnal, Anne
 Vice-Chairman—Hardison, Harold W.

Edwards, James H.
Garrison, James B.
Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.

Marvin, Helen Rhyne
Rauch, Marshall A.
Royall, Kenneth C.

Whichard, Willis P.

TRANSPORTATION

Chairman—Harrington, J. J.
Vice-Chairman—Redman, William W., Jr.

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
Duncan, Conrad R.
Garrison, James B.
Gray, Rachel G.

Henley, John T.
Lawing, W. Craig
Palmer, Joe H.

Schwartz, B. D.
Soles, R. C., Jr.
Speed, James D.

UNIVERSITY BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman—Vickery, Charles E.
Vice-Chairman—Royall, Kenneth C.

Alexander, Fred D.
Harrington, J. J.
Harris, Ollie

Henley, John T.
Hill, Cecil J.
Jordan, R. B., III

Marion, George W., Jr.
Mills, William D.
Scott, Ralph H.

VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

Chairman—Palmer, Joe H.
Vice-Chairman—Thomas, Joseph E.

Childers, Jack
Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.

Marion, George W., Jr.
Mills, William D.

Raynor, Joe B.
Redman, William W., Jr.

WAYS AND MEANS

Chairman—Royall, Kenneth C.
Vice-Chairman—Ballenger, T. Cass
Vice-Chairman—Henley, John T.
Vice-Chairman—Lawing, W. Craig

Alford, Dallas L. Jr.
Allsbrook, Julian R.
Barnes, Henson P.
Childers, Jack
Cockerham, Walter C.
Daniels, Melvin R.
Davis, Robert M., Jr.
Edwards, James H.

Garrison, James B.
Hardison, Harold W.
Harris, Ollie
Jordan, R. B., III
Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.
Mathis, Carolyn
Palmer, Joe H.
Rauch, Marshall A.

Schwartz, B. D.
Scott, Ralph H.
Swain, Robert S.
Walker, Russell G.
Whichard, Willis P.
White, Vernon E.

SPECIAL WAYS AND MEANS

Chairman—Royall, Kenneth C.
Vice-Chairmen—Harris, Ollie
Lawing, W. Craig

Ballenger, T. Cass
Barnes, Henson P.
Edwards, James H.

Hardison, Harold W.
Jordan, R. B., III
Lake, I. Beverly, Jr.

Rauch, Marshall A.
Schwartz, B. D.
Swain, Robert S.

WILDLIFE

Chairman—Duncan, Conrad R.
Vice-Chairman—Renfrow, Edward
Vice-Chairman—Walker, Russell G.

Cockerham, Walter C.
Edwards, James H.
Leake, Larry B.

Mills, William D.
Noble, Sam R.
Palmer, Joe H.

Speed, James D.

RULES OF THE 1979 SENATE

I. ORDER OF BUSINESS

RULE 1. *Rules controlling the Senate of North Carolina and its committees.*—The following rules shall govern and control all actions and procedures of the senate and its committees.

RULE 2. *Convening hour.*—The President shall take the chair at the hour fixed by the Senate upon adjournment on the preceding legislative day, and shall call the members to order. In case the Senate adjourned on the preceding legislative day without having fixed the hour of reconvening, the Senate shall reconvene on the next legislative day at 1:00 p.m.

RULE 3. *Opening the session.*—The President shall, upon order being obtained, have the sessions of the Senate opened with prayer.

RULE 4. *Convening in absence of President.*—In the absence of the President, the President Pro Tempore shall reconvene the Senate and preside, and during such time shall be vested with all powers of the President except that of casting a vote in case of tie when he has already voted on the question as a Senator. In the event of the absence of the President and President Pro Tempore at any time fixed for the reconvening of the Senate, the Principal clerk of the Senate, or in his absence also, some member of the Senate to order and designate some member to act as President.

RULE 5. *Quorum.*—(a) A quorum consists of a majority of all the qualified members of the Senate.

(b) When a lesser number than a quorum convene, the Senators present may send the doorkeeper or any person, for any or all absent Senators, as a majority of the Senators present determine.

RULE 6. *Approval of Journal.*—After the prayer, and upon appearance of a quorum, the President shall cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read and approved, unless the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate or some member of the Senate by motion sustained by a majority of the members present, has the reading thereof dispensed with and the same approved as written.

RULE 7. *Order of business.*—After approval of the Journal, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reports of standing committees.
- (2) Reports of select committees.
- (3) Introduction of bills, petitions, and resolutions.
- (4) Messages from the House of Representatives.
- (5) Unfinished business of preceding day.
- (6) Special orders.
- (7) General Orders:
 - (a) Local bills in numerical order, Senate bills first
 - (i) Third reading roll call and electronic voting system votes
 - (ii) Second reading roll call and electronic voting system votes
 - (iii) Second reading *viva voce*
 - (iv) Third reading *viva voce*

- (d) Public bills in numerical order, Senate bills first
 - (i) Third reading roll call and electronic voting system votes
 - (ii) Second reading roll call and electronic voting system votes
 - (iii) Second reading *viva voce*
 - (iv) Third reading *viva voce*.

II. CONDUCT OF DEBATE

RULE 8. *President to maintain order.*—The President shall have general direction of the Hall of the Senate and shall be authorized to take such action as is necessary to maintain order, and in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobbies, he shall have the power to order those areas cleared.

RULE 9. *Substitution for President.*—The President shall have the right to call on any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

RULE 10. *Points of order.*—(a) The President shall preserve order and decorum and proceed with the business of the Senate according to the rules adopted. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once unless by leave of the Senate. A two-thirds vote of the members present is necessary to sustain any appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

(b) In the event the Senate Rules do not provide for, or cover any point of order raised by any Senator, the rules of the United States House of Representatives shall govern.

(c) When a Senator is called to order he shall take his seat until the President determines whether he was in order or not; if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator; and if a Senator is called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing, that the President or Senate may be better able to judge the matter.

RULE 11. *Debating and voting by Lieutenant Governor.*—The Lieutenant Governor, as President of the Senate, being a Constitutional Officer shall not have the right to debate any question or to address the Senate upon any proposition unless by permission of the majority of members present, and shall have the right to vote only when there is a tie vote upon any question or election.

RULE 12. *Obtaining recognition.*—(a) When any Senator is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the President. No member shall speak further until recognized by the President, and when two or more members rise at the same time, the President shall name the member to speak.

(b) A Senator who has the floor may yield the floor to another Senator only for the purpose of allowing another Senator to state a question. Only the Chair may award the floor to any Senator for the purposes of allowing that Senator to engage in general debate.

(c) A senator who has obtained the floor may be interrupted only for the following reasons:

1. a request that the member speaking yield for a question,
2. a point of order, or
3. a parliamentary inquiry.

RULE 13. *Recognition for extending courtesies.*—(a) Courtesies of the floor and galleries shall be extended only by the President on his own motion or upon the written request of a member of the Senate to former members of the General Assembly or to distinguish visitors.

(b) Members may designate Honorary Pages by a statement delivered to the Principal Clerk who will have a certificate issued therefor.

(c) The President may upon written request at intervals between various orders of business extend courtesies to schools or other special large groups visiting in the galleries while they are present, and the President shall, at such times as he deems appropriate, express to those visitors in the galleries the pleasure of the Senate for their presence.

RULE 14. *Limitations on individual debate.*—(a) No senator shall speak on the same day more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech and fifteen minutes for the second speech. No senator shall speak on the same day more than once on an amendment or a motion to reconsider, commit, appeal or postpone, and then no longer than ten minutes. The Senate may, by consent of a majority of the senators present, suspend the operation of this subsection of this rule during any debate on any particular question.

(b) By permission of the President any member of the Senate may address the Senate from the lectern located on the floor before the dais for the purpose of explaining a bill or resolution, stating a point of personal privilege or for the purpose of debate.

RULE 15. *Priority of business.*—All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

RULE 16. *Reading of papers.*—When the reading of a paper, other than a petition, is called for, and any Senator objects to the reading, the question shall be determined by the Senate without debate.

RULE 17. *General decorum.*—(a) Senators and visitors shall uncover their heads upon entering the Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Chamber, unless one's religion requires his head to be covered.

(b) No remark reflecting personally upon the action of any Senator shall be in order upon the floor of the Senate unless preceded by a motion or resolution of censure.

(c) When the President is putting a question, or a division by counting is in progress, no Senator shall walk out of or across the Chamber, nor when a Senator is speaking, pass between him and the President.

(d) When a motion to adjourn or for recess is affirmatively determined, no member or officer shall leave his place until adjournment or recess is declared by the President.

(e) Smoking shall not be allowed in the galleries of the Senate during sessions.

(f) No remark soliciting the donation of funds for the support of any person or organization shall be in order upon the floor of the Senate, unless the remark has some relevance to a bill or resolution before the body.

III. MOTIONS

RULE 18. *Motions generally.*—All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or a Senator, delivered at the table, and read by the President or Reading Clerk before the same are debated; but any motion may be withdrawn by the introducer at any time before decision or amendment. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules, no second is required.

RULE 19. *Motions; order of precedence.*—When a question is before the Senate no motion shall be received except those herein specified, which motions shall have precedence as follows:

- (1) To adjourn.
- (2) To lay on the table.
- (3) For the previous question.
- (4) To postpone indefinitely.
- (5) To postpone to a certain day.
- (6) To commit to a standing committee.
- (7) To commit to a select committee.
- (8) To amend.
- (9) To substitute.

RULE 20. *Motions to adjourn and to lay on the table.*—The motions to adjourn and to lay on the table shall be seconded and decided without debate, and the motion to adjourn shall always be in order when made by a Senator entitled to the floor.

RULE 21. *Motions to postpone to certain day and to commit.*—The respective motions to postpone to a certain day, or to commit to a standing or select committee, shall preclude debate on the main question.

RULE 22. *Action when previous question pending.*—When a motion for the previous question is made and is pending, debate shall cease. After a motion for the previous question is made, pending a second thereto, any member may give notice that he desires to offer an amendment to the bill or other matter under consideration; and after the previous question is seconded such member shall be entitled to offer his amendment in pursuance of such notice.

RULE 23. *Motion for previous question.*—The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question be now put?" and until it is decided shall preclude all amendments and debate. If this question is decided in the affirmative, the "main question" shall be on the passage of the bill, resolution, or other matter under consideration; but when

amendments are pending, the question shall be taken upon such amendments in their inverse order, without further debate or amendment: Provided, that no one shall move the previous question except the chairman of the committee submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the chairman of the committee reporting the same to the Senate at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the Senate or taken up for consideration.

RULE 24. Motion to reconsider.—When a question has been once put and decided, any Senator who voted in the majority may move to reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment, or motion upon which the vote was taken has gone out of the possession of the Senate; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day or in the next following legislative day on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered took place, unless the motion is made by the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate for verbal or grammatical errors in the bills, when the motion may be made at any time: Provided, that when the next legislative day has by motion of the Senate, been restricted as to matters which may be considered, a motion to reconsider shall be in order on the next succeeding day upon which regular business is conducted. No question shall be reconsidered more than once.

IV. VOTING

RULE 25. Use of electronic voting system.—(a) Votes on the following questions shall be taken on the electronic voting system, and the ayes and noes shall be recorded on the Journal:

- (1) All questions on which the Constitution of North Carolina requires that the ayes and noes be taken and recorded on the Journal.
- (2) All questions on which a call for the ayes and noes under Rule 26(b) has been sustained.
- (3) Both second and third readings of bills proposing amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina.

(b) Votes on the following questions shall be taken on the electronic voting system, and a copy of the machine print-out of the votes shall be filed in the Legislative Library where it shall be open to public inspection:

- (1) Second reading of all public bills, all amendments to public bills offered after second reading, third reading if a public bill was amended after second reading, and all conference reports on public bills.
- (2) Any other question upon direction of the Chair or upon motion of any Senator supported by one-fifth of the Senators present.

(c) When the electronic voting system is used, the Chair shall fix and announce the time, not to exceed one minute, which shall be allowed for voting on the question before the Senate. The system shall be set to lock automatically and to record the vote when that time has expired. Once the system has locked and recorded a vote, the vote shall be printed by the system.

(d) The voting station at each Senator's desk in the Chamber shall be used only by the Senator to which the station is assigned. Under no circumstances shall any other person vote at a Senator's station. It is a breach of the ethical obligation of a Senator either to request that another vote at the requesting Senator's station, or to vote at another Senator's station. The Chair shall enforce this rule without exception.

(e) When the electronic voting system is used, the Chair shall state the question and shall then state substantially the following: "All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'no'; _____ seconds will be allowed for voting on this question; the Clerk will unlock the machine." After the machine locks and records the vote, the Chair shall announce the vote and declare the result.

(f) One copy of the machine print-out of the vote record shall be filed in the office of the Principal Clerk, and one copy shall be filed in the Legislative Library where it shall be open to public inspection.

(g) When the Chair ascertains that the electronic voting system is inoperative before a vote is taken or while a vote is being taken on the electronic system, he shall announce that fact to the Senate and any partial electronic system voting record shall be voided. In such a case, if the Constitution of North Carolina or the Rules of the senate require a call of the ayes and noes, the Clerk shall call the roll of the Senate, and the ayes and 'no'; shall be taken manually and shall be recorded on the Journal. All other votes shall be taken by voice vote as prescribed in Senate Rule 26(a). If, after a vote is taken on the electronic system, it is discovered that a malfunction caused an error in the electronic system print-out, the Chair shall direct the Reading Clerk and the Principal Clerk to verify and correct the print-out record and so advise the senate.

(h) For the purpose of identifying motions on which the vote is taken on the electronic system (the identification codes having no relation to the order of precedence of motions), the motions are coded as follows:

1. To lay on the table.
2. For the previous question.
3. To postpone indefinitely.
4. To postpone to a day certain.
5. To refer to a committee.
6. To reconsider.
7. To adopt.
8. To concur.
9. To take from the table.
10. Miscellaneous

RULE 26. *Voice votes; call for ayes and noes.*—(a) When the electronic voting system is not used, all votes on which a call of the roll of the Senate is not required shall be taken by voice vote. The question shall be put as follows: "Those in favor say 'aye'," and, after the affirmative vote is expressed, "Opposed 'no' "; after which the Chair shall announce the result. If a division on any vote is desired, it must be called for immediately before the result of the voting is announced on any question, and upon such call, the Chair shall require the members to stand and be counted for and against the proposition under consideration.

(b) The ayes and the noes may be called for on any question before the vote is taken. If a Senator desires the ayes and noes recorded on the Journal on a question, he shall address the Chair and obtain recognition and say "Upon that quest I call for the ayes and noes." Whereupon the Chair shall say, "Is the call sustained?" If one-fifth of the Senators present then stand, the vote shall be taken on the electronic voting system if it is operative, and the ayes and noes shall be recorded on the Journal. If the electronic voting system is inoperative, the roll of the Senate shall be called and the ayes and noes taken manually and recorded on the Journal. If fewer than one-fifth of the Senators present stand to sustain the call, the Chair shall announce "An insufficient number up" and a vote by electronic voting or by voice, whichever is appropriate under the Rules of the Senate, shall be taken.

RULE 27. Pairs.—If a Senator is paired with another Senator on a question, the Senator shall announce the pair as follows: "Mr. President, I desire to announce the pair. If Senator were present, he would vote; I would vote (the opposite)." The Senator shall send forward at that time a written statement of the pair on a form provided by the Principal Clerk and neither member of the pair shall vote on the question. A pair shall be announced before the vote is taken *viva voce*, or if the electronic voting system is used, before the machine is unlocked. The Clerk shall record the pair on the Journal when the Constitution or Rules of the Senate require a call of the roll and shall record on the electronic system printout all pairs announced.

RULE 28. Dividing question.—If any question contains several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the President, at the request of any Senator, provided each subdivision, if left to itself, forms a substantive proposition.

RULE 29. Duty to vote; excuses.—(a) Every Senator who is within the bar of the Senate when the question is stated by the Chair shall vote thereon unless he is excused by the Senate. The bar of the Senate shall include the entire Senate Chamber.

(b) Any Senator may request to be excused from voting, either immediately before or after the vote has been called for and before a *viva voce* vote result has been announced or before the electronic voting system has been unlocked. The Senator may make a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and shall send forward to the Principal Clerk, on a form provided by the Clerk, a concise statement of the reason for the request, and the Clerk shall include this statement in the journal. The question on granting of the request shall be taken without debate.

RULE 30. Explanation of vote.—Any Senator may explain his vote on any bill pending by obtaining permission of the President after the vote is taken: Provided, that not more than three minutes shall be consumed in such explanation.

RULE 30.1. Questions of personal privilege.—Upon recognition by the President for that purpose, any Senator may speak to a question of personal privilege for a time not exceeding three minutes. Personal privilege may not be used to explain a vote or debate a bill. The President shall determine if the question raised is one of privilege and shall, without the point of order being raised, enforce this rule.

V. COMMITTEES

RULE 31. *Appointment of committees.*—(a) The President of the Senate, unless he has by law disqualified himself from that office, shall have the exclusive right and authority to appoint all committees, regular or select, and to appoint committee chairmen and vice-chairmen, but he may delegate said authority in any instance, as he may choose. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, the Senate may authorize, by majority vote of the Senators present and voting, a change in the number of standing committees.

(b) The President of the Senate shall appoint all standing committees at the beginning of the session.

RULE 32. *List of standing committees.*—(a) The standing committees shall be:

Agriculture
 Alcoholic Beverage Control
 Appropriations
 Appropriations Committee on Human Resources and Corrections
 Appropriations Committee on Education
 Appropriations Committee on General Government and Transportation
 Base Budget
 Banking
 Constitutional Amendments
 Courts and Judicial Districts
 Criminal Justice
 Economy
 Education
 Election Laws
 Finance
 Higher Education
 Human Resources
 Insurance
 Judiciary I
 Judiciary II
 Judiciary III
 Law Enforcement and Crime Control
 Local Government and Regional Affairs
 Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce
 Natural and Economic Resources
 Public Utilities and Energy
 Rules and Operation of the Senate
 State Government
 Transportation
 University Board of Governors
 Veterans and Military Affairs
 Ways and Means
 Wildlife

(b) In the session next after the federal decennial census, the President of the Senate shall appoint a standing committee or committees on redistricting.

RULE 33. *Notice of committee meetings.*—(a) Public notice of all committee meetings shall be given in the Senate. The required notice may be waived as to any meeting by the attendance at that meeting of all of the members of the committee, or by personal waiver.

(b) The chairman of the committee shall notify or cause to be notified the sponsor of each bill which is set for hearing or consideration before the committee as to the date, time and place of that meeting.

RULE 34. *Membership of committees; quorum.*—Membership on standing committees shall consist of not more than 22 or less than 8 Senators, including the chairman and vice-chairman who shall be designated by the President; provided, the committee membership on the Appropriations Committee, Finance Committee, and Ways and Means Committee shall not be limited as to membership but shall be left to the discretion of the President. No Senator shall hold membership on more than 12 standing committees unless the Rules and Operation of the Senate Committee provides otherwise. A quorum of the Appropriations, Finance, or Ways and Means Committee shall consist of a majority of the committee. A quorum of any other committee shall consist of either the chairman and five members or a majority of the committee, whichever is fewer.

RULE 35. (Reserved for future use.)

RULE 36. *Committee meetings.*—No committee or subcommittee shall hold a secret meeting, and all meetings of committees and subcommittees shall be open to the public; Provided, that any committee or subcommittee has the inherent right to hold an executive session when it determines that it is absolutely necessary to have such a session in order to prevent personal embarrassment, or when it is in the best interest of the State; and in no event shall final action be taken by any committee or subcommittee except in open session.

RULE 36.1. *Committee minutes to Legislative Library.*—The chairman of a committee shall insure that written minutes are compiled for each of the committee's meetings. The minutes shall indicate the number of members present and the actions taken by the committee at the meeting. Not later than 20 days after the adjournment of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman, except the chairman of the Appropriations, Finance, or Ways and Means Committee, shall deliver the minutes to the Legislative Library. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing said minutes upon application of the committee chairman.

RULE 37. (Reserved for interim operations rule).

VI. HANDLING BILLS

RULE 38. *Construction of rules.*—All provisions of these rules applying to bills shall apply also to resolutions, memorials and petitions.

RULE 39. *Form and copies of bills.*—(a) Unless variation is authorized by the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, bills submitted for introduction shall be in a computer-typed form prepared by the Legislative Services Office. When a bill which is introduced is not in the prescribed form, the Principal Clerk shall cause the bill to be retyped in the prescribed form, and the retyped copy shall become the official copy of the bill for all purposes. The original bill shall then be returned to the introducer of the bill and shall not become a part of the records or documents of the Senate.

(b) Whenever a bill is introduced, 20 copies shall be submitted to the Principal Clerk. Any bill submitted without the required number of copies shall be immediately returned to the introducer.

RULE 39.1. *Public and local bills; availability of copies of bills.*—A public bill is a bill affecting 15 or more counties. A local bill is one affecting fewer than 15 counties. No public bill and, upon objection by a member, no local bill may be considered unless copies of the bill have been made available to the entire membership of the Senate.

RULE 40. *Introduction of bills.*—(a) Every bill filed for introduction shall contain on the outside cover the title of the document and the name of the Senator or Senators presenting it. Bills shall be delivered by the primary sponsor of the document or with the prescribed authorization form signed by the primary sponsor to the office of the Senate Principal Clerk who shall receive them during regular session according to the following schedule:

Monday until 8:30 o'clock P.M.;

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday until
4:00 o'clock P.M.;

Friday until 3:00 o'clock P.M.

All bills shall be numbered by the Office of the Principal Clerk when filed and shall be considered introduced when presented to the Senate on the next following legislative day for the first reading and reference to committee.

(b) Filing of bills during the interim shall be under the direction of the Rules and Operation of the Senate Committee as approved by the Senate.

(c) All celebration, commendation, and commemoration resolutions, except those honoring the memory of deceased persons, shall be excluded from introduction in the Senate if the House has a substantially similar rule on these resolutions.

RULE 41. *Deadline on introduction of certain bills.*—All bills prepared to be introduced by departments, agencies or institutions of the state must be introduced in the Senate not later than April 1 of the session. All local bills must be introduced not later than March 9 of the session. All resolutions, except those honoring the memory of deceased persons, must be introduced not later than April 1 of the session.

RULE 41.1 *Relationship between Ways and Means Committee and other committees dealing with money matters; relationship between these other committees dealing with money matters.*—The Committee on Ways and Means shall have responsibility for final consideration of bills dealing with money matters before the bills are considered on the floor of the Senate. All bills referred by the President to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Economy shall be referred by the chairman of the respective committee to the Committee on Ways and Means for consideration before the bills go to the floor of the Senate, except that bills referred to the Appropriations or Finance Committees may be reported directly back to the floor with the agreement of the Chairmen of the Ways and Means, Appropriations, and Finance Committees. Bills referred to the Committee on Appropriations by the President may be referred by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the Appropriations Committee on Human Resources and Corrections, the Appropriations Committee on Education, the Appropriations Committee on General Government and Transportation, or the Committee on Base Budget for a report back to the Committee on Appropriations.

RULE 42. *References of appropriations and finance bills.*—All bills introduced in the Senate providing for appropriations from the State, or any subdivision thereof, shall, before being considered by the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and bills referred to other committees carrying any such provisions shall be reported to the Senate as being bills to be referred to the Appropriations Committee before proper action may be taken by the Senate. All bills introduced in the Senate providing for bond issues, levying taxes, or in any manner affecting the taxing power of the State or any subdivision thereof, shall, before being considered by the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Finance, and bills referred to other committees carrying any such provisions shall be reported to the Senate as being bills to be referred to the Finance Committee before proper action may be taken by the Senate.

RULE 42.1. *Fiscal notes.*—(a) The chairman or vice-chairman of the Appropriations Committee, of the Finance Committee or of the Rules Committee, or of the Ways and Means Committee, upon the floor of the Senate, may request that a fiscal analysis be made of a bill, resolution or an amendment to a bill or resolution which is in the possession of the Senate and that a fiscal note be attached to the measure, when in the opinion of that chairman or vice-chairman the fiscal effects of that measure are not apparent from the language of the measure.

(b) The fiscal note shall be filed and attached to the bill or amendment within two legislative days of the request. If it is impossible to prepare a fiscal note within two legislative days, the Director of Fiscal Research shall, in writing, so advise the presiding officer, the principal clerk, and the member introducing or proposing the measure and shall indicate the time when the fiscal note will be ready.

(c) The fiscal note shall be prepared by the Fiscal Research Division on a form approved by the Rules Committee as to content and form and signed by the staff member or members preparing it. If no estimate in dollars is possible, the fiscal note shall indicate the reasons that no estimate is provided. The fiscal note shall not comment on the merit but may identify technical problems. The Fiscal Research Division shall make the fiscal note available to the membership of the Senate.

(d) A sponsor of a bill or amendment may deliver a copy of this bill or amendment to the Fiscal Research Division for the preparation of a fiscal note. Prior to the filing of the bill or proposing of the amendment, the Fiscal Research Division, except to the sponsor, shall keep in confidence the identity of the sponsor. The sponsor shall attach the fiscal note to the bill when he files the bill or to the amendment when he moves its adoption.

(e) The sponsor of a bill or amendment to which a fiscal note is attached who objects to the estimates and information provided may reduce to writing his objections. These objections shall be appended to the fiscal note attached to the bill or amendment and to the copies of the fiscal note available to the membership.

(f) Subsection (a) of this rule shall not apply to the current operations appropriations bill or the capital improvements appropriations bill. This rule shall not apply to a bill or amendment requiring an actuarial note under these rules.

RULE 42.2. *Actuarial notes.*—(a) Every bill or resolution proposing any change in the law relative to any State-administered retirement or pension system shall have

attached to it at the time of its consideration by any committee a brief explanatory statement or note which shall include a reliable estimate of the financial and actuarial effect of the proposed change to that retirement or pension system. The actuarial note shall be attached to the jacket of each proposed bill or resolution which is reported favorably by any committee, shall be separate therefrom, and shall be clearly designated as an actuarial note.

(b) The sponsor of the bill or resolution shall present a copy of the measure, with his request for an actuarial note, to the Fiscal Research Division which shall prepare the actuarial note as promptly as possible but not later than two weeks after the request is made. Actuarial notes shall be prepared in the order of receipt of request and shall be transmitted to the sponsor of the measure. The actuarial note of the Fiscal Research Division shall be prepared and signed by an actuary.

(c) The sponsor of the bill or resolution shall also present a copy of the measure to the chief administrative officer of the retirement or pension system affected by the measure. The chief administrative officer shall have an actuarial note prepared by the system's actuary on the measure and shall transmit the note to the sponsor of the measure not later than two weeks after the request is received. The actuarial note shall be attached to the jacket of the measure.

(d) The note shall be factual and shall, if possible, provide a reliable estimate of both the immediate effect and, if determinable, the long range fiscal and actuarial effect of the measure. If, after careful investigation, it is determined that no dollar estimate is possible, the note shall contain a statement to that effect, setting forth the reasons why no dollar estimate can be given. No comment or opinion shall be included in the actuarial note with regard to the merits of the measure for which the note is prepared. Technical and mechanical defects in the measure may be noted.

(e) When any committee reports a measure to which an actuarial note is attached at the time of committee consideration, with any amendment of such nature as would substantially affect the cost to or the revenues of any retirement or pension system, the chairman of the committee reporting the measure shall obtain from the Fiscal Research Division an actuarial note of the fiscal and actuarial effect of the proposed amendment. The actuarial note shall be attached to the jacket of the measure. An amendment to any bill or resolution shall not be in order if the amendment affects the costs to or the revenues of a State-administered retirement or pension system, unless the amendment is accompanied by an actuarial note, prepared by the Fiscal Research Division, as to the actuarial affect of the amendment.

(f) The Fiscal Research Division shall make all relevant actuarial notes available to the membership of the Senate.

RULE 43. *First reading; reference to committee.*—All bills filed, upon presentation to the Senate, shall be read in regular order of business by their number and title which shall constitute the first reading of the bill and unless otherwise disposed of, the President or presiding officer shall announce the referral of the document. The title and referral shall be entered on the Journal.

RULE 44. *Bills to receive three readings.*—Every bill shall receive three readings previous to being passed, and the President shall give notice at each whether it be the

first, second, or third. After the first reading, unless a motion is made by some Senator, the President shall refer the bill to an appropriate committee. No bill shall be amended upon the floor of the Senate until it has been twice read. Senate simple resolutions shall not require three readings.

RULE 45. Reports of committees.—Every Senator presenting a report of a committee shall endorse the report with the name of the committee and, in case of a minority report, with the names of the members making the report. The report of the committee shall show that a majority of the committee were present and voted. Every report of the committee upon a bill or resolution shall stand upon the general orders with the bill or resolution. No committee shall report a bill or resolution without prejudice.

RULE 45.1. Action on amendment before re-referral.—If any committee recommends adoption of an amendment or committee substitute of a bill which, under the rules of the senate must be referred to the Committee on appropriations or Committee on Finance, the amendment or committee substitute shall be considered and, if adopted, the amendment or substitute engrossed before the bill is re-referred.

RULE 46. Unfavorable report by committee.—(a) All bills reported unfavorably by the committee to which they were referred, and having no minority report, shall lie upon the table, but may be taken from the table, and placed upon the calendar by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting.

(b) When a bill is reported by a committee with an unfavorable report, but accompanied by a minority report, signed by at least three members of the committee who were present and who voted on the bill when the bill was considered in committee, then the minority report shall be placed on the calendar and considered the following day, and the question before the Senate shall be "The adoption of the Minority Report". If the minority report is adopted by a majority vote, the bill shall be placed upon the calendar; if the minority report is not adopted, the bill shall lie upon the table.

RULE 47. Recall of bill from committee.—When a bill has been introduced and referred to a committee, if after 10 days the committee has failed to report thereon, then the author of the bill may, after three days' public notice given in the Senate and delivered in writing to the chairman of the committee, on motion supported by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, recall the bill from the committee to the floor of the Senate for consideration and such action thereon as a majority of the Senators present may direct. This rule shall not be temporarily suspended without one day's notice on the motion given in the Senate and delivered in writing to the chairman of the committee and to sustain that motion two-thirds of the Senators present and voting shall be required.

RULE 48. Calendar; order to be followed.—The President and the Principal Clerk of the Senate shall see that all bills are acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered as hereinafter provided. The published calendar shall include all bills reported favorably from committees, or reported with a minority report attached, or placed on the calendar on motion: *Provided*, that the published local calendar may carry the number of each bill, the county or counties referred to, and an abbreviated statement of the title of the bill.

RULE 49. Considering bills out of regular order.—Except as provided in rule 50, any bill or other matter may be taken up out of order upon order of the President or upon

motion sustained by a majority of the membership present and voting.

RULE 50. *Third reading requirements.*—No bill on its third reading shall be acted upon out of the regular order in which it stands on the calendar, and no bill shall be acted upon on its third reading the same day on which it passed its second reading, unless so ordered by two-thirds of the Senators present.

RULE 51. *Special orders.*—Any bill or other matter may be made a special order for a particular day or hour by a vote of the majority of the Senators voting, and if action on the bill is not completed on that day, it shall be returned to its place on the calendar, unless it is made a special order for another day; and when a special order is under consideration it shall take precedence over any special order or subsequent order for the day, but such subsequent order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

RULE 52. *Procedure when necessary number of Senators not present.*—If, on taking the question on a bill, it appears that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill requires a vote of a certain proportion of all the Senators to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall be again read and the question taken thereon; if the bill fails a second time for the want of the necessary number being present and voting, the bill shall not be finally lost, but shall be returned to the calendar in its proper order.

RULE 53. *Effect of defeated bill.*—(a) After a bill has been tabled, has failed to pass on any of its readings, or has been placed on the unfavorable calendar, the contents of such bill or the principal provisions of its subject matter shall not be embodied in any other measure. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, such measure shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the qualified membership of the Senate: Provided, no local bill shall be held by the Chair as embodying the provisions, or being identical with any statewide measure which has been laid upon the table or failed to pass any of its readings.

(b) When a bill has been postponed indefinitely by the Senate, the bill shall lie upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

RULE 54. *Taking bill from table.*—No bill which has been laid upon the table shall be taken therefrom except by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

RULE 55. *Amending titles of bills.*—When a bill is materially modified or the scope of its application extended or decreased, or if the county, or counties, to which it applies is changed, the title of the bill shall be changed by the Senator introducing the bill or by the committee having it in charge, or by the Principal Clerk, so as to indicate the full purport of the bill as amended and the county or counties to which it applies.

RULE 56. *Corrections of typographical errors in bills.*—The Enrolling Clerk is authorized to make corrections of typographical errors in the text of bills at any time prior to ratification. Before the correction is made, the Enrolling Clerk shall have the approval of the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate.

RULE 57. *Conference committees.*—Whenever the Senate declines or refuses to concur in amendments put by the House to a bill originating in the senate, or refuses to

adopt a substitute adopted by the House for a bill originating in the Senate, a conference committee shall be appointed upon motion and the bill under consideration shall thereupon go to and be considered by the joint conferees on the part of the Senate and House. In considering matters in difference between the Senate and House committed to the conferees, only such matters as are in difference between the two houses shall be considered by the conferees, and the conference report shall deal only with such matters. The conference report shall not be amended. Except as herein set out, the rules of the United States House of Representatives shall govern the appointment, conduct, and reports of the conferees.

RULE 57.1. *Amendments and committee substitutes adopted by the House to bills originating in the Senate.*—(a) Whenever the House has adopted an amendment or a committee substitute for a bill originating in the Senate, and has returned the bill to the Senate for concurrence in that amendment or committee substitute, the Senate may not concur in that amendment or committee substitute until the next legislative day following the day on which the Senate receives that measure.

(b) The presiding officer may, and upon motion supported by a majority of the Senate present and voting shall, refer the bill to an appropriate committee for consideration of the amendment or committee substitute.

(c) The presiding officer shall, in placing the bill on the calendar, rule whether the amendment or committee substitute is a material amendment under Article II, Section 23, of the State's Constitution. If the measure was referred to committee, the committee shall:

- i. report the bill with the recommendation either that the Senate concur or that the Senate do not concur; and
- ii. advise the presiding officer as to whether or not the amendment or committee substitute is a material amendment under Article II, Section 23, of the State's Constitution.

(d) If the amendment or committee substitute for a bill is not a material amendment, the question before the Senate shall be concurrence.

(e) If the amendment or committee substitute for a bill is a material amendment, the receiving of that bill on messages shall constitute first reading and the question before the house shall be concurrence on second reading. If the motion is passed, the question then shall be concurrence on third reading on the next legislative day.

(f) No committee substitute adopted by the House to a bill originating in the Senate may be amended by the Senate.

RULE 58. *Certification of passage of bills.*—The Principal Clerk shall certify the passage of bills by the Senate, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed by vote of three-fifths or two-thirds of the Senate, whenever such vote may be required by the Constitution or laws of the State.

RULE 59. *Transmittal of bills to House.*—No bill shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage except on the last day of the session, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present.

RULE 59.1 *Engrossment.*—Bills and resolutions, except those making appropriations, which originate in the Senate and which are amended shall be engrossed before being sent to the House.

VII. LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

RULE 60. *Pages.*—The President of the Senate shall appoint pages. The President, or such person as he may designate, shall supervise the pages and assign to them their duties. Each page shall be at least 14 years of age.

RULE 61. *Sergeants-at-Arms.*—(a) There shall be 14 positions of Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms to be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms who are to work under his supervision and to be assigned such duties and powers as he shall direct.

(b) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall be responsible for the safety of the members and employees of the Senate while in the Senate Chamber, or any place in which the Senate or its committees are in session.

(c) The Sergeant-at-Arms shall serve all warrants and subpoenas issued by orders of the Senate and signed by the President of the Senate, and said warrants and subpoenas shall be returnable to the Principal Clerk of the Senate.

RULE 62. *Principal Clerk's staff.*—The Principal Clerk of the Senate shall employ all necessary employees and clerks required to carry out the duties of his office. The Principal Clerk shall have supervision and control, and shall assign such duties and powers as he shall direct to his employees and clerks.

RULE 63. *Committee clerks.*—(a) The President of the Senate shall appoint clerks to such committees as he may deem necessary and appropriate.

(b) All committee clerks, when not in attendance upon the direct duties connected with their committee shall report to the Supervisor of Committee Clerks for such duties as may be assigned to them upon approval by committee chairmen.

RULE 64. *Senate Journal.*—The Principal Clerk shall prepare and be responsible for the Journal. The Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate shall examine the Journal to determine if the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

RULE 65. (Reserved for future addition to rules).

VIII. GENERAL RULES

RULES 66. *President to sign papers.*—All acts, addresses and resolutions, and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the Senate shall be signed by the President.

RULE 67. *Admission to the floor of the Senate.*—No person except members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives, staff of the General Assembly; Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Superior Courts; the Governor and members of the Council of State; former members of the General Assembly; and persons particularly invited and extended the privileges of the floor by the President shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate during its session. No registered lobbyist shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate or Senate Chamber while the Senate is in session.

RULE 68. *Privileges of the floor.*—Any group or individual other than members of the Senate who desires to make remarks upon the floor of the Senate will first obtain approval of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate.

RULE 69. *News media.*—The President is authorized to assign area and equipment on the floor of the Senate for the use of the representatives of news media; and the President shall provide regulations for the operation of the representatives of the news media on the floor of the Senate.

RULE 70. *Absence without leave.*—No Senator or officer of the Senate shall depart the service of the Senate without leave, or receive pay as a Senator or officer for the time he is absent without leave.

RULE 71. *Placing material on Senators' desks.*—Any person other than a member of the Senate desiring to place articles of any kind on or about desks in the Senate Chamber or in the offices of the members of the Senate shall make written application to, and obtain written approval from the Principal Clerk.

RULE 72. *Assignment of offices.*—The Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, subject to the approval of the Committee, is authorized to make assignments of committee rooms and offices to designated committees, chairmen, and members of the Senate. The office adjacent to any committee room assigned to a principal committee by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, subject to the approval of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, shall be automatically assigned to the chairman of the principal committee. In making such assignments of individual offices, the said Rules Committee Chairman shall give preferential consideration to the respective members according to the length of service which each member has rendered in the General Assembly.

RULE 73. *Administrative rules and regulations involving Senate employees.*—All administrative rules, regulations and orders involving all individuals employed to perform duties for the Senate, other than those appointed by the Principal Clerk and the Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be first approved by the Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate.

RULE 74. *Notice of public hearings.*—Notice shall be given not less than five calendar days prior to public hearings. Such notices shall be issued as information for the press and the information shall be posted in the places designated by the Principal Clerk.

RULE 75. *Public hearings, filing of written statements.*—Persons desiring to appear and be heard at a public hearing are encouraged to file with the chairman of the committee a brief or a written statement of the remarks to be made at least 24 hours before the time of the hearing.

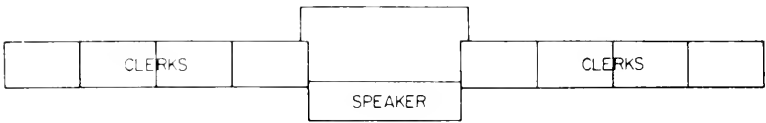
RULE 76. *Voting in joint sessions.*—When any Senate Committee sits jointly with the House Committee, the Senate Committee reserves the right to vote separately from the House Committee.

RULE 77. *Alterations, suspension or rescission of rules.*—(a) These rules may not be permanently rescinded or altered except by Senate simple resolution passed by a two-thirds vote of the Senators present and voting. The introducer of the resolution must, on the floor of the Senate, give notice of his intent to introduce the resolution on the legislative day preceding its introduction.

(b) Except as otherwise provided herein, the Senate, upon two-thirds vote of the Senators present and voting, may temporarily suspend any of these rules.

Sec 2. This resolution is effective upon its adoption.

119	118 117	116 115	114 113	112 111	110 109
108 107	106 105	104 103	102 101	100 99	98 97
96 95	94 93	92 91	90 89	88 87	86 85
84 83	82 81	80 79	78 77	76 75	74 73
72 71	70 69	68 67	66 65	64 63	62 61
60 59	58 57	56 55	54 53	52 51	50 49
48 47	46 45	44 43	42 41	40 39	38 37
36 35	34 33	32 31	30 29	28 27	26 25
24 23	22 21	20 19	18 17	16 15	14 13
12 11	10 9	8 7	6 5	4 3	2 1



NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Democrat Unless Indicated Otherwise)

Officers

Speaker	Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gastonia
Speaker Pro Tem	H. Horlon Rountree	Greenville
Principal Clerk	Grace A. Collins	Fuquay-Varina
Reading Clerk	Sam J. Burrows, Jr.	Asheboro
Sergeant-at-Arms	Larry P. Eagles	Tarboro

Representatives

Name	County	District	Address	Seat
Adams, Allen	Wake	15th.....	Raleigh	81
Auman, T. Clyde	Moore	25th.....	West End	78
Barbee, Allen C.	Nash	7th.....	Spring Hope	20
Baker, Chris S., Jr.	Craven	3rd.....	New Bern	1
Barnes, Richard	Forsyth	29th.....	Winston-Salem	90
Beard, R.D.	Cumberland	20th.....	Fayetteville	29
Bell, E. Graham	Gaston	38th.....	Gastonia	59
Bissell, Marilyn r. (R)	Mecklenburg	36th.....	Charlotte	104
Bone, Roger W.	Nash	7th.....	Rocky Mount	102
Brennan, Louise S.	Mecklenburg	36th.....	Charlotte	106
Bright, Joe L.	Craven	3rd.....	Vanceboro	57
Brown, John Walter (R)	Wilkes	34th.....	Elkin	111
Brubaker, Harold J. (R)	Randolph	24th.....	Asheboro	117
Bumgardner, David W.	Gaston	38th.....	Belmont	58
Bundy, Sam D.	Pitt	8th.....	Farmville	3
Campbell, A. Hartwell ¹	Wilson	7th.....	Wilson	21
Carter, H. Otha (R)	Stanly	32nd.....	New London	110
Chapin, Howard B.	Beaufort	2nd.....	Washington	50
Church, John T.	Vance	13th.....	Henderson	22
Clark, Douglas A.	Duplin	10th.....	Kenansville	99
Clark, William E.	Cumberland	20th.....	Fayetteville	41
Clarke, James McClure	Buncombe	43rd.....	Fairview	63
Coble, J. Howard (R)	Guilford	23rd.....	Greensboro	97
Collins, P.C., Jr.	Alleghany	28th.....	Laurel Springs	91
Colton, Marie W.	Buncombe	43rd.....	Asheville	51
Cook, Ruth E.	Wake	15th.....	Raleigh	82
Convington, John W.	Richmond	27th.....	Rockingham	88
Cullipher, George P.	Martin	6th.....	Williamston	35
Davis, Robert E.	Robeson	21st.....	Maxton	33
DeRamus, Judson D., Jr.	Forsyth	29th.....	Winston-Salem	76
Diamont, David Hunter	Surry	28th.....	Pilot Mountain	93
Easterling, Ruth M.	Mecklenburg	36th.....	Charlotte	105
Economos, Gus	Mecklenburg	36th.....	Charlotte	94

Edwards, Ralph P.	Guilford	23rd.	Greensboro.	74
Ellis, T. W., Jr.	Vance	13th.	Henderson	108
Enloe, Jeff H.	Macon	15th.	Franklin	87
Etheridge, Bobby R.	Harnett	18th.	Lillington	100
Ethridge, Bruce	Onslow	4th.	Swansboro	34
Evans, Charles D.	Dare	1st.	Nags Head	84
Ezzell, James E., Jr.	Nash	7th.	Rocky Mount	49
Falls, Robert Z.	Cleveland	10th.	Shelby	11
Foster, Jo Graham	Mecklenburg	36th.	Charlotte	1
Frye, Henry e.	Guilford	23rd.	Greensboro.	73
Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.	Carteret	4th.	Atlantic Beach	55
Fussell, Aaron E.	Wake	15th.	Raleigh	79
Gamble, John R., Jr.	Lincoln	38th.	Lincolnton	60
Gentry, J. Worth	Stokes	28th.	King	92
Grady, Richard R.	Wayne	9th.	Seven Spring	96
Greenwood, Gordon H.	Buncombe	43rd.	Black Mountain	64
Guy, A. D.	Onslow	4th.	Jacksonville	75
Harris, Fletcher	Lee	18th.	Sanford	107
Haworth, Byron	Guilford	23rd.	High Point	62
Helms, Parks	Mecklenburg	36th.	Charlotte	6
Hightower, Foyle, Jr.	Anson	26th.	Wadesboro	46
Hobgood, Robert H.	Franklin	14th.	Louisburg	86
Holmes, Edward S.	Chatham	17th.	Pittsboro	69
Holmes, George M. (R)	Yadkin	34th.	Hamptonville	119
Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.	Wake	15th.	Raleigh	80
Holt, Bertha	Alamance	22nd.	Burlington	66
Holt, Charles	Cumberland	20th.	Fayetteville	27
Hunt, John J.	Cleveland	40th.	Lattimore	23
Hunt, Patricia Stanford	Orange	17th.	Chapel Hill	70
Huskins, J. P.	Iredell	35th.	Statesville	14
Hux, George A.	Halifax	6th.	Halifax	36
James, Vernon G.	Pasquotank	1st.	Elizabeth City	24
Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr.	Hertford	5th.	Ahoskie	16
Johnson, Joseph E.	Wake	15th.	Raleigh	10
Jordan, John M.	Alamance	22nd.	Saxapahaw	53
Kaplan, Ted	Forsyth	29th.	Winston-Salem	89
Keesee, Margaret P. (R)	Guilford	23rd.	Greensboro.	109
Kemp, Ramey F., Sr.	David	30th.	Mocksville	67
Lacey, S. B., Jr. (R)	Avery	39th.	Newland	112
Lamberth, Jim	Davidson	30th.	Thomasville	68
Lancaster, Martin	Wayne	9th.	Goldsboro	95
Ledford, Ralph (R)	Henderson	42nd.	Hendersonville	113
Lilley, Daniel T.	Lenoir	3rd.	Kinston	2
Locklear, Horace	Robeson	21st.	Lumberton	39
Lutz, Edith L.	Cleveland	40th.	Lawndale	12
Merritt, Eugene	New Hanover	12th.	Wilmington	71
Messer, Ernest B.	Haywood	44th.	Canton	18
Miller, George W., Jr.	Durham	16th.	Durham	44
Morgan, James F.	Guilford	23rd.	High Point	85
Morris, Glenn A.	McDowell	41st.	Marion	42
McAlister, Robert L.	Rockingham	22nd.	Ruffin	65
McDowell, Timothy H.	Alamance	22nd.	Mebane	54
McMillan, William H.	Iredell	35th.	Statesville	28
Nash, Robie L.	Rowan	31st.	Salisbury	31
Nesbitt, Mary C. ²	Buncome	43rd.	Asheville	52

Nesbitt, Martin L., Jr. ³	Buncombe	43rd.	Asheville	52
Nye, Edd	Bladen	19th.	Elizabethtown	37
Parnell, David R.	Robeson	21st.	Parkton	40
Pegg, Mary N. (R)	Forsyth	29th.	Winston-Salem	118
Phillips, Van F.	Mitchell	39th.	Spruce Pine	101
Plyler, Aaron W.	Union	33rd.	Monroe	19
Poovey, J. Reid (R)	Catawba	37th.	Hickory	115
Pulley, Paul	Durham	16th.	Durham	83
Quinn, Dwight W.	Cabarrus	33rd.	Kannapolis	7
Rabon, Tom B., Jr.	Brunswick	11th.	Winnabow	98
Ramsey, Liston B.	Madison	44th.	Marshall	47
Redding, Frank (R)	Randolph	24th.	Asheboro	114
Revelle, J. Guy, Sr.	Northampton	5th.	Conway	15
Rhodes, S. Thomas (R)	New Hanover	12th.	Wilmington	72
Rountree, H. Horton	Pitt	8th.	Greenville	13
Rullman, Carl W. (R)	Catawba	37th.	Hickory	116
Seymour, Mary P.	Guilford	23rd.	Greensboro	61
Smith, A. Neal	Rowan	31st.	Woodleaf	25
Spaulding, Kenneth B.	Durham	16th.	Durham	45
Spoon, Roy (R)	Mecklenburg	36th.	Charlotte	103
Stewart, Carl J.	Gaston	38th.	Gastonia	120
Tally, Lura S.	Cumberland	20th.	Fayetteville	30
Taylor, Ron	Bladen	19th.	Elizabethtown	38
Tennille, Margaret	Forsyth	29th.	Winston-Salem	77
Thomas, Betty Dorton	Cabarrus	33rd.	Concord	8
Tison, Ben	Mecklenburg	36th.	Charlotte	5
Tyson, Henry M.	Cumberland	20th.	Fayetteville	17
Varner, John W.	Davidson	30th.	Lexington	56
Watkins, William T.	Granville	13th.	Oxford	48
White, Eugene M.	Caldwell	34th.	Hudson	32
Woodard, Barney Paul	Johnston	14th.	Princeton	43
Woodard, Wilma	Wake	15th.	Garner	9
Wright, Richard	Columbus	19th.	Tabor City	26

1. Campbell resigned June 30th, 1979, following his appointment to the North Carolina Utilities Commission. (At time of printing no replacement had been appointed.)

2. Nesbitt died August 1st, 1979 and her son Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr. was appointed September 13th, to complete her term.

3. See footnote 2.



CARL JEROME STEWART, JR.

SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Democrat—Gaston County)

(Thirty-eighth Representative District—Counties: Gaston and Lincoln. Four Representatives.)

Carl Jerome Stewart, Jr. was born in Gastonia, October 2, 1936. Son of Carl Jerome and Hazel (Holland) Stewart. Attended Ashley High School, Gastonia, 1950-54; Duke University, A.B. degree, 1958; elected to Phi Beta Kappa; Duke University Law School, J.D. degree, 1958-1961; awarded Honorary Doctor of Laws degree, Belmont Abbey College, 1978. Lawyer, teaching Business Law. Member—American Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association; North Carolina Bar Association; North Carolina State Bar. At Ashley High School, was selected President Sophomore, Junior and Senior classes, also Firestone Scholar. At Duke University, was Regional Scholar; President, Student Body; and Assistant to the Dean; won Southern Regional National Moot Court Competition and was national finalist in New York; was also Atlantic Coast Conference Debating Champion; President, Duke Alumni Association; Board of Advisors, Gardner-Webb College; Chairman, Duke University Alumni Admissions Committee for Gaston County. Member, Newcomen Society; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Gaston Country Club. Director and first President, Gaston Skills, Incorporated, an organization to aid in rehabilitation of physically and mentally handicapped adults. Board of Directors, Gaston Children's Center; Board of Directors, Gaston County Chapter for American Cancer Society; past Director, Gastonia Junior Chamber of Commerce; 1965 winner, Distinguished Service Award as Gastonia's Outstanding Young Man of the Year; Omega Psi Phi Citizen of the Year for 1974; Community Service Chairman, North Carolina District, Optimist International. Past Boys Work Chairman; past President, Gastonia Optimist Club; Past Chairman, 1966 Greater Gastonia United Fund; President, United Appeal. Winner, DeMolay Legion of Honor (1968). Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner; Board of Controls and Chairman, Legislative Council of the Southern Region Education Board; Board of Trustees, Southern Center for International Studies; Member—Southern Growth Policies Board and North Carolina Economic Development Board. Board of Advisors, Belmont Abbey College; Board of Directors, Roanoke Island Historical Association; Board of Trustees, North Carolina Nature Conservancy. Representative in the General Assembly of 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, Speaker of the House 1977-1978 and 1979-1980. Member of official church board, Bradley Memorial Methodist Church, Gastonia; Trustee, Greensboro College, Greensboro, North Carolina. Married to the former Donna Lynn Womble of White Lake, North Carolina. Children: Kathyne Elizabeth, Julie Anne, Carl J. Stewart, III and Robert Jerome Stewart. Address: 116 Wynnchester Drive, Gastonia 28052.



HERBERT HORTON ROUNTREE**SPEAKER PRO TEM**

(Democrat—Pitt County)

(Eighth Representative District—Counties: Greene and Pitt. Two Representatives.)

Herbert Horton Rountree was born in Farmville, May 5, 1921. Son of Charles Stanley and Madeline V. (Horton) Rountree. Attended Farmville High School, 1934-1938; Darlington Prep School, 1938-1939; University of North Carolina, A.B. degree, 1943; University of North Carolina Law School, LL.B. degree, 1950. Lawyer. Member North Carolina State Bar; Pitt County Bar Assn.; Fifth Judicial Bar Assn.; Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity; N. C. Academy of Trial Lawyers. Member Governor's Industrial Financing Study Group, 1961-1962; North Carolina Judicial Council, 1961-1962; Loan Committee, State Employees' Credit Union, 1958-1962. Master Farmville Masonic Lodge No. 517, 1955. Member New Bern Consistory No. 3, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free-masonry; Sudan Temple A.A.O.N.M.S. of New Bern, N. C.; Pitt County Scottish Rite and Shrine Clubs; Burnette-Rouse Post No. 9081, Veterans of Foreign Wars Commander, Farmville American Legion Post No. 151, 1954; Governor, Greenville Lodge No. 885, Loyal Order of Moose, 1965; Exalted Ruler, Greenville Lodge No. 1645, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 1966; President, Farmville Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1952; Jaycee, Distinguished Service Award, 1953. Commissioner, Town of Farmville, 1955-1957; Solicitor Pitt County Recorder's Court, 1951-1953; Assistant Attorney General of North Carolina, 1959-1962. Served in U. S. Naval Reserve, Lt. (J.G.), 1943-1946, Pacific Theatre. Representative in the General Assembly of 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979-80. Speaker Pro Tem, N. C. House, 1977-79. Member of Advisory Budget Commission, 1977-79. Member of Joint Commission on Government Operations, 1977-79. Legislative Committee on Energy Crisis Management, 1977-79. Member State Courts Commission; Governor's Advisory Committee on Law and Order; Legislative Research Commission Subcommittee to study Shortage of Rural Doctors and General Health Affairs; Governor's Task Force Committee on Apprehension and Suppression. Member, Legislative Services Commission, 1971-1972, 1973-1974-1975, and 1977-79 Chairman, House Committee on Congressional Redistricting, 1971; Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations, Base Budget, 1973; Member, Commission on Sentencing, Criminal Punishment and Rehabilitation, 1974; Member, Health Manpower Study Commission, 1973; Trustee, East Carolina University; Kiwanian; and Recipient of the Greenville Outstanding Citizen Award, 1972. Salvation Army Advisory Board; Executive Committee on Coastal Plains Mental Health Association. Episcopalian. Member of Vestry, Farmville Emmanuel Church, 1952-1956; St. Christopher's Church, Garner, 1960-1962; St. Paul's Greenville, 1963-1965; Sunday School Teacher and Lay Reader. Married Helen Elizabeth Lotz, 1946. Three daughters: Kathryn Rountree Cameron; Mary Helen Rountree; Dorene Horton Rountree; one son, Charles S. Rountree, III. Address: 1209 Drexel Lane, Greenville 27834.

JOSEPH ALLEN ADAMS

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fifteenth Representative District—County: Wake, Six Representatives)



Joseph Allen Adams was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, January 15, 1932, the son of Allen and Marion L. (Crawford) Adams. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy 1945-48; Cambridge High and Latin, Massachusetts, 1948; Boston University, 1948-49. Attended University of North Carolina, 1949-52, A.B.; 1952-54, J.D. Attorney. Member Wake County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; North Carolina State Bar; North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers; Naval Reserve Lawyers Association; Secretary, Wake County Bar 1961. Member Phi Delta Phi. CDR. U.S. Navy—JAG Corps. Member Naval Reserve Law Company, Raleigh. Author *N. C. Law Review*, 1953-54. Served as Chairman Wake County Public Library Board 1970-74; Chairman Wake County Democratic Party 1968-72; President Wake YDC, 1964. Member United Church of Christ; Chairman Finance Committee 1965-66; Chairman Institute of Religion 1963. Served in 1975 and 1977 Sessions, North Carolina House of Representatives. Married, Betty Blomgren Eichenberger, June 10, 1977. Three Children: Ann Caroline Adams, Jefferson Hodges Adams, Spencer Allen Adams. Address: P.O. Box 389, Raleigh 27602; 224 Woodburn Road, Raleigh 27605.

TOFFIE CLYDE AUMAN

(Democrat—Moore County)

(Twenty-fifth Representative District—County: Moore. One Representative.)



Toffie Clyde Auman was born in Jackson Springs, March 11, 1909. Son of Claude and Lillie Catherine (Graham) Auman. Attended Jackson Springs High School; North Carolina State University. Farmer. Member N. C. Farm Bureau, State University. Farmer. Member N. C. Farm Bureau, former Director; President National Peach Council, 1965-1966; member Horticulture Committee, American Farm Bureau, 1956-1962; President, Sandhill Production Credit Assn., 1967-1969; Chairman, Board of Directors, Sandhill Production Credit Association; President North Carolina Peach Grower's Society, 1960-1963; past Director, N. C. Farm Bureau Insurance Company; past Director, and President, N. C. State University Agricultural Foundation. Advisor to Dean of Agriculture, N. C. State University; past Director N. C. State University Alumni Assn.; West End School Committee, 1948-1964. Received Gamma Sigma Delta Award from N. C. State University for contributions to agriculture. Member, N. C. Board of Juvenile Correction, 1950-1966. Director, Sandhills Mental Health Association. N. C. Committee for Better Schools, 1958; Director, N. C. Mental Health Association, 1970; Director, N. C. Railroad, 1949-1950. Representative in the General Assembly of 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1973. Presbyterian; Elder; Commissioner to General Assembly, 1955; Vice President, Synod's Men's Council, 1959; President, Men of the Church, Fayetteville Presbytery. President, Moore Friends of the Library, 1969. Chairman, North Carolina Board of Youth Development, 1971-1973. Recipient of the Ralph H. Scott Award. An award for a

North Carolina citizen who has made significant contributions to the field of services for children. Married Sally Watts, August 7, 1936. Children: Clyde Watts, Robert M., Nancy (Mrs. Charles Cunningham), and Laura Graham (Mrs. Robert M. Pitts). Three grand-daughters. Address: Route 1, West End.

ALLEN CROMWELL BARBEE

(Seventh Representative District—Counties: Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson. Four Representatives.)



Allen Cromwell Barbee was born in Spring Hope, N. C., December 18, 1912. Son of John Lucian and Deborah Lena (Vester) Barbee. Attended Spring Hope High School; University of North Carolina. Farmer; Broker; Developer. Member Elk; Mason; Shriner. Served as Captain, Air Force, June 18, 1942-June 18, 1946. Served Town Commissioner Spring Hope, 1951-52; Mayor Spring Hope, 1952-1960; Served House of Representatives, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1975. Member, Methodist Church; Official Board, 1946-1976; Chairman, 1947-1957. Married Mabel McClellan Dixon Barbee, March 7, 1942. Two Children: Mrs. Robert Earl Crumpton, II, Allen Cromwell Barbee II. Address: Barbee Building, Spring Hope 27882.

CHRISTOPHER SYLVANUS BARKER, JR.

(Democrat—Craven County)

(Third Representative District—Counties: Craven, Jones, Pamlico and Lenoir. Three Representatives.)



Christopher Sylvanus Barker, Jr. was born in Trenton, September 7, 1911. Son of the late Dr. Christopher Sylvanus Barker and Ruth Jane (Henderson) Barker. Attended New Bern High School, Class of 1928; United States Naval Academy, 1933. Bachelor of Science; Northwestern University, summer, 1946. Associate Professor of Naval Science, Princeton University, 1945-1948; Professor of Naval Science, University of South Carolina, 1954-1957. Vice Chairman of New Bern USO 1971-1973; member and past President (1964-1965) of New Bern Civitan Club; member and past President (1965-1966) of the Craven County Chapter for Retarded Citizens; member and Director, (1962-1964, 1970-1972) New Bern Craven County Chamber of Commerce; Chairman of the Board of Directors, Craven Unit of the Neuse Development Association, 1964-1966; Treasurer of the Coastal Carolina Council, Navy League of the United States, 1966-1973; 32nd Mason, Shriner, Sojourner; Elk; Moose; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars. New York Yacht Club; East Carolina Yacht Club. Selected as New Bern's "Citizen of the Year" by the Civitan Club in 1975. Representative in the General Assembly of 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1977-78; Chairman House Mental Health Committee 1975 and 1977 sessions. Member Mental Health Study Commission 1973—. Member of Commission on Mental Health and

Mental Retardation 1977—. Member of Legislative Research Commission 1977-1978. Vice Chairman of the Commercial and Sports Fisheries Advisory Board (1969-1974); Chairman of the Study Commission on the use of Illegal and Harmful Drugs in the State of North Carolina in accordance with Resolution 74, 1969 Session Laws; Chairman of the North Carolina Drug Authority (1971-1975); Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, 1928-1959; awarded "Legion of Merit" and "Bronze Star" during World War II. Registered Securities Representative 1965-1975. Methodist member of Official Board, 1963-1966 and Administrative Board, 1972-1975, 1978—. Married Jean Kouwenhoven, December 30, 1949. Children: Christopher Sylvanus III (married Janet Westover, 1976), Marie-Anne and Gary Cornelius (married Elizabeth Madden 1977). Address: 3911 Trent Pines Drive, New Bern 28560.

RICHARD WALTER BARNES

(Democrat—Forsyth County)

(Twenty-ninth Representative District—County: Forsyth. Five Representatives.)



Richard Walter Barnes was born in Newton, N. C., June 6, 1943. Son of William Miles Barnes and Elsie Irene Galloway. Attended U. S. Air Force Institute 1960-64. President and Owner of four companies—Creditors Consumer Control, Inc.—Winston-Salem, Boone and Southern Pines; Credit Bureau of Boone. Member Kiwanis—Associates Credit Business American Collectors Association. Member 32 Mason—Shriner—Eastern Star. Served USAF-E-4, 1960-64. Member Lutheran Church. Married Carol Kowalko Barnes, May 24, 1970. One Child: Kimberly Dawn. Address: 3810 Coral Lane, Winston-Salem, N. C.

RAYFORD DONALD BEARD

(Democrat—Cumberland County)

(Twentieth Representative District—County: Cumberland. Five Representatives.)



Rayford Donald Beard was born in Beard, N. C., March 24, 1923. Son of William A. and Lola (Maxwell) Beard. Graduated Central High School, 1942; Various Insurance Courses. Insurance. Member Carolinas' Association of Mutual Insurance Agents; N. C. Independent Agents Association; N. C. Association of Premium Service Companies. Member, Lions Club; Masonic Order; Shriner; Scottish Rite. Member, Snyder Memorial Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Deacon since 1950; Chairman of Board of Deacons and Church Moderation 1960. Married Katherine Beard, July 30, 1944; Three Children: Linda B. Kay, Kathy B. Allen, Don Beard, Jr. Address: 2918 Skye Drive, Fayetteville 28303.

E. GRAHAM BELL

(Democrat—Gaston County)

(Thirty-Eighth Representative District—Counties: Gaston and Lincoln. Four Representatives.)



E. Graham Bell was born in Gaston County, April 16, 1939. Son of J. Clyde Bell and Thelma Henley Bell. Attended Gaston County Schools, Business Schools in Atlanta and New York. Chairman of the Board First Stock Saving and Loan Corp., Majestic Finance Corp., Bell's Gen. Stores, Inc., Bell Property Inc., Bell Real Estate, Bell Ins. Agency. Chairman of the Board, Dyslexia School of N. C., Director, Pyramid Mills Inc. NCYDC National Committee Member 1966-68, Tenth District President 1965; President Gaston YDC 1966; One of the top Ten Young Democrats in North Carolina 1965; Member N. C. House 1973-78. Member Holy Trinity Lutheran Church Gastonia. Married Gayle Walker Feb. 7, 1957 Children: E. Graham Bell Jr., (Chuck) Chris, Craig, Ann Margaret, and Patrick. Address: 1812 Kendrick Rd. Gastonia 28052.

MARILYN R. BISSELL

(Mrs. H. A. Bissell)

(Republican—Mecklenburg County)

(Thirty-sixth Representative District—County: Mecklenburg. Eight Representatives.)



Mrs. Marilyn R. Bissell was born in Jamestown, New York, September 29, 1927. Daughter of John E. Weaver and Romaine Cherry Weaver. Attended Jamestown High School, 1941-1945. Graduated Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania, B.S. degree, June 1949. Payroll Accountant. Vice-Chairman, Mecklenburg County Republican Party, 1970-1972; Precinct Vice-Chairman, 1968-1970; former school teacher. Board member, Charlotte Women's Political Caucus (1970-72). Board member (1968-70). Charity League of Charlotte; Member 1972-73, 1974-75, and 1976-77 Session; Appears in: Who's Who in Politics (1974, 1975, 1976 editions), Personalities of the South (1974, 1975, 1976 editions); Criminal Justice and Training Standards Council (1974, 1975, 1976); Legislative Commission on Governmental Expenditures (1974, 1975, 1976). Policy Council—N. C. Womens Political Caucus. Law-Focused Advisory Committee 1975, 1976). Mecklenburg Task Force on Reading (1975). Board of Directors—Epilepsy Association of N. C. Convenor—Women's Forum of N. C. Member—Coordinating Committee (N. C.)—IWY (International Women's Year). Board Member—N. C. Federation of Republican Women Member, Trinity Presbyterian Church, Circle Leader and Choir Member. Married H. A. Bissell, May 12, 1951. Three children: Karen Romaine, Kathleen Martha, and Leslie Kay Marilyn. Address: 2216 Providence Road, Charlotte 28211.

ROGER WAYNE BONE

(Democrat—Nash County)

(Seventh Representative District—Counties: Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson. Four Representatives.)



Roger Wayne Bone was born in Nash County, N. C., 1939. Son of R. Winslow Bone. Graduated Coopers High School; NCSU, B.S., Agricultural Business. Attended numerous International harvester Management Schools. President, General Manager, Bone International, Inc., and Bone Rental & Leasing. Member Rocky Mount Chamber of Commerce; Rocky Mount Board of Adjustment, Rotary Club; Rocky Mount Dealers Association. Received D.S.A. Jaycee's, American Truck Dealers Association; Outstanding Young Men of America-1974; Personalities of the South, Past President, Rocky Mount Auto Dealers Association, International Harvester National Dealer Conference Chairman, Member Elks Club, Benvenue Country Club. Member Englewood Methodist Church—Past Member, Board of Trustees, Finance Committee. Married Reba Batten December 20, 1964. One Child: Frederick Lloyd. Address: 3620 Mansfield Drive, Rocky Mount, North Carolina 27801.

LOUISE SMITH BRENNAN
(Mrs. Stanley L. Brennan)

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Thirty-Sixth Representative District—Country: Mecklenburg. Eight Representatives.)



Louise Smith Brennan was born in Chester, S. C., November 11, 1922. Daughter of Tom Smith and Kate Varnadore. Graduated Hartsell High School, 1939; University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 1963-1970 B.A.—Political Science and English. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1974-date: Working toward doctorate in Political Science. College Instructor. Member, House of Representatives, 1977-78. Chairman, 9th Congressional District Democratic Convention, 1975-76; Mecklenburg County Democratic Women's Club, 1975-76; Charlotte Women's Political Caucus, 1973-74; Chairman, 9th Congressional District Convention, 1973-74; Chairman, Mecklenburg County Democratic Party, 1970-72; Co-chairman with Governors Scott and Hodges—Citizens for Muskie, 1971-72; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1972; Consultant, Mecklenburg Democratic Party Campaign Committee, 1963, 65, 66, 68, 70, and 72. Member, Governor's Commission on Party Reform, 1968-70; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Charter Commission, 1969-71; President, Democratic Women's Club of Mecklenburg County, 1967; Chairman, 9th District N. C. Women of North Carolina, 1968-71; Chairman, Precinct No. 10, 1972-75. Member, Board of Directors—Heart Association of Mecklenburg County, 1970-71; Unit Chairman, United Appeal, 1971; President, Dilworth PTA, 1960-61. Member, Caldwell Memorial Presbyterian Church; Elder, Class of 1976-78; Sunday School Teacher—Young Adults. Married Robert Thomas Sutton, 1949 (deceased). Stanley L. Brennan September 25, 1965. Children: Susan Louise Sutton; Jane Sutton Coleman, Robert T. Sutton, Jr. Address: 2101 Dilworth Road East, Charlotte 28203.

JOSEPH LEONARD BRIGHT

(Democrat—Craven County)

(Third Representative District—Counties: Craven, Jones, Lenoir and Pamlico. Three Representatives.)



Joseph Leonard Bright was born in Vanceboro, January 6, 1925. Son of George Clifton and Pauline (Hill) Bright. Attended Farm Life School, 1931-1942; Merchant Marine Academy, California; Kings Business College, 1949. Automobile dealer and farmer. Member, Masonic Order and Sudan Shrine. Member, Pamlico County Chamber of Commerce; Member of North Carolina Auto Dealers Association and National Dealers Association; Area Chairman of Automobile Dealers Association for Pamlico County; Member Scottish Rite; Pamlico County Shrine Club, Loyal Order of Moose, Order of Elks of New Bern; Representative in General Assembly 1971, 1973, 1975 and 1977; Chairman Commercial Fisheries 1975 and 1977. Served in Merchant Marines, 1943-1946. Member, Vanceboro Methodist Church. Married Rachel C. Alcox, May 17, 1947. Children: Joe, Jr. (killed in automobile accident, Nov. 29, 1969.), George Clifton and Barbara Bright Smith. Address: Rt. 2, Vanceboro 28586.

JOHN WALTER BROWN

(Republican—Wilkes County)

Thirty-fourth Representative District—Counties: Caldwell, Wilkes and Yadkin. Three Representatives.)

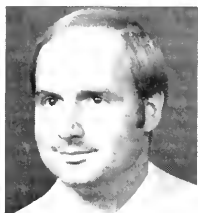


John Walter Brown was born in Traphill Township, Wilkes County, N. C. September 12, 1918. Son of John Walter and Nora Blackburn Brown. House of Representatives—1971 and 1973-74. Attended Virginia Trade School, 1940; Appalachian State University, 1937. Farmer—Beef cattle, poultry & tobacco. Member NC Cattlemens Association; Woodmen of the World. Served Army Engineer Corps—World War II—Private, 1944-46. Member Charity United Methodist Church—Official Board Member, Church Trustee, Church School Superintendent, Teacher Young Adult Class, Church Lay Speaker & Chairman of the Official Board. Married Ruth Hanks, September 14, 1941. Children: Betty Ruth (Mrs. Michael I. Morenskin) and Johnsie Charles (Mrs. Joseph T. Brown, Jr.). Address: Route 2, Box 84-A, Elkin.

HAROLD JAMES BRUBAKER

(Republican—Randolph County)

(Twenty-fourth Representative District—County: Randolph. Two Representatives.)



Harold James Brubaker was born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1946. Son of Paul N. Brubaker and Verna Mae Miller. Graduated Pennsylvania State University, 1969—B.S. Agricultural Economics; North Carolina State University, 1971—Masters of Economics, Marketing Enterprises—President. Member House of Representatives, 1977-78. Non-elected chairman—Randolph County Board of Elections. Former National FFA Vice President. Member St. Johns Lutheran Church. Chairman—Congregation and Vice-Chairman Board of Deacons. Married Geraldine (Baldwin) Brubaker November, 1972. Address: Rt. 3, Box 200, Asheboro 27203.

DAVID WEBSTER BUMGARDNER, JR.

(Democrat—Gaston County)

(Twenty-eight Representative District—Counties: Gaston and Lincoln. Four Representatives.)



David Webster Bumgardner, Jr. was born in Belmont, November 2, 1921. Son of David Webster and Winnifred (Ballard) Bumgardner. Attended Belmont Public Schools, 1927-1938; Belmont Abbey College, 1939-1940; Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Science, Nashville, Tenn., graduated, 1942. Mortician. President & Treasurer, Bumgardner, Inc.; Vice-president McLean-Bumgardner, Inc.; Director, Belmont Savings and Loan. Member N. C. Funeral Director Assn.; National Funeral Directors Assn.; Board of Directors, Conference of Funeral Service Examining Boards of the United States, 1952-1956, served as President, 1955-1956; N. C. State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, 1950-1955, served as President, 1954-55. Received Distinguished Service Award from Dallas Institute—Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Science, 1954. Member, Masons, Belmont Lodge No. 627; Gastonia York Rite Masonic Orders; Shrine, Oasis Temple. Past President of Belmont Kiwanis Club, Past Lieutenant governor of Division Two, Carolinas Kiwanis District (1966). Appointed to original Planning and Zoning Board of Belmont; past President, Belmont Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Belmont United Funds, Inc. Named 1967 "Man of the year," by Belmont Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of Commission for the Study of the Local and Ad Valorem Tax Structure of N. C., 1970. Served in U.S. Army, 1942-1945; European-African Theatre, 1943-1945; U. S. Army Reserve, 1949-1955; N. C. National Guard since 1955; Lt. Colonel (Retired 1974). Representative in the General Assembly of 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975 & 1977. Member, First Baptist Church, Belmont; Former Deacon & Church Parliamentarian; formerly served as Chairman Finance Committee; as Department Superintendent in Sunday School and on Building Committee. Married Sara Margaret Jones, August 14, 1948. Children: Mrs. Sharon B. Hill, and Sandra Jo. Address: 209 Peachtree Street, Belmont 28012.

SAM D. BUNDY

(Democrat—Pitt County)

(Eighth Representative District—Counties: Greene and Pitt. Two Representatives.)



Sam D. Bundy represents the Eighth Representative District. Graduated Farmville High School, 1923; Duke University, A.B., 1927; East Carolina University, M.A., 1948. Retired. Former Principal of Schools in Duplin, Edgecombe, and Martin Counties; Federal Government 1943-1944; Secretary of Farmville Chamber of Commerce and Tobacco Board of Trade, 1946-47; Principal of Farmville Public Schools, 1947-1965; Principal of Sam D. Bundy School, 1965-1970; Member Mount Olive College Board of

Trustees, President of Pitt County Unit N. C. AE, 1951-52; President North-eastern District NCAE, 1952-53. Past Master Tarboro Masonic Lodge 1942; Past Master Farmville Masonic Lodge 1950; 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason and Member of Sudan Temple of the Shrine; District Deputy Grand Master Fifth Masonic District N. C. 1951-54; Grand Orator of Grand Lodge of Masons in North Carolina 1961-62; Knight Commander of Court of Honor. Past President Tarboro Kiwanis Club 1941; Past District Governor of Carolina Kiwanis District 1945; Farmville Man of Year 1974. Rotating Panel Member of Carolina Today Morning Show, WCNT-TV, Greenville, N. C. Member, North Carolina General Assembly, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979; Vice-Chairman Constitutional Amendments Committee, 1973, 1975; Vice-Chairman Education Committee, 1973, 1975. Vice Chairman State Personnel Committee, 1979. Member, Disciples of Christ Church; Teacher Men's Class Farmville Christian Church Sunday School 1954. Superintendent Farmville Christian Church Sunday School, 1946-1953; President North Carolina Christian Men's Fellowship, 1950-51, 1955-56; President State Convention Disciples of Christ, 1954. Member, Advisory Budget Commission, 1975-77. Member, Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Kappa Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa. Married Bettie Spencer Bundy. Two sons: Sam D. Bundy, Jr. and James Henry Bundy. Three grandchildren. Address: Box 30, Farmville 27828.

ARTHUR HARTWELL CAMPBELL

(Democrat—Wilson County)

(Seventh Representative District—Counties: Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson. Four Representatives.)



Arthur Hartwell Campbell was born in Buie's Creek, October 8, 1916. Son of Dr. Leslie H. Campbell and Viola Haire Campbell. Graduated Campbell High School 1932; Campbell College, A.A., 1934; Wake Forest College, B.S., 1936; graduate student, U.N.C., 1937; Yale University, B.D., 1938-41. Owner and Editor of Radio Station WGTM in Wilson. Past President Wilson-Rocky Mount Sales, Marketing and Executive Club. Organized, built and managed Eastern Carolina's first television station 1955-1963 in

Greenville. An organizer and first President of Sentinel Life Insurance Company, Greenville. Member, Wilson Rotary Club. Past Director of Rotary Club, Wilson Chamber of Commerce. Eastern Carolina Council of Boy Scouts, Carolinas United

Fund and Wilson County United Fund. Member, Greenville City School Board 1958-63; Greenville City Council 1963-64; Chairman Wilson County Economic Development Commission 1965-; trustee of Campbell College. Member N. C. House of Representatives, 1969, 1973-74, 1975-76, and 1977-78. Member, First Baptist Church, Wilson; Sunday School Teacher 1965-70 and Deacon 1967-70. Married Verda Harris October 20, 1912. Three sons; Thomas Hartwell, Leslie Vann and Neal Pearson. Address: 1709 Wilshire Boulevard, Wilson 27893.

HERBERT OTHA CARTER

(Republican—Stanly County)

(Thirty-second Representative District—County: Stanly. One Representative.)



Herbert Otha Carter was born in New London, NC, February 13, 1927. Son of Herbert Ozias Carter and Ada Russell. Attended New London High School; State College Extension Work, 1959-60; USDA Management School; "Series 10"—USAR. Auctioneer—Real Estate Broker. Member National Auctioneers Association. Received Senior Republican of the year, 1976; District Director (outstanding, 1962.) Member Lions Club; Disabled Veterans; and Wolfpack Club. Served as District Director—State Director and Regional Director with US Dept. of Agriculture—ASCS From 1956-1969. Served as State Purchasing Officer, 1970-72. Served in Navy—SS2, 1945-46. Member Mt. Creek Primitive Baptist Church—Deacon, 1976-. Married Claudine Chandler, June 20, 1947. Children: Ronald Lee and Michael Allen. Address: Rt. 3, New London 28127.

HOWARD B. CHAPIN

(Democrat—Beaufort County)

(Second Representative District—Counties: Beaufort and Hyde. One Representative.)



Howard B. Chapin was born in Ahoskie, N. C., December 9, 1921. Son of Henry B. Chapin (Deceased) and Lavenia (Howard) Chapin. Attended Public Schools of Weldon Aurora; Graduated Kinston High School. Graduated Atlantic Christian College, 1947, A.B.; Attended Civic Institute of Government, Chapel Hill; Political Science Courses, East Carolina University. Teacher, Belhaven and Washington City Schools. Member NEA; NCAE; ACT. Former Coach High School Football, Basketball, Baseball; Division Manager F. E. Compton Company; Past President Belhaven Lions Club; Past President Washington Kiwanis Club; Charter Member Tri-Community Ruritan Club. Board of Directors of Tri-County Health Services; Personnel Director National Spinning Co., Washington, N. C.; Past Member Washington Planning Board. Served Sgt. 8th Air Force, October 1943-November 1945. Member, Christian Church. Married Mary Alice (Beasley) Chapin, January 29, 1948. Two Sons: J. Michael Chapin, Kenneth E. Chapin. Address: Rt. 5, Box 419, Runyon Hills, Washington 27889.

JOHN TRAMMEL CHURCH

(Democrat—Vance County)

(Thirteen Representative District—Counties: Caswell, Granville, Person, Vance and Warren. Three Representatives.)



John Trammel Church was born in Raleigh, N. C., September 22, 1917. Son of Charles Randolph and Lela (Johnson) Church. Attended Boyden High School, Salisbury, graduated 1935; Catawba College, 1936-1938; University of North Carolina, 1938-1942, B.S. in Pharmacy. Chairman of the Board, Rose's Stores, Inc., Member N. C. Merchants Assn., past President; Vice Chairman of American Retail Federation. Member Kappa Alpha Order, University of North Carolina; Elks; Mason, Shrine; Rotary, past President; Jr. Chamber of Commerce, Henderson, past President; member City Council, Henderson, 1965-1966; Chairman Democratic Executive Committee of Vance County, 1965-1966. Vice Chairman of Board of Trustees of Louisburg College, Louisburg; member of the Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee (District); past Chairman of Alumni Giving Program of the U.N.C.; Trustee of Louisburg College; past Chairman of Board of Visitors of Peace College, Raleigh; past News and Observer "Tar Heel of the Week"; member of the State Art Museum Building Commission; Director, Peoples Bank & Trust Co.; Past Chairman of Kerr Lake Commission; Past Trustee of University of N. C.; Trustee of Vance-Granville Community College; Director, UNC Alumni Association, Chapel Hill; President and member of the Executive Board of the Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; former Trustee and member of the Executive Committee of Boys Home, Lake Waccamaw; past President of United Fund and past trustee and member of Executive Committee of Carolinas United; former member Board of Directors of Henderson Chamber of Commerce; past President of Henderson Country Club; former member of Advisory Board of Salvation Army. Representative in the General Assembly of 1967 and 1969. Served in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve (Naval Aviation), Captain, 1942-1945. Member, First Methodist Church, Henderson. Chairman of Board; past Chairman of Finance Committee; past President Men's Bible Class. Married Emma Thomas Rose, December 31, 1943. Children: John Trammel, Jr. and Elizabeth Howard. Address: 420 Woodland Road, Henderson 27536.

DOUGLAS ADRON CLARK

(Democrat—Duplin County)

(Tenth Representative District—County: Duplin. One Representative.)



Douglas Adron Clark was born in Wallace, NC, June 27, 1944. Son of Adron Emmett and Evelyn Grace Sandlin Clark. Duplin County Chairman of the Democratic Party, 1976-78. Attended Beulaville School, 1950-61; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1961-62; UNC-Wilmington, 1969, B.A. in Business. Certified Public Accountant. Member American Institute of C.P.A.'s; NC Association of C.P.A.'s. Member York and Scottish Rite Mason Shriner. Served Army-Military Police Corp.—Corporal, 1966-68. Presbyterian. Married Sue Darlene Hanshaw,

May 1, 1977. Children: Melanie Lee; Thomas Otis; and Andrea Hanshaw. Address: Box 237, Kenansville 28349.

WILLIAM EDWIN CLARK

(Democrat—Cumberland County)

(Twentieth Representative District—County: Cumberland, Five Representatives.)



William Edwin Clark was born in Fayetteville, NC, January 12, 1943. Son of Franklin S and Mary Pride Cruikshank Clark. City Attorney—City of Fayetteville, 1974-76. Graduated Davidson College, 1965, B.A.; UNC-School of Law, 1965-68, J.D. Attorney-Land Developer. Member Cumberland County Bar and NC Bar. Kiwanis Club Member. Served Army-Captain, 1970. Address: PO Box 42, Fayetteville 28302.

JAMES McCLURE CLARKE

(Democrat—Buncombe County)

(Forty-Third Representative District—Counties: Buncombe and Transylvania, Four Representatives.)



James McClure Clarke, born Manchester, Vermont, June 12, 1917. Son of Dumont Clarke and Annie McClure Clarke. Attended public schools and graduated from Asheville School, 1935. Princeton University, A.B. Degree 1939. Served in U.S. Naval Reserve, Pacific Theatre, 1942-45. Lieutenant, Senior Grade. Assistant to the President, Warren Wilson College; Secretary and Trustee, James G. K. McClure Educational and Development Fund; Dairy Farm and Orchard Operator. Trustee, Southeastern Council of Foundations; Trustee, Semans Fund,

at the N. C. School of the Arts. Chairman, Buncombe County Board of Education, 1969-1976. Secretary and President, Farmers Federation Cooperative, 1946-1959; Associate Editor, Asheville Citizen-Times, 1960-68. Member and Former President, Asheville Civitan Club; Former Trustee and Vice Chairman, N.C. School of the Arts; Former Trustee, Memorial Mission Hospital; Former Director, Fairview Volunteer Fire Department. Member, Warren Wilson Presbyterian Church. Married to Elspeth McClure, February 17, 1945. Children: Susie Clarke Hamilton, James Gore King McClure Clarke, Annie Clarke Ager, Dumont Clarke IV, Mark Skinner Clarke, William Clarke, and Douglas Dixon Clarke. Home address: Hickory Nut Gap Farm, Fairview 28730.

JOHN HOWARD COBLE

(Republican—Guilford County)

(Twenty-third Representative District—County: Guilford. Seven Representatives.)



John Howard Coble was born in Greensboro, NC, March 18, 1931. Son of Joe Howard Coble and Johnnie E. Holt. 1969 Session General Assembly. Secretary, NC Department of Revenue, 1973-76. Graduated Alamance High School, 1949; Appalachian State University, 1949-50; Guilford College, 1950-52. 1957-58, B.A.; UNC School of Law, 1959-62. Lawyer. Greensboro and NC Bar Associations; NC State Bar; American Judicature Society. Member American Legion; Lions Club. Served US Coast Guard & Coast Guard Reserve—Commander, 1952—

present. Member Alamance Presbyterian Church. Address: 1615 Alamance Church Rd., Greensboro 27406.

PORTER CLAUDE COLLINS, JR.

(Democrat—Allegheny County)

(Twenty-eight Representative District—Counties: Allegheny, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga. Three Representatives.)



Porter Claude Collins, Jr., was born in Allegheny County, N. C., July 1, 1928. Son of Porter Claude and Nannie (Billings) Collins. Attended Glade Valley High School and has attended two insurance courses conducted at the University of N. C. at Chapel Hill, N. C. Owner of general insurance agency, and livestock farmer. Member of Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina. Director of Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation; member of the New River Development Corp.; former Trustee of the Northwestern Regional

Library; past Chairman Laurel Springs School Committee, 1958-1963; past Chairman Laurel Springs Community Club, 1956-1962. Served as Member of Executive Committee of New River Mental Health Association for Allegheny, Ashe and Watauga Counties; Allegheny County Board of County Commissioners. Allegheny County Tax Supervisor. Representative in the General Assemblies of 1967 and 1969. Member, Sparta Masonic Lodge No. 423, past Master; York Rite Masons; Oasis Shrine, Grange, "Grange Deputy of the Year" for 1962; past Deputy North Carolina State Grange, 1956-1965; past Master Allegheny Pomona Grange, 1957-1963. Member, Sparta Methodist Church; Steward; Treasurer of Building Fund; member of Official Board. Served as member of the N. C. State Parks and Forests Study Commission, which was created by the 1967 General Assembly. Appointed member of Governor Scott's Advisory Committee Studying the feasibility of establishing a Veterinary School of Medicine in N. C. Member House of Representatives, 1977-78. Married Annie Blanche Pugh, June 10, 1947. Two daughters: Linda and Susan. Address: Route 1, Box 96, Laurel Springs 28644.

MARIE WATTERS COLTON

(Democrat—Buncombe County)

(Forty-third Representative District—Counties: Buncombe and Transylvania. Four Representatives.)



Marie Watters Colton was born October 20, 1922 in Charlotte, NC. Daughter of John Piper Watters and Sarah Thomas. First Vice-President Democratic Women of NC, 1976, 1977. District Director, 11th Congressional District for Democratic Women, 1974-76. Graduated Chapel Hill High School, 1939; St. Mary's Junior College; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1943-B.A.-Spanish. Member Business and Professional Women; AAUW. Member Trinity Episcopal Church—Vestry, 1973-76—Chairman of Every-Member Canvass (1977). Married Henry Elliott Colton September 1, 1913. Children: Marie Jaquelin Pelzer; Sarah Prince Villeminot; Walter Stokes; and Elizabeth Overton. Address: 392 Charlotte Street, Asheville 28801.

RUTH E. COOK
(Mrs. John O. Cook)

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fifteenth House District—County: Wake. Six Representatives.)



Ruth E. Cook was born in Berlin, Germany, November 11, 1929. Daughter of Samuel and Ilse (Meyer) Mohr. Attended George Washington High School, 1944-1947; New York University. Former Executive Director of The State Council For Social Legislation. 1st Vice President N. C. Consumers Council; Past President Raleigh-Wake League of Women Voters; State Board member, N. C. Civil Liberties Union. Tar Heel of The Week, News and Observer, 1969. Member House of Representatives, 1977-78. Member Unitarian—Universalist Fellowship. Married John Oliver Cook (deceased), October 31, 1954. Two Children: Roger Mohr Cook, Judith Ellen Cook. Address: 3413 Churchill Road, Raleigh 27607.

JOHN WALTER COVINGTON

(Democrat—Richmond County)

(Twenty-seventh Representative District—County: Richmond. One Representative.)



John Walter Covington was born October 22, 1917 in Richmond, N.C. Son of John Walter Covington and Emma Bryan McCullen. Served House of Representatives, 1969; Twice as Mayor of Rockingham; elected to Rockingham City Council. Attended Rockingham High School, 1930-34; Duke University, 1938. B.A. Degree. Banker. Member American Legion, V.F.W., DAV, Mason & Shriner. Served U.S. Naval Reserve—Lieutenant, 1942-46. Member Methodist Church—held most offices; church choir for 10 years. Married Alise Avera June 17, 1950.

Children: John W., III; and Thomas Avera. Address: 515 Fayetteville Rd., Rockingham 28379.

GEORGE PRESTON CULLIPHER

(Democrat—Martin County)

(Sixth Representative District—Counties: Halifax, Martin. Two Representatives.)



George Preston Cullipher was born in Merry Hill, N.C. September 23, 1908. Son of Thomas and Sophia J. (Mizzelle) Cullipher. Colerain High School, 1923-1927; Campbell College, 1927-1929 A.A. Degree. Wake Forest College 1929-1931 B.S. Degree. Member: Kappa Phi Kappa; Pi Kappa Mu; Education Fraternities. Served 42 years Public Schools (Retired). Member, Mason; Lions Club; Southern Albemarle Association; First Flight Association. Served as District Governor. Two terms 1958-1968 Roanoke District of North Carolina, National Ruritan Clubs. Member, Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Lay Speaker; Chairman of Finance Committee; Member, Pastoral-Parish Relationship Committee; Program Chairman Methodist Men's Club. Married Mary Adams of Wake County. Two Sons: Bill Cullipher, Joe Cullipher. Address: 102 Christina Ave., Williamston 27892.

ROBERT E. DAVIS

(Democrat—Robeson County)

(Twenty-first Representative District—Counties: Hoke, Robeson and Scotland. Three Representatives.)



Robert E. Davis was born November 24, 1946 in Kenansville, N.C. Son of Freeman G. Davis and Katie Monk. Appointed for eleven months in the House; Maxton Town Commissioner, 1971-77. Member St. George, M.E. Church—Chairman Administrative Board. Author of "America's Negro Dilemma." Married Bernice Shaw, June 10, 1943. One Child; Sondra Roberta. Address: 134 3rd St., Maxton 28364.

JUDSON DAVIE DeRAMUS, JR.

(Democrat—Forsyth County)

(Twenty-Ninth Representative District—County: Forsyth. Five Representatives.)

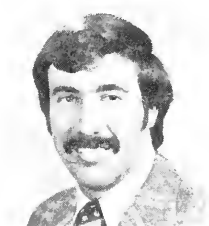


Judson Davie DeRamus, Jr., was born in Charlotte, N. C., January 6, 1945. Son of Judson Davie DeRamus, Sr., and Nina Dixon (Jerome) DeRamus. Attended Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1957-1959; The McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1959-1962. Graduated Duke University, B.A., 1965; University of North Carolina Law School, J.D., 1968. Attorney, Winston-Salem. Member, N. C. House of Representatives, 1974-present. Chairman, Forsyth County Delegation to 1979 General Assembly. Member American Bar Association; North Carolina Bar; North Carolina Bar Association; Forsyth County Bar Association; Forsyth County Junior Bar Association; American Judicature Society, Member, Rotary; Exchange; Elks; Odd Fellows. Served U.S. Army Reserve, 1968-1969. Member, Winston-Salem Recreation and Parks Commission, 1974-1977. Member, Administrative Board, Centenary United Methodist Church. Married Sarah Lane (Ivey) DeRamus, June 28, 1969. Two children; Sarah Ivey and Margaret Lane. Address: 792 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem 27104.

DAVID HUNTER DIAMONT

(Democrat—Surry County)

(Twenty-eighth Representative District—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry,



David Hunter Diamont was born in Greensboro, N. C., February 9, 1946. Son of Hyacinth Cleo (Hunter) Diamont and the late David Elijah Diamont (1912-1977). Attended East Surry High School, Pilot Mountain, N. C., 1961-1963; Frank L. Ashley High School, Gastonia, N. C., 1963-64. Graduated Wake Forest University, B.A., 1968; Appalachian State University, M.A., 1972. High School History Teacher and Assistant Football Coach at Mount Airy Senior High School, Mt. Airy, 1968-1977. Presently serving as Head Varsity Football Coach and History Teacher at East Surry High School, Pilot Mountain, N. C. (1977-). Member NEA; NCAE; North Carolina Coaches' Association; Lambda Chi Alpha. Member, Pilot Mountain Jaycees; Surry County Young Democrats Club, President 1973-74. Member of the North Carolina House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Member, First United Methodist Church of Pilot Mountain; President of MYF, 1962. Address: P.O. Box 784, Pilot Mountain 27141.

RUTH MOSS EASTERLING

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Thirty-sixth Representative District—County: Mecklenburg. Eight Representatives.)



Ruth Moss Easterling was born in Gaffney, S. C. December 26. Daughter of Benjamin Harrison Moss and Lillie Mae Crawley. Appointed to Charlotte City Council in March 1972, served 20 months to December 1973. Graduated Centralized High School, Blacksburg, S. C., 1929. Graduated Limestone College, Gaffney, S. C., 1932, with major in English, minors in Math and History. Post graduate studies at Queens College, Charlotte, in Business Law, Personnel Administration, Business Administration. Executive Assistant to I. D. Blumenthal, President of Radiator Specialty Co. of Charlotte, N. C. and Toronto, Canada. Trustee, Wildacres Retreat, dedicated to the betterment of human relations. Member American Association of University Women, League of Women Voters, Business and Professional Women's Club (National President, 1970-71), National Secretaries Association (International Chairman of Public and World Affairs, 1975-76), N. C. Women's Political Caucus (State President in 1974), Women's Equity Action League. Received WBT Radio Woman of the Year, 1964—Charlotte's Outstanding Career Woman, 1971. Member House of Representatives, 1977-78. Appointed by Governor Terry Sanford to the original Governor's Commission on the Status of Women in 1964. Member, First Baptist Church, Charlotte. Associate Superintendent of Training for the Church, Associate Superintendent of the Intermediate Department of the Sunday School. Member of the Library, Financial Planning, and Personnel Committees, President of Baptist Business Women in Mecklenburg Baptist Assn., also President of Baptist Business Women in the Church, at various times since joining the First Baptist Church in 1947. Address: 811 Bromley Road, Apt. 1, Charlotte 28207.

GUS NICKOLAS ECONOMOS

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Thirty-sixth Representative District—County: Mecklenburg. Eight Representatives.)



Gus Nickolas Economos was born in Charlotte, April 22, 1930. Son of Nickolas Economos and Christine Trohillis. Graduated Charlotte Tech. High 1949; Charlotte College—UNCC 2½ years. Restaurateur. Co-owner of the Gondola Restaurants, Inc. Member, N. C. Restaurant Association; US Chamber of Commerce; Active member of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; member of the Commerce's State Legislation Committee for the past several years; active member of the Congressional Action Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the past ten years. Member, Charlotte Civitan Club, Ahepa Marathon Chapter No. 2. US Army, Corporal 1951-53. Member Greek Orthodox Holy Trinity Cathedral—Charlotte. Married Patricia (Swaffer) Economos June 4, 1952. Children: Nickolas Economos; Robert Economos; Larry Economos; and Nancy Economos. Address: 2400 Dalesford Dr., Charlotte 28205.

Member, Charlotte Civitan Club, Ahepa Marathon Chapter No. 2. US Army, Corporal 1951-53. Member Greek Orthodox Holy Trinity Cathedral—Charlotte. Married Patricia (Swaffer) Economos June 4, 1952. Children: Nickolas Economos; Robert Economos; Larry Economos; and Nancy Economos. Address: 2400 Dalesford Dr., Charlotte 28205.

RALPH PEARSON EDWARDS

(Democrat—Guilford County)

(Twenty-Third House District—County: Guilford. Seven Representatives.)



Ralph Pearson Edwards was born February 20, 1925 in Charlotte, NC. Son of William James Edwards and Amy Shields. Attended Central High School, 1940-43; Duke University, 1948, A.B. Degree. Life Insurance Agent with Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. Past President & Past Fund Chairman United Way of Greensboro; Past President, Greensboro Kiwanis Club; Past Chairman and President of United Arts Council. Past President and Chairman of Junior Achievement; Board Member and Past Chairman of Greensboro YMCA; Past Board Member Greensboro Merchants Association; Past Chairman, March of Dimes; Past Board Member—Piedmont Sales Executives; Past Board Member Salvation Army; Board Member Redevelopment Commission; Board Member Chamber of Commerce and 8 o'clock Club; Honorary Chairman—GGO Golf Tournament; Board Member Greensboro Housing Foundation; Wachovia Bank; Governors Conference on Aging. Served Navy—Seaman, June '43—April '46. Member Methodist Church—Administrative Board—President Sunday School Class, Choir Member. Married Bennie Harris. Children: Ralph P., Jr.; Jennie G.; Robert W.; and Nancy C. Address: 204 Fisherpark Circle, Greensboro 27401.

THOMAS WILLIAM ELLIS, JR.

(Democrat—Vance County)

(Thirteenth Representative District—Counties: Caswell, Granville, Person, Vance and Warren. Three Representatives.)



Thomas William Ellis, Jr. was born in Henderson, January 9, 1919. Son of Thomas William Ellis, Sr. and Verlie (Weldon) Ellis. Attended Public Schools of Henderson; Graduated Henderson High School 1936. Attended Mars Hill College; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.A., 1940; N. C. State College, 1941. Veteran World War II—served European Theater—Infantry Ordnance 29th Division, Rank First Sergeant. Automobile Executive; Farmer. Member, N. C. Auto Dealers and National Auto Dealers Association; Served 14 years as area chairman, both groups. President Henderson-Vance County Chamber of Commerce, 1964. Member, Lions Club; President 1955-56; Zone Chairman 1962-63; Deputy District Governor 1963-64; Director 1972-74. Appointed Trustee N. C. College by Governor Umstead, 1954; Member, Henderson City School Board, Chairman two years, 1958-66; Member, N. C. Seashore Commission 1961-65; Served Vance County Board of Health; Chairman Vance County Board of Commissioners, 1967-68-69; Served on National Committee-Taxation and Finance-National Association of County Officials 1968-69; Board of Trustees of Maria Parham Hospital; Chairman Area Mental Health Board 1971-72; Vice Chairman Cherokee District Boy Scouts, 1966-1971; 1st Man of the Year Award by Henderson-Vance Chamber of Commerce

1970. Served 1969-1973 Member, N. C. Highway Commission, Trustee of N. C. Retirement System. Member of Vance County Planning Board. Member, First United Methodist Church, Henderson, N. C., Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Member of Administrative Board, Former Lay Leader. Married Dorothy Wiggins Ellis, July 24, 1942. Three children: Dorothy Mae Ellis, Dianne Marie Ellis and Thomas William Ellis, III. Address: 370 Forrest Road, Henderson 27536.

JEFF HAILEN ENLOE, JR.

(Democrat—Macon County)

(Forty-fifth Representative District—Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham and Macon. One Representative.)



Jeff Hailen Enloe, Jr., was born in Franklin, North Carolina, on September 2, 1914, the son of Jeff H. and Jessie Hester Enloe, Sr. Attended Franklin public schools, graduated Franklin High School, 1932; North Carolina State College, B.S., 1938, in Agriculture Education. Retired after 34 years of service with the United States Department of Agriculture. Served in the United States Navy, 1943-1946, Petty Officer 2nd Class. Methodist. Married Ruth Drummond July 20, 1946. Children: William A., Jeff H., III, James

R. and Gregory M. Address: RFD 1, Box 38, Franklin 28734.

BOBBY R. ETHERIDGE

(Democrat—Harnett County)

(Eighteenth Representative District—Counties: Harnett and Lee. Two Representatives.)



Bobby R. Etheridge was born August 7, 1941 in Sampson County, NC. Son of John P. Etheridge and Beatrice Coats. Harnett County Commissioner, 1973-76, chairman, 1974-76; Harnett Mental Health Board, 1975-76; NC Law & Order Commission, 1975-76; NC Land Use Advisory Council, 1976; Past Chairman Harnett Youth Advisory Council, Chairman Harnett Sheltered Work Shop, 1978. Attended Cleveland High School, August, 1947-June 1959; Campbell College, 1965, B.S. Business Administration; NCSU, 1967—Additional work in

Economics. Vice-President Sales, Sorensen—Christian Industrial Building Supply Co., President WLLN Radio Station (organized & built). Member Industrial Management Club (Past President); Board of Directors, Harnett County Farm Bureau. Member Lillington Lions Club; Masonic Lodge; American Legion. Received Lillington Jaycees Distinguished Service Award, 1975; Lillington Community Service Award, 1976; Listed in Outstanding Man in America; Honored Distinguished Alumnus Campbell College, 1976; Past Chairman Harnett Cystic Fibrosis Campaign, President C. F. Campaign; Member Campbell College Alumni Board of Directors; President Lillington Chamber of Commerce, 1977; Director Bank of North Carolina; Fund Raiser Boy Scouts of America; Lillington Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors. Served US Army—E-4, December 1965-December 1967. Member Leaflet Presbyterian Church—Sunday School Teacher.

Sunday School Superintendent 1967-76, President Fayetteville Presbytery Men, 1975-76, President Presbyterian Synod Men of NC, 1977-78, Deacon—Leaflet Church, 1978. Married Faye Cameron November 25, 1965. Children: Brian Cameron and Catherine Anne. Address: PO Box 295, Lillington 27546.

WILBUR BRUCE ETHRIDGE

(Democrat—Onslow County)

(Fourth Representative District—Counties: Carteret and Onslow. Three Representatives.)



Mark Burce. Address: Rt. 2, Box 27, Swansboro 28584.

Wilbur Bruce Ethridge was born April 17, 1938 in Rocky Mount, NC. Son of Wilbur Henry Ethridge and Virginia Sellers. Appointed part of term—House of Representatives. Graduated Rocky Mount High School, 1956; NCSU; Fayetteville Technical Institute in electronics, 1961-63. Engineer, Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company. Member East Carolina Engineer's Club. Member First Baptist Church—serving as Deacon, Sunday School Teacher, Church Staff Committee. Married Katie Tyner August 9, 1958. Children: Kitty Dare and

CHARLES DOUGLAS EVANS

(Democrat—Dare County)

(First Representative District—Counties: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and Washington. Two Representatives.)



Charles Douglas Evans was born October 8, 1944 in Manteo, NC. Son of Charles R. Evans and Evelyn Mann. Mayor, Town of Nags Head, 1975-78; Member, Board of Commissioner, 1973-78. Graduated Manteo High School, 1963; University of North Carolina, B.A. in Economics, 1967; University of North Carolina Law School, J.D. Degree, 1972. Attorney. Member, Dare County Bar Association; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; Manteo Rotary Club. Officer and member of Albemarle Law & Order Association for the Albemarle Area Development Association; Member of the NC Coastal Resources Commission from appointment by Governor Hunt; Member & Chairman of the Board of Directors of First Union National Bank, Kill Devil Hills. Received Outstanding Young Men of America, 1976; Distinguished Service Award by Dare County Jaycees, 1978. Served US Army Reserve, 1969-75—SGT E-5. Member Mount Olive United Methodist Church—Committee Work—fund drives—President of MYF during High School. Author of "Workman's Compensation at Sea." Married Rebecca Aydlett June 27, 1976. One child: Charles Cramer. Address: Danube Street, Box 909, Nags Head 27959.

JAMES EARL EZZELL, JR.

(Democrat—Nash County)

(Seventh Representative District—Counties: Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson. Four Representatives.)



James Earl Ezzell, Jr. was born September 6, 1936, in Rocky Mount. Son of James Earl Ezzell, Sr., and Edith Batchelor. Attended Rocky Mount Senior High School, 1953-1956; Wake Forest University, June 1960, B.A. History; Wake Forest University Law School, June 1963, LLB. Attorney at Law. Rocky Mount Recorder's Court—Solicitor, 1964-1968. Member, Nash-Edgecombe, 7th Judicial District, North Carolina State and American Bar Associations, North Carolina Trial Lawyers Association. Member, N. C. House, 1977-79. Member Scottish Rite Mason. Sudan Temple of the Shrine, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity. Member, Englewood Baptist Church, Building Committee, Constitution Committee, and Substitute Sunday School Teacher. Married Patsy W. Ezzell February 5, 1966. Children: Mark M. Ezzell; James E. Ezzell, III; Stanton W. Ezzell. Address: 3405 Winstead Road, Rocky Mount 27801.

ROBERT ZEMRI FALLS

(Democrat—Cleveland County)

(Fortieth Representative District—Counties: Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford. Three Representatives.)



Robert Zemri Falls was born in Cleveland County, April 15, 1912. Son of Alfred and Lula (Crowder) Falls. Attended Lattimore High School, 1929; The Citadel, (Military), R.O.T.C. training, 1929-1930; Gardner-Webb Junior College. Farmer. Member, Shelby Rotary Club; Shelby Chamber of Commerce; Cleveland County Agricultural Committee. Representative in the General Assembly of 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Member, Westview Baptist Church, Shelby; Deacon, 1953. Married Jennie Blanton November 20, 1935. Address: 1308 Wesson Road, Shelby 28150.

JO GRAHAM FOSTER
(Mrs. James B. Foster)

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Thirty-sixth Representative District—County: Mecklenburg. Eight Representatives.)



Jo Graham Foster was born May 22, 1915. Daughter of Rev. Joseph Alexander Graham and Queen McDonald Graham. Attended McBee S. C. High School, 1927-1928, and Spring Hill Central High School, 1928-1931. Graduated Columbia College May 26, 1935. Member Delta Kappa Gamma, National Education Association, North Carolina Association of Educators, P.A.C.E., local unit of Charlotte-Mecklenburg Educators, National Association of Secondary School Principals, Gamma Sigma Sorority, Sigma Tau Delta Honorary Sorority, International Platform Association, and precinct committee Vice Chairman. A nominee in the field of education as a Salute to Working Women, 1968, and past president of N.C.A.E. Listed in Who's Who of American Platform. President profession. Member, Interin Management Team—Charlotte Mecklenburg Schools. Member, Education Commission of the States (ECS) Commissioner serving on their Steering Committee, Resolutions Committee and Policy Committee. Member, House of Representative, 1977-78. Member, Dilworth Methodist Church, Charlotte. Board of Stewards, adult Sunday School teacher, lay speaker and serves on several committees including Committee on Education. Married James Benjamin, June 4, 1937. One daughter, Mary Jo Foster McClure (Mrs. Thomas A. McClure). Address: 1520 Maryland Avenue, Charlotte, N. C. 28209.

HENRY E. FRYE

(Democrat—Guilford County)

(Twenty-third Representative District—County: Guilford. Seven Representatives.)

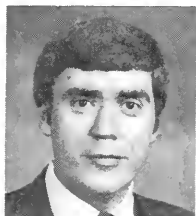


Henry E. Frye was born in Ellerbe, August 1, 1932. Son of Walter A. (deceased) and Pearl Alma (Motley) Frye. Attended Mineral Springs School, Ellerbe; A & T State University, B.S. (Biological Sciences), 1953; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, J. D. with Honors, June, 1959. Lawyer. Member, Greensboro Bar Association; North Carolina, American and National Bar Associations; Assistant U. S. Attorney, Middle District, 1963-1965; Professor of Law, N. C. Central University at Durham, 1965-1967; practicing attorney 1967-; organizer and president of Greensboro National Bank 1971-; Board of Directors, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Member, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Representative in the General Assembly of 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Captain in U. S. Air Force, 1953-1955. Member, Providence Baptist Church; Deacon, Youth Sunday School Teacher. Married, Edith Shirley Taylor August 25, 1956. Children: Henry Eric and Harlan Elbert. Address: 1401 S. Benbow Road, Greensboro 27406.

GERALD MALCOLM FULCHER, JR.

(Democrat—Carteret County)

(Fourth Representative District—Counties: Carteret, and Onslow. Three Representatives.)



Gerald Malcolm Fulcher, Jr. was born in Morehead City, September 23, 1940. Son of Gerald M. Fulcher, Sr. and Nellie Hill. Graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1968 B.A. Duke Graduate School—Summer of 1975. N. C. State Graduate School, Summer of 1976. Guidance Counselor, West Carteret High School. Member North Carolina Association of Education, National Education Association, North Carolina Personnel and Guidance Association, Classroom Teachers Association. Member House of Representatives 1977-78. Member, Atlantic United Methodist Church. Address: P. O. Box 538, Atlantic Beach 28512.

AARON ELEAZAR FUSSELL

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fifteenth Representative District—County: Wake, Six Representatives.)



Aaron Eleazar Fussell was born July 5, 1923 in Rose Hill, NC Son of C.T. Fussell, Sr. and Myra Blake Cavenaugh. Graduated Rose Hill High School, 1940; Atlantic Christian, 1946. A.B.: UNC, Chapel Hill, 1952, M.Ed.; Duke University—Post Graduate; NCSU. Retired, 1977—34 years, 9 months Public Schools and Military. Member Educational Chamber; Educational Fraternity; Mason and Scottish Rites. Former President—North Raleigh Lions Club—25 years. Served US Army—Corporal, 1943-45. Author of "Teacher Evaluation Legal Residence". Member

Millbrook United Methodist Church—Chairman of the Board, President of Men's Club, Lay Leader, Teacher and Trustee. Married Polly, August 14, 1949. Children: Aaron, Jr.; Charles Thomas; Polly Blake, and Bonnie Lorette. Address: 120 Briarpatch Lane, Raleigh 27609.

JOHN REEVES GAMBLE, JR.

(Democrat—Lincoln County)

(Thirty-eighth House District—Counties: Gaston and Lincoln. Four Representatives.)

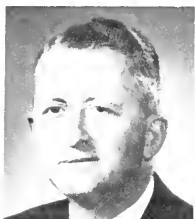


John Reeves Gamble, Jr. was born March 26, 1922 in Lincolnton, NC. Son of John Reeves Gamble, M.D., and Hope Lucile Seibert. Served in House of Representatives, 1973-74; 1975-76; 1977-78. Graduated Lincolnton High School, 1939; Emory University, A.B., 1943; University of Maryland School of Medicine, M.D., 1946. Physician/Surgeon. Past President Lincoln County Medical Society; President and Administrator Reeves Gamble Hospital, Inc., 1946-1970; Commanding Officer and Chief Surgeon of 48th (Mobile) Army Surgical Hospital, 1954-56;

Member VFW; Eagle Scout; Cleveland, Gaston and Lincoln Health Planning Council Founders Group; Past Director, NC Hereford Association; Member Catawba-Lincoln-Alexander Health Board, 1966-70; Central Piedmont Council of Governments Founders Group; Chairman of Constitution and By-Laws, Legislative and Nominating Committees of CPCOG; NC Medical Society, Legislative Committee, 1971-73; Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, Chairman, 1966-70; Member Southern Medical Association; Chief of Staff Lincoln County Hospital; NC Local Government Commission, 1968-73; Lincoln County 1978 "Man of Year"; Lincoln County Democratic Party Outstanding Democrat, 1977; Board of Trustees NC Hospital Association; NC Medical Society; Kappa Alpha Order; Phi Chi Medical Fraternity. Served US Army—Commanding Officer and Chief Surgeon of 48th Army Surgical Hospital, 1954-56. Member, NC House 1977-78 and 1979. Member Emmanuel Lutheran Church (LCA). Council member two terms. Married Mary Elizabeth Rhodes March 31, 1945. Children: John Reeves Gamble, HE; Elizabeth Rhodes (Lichstein), M.D.; Mary Caroline Gamble, J.D. (C.P.A.). Address: PO Box 250, Lincolnton 28092.

JAMES WORTH GENTRY

(Twenty-eight Representative District—Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga. Three Representatives.)



James Worth Gentry was born in King, August 4, 1908. Son of I. Gaston and Mary Kreeger Gentry; Attended King High School and Draughons Business College; (Semi-retired) Grading Contractor and Farming; Chairman of local school board 1950 to 1957; County Commissioner 1957-1958; Member of the Board of Trustees Stokes-Reynolds Memorial Hospital 1952-1977; (Chairman of the Board 1966-1976); Mason; Charter member King Lions Club 1948-1977; President of Kings Lions Club 1957 and citizen of the year 1958; President Stokes County United Fund, 1959; President, North Carolina Agricultural Foundation 1972-1973; member, Stokes County Industrial Committee, Northwest Development Assn.; Member, Chestnut Grove Methodist Church; State Senator in the General Assembly in 1961, 1965 and 1967; North Carolina House of Representatives 1969, 1971, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Married Marguerite Priscilla Slate, June 16, 1934. Children: Marvin D. Gentry and Glenn W. Gentry. Address: Rt. 1, King 27021.

RICHARD RALPH GRADY

(Democrat—Wayne County)

(Ninth Representative District—County: Wayne. Two Representatives.)



Richard Ralph Grady was born in Seven Springs, May 12, 1927. Son of Zilphia Ann Smith and Ralph Grady. Attended North Carolina State University, 1946-48. Farmer. Received Farm Family of the Year, 1968. Wayne County ASCS Committee, 1955-56; Wayne County Board of Commissioners, 1960-70. U. S. Navy, Seaman First Class, March 1945-May, 1946. Member Seven Springs United Methodist Church; Chairman of Finance Committee, 1960-76. Married Alma Lee Jones Grady November 1, 1947. Children: Richard Dwight Grady and Mack Grady. Address: Route 2; Box 597, Seven Springs 28578.

GORDON HICKS GREENWOOD

(Democrat—Buncombe County)

(Forty-Third Representative District—Counties: Buncombe and Transylvania. Four Representatives.)



Gordon Hicks Greenwood was born in Black Mountain, July 3, 1909. Son of James Hicks Greenwood and Louella Ray. University of Illinois, 1941, B.S. in Journalism; University of London, England, 1945. Assistant to President of Montreat-Anderson College. House of Representatives, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1977-78, and 1979. Member, Black Mountain Lodge No. 663 A.F. & A.M. Asheville Chapter No. 25; Black Mountain Lions Club. Army, Psychologist, May 1943-December, 1945. Member of State Board of Higher Education, 1963-68. Chairman

Buncombe County Board of Commissioners, 1968-72, North Carolina Commissioner of the year, 1971. Manager New England Press Assoc., Asst. Prof. of Journalism—Boston University, Boston, Mass. 1951-52. Dir. of Adm. Montreat-Anderson, 1973-76. Member Black Mountain United Methodist Church; Member official board several years. Married Garnet Elizabeth Carder March 9, 1941. Children: G. Gordon and Ricky Eugene. Address: P. O. Box 487, Black Mountain 28711.

ALEXANDER DUKE GUY

(Democrat—Onslow County)

(Fourth Representative District—Counties: Carteret and Onslow. Three Representatives.)



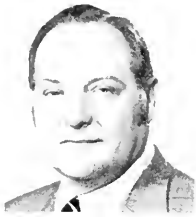
Alexander Duke Guy was born on November 20, 1918 in Calypso, NC. Son of Alexander Buck and Elizabeth Faust Guy. Mayor—City of Jacksonville (1962-65); Councilman, City of Jacksonville (1957-62), Onslow County Commissioner (1967-69). Graduated Calypso High School (1935); NC State College, NYA Program (1936-37); Institute of Government, UNC Chapel Hill (1958 & 1959) Insurance and Real Estate. Member NC Association of Realtors; National Association of Real Estate Boards; Jacksonville Board of Realtors; Independent Insurance Agents of

NC, Inc.; Member—Professional Producers Council; Continental National American Insurance Companies (1975-77). Past President—Jacksonville Rotary Club (1962-63); Charter President—Onslow County Chapter American Cancer Society (1958); Past Campaign Chairman—American Red Cross Society (1956); Director—Home Federal Savings & Loan Association (1965). Member—Loyal Order of the Moose; Charter Member—Jacksonville Toast Masters (1955). Director NC League of Municipalities (1962-65); Onslow Memorial Hospital Authority (1977-78); Founder Jacksonville Municipal Court (1958); Founder of First Biracial Committee, City of Jacksonville (1963); Member of NC Mayor's Co-Operating Committee (1964). Member Trinity United Methodist Church—Board of Trustees—currently (1976-78); Administrative Board—concurrently (1968-78); Chairman, Fund Raising Campaign Christian Higher Education (1959). Married Margaret Holmes, January 31, 1975. Children: Alexander Duke II; Bundage Humphrey; Douglas Bryan. Address: 306 Woodland Drive, Jacksonville 28540.

DELA FLETCHER HARRIS, III

(Democrat—Lee County)

(Eighteenth Representative District—Counties: Harnett and Lee. Two Representatives.)



Dela Fletcher Harris was born September 24, 1926 in Madison County, Florida. Son of Dela Fleteher Harris, Jr. and Ruby Gibles. House of Representatives 1977-78. Attended Sanford Public Schools, 1934-1944; Duke University, 1944; UNC Chapel Hill, 1950 B.S. in Commerce. Insurance and Real Estate, Lee County Democratic Chairman, 1970-74; State Democratic Executive Committee, 1974-76; Past President Sanford Jaycees, Past State Vice President NC Jaycees; Past District Commissioner Lee District Boy Scouts of America; Sanford ABC Board; Lee County Wildlife Club; American Legion; Elks; Moose; V.F.W.; Sigma Chi Fraternity. Served U.S. Army—Sergeant, 1945-46—Served in the Pacific Theater of Operations. Member—Saint Luke United Methodist—former Chairman Stewardship and Finance, Administrative Board, Nominating Committee, Pastor—Parish Relations Committee. Married Florence Buckner March 26, 1955. Children: Holly Lee; Gibbs Buckner; Bonny Lou; and Dela Fletcher, IV. Address: 1314 Hermitage Rd., Sanford 27330.

BRYON ALLEN HAWORTH

(Democrat—Guilford County)

(Twenty-third Representative District—County: Guilford. Seven Representatives.)



Bryon Allen Haworth was born June 27, 1907 in Danville, Indiana. Son of Herman Lindsay Haworth and Smythie Hadley. House of Representatives, 1955-57. Attended Burlington High School, 1924; Guilford College, 1928, A.B. Degree; Duke University Law School, 1934, A.B. Degree. Lawyer. (Formerly Municipal Court and District Court Judge 1956-1977). Member—NC Bar; High Point Bar; Rotary Club; and Masons. Member—Religious Society of Friends; Clerk, Springfield Monthly Meeting, 1956-62; NC Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1962-67; Friends United Meeting, 1967-70. Married Sarah Clapp April 1, 1950. Children: Ann Haworth; Bryon Allen, Jr. and David Lindsay. Address: 902 Fairway Drive, High Point 27262.

HAROLD PARKS HELMS

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Thirty-sixth Representative District—County: Mecklenburg. Eight Representatives.)



Harold Parks Helms was born in Charlotte, November 5, 1935. Son of Wade H. Helms and Ida Parks Helms. Attended Charlotte Technical High School, graduated 1954. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, graduated 1959, A.B. Degree. University of North Carolina Law School, Chapel Hill, L.L.B. Degree, 1961. Attorney. 26th Judicial District Bar Association; N. C. State Bar; N. C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Phi Delta Theta Legal Fraternity; N. C. Academy of Trial Lawyers. Chi Phi

Social Fraternity. Elected Charlotte's Outstanding Young Man of the Year in 1970. Member, Park Road Baptist Church, Charlotte. Deacon, 1969-1971, 1973 to present. Married Eleanor Jean Allen March 26, 1959. Children: Deborah Parks Helms, Allen Grant Helms, and William Gray Helms. Address: 4901 Hadrian Way, Charlotte 28211.

FOYLE ROBERT HIGHTOWER, JR.

(Democrat-Anson County)

(Twenty-Sixth Representative District—Counties: Anson and Montgomery. One Representative.)



Foyle Robert Hightower, Jr. was born in Wadesboro, January 21, 1941. Son of Foyle Robert, Sr. and Mildred (Brigman) Hightower. Attended Wadesboro Public Schools; graduated Wadesboro High School, 1959; Elon College; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Vice President, Hightower Ice & Fuel Co., Inc. Member, Kilwinning Lodge No. 64, Wadesboro, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; 32nd Degree Mason, Shriner; Woodman of the World; Jaycees; Civitan, Past Director Wadesboro Club, Past Chairman Anson Blood Program;

American Red Cross; member, Merit Badge Committee, Boy Scouts of America and member Board of Review; past Area Chairman Cancer Drive, Master Counsellor Order of DeMolay, Wadesboro Chapter, 1959; Member, North Carolina House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Served in United States Army Reserve, 1963-1969; Corporal. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Wadesboro; Sunday School Teacher; Secretary-Treasurer, Men of the Church, 1971; President, Men of the Church, 1973, 1977 and 1978; Deacon, Anson County—Man of the Year 1975. Married to former Pauline McElveen of Lake City, S.C. Address: 715 E. Wade Street, Wadesboro, N.C. 28170.

ROBERT HAYWOOD HOBGOOD

(Democrat—Franklin County)

(Fourteenth Representative District—Counties: Franklin and Johnston.)



Robert Haywood Hobgood was born April 26, 1946 in Louisburg, NC. Son of Hamilton Harris Hobgood and Margaret Stallings. Graduated Louisburg High School, 1964; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill Law School, 1974, J.D. Attorney at Law. Member NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; NC Association of Trial Lawyers, elected to Board of Governors of NC Bar Association for term 1978-1981. Served U.S. Army and NC National Guard—Captain, U.S. Army, 1968-70; NC National Guard, 1974-present. Member—Methodist Church—Administrative Board. Married Martha Chadwick October 28, 1967. One Child: Lacy Chadwick. Address: P.O. Box 104, 307 Edward Lane, Louisburg 27549.

EDWARD SHELTON HOLMES

(Democrat—Chatham County)

(Seventeenth Representative District—Counties: Chatham and Orange. Two Representatives.)



Edward Shelton Holmes was born in Leaksville, November 20, 1929. Son of James Eugene Holmes and Bessie Estelle Shelton Holmes. Graduated Leaksville High School, 1947 and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A.B. degree, 1951. Graduated University of North Carolina Law School, Bachelor of Laws, 1958. Served in United States Army 1953-1955. Lawyer in firm of Barber, Holmes and McLaurin. President, Chatham W. Bar 1968-1970; President, 15th Judicial District Bar 1972-1973; Pittsboro Lions Club; Chairman Governor's Committee on Low Income Housing 1965-1968; President of North Carolina Legal Aid Association, 1971; Member Advisory Budget Commission; Chatham County Library Board, 1963-1967; North Carolina Regional Library Board, 1965-1967. Member, Pittsboro Presbyterian Church; Former Member of the General Statutes Commission. Married Mary Hayes Barber June 7, 1958. Three children: Edward Shelton, Jr., Hayes Barber, and Agnes Ferebee. Address: Box 126, Pittsboro 27312.

GEORGE MILTON HOLMES

(Republican—Yadkin County)

(Thirty-fourth Representative District—Counties: Caldwell, Wilkes and Yadkin. Three Representatives.)



George Milton Holmes was born June 20, 1929 in Mount Airy, NC. Son of John William Holmes and Thelma Elizabeth Dobie. House of Representatives 1975-76. Yadkin County Republican Executive Committee; Eighth District Republican Executive Committee; State Republican Executive Committee, 1975 & 1976. Attended Mount Airy High School, 1944; Western High School, Washington, D.C., 1945-48; Appalachian State University, 1954; Travelers Multiple Line Insurance School, 1959. President, W. N. Ireland Insurance Agency, Inc. Member—NC Association of Independent Insurance Agents; National Association of Life Underwriters. Member—Yadkin Lodge 162A.F. & A.M.; Winston-Salem Consistory, Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Shriner, Oasis Temple. Member Flat Rock Baptist Church—Deacon, 1956-70—Secretary, 1956-60—Trustee 1970-present, Sunday School Teacher, 1955-68, Superintendent, 1968-72. Member—Governor's Crime Study Commission, 1976; Fire and Casualty Rate Study Commission, 1976; Board of Directors of Carolina Epilepsy Research Foundation; Board of Directors of Northwestern Bank, Yadkinville. Married Barbara Ann Ireland June 30, 1956. One Child; Jennifer Leigh. Address: Route 1, Box 14, Hamptonville, NC 27020.

WILLIAM CASPER HOLROYD, JR.

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fifteenth Representative District—County: Wake, Six Representatives.)



William Casper Holroyd, Jr. was born in Rock Hill, S. C., September 16, 1927. Son of William Casper Holroyd and Lucille Dacus. Graduated from a public school in Greenwood, S. C. Graduated Duke University, 1948, A.B. in Economics. Salesman—Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. Member of Raleigh Board of Education, elected July 1, 1965 and re-elected 1971. Chairman—December, 1969 to July 1, 1976—Served on Wake County Board of Education, July 1, 1976 to November 3, 1976. Member Chartered Life Under-

writers, Life and Qualifying Member of Million Dollar Roundtable, Consistent Member of Penn Mutual Top Sales Club—Royal Blue, Raleigh Association of Life Underwriters, and N.C. C.L.U. Society. Received Man of the Year—Raleigh Association of Life Underwriters; Outstanding Service Award—Raleigh Board of Realtors. Member, Raleigh Lions Club. Member, Hayes Barton United Methodist Church; Lead teacher in Junior High Department—1951—present. Married Betty Ann Williams Holroyd, February 13, 1948—Deceased. Children: Ann Holroyd Youngblood; Jane Holroyd Holding and Kaye Holroyd. Address: 1401 Granada Drive, Raleigh 27612.

BERTHA MERRILL HOLT

(Democrat—Alamance County)

(Twenty-Second Representative District—Counties: Alamance, and Rockingham. Four Representatives.)



Bertha Merrill Holt was born August 16, 1916, in Eufaula, Alabama. Daughter of William H. Merrill and Bertha H. Moore. Attended Eufaula High School; Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., A.B. Degree, 1938; UNC Law School, 1939-1940; University of Alabama Law School, 1941—LL.B. Degree; George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1942 (worked toward Masters). Housewife—Non-practicing Lawyer. Worked as an Attorney with Dept. of Interior and US Treasury. Pi Beta Phi Sorority. Past President Alamance County Democratic Women; Chairman Headquarters Committee, 1962-64; Member Democratic Executive Committee, 1964-1975; Vice Chairman Alamance County Democratic Executive Committee, 1964-66. Member, English Speaking Union; Les Amis du Vin, Historical Society and Travel Organizations. Member, Social Services Board. Member, Episcopal Church of Holy Comforter, Burlington. President Episcopal Church Women, 1968; Member of Vestry—Senior Warden, 1974; Chairman Finance Committee of Diocese of NC 1973-74; Diocesan Council, 1972-74; Standing Committee of Diocese, 1975-77. April 1978—Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Ga Named "*Outstanding Alumna*" and awarded the *Community Service Award* by her Alma Mater. Board of Directors, UNC-Chapel Hill Law Alumna Association-1978. Teacher—High School Sunday School Class. Married Winfield Clary Holt, March 14, 1942. Children: Harriet Holt Whitley; William Merrill Holt; Winfield Jefferson Holt; Two Grandchildren: Allyson and Anna Whitley. Address: 509 Country Club Drive, Burlington 27215.

CHARLES B. C. HOLT

(Democrat—Cumberland County)

(Twentieth Representative District—County: Cumberland. Five Representatives.)



Charles B. C. Holt was born in Fayetteville, N. C., February 16, 1933. Son of William DeRossett Holt and Hannah Pickett (Lilly) Holt. Attended Fayetteville High School, 1946. Fishburne Military School, 1947-50. University of North Carolina, 1957, B.A. History. Army Security Agency School, 1953. Jobber, Amoco Oil Co.; Chamber of Commerce; Fayetteville Area Industrial Development Committee; First Vice President Chamber of Commerce, 1972-73. Delta Kappa Epsilon. Member, Sierra Club; Conservation Council of N. C.; State Wildlife; National Wildlife; Corporal, U. S. Army, 1952-55. Fayetteville City Council, 1963-69; Mayor of Fayetteville, 1969-71. Member, Episcopal Church. Vestry Member, 1968. N. C. House of Representative, 1975-77. Married Sarah (Edgerton) Holt, September 8, 1956. Children: Sarah E. Holt, Hannah L. Holt. Address: Box 53157, Fayetteville 28305.

JOHN JACKSON HUNT

(Democrat—Cleveland County)

(Fortieth Representative District—Counties: Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford. Three Representatives.)



John Jackson Hunt was born November 27, 1922 in Lattimore, NC. Son of Robert Lee Hunt and Alma Harrill. House of Representatives 1973-74, 1975-76 and 1979. Alderman-Lattimore, 1958-64; Graduated Wake Forest University, 1943, B.S.; Emory University, 1946 D.D.S. Dentist, Merchant Farmer. Member—ADA; NCDS; Isothermal Dental Society. Member—Mason's; Shriner. Served Army—Major, 1943-48 and 1950-52. Member—First Baptist Church. Married Ruby Cowder June 22, 1946. Children: Judy Kohler; Penny Corn; Libby Sarazen;

Cindy; and Sally. Address: Box 277, Lattimore.

PATRICIA STANFORD HUNT**(Mrs. Thomas M. Hunt, Sr.)**

(Democrat—Orange County)

teenth Representative District—Counties: Orange and Chatham. Two Repre-



Patricia Stanford Hunt was born in Dunn, June 9, 1928. Daughter of Lewis Knox Denning (deceased) and Florence Hibbette Cooper Denning. Attended Coral Gables Senior High School in Florida 1942-1946. Attended Sweet Briar College 1946-1948. Graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A.B. degree, 1948-1950, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, M.A. degree, 1961-1963 and Post-graduate work 1963-1970; Received J.D. in 1978. Attorney. Member Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Delta Pi, Valkyries, American

Historical Association, North Carolina Personnel and Guidance Association, American Personnel and Guidance Association, North Carolina Association of Educators, National Association of Educators, North Carolina Association Classroom Teachers, and ... Junior Service League. Women's Forum. Woman of the Year, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, 1977. President, Chapel Hill Association of Educators, 1971; President, Chapel Hill Classroom Teachers Association, 1969; President, Chapel Hill Junior Service League, 1961. Co-author *North Carolina History, Geography, and Government*. Received Irene Lee Cup for Outstanding Woman Graduate of the University of North Carolina, 1950. Board of Trustees, Governor's School, 1975-1979; Board of Visitors, Peace College, 1972-1976; Governor's Council on Advocacy of Youth and Children, 1973-1977. Board of Trustees Learning Institute of N.C. 1977-81. Appointed to the North Carolina General Assembly to fill first husband's term, 1969 (Donald McIver Stanford). Recreation Commission, Town of Chapel Hill, 1971. Member University Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill. Married Donald McIver Stanford June 30, 1947 (died May 1970). Married Thomas Montague Hunt, Sr. June 17, 1972. Four children: Donald McIver, Jr., Randolph Lewis, Charles Ashley and James Cooper Stanford. Address: 1079 Burning Tree Drive, Chapel Hill 27514.

JOSEPH PATTERSON HUSKINS

(Democrat—Iredell County)

(Thirty-fifth Representative District—Counties: Alexander and Iredell. Two Representatives.)



Joseph Patterson Huskins was born in Burnsville, June 23, 1908. Son of Joseph Erwin and Mary Etta (Peterson) Huskins. Attended Yancey Collegiate Institute, 1921-1923; Mars Hill Junior College, 1924-1926; University of North Carolina, 1928-1930. A.B. degree in Journalism. Newspaper Publisher. Member, North Carolina House 1971, 1973-74, 1976-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Member North Carolina Press Assn.; Association of Afternoon Dailies; International Platform Assn.; Statesville Chamber of Commerce, past President. Received Outstanding Citizenship Award, Statesville Chamber of Commerce, 1960; NCPA Editorial Award, 1966. Honorary life member, Red Cross Board of Directors, Statesville chapter. Member, Statesville Lodge No. 27, A.F. & A.M.; Statesville Lodge 1823, B.P.O.E.; Past Exalted Ruler, Statesville Elke Lodge. Member, Area Rent Control Board, 1947-1951; Statesville Zoning Board, 1961-1962; State Board of Higher Education since 1965-72; University of N. C. Board of Governors, 1972-73. Mitchell College Board of Trustees, fourth term, former chairman; past President, two terms, Associated Dailies of North Carolina. Member, State Veterinary School Feasibility Study Commission. Served in U.S. Navy, 1943-1946, Lt. (s.g.). Member, United Methodist Church. Married Mildred Amburn September 29, 1934. One daughter, Amburn. Address: Our Dell, Statesville 28677.

GEORGE AUSTIN HUX

(Democrat—Halifax County)

(Sixth Representative District—Counties: Halifax and Martin. Two Representatives.)



George Austin Hux was born in Halifax, May 11, 1915. Son of George Alpheus Hux and Ethel Bertha Smith. Attended Public Schools of Halifax County. Graduated University of North Carolina, 1936, B.A.; University of N. C. Law School, 1938, J.D. Attorney. Mayor of Town of Halifax, 1942-43; Clerk of Superior Court of Halifax County, 1943-57. Member House of Representatives 1977-78 and 1979. Member of Masons; Royal White Hart Lodge No. 2 AF & AM. Member, United Methodist Church. Married Jeanette Harris Hux January 11, 1953. Address: P. O. Box 415, Halifax 27839.

VERNON GRANT JAMES

(Democrat—Pasquotank County)

(First Representative District—Counties: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and Washington. Two Representatives.)



Vernon Grant James was born in Pasquotank County, July 11, 1910. Son of John Calvin James and Fannie Copper-smith James. Graduated Weeksville High School, 1930; attended North Carolina State University, 1930-31. Farmer and farm produce supply business. President and Manager of James Brothers, Inc.; member North Carolina and National Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Growers Associations. Secretary and Treasurer of State 4-H Club Council, 1930; delegate to International 4-H Club Camp in Springfield, Mass., 1930; charter member of State 4-H Honor Club, 1931; recipient of 4-H Alumni Recognition Award, 1954. Member, Board of Education for Weeksville High School 1943-44; member, Board of Trustees of College of the Albemarle since 1960; member, Board of Trustees for the Greater University of North Carolina, 1947-1955; member, Board of Directors of Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce, 1964; member of Pasquotank County-Elizabeth City Airport Commission, 1963. Appointed by U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman to the Potato Advisory Committee, 1961-68; President of National Potato Council, 1965-66; member National Potato Steering Committee since 1966; recipient of the Commissioner of Agriculture's Award for the Promotion of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, 1971. Appointed by Governor Terry Sanford to the North Carolina Turnpike Authority, 1963; "Tarheel of the Week" in December, 1965. Member N.C. House of Representatives 1945, 1947, 1973-74, 1977-78 and 1979. Member, Salem Baptist Church. Married Selma Willard Harris May 14, 1933. Two children: John Thomas and Vernon Grant, Jr. Address: Route 1, Box 170, Elizabeth City 27909.

ROBERTS HARRELL JERNIGAN, JR.

(Democrat—Hertford County)

(Fifth Representative District—Counties: Bertie, Gates, Hertford and Northampton. Two Representatives.)



Roberts Harrell Jernigan, Jr. was born in Ahoskie November 24th, 1915. Son of Roberts Harrell and Jessie (Garrett) Jernigan. Attended Naval Academy Preparatory School, 1932-1933; Wake Forest College, 1933-1936; University of North Carolina, 1936-1937, A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1937-1939. Farmer and President and Treasurer Ahoskie Meat & Provision Co., Inc., of Ahoskie. Member, Sigma Nu Fraternity. Chairman Board of Trustees Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute, Director of Wachovia

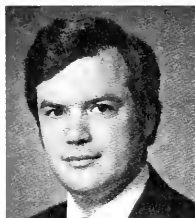
Bank & Trust Company, Ahoskie Branch. Representative in the General Assembly 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975 and 1977. President Ahoskie Rotary Club 1955; President of the Hertford County Y.D.C. 1954; Chairman Hertford County Democratic

Executive Committee 1958; Member of the Aeronautic Commission 1967-1975; Member of Coastal Resources Commission 1974-1977; President Hertford County Savings & Loan Association 1972-1978. Went to China in 1940 as an employee of Standard Vacuum Oil Company and was manager of Peking office at start of World War II; prisoner of Japanese for twenty-three months and returned to United States on the exchange ship "MS Gripsholm." Served as Ensign in United States Navy, 1943-1946; participated in invasion of Southern France. Episcopalian. Married Linda Williams of Sanford May 14th, 1949. Children: Roberts III, Elizabeth, and Clawson. Address 401 North Curtis Street, Ahoskie 27910.

JOSEPH EDWARD JOHNSON

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fifteenth Representative District—Counties: Wake. Six Representatives.)



Joseph Edward Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., October 17, 1941. Son of Ira Edward Johnson and Grace Ivey Johnson. Attended Raleigh Public Schools 1946-1959. N. C. State University 1959-1961. Wake Forest University 1961-1963, B.B.A. Degree, 1964. School of Law—Wake Forest University, 1963-1966, J.D. Degree. Vice President & Assistant Counsel for Cameron-Brown Company, Wake County, North Carolina, & American Bar Association. Alpha Kappa Psi (Business) Fraternity. Phi Delta Phi (Legal) Fraternity. U. S. Army (Military Police Corps) 1st Lt. 1967-1969. Member, Edenton Street United Methodist Church, Administrative Board, Assistant Superintendent, Sunday School, Sunday School Teacher. Married Jane Francum Johnson, January 31, 1964. Children: Jane Elizabeth Johnson, Kathryn Ivey Johnson, Susan Briles Johnson. Address: 1011 Harvey St., Raleigh 27608.

JOHN M. JORDAN

(Democrat—Alamance County)

(Twenty-second Representative District—Counties: Alamance and Rockingham. Four Representatives.)



John M. Jordan was born February 16, 1936 in Durham, NC, Son of B. Everett Jordan and Katherine McLean. House of Representatives 1975-76 and 1979. President & Treasurer of Alamance YDC. Attended Saxapahaw Elementary School; Woodberry Forest; Walter Williams High School; Duke University, 1958, B.S. Additional courses at Technical Institute of Alamance, NCSU and Clemson. Textiles and Agriculture. Member—Alamance Chamber of Commerce; NC Farm Bureau; Founder & President of NC Chianina & Charolais Associations; NC Cattleman's Association. Member—Mason; Shrine; Moose; and Exchange. Member—Boy Scouts of America—Eagle with 3 palms, Silver Beaver, Founder & Explorer Advisor Post 65, and Executive Board Member. Member—Saxapahaw

Methodist Church—Sr. High Sunday School Teacher, 10 years—Church School Superintendent, 3 years, Lay Speaker, 6 years, Official Board, 15 years, Chairman of Trustees. Married Margaret Carter November 25, 1960. Children: John M. Jr.; Margaret Louise; Thomas Carter; and Dorothy May. Address: Saxapahaw, NC 27340.

IAN THEODORE KAPLAN

(Democrat—Forsyth County)

(Twenty-Ninth Representative District—County: Forsyth. Five Representatives.)



Ian Theodore Kaplan (Ted) was born in Greensboro, December 26, 1946. Son of Leon Kaplan and Renee Myers. Graduated R. J. Reynolds High School 1965. Attended Guilford College. Member House of Representatives 1977-78 and 1979. Vice-President Kaplan School Supply Corporation. U.S. Navy Seaman 1967-1973. Member Temple Emanuel. Address: 702 Summit St., Winston-Salem 27101.

MARGARET POLLARD KEESEE

(Republican—Guilford County)

(Twenty-third Representative District—Counties: Guilford. Seven Representatives.)



Margaret Pollard Keese was born January 6, 1945 in Greensboro, NC. Daughter of Charles Rogers Keese and Margaret Lena Kersey. House of Representatives 1973-74, and 1979. Attended Greensboro Public Schools, Grimsley High School, 1963; Guilford College, 1967—B.A.; Radford, 1967—Graduate Work in Early Childhood Education. Classroom Teacher, Greensboro Public Schools, David Jones School. Member—NC Association of Educators; Association of Classroom Teachers; National Education Association. Nominated for Greensboro's "Teacher of the Year." Award by the Staff at David Jones School—1976 & 1977. NC State Advisory Committee to US Commission on Civil Rights, 1974—present. Member—Greensboro Branch of American Association of University Women, 1973-78; Served as State Secretary of NC Women's Political Caucus—1975-76. Member Christ United Methodist Church. Address: 511 North Mendenhall St., Greensboro 27401.

DR. RAMEY FLOYD KEMP

(Democrat—Davie County)

(Thirtieth Representative District—Counties: Davidson and Davie. Three Representatives.)



Dr. Ramey Floyd Kemp was born September 29, 1919 in High Point, NC. Son of William Thomas Kemp and Otta Geneva Dailey. House of Representatives 1978. Chairman, Davie County Board of Elections 16 years; Chairman Davie County Democratic Party, 5 years; NC Democrat Executive Committee, 5 years. Graduated High Point High School, 1935; Logan College of Chiropractic (St. Louis), 1950. Doctor of Chiropractic. Doctor of Chiropractic. Member—NC Chiropractic Association; American Chiropractic Association; Parker Chiropractic Research Foundation. Received Mocksville Jaycees Distinguished Service Award 1954; NC Chiropractic Association Distinguished Service Award (3 times); Chiropractic Doctor of the Year in NC, 1961; Fellow International College of Chiropractic. Member—Mocksville Masonic Lodge; Loyal Order of Moose. Past President, NC Chiropractic Association; NC Moose Association; NC Delegate to American Chiropractic Association; Now serving fifth term NC Board of Chiropractic Examiners. Served Infantry and Cavalry, T-5-Post Exchange Manager, 1943-46. Member United Methodist Church—Past President, Sunday School Class, Past President, Methodist Men's Club; Member—Board of Stewards. Married Emily Betts August 4, 1939. Children: Ramey F., Jr.; and Gregg Dailey. Address: P. O. Box 361, Mocksville 27028.

S.B. LACEY, JR.

(Republican—Avery County)

(Thirty-ninth Representative District—Counties: Avery, Burke, and Mitchell. Two Representatives.)



S. B. Lacey, Jr. was born August 10, 1918 in Newland, NC. Son of Swan Burnett Lacey and Norma Daniels. Attended Newland High School, 1933-37; Lees McRae College, 1937-39; NCSU, 1939-41. B.S. Real Estate Broker, Lacey Realty Co. Past President, NC Agriculture Teachers Association. Served US Army Air Corp—Aviation Cadet, 1942-46. Member Baptist Church—Superintendent and Trustee, Teacher of Adult Men's Class. Married Pansy Erwin December 14, 1944. Children: Michael M. and R. Bruce. Address: PO Box 67, Newland 28657.

JAMES ERWIN LAMBETH

(Democrat—Davidson County)

(Thirtieth Representative District—Counties: Davidson and Davie. Three Representatives.)



James Erwin Lambeth was born February 2, 1916, in Thomasville. Son of James Erwin Lambeth and Helen McAulay. Graduated Thomasville High School, 1933; Duke University, 1937, A.B.; and Harvard Business, 1938. Furniture Executive. Mayor Pro-tem of Thomasville, 1963-67. President Thomasville Rotary Club, 1960-61; President Thomasville Chamber of Commerce, 1961-63; President High Point Executives Club, 1962-63; Board of Trustees Thomasville Community Foundation, 1963-64; Member of Thomasville City Council, 1963-67; President Piedmont Associated Ind., 1963-64; Member Governor's Commission on Status of Women, 1964; Director High Point Executives Club, 1964-74; Governor District 769 Rotary International, 1966-67; Member, National Citizens' Advisory Council to Status of Women, 1967; President Uwharrie Council Boy Scouts of America, 1967-68; Member, Rotary International Vocational Consultation Group, 1967-68; President Thomasville Historical Society, 1969-71; Chairman of Board Davidson County Historical Society, 1971-72; College Foundation, Inc. Board of Trustees, 1971-76; Director Rotary International, 1972-74; Member Newcomen Society of North America; Thomasville Chapter Masonic Lodge; Phi Delta Theta; N. C. Industrial Council; Furniture Library Association; International Platform Asso.; Recipient of "The Rotary Foundation Citation for Meritorious Service", 1974; Member, International Photographic Fellowship of Rotary; Chairman of Board and Treasurer-Lambeth, Inc.; Director Home Building and Loan Association; Director North Carolina National Bank; Director Piedmont Associated Industries. Member House of Representatives 1977-78 and 1979. Member, Memorial United Methodist Church; Former Member Board of Stewards, President, R. L. Pope Bible Class, 1963-64, Chairman Stewardship and Finance Committee, 1964-65. Married Katharine Covington Lambeth, August 27, 1938. Children: James Erwin Lambeth, III; Richard Covington Lambeth; Mary Katharine Lambeth Cullens; and William Roderick Lambeth. Address: 201 E. Holly Hill Rd. Thomasville 27360.

H. MARTIN LANCASTER

(Democrat—Wayne County)

(Ninth Representative District—County: Wayne. Two Representatives.)



H. Martin Lancaster was born March 24, 1943 in Wayne County, NC. Son of Harold W. Lancaster and Eva Madena Pate. Attended Pikeville High School, 1948-1961; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965 A.B.; UNC Law School, 1967. J.D. Attorney. Member American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; 8th Judicial District Bar Association; Wayne County Bar Association. Listed in "Who's Who in American Law". Member Mason, Shriner; Elk. Served active duty; Navy; Reserves; Air Force—Lieutenant (Navy); Major (Air Force); Navy; 1967-1970; Air Force; 1971-present. Member First Presbyterian Church—Deacon—1972-75. Married Alice Matheny May 31, 1975. Children: Ashley Elizabeth; and Mary Martin. Address: PO Drawer 916, Goldsboro 27530.

RALPH WILLIAM LEDFORD

(Republican—Henderson County)

(Forty-second Representative District—County: Henderson. One. Representative.)

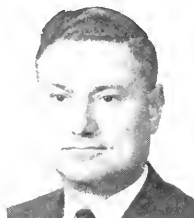


Ralph William Ledford was born September 18, 1946 in Murphy, NC. Son of Garland Ledford and Lucille Moore. Attended Hayesville High 1960-64; Appalachian State University, 1971, B.A.; George Washington University, 1972, M.A.; NC Scottish Rite Fellowship, 1971. Real Estate and Insurance. Member VFW; Lions Club; and Jaycees. Served United States Air Force—1st Lieutenant, 1964-68—Presently member of USAF Reserves. Member Baptist Church. Married Catherine Demet July 5, 1968. Address: PO Box 3005, Hendersonville 28739.

DANIEL T. LILLEY

(Democrat—Lenoir County)

(Third Representative District—Counties: Craven, Jones, Lenoir and Pamlico. Three Representatives.)



Daniel T. Lilley was born in Martin County, August 15, 1920. Son of Alfred Tom Lilley (deceased) and Ethel Grace (Gurkin) Lilley (deceased). Attended Farm Life High School; Spartan School of Aeronautics, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Airline Maintenance Course and School of Flight-Diplomas; Self Study—Chartered Life Underwriting Course (C.L.U.) 1967; American College of Life Underwriters, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Salesman with The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. Member Lenoir County Life Underwriters Association; The American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters; Kinston Junior Chamber of

Commerce, past President, received D.S.A. Award; Kinston Chamber of Commerce, received the First Citizen of The Year Award, 1963; Kinston Rotary Club; 1974 National Sales Achievement Award from National Association of Life Underwriters; Chairman, State Aeronautics Council; 1978 National Quality Award—National Association of Life Underwriters. Member, Lenoir County Board of Commissioners, 1964-1968. Representative in the General Assembly of 1969. Lt. Col. in N.C. Wing, Civil Air Patrol; U.S. Air Force Reserve, Colonel, 6 years active duty World War II. Member, Northwest Christian Church, Kinston; Elder; serving as Minister, Silver Hill Christian Church, Grantsboro and Cove City Christian Church, Cove City since 1964. Received the Governor's Award as Conservation Legislator of the Year 1975 from the N. C. Wildlife Federation. Married Jean Hites of McPherson, Kansas, July 7, 1944. Children: Eileen, and Dan, Jr. Address: 1805 Sedgfield Drive, Kinston, Mailing Address: P. O. Box 824, Kinston 28501.

HORACE LOCKLEAR

(Democrat—Robeson County)

(Twenty-first Representative District—Counties: Hoke, Robeson, and Scotland. Three Representatives.)



Horace Locklear was born in Lumberton, November 27, 1942. Son of Riley Locklear and Margaret Locklear. Graduated Magnolia High School; Pembroke State University, 1964, B.S.; North Carolina Central University, 1972, J.D. Attorney. Member North Carolina Bar Association; Robeson County Bar Association; and American Indian Lawyers Association. First American Indian to be admitted to the North Carolina Bar. Member House of Representatives 1977-78 and 1979. Member of the Saddletree Jaycees. Member, Mount Olive Baptist Church. Married Barbara B. Locklear May 11, 1963. Children: Millicent; Horace Bryan; and Jasper Edwin. Address: P. O. Box 877, Lumberton 28358.

EDITH LEDFORD LUTZ

(Democrat—Cleveland County)

(Fortieth Representative District—Counties: Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford. Three Representatives.)



Edith Ledford Lutz was born in Lawndale, October 20, 1914. Daughter of Thomas Curtis Ledford and Annie Hoyle. Attended Belwood High School. Farmer—Fruit Grower. Member, Kadish Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher, Growers Auxiliary. Member NC House, 1976, 1977-78 and 1979. member, Kadish Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher, Treasurer Woman's Organization, Counselor for youth fellowship. Married M. Everett Lutz October 25, 1933. One child: E. Jacob Lutz. Address: Rt. 3, Box 197, Lawndale 28090.

WILLIAM HANNON McMILLAN

(Democrat—Iredell County)

(Thirty-fifth Representative District—Counties: Alexander and Iredell. Two Representatives.)



William Hannon McMillan was born in Gaffney, S. C., November 12, 1938. Son of William Hazel McMillan and Ethel Jane Stacy McMillan. Attended Harding High School, 1952-1956, Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte College, 1956-1957, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1957-1960, B.S. Degree, University of North Carolina Law School, Chapel Hill, J.D. Degree, 1968. Attorney, American, N. C. and Iredell County Bar Association, Home Builders Association of Statesville-Mooresville, Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, and Delta Sigma Pi Fraternity. U. S. Air Force, 1st Lieutenant, 1961-1965. Member Criminal Code Commission, Task Force on Telecommunications, President, Kiwanis Club of City of Progress, President, Carolina Dogwood Festival, Inc., Chairman, Statesville Board of Elections, U.S. Magistrate 1970-1974, and Director, Statesville Jaycees. Member, First Baptist Church, Statesville, Deacon, N. C. Sunday School Teacher, 1970-present. Married Martha Eleanor Bynum April 17, 1965. Two Children: Stacy Eleanor and Mary Hannon. Address: P. O. Box 1776, Statesville 28677.

ROBERT LEE McALISTER

(Democrat—Rockingham County)

(Twenty-second Representative District—Counties: Alamance and Rockingham. Four Representatives.)



Robert Lee McAlister was born February 6, 1923 in Reidsville, NC. Son of James Denny McAlister and Maggie Elizabeth Meador. House of Representatives—appointed to fill vacancy October 16, 1977. Graduated Ruffin High School, 1942. Tobacco and grain farming. Member NC Farm Bureau; NC Agri-Business Council; Rockingham County Development Association—Served Army Anti-Aircraft Artillery—Sergeant First Class—January 1943—May 1947 & November 1950 to November 1951. Member Mt. Carmel United Methodist Church—Financial Secretary, March 1969—January 1975. Administrative Board—1967-1976. Trustee—1970-1974. Married Doris, February 1, 1914. Children Dennis Lee and Sidney Robert. Address: Rt. 1 Box 336, Ruffin 27326.

TIMOTHY HILL McDOWELL

(Democrat—Alamance County)

(Twenty-second Representative District—Counties: Alamance and Rockingham. Four Representatives.)



Timothy Hill McDowell was born January 16, 1946 in Burlington, NC. Son of Charles Lamar McDowell (deceased) and Golda Marjorie Perry (deceased). House of Representatives, appointed September 19, 1977. Member of Mebane Board of Adjustments, 1973-74. Attended Technical Institute of Alamance, 1970, AAS; Elon College, 1976, BAS. Director of Public Information, Elon College. Member Burlington Rotary Club; College News Association of the Carolinas; Council for Advancement and Support of Education—Received 2nd Place, Best

Editorial, NC Press Association, 1973; Outstanding Contribution to Conservation Award, Orange County Soil and Water Conservation District, 1972. Served US Navy Reserves—Third Class Petty Officer, 1966-71. Editor, Mebane Enterprise Journal, 1970-74. Member Hawfields Presbyterian Church. Married Zorada Kernodle February 25, 1967. Children: Chris Michelle and Joshua Truth. Address: Rt. 6, Box 96, Mebane 27302.

EUGENE WORTH MERRITT

(Democrat—New Hanover County)

(Twelfth Representative District—County: New Hanover. Two Representatives.)



Eugene Worth Merritt was born February 6, 1919 in Rose Hill, NC. Son of Wellington Holmes Merritt and Viola Merritt. Attended Warsaw High School, 1933-39; NCSU, 1939-40; Executive Program, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966-67; NC Realtors Institute, 1974-75. Real Estate Investments. Member NC Board of Realtors; Wilmington Board of Realtors; National Welders Supply Association; American Welding Society; Refrigeration Service Engineers Society, Compressed Gas Dealer of the Year in S.E.U.S., 1951; Vice-President NC L.P.G. Association,

1961; S.E.N.C. Salesman of the year; President, American Welding Society. Member St. Johns Masonic Lodge; Scottish Rite Body; North American Shrine; Woodmen of the World. Active in Rotary International Work—director & president of local Rotary Club—served as district governor, 1976-77. Management Instructor Management Development Institute, Chapel Hill. Chamber of Commerce; Merchants Association. Active in Scouting—Scoutmaster for 5 years. Served U.S. Coast Guard—temp. duty, bosun's mate, 1944-45. Member St. Andrews Covenant Presbyterian Church, Deacon, three four-year terms between 1956 and 1968, elder, six-year term 1972-1977, teacher 1955-1978. Married Rosa Farrior November 30, 1941. Children: Sandra Merritt Brown; Eugene W., Jr.; Stephen Ward; and John Douglas. Address: 1209 Essex Drive., Wilmington 28403.

ERNEST BRYAN MESSER

(Democrat—Haywood County)

(Forty-fourth Representative District—Counties: Haywood, Jackson, Madison and Swain. Two Representatives.)



Ernest Bryan Messer was born in Waynesville, December 21, 1913. Son of Forest W. and Effie (Furr) Messer. Attended James Chapel, 1920-1927; Lee Edwards High School, 1927-1931; Carson Newman College, B.A. degree, 1935. Supervisor, Wood Procurement Department, Champion International, Inc., Canton. Teacher and basketball coach, Haywood County Schools, 1935-1939. Member, Canton Lions Club; Canton Toastmasters Club; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Board of Directors and President Haywood County Mental Health Association; Board of Directors of Champion Y.M.C.A. and Champion Credit Union. Chairman Haywood County Democratic Executive Committee, 1958-1962; Haywood County Planning Board; Haywood County Historical Association; Chairman Canton Chapter Red Cross Bloodmobile; Chairman Inplant United Fund Drive; Trustee Haywood Technical Institute; Conservation and Development Study Commission; Water and Air Resources Study Commission; Governor's Advisory Council Comprehensive Health Planning; Member, State Mental Health Services; Member, Legislative Research Commission; Member, Community College Advisory Council; Legislative Study Commission on Aging; National Council State Legislatures Sub-Committee on Aging. Board of Directors State of Franklin Health Council; 1974 Layman's Award for Distinguished Service to Education given by Phi Delta Kappa of Western Carolina University. Served in U.S. Navy as Lieutenant, World War II, 1942-1945. Representative in General Assembly of 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, and 1979. Baptist. Former Teacher Adult Sunday School Class, former Training Union Director. Married Jincy Owen January 11, 1936. One daughter, Mrs. Clyde Poovey, Jr., Atlanta, Ga. Address: 15 Forest View Circle, Canton, 28716.

GEORGE W. MILLER, JR.

(Democrat—Durham County)

(Sixteenth Representative District—County: Durham.)



George W. Miller, Jr., was born in Spencer, N. C. May 14, 1930. Son of George W. and Blanche M. (Iddings) Miller. Attended Spencer Elementary and High School, 1936-1948; University of North Carolina, Bachelor of Science and Business Administration; University of North Carolina Law School, 1954-1957, LL.B. degree. Lawyer, firm of Haywood, Denny & Miller. Member, North Carolina Bar Assn.; American Bar Assn.; Durham County Bar Assn.; International Association of Insurance Counsel. Member Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Member Sertoma Club; Member of the House of Representatives, 1971-1973-74 and 1977-78. President, North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs, 1964-1965. Served in U.S. Marine Corps, Sergeant, 1951-1953. Member, Duke Memorial Methodist Church, Durham; Chairman, Duke Memorial Week Day School Committee,

1968; Member, Official Board. Member of the North Carolina Symphony Board of Trustees; Vice-President of Citizens Advisory Council for Center for Alcohol Studies, Division of Health Sciences. Married Eula Hux June 21, 1958. Children: Elizabeth Ann, Blanche Rose and George, III. Address: 3862 Somerset Drive, Durham, 27707.

JAMES FRANKLIN MORGAN

(Democrat—Guilford County)

(Twenty-third Representative District—County: Guilford. Seven Representatives.)



James Franklin Morgan was born in High Point, June 21 1943. Son of James Virgil Morgan and Dorothy B. Morgan. Graduated High Point Central. B.A. Degree—Guilford College. Doctor of Jurisprudence—Cumberland School of Law—Sanford University. Attorney. Member High Point Bar Association; 18th Judicial Bar Association; North Carolina Bar; American Bar Association; N. C. and American Trial Lawyers Association. Sigma Chi Fraternity. One of the Five Outstanding Young Men in N. C., 1973 and 1974. Distinguished

Service Award, 1973 and 1974. High Point Jaycees; Chamber of Commerce; Chairman Steering Committee; High Point Volunteers to the Court; Board North State Caucus; United Appeal; Heart Association; Legal Aid; Urban Ministry of High Point, Inc.; Nat Greene Youth Development, Inc.; Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council; Who's Who—N. C. 1973 Edition; N. C. Outward Bound School; Good-Will Industries; Youth Unlimited; N. C. Society for the Prevention of Blindness; Salvation Army Boys Club; and President of the N. C. Jaycees. Member, Christ United Methodist Church—member Administrative Board, 1970-73; Methodist Men's Club; Sunday School Teacher, 1970, 1972, 1973, Sunday School Superintendent—June 1970-June, 1972; Pastor Parish Committee—1970, 1973, 1974; Nominating Committee—1970-1973, 1974; Choir; Chairman of Area for Building Fund Drive. Married Ann Tinsley Morgan June 29, 1963. Children: Lea Evans Morgan and James Franklin Morgan, II. Address: 416 Hillcrest Road, High Point 27260.

GLENN ALEXANDER MORRIS

(Democrat—McDowell County)

(Forty-first Representative District—Counties: McDowell and Yancey. One Representative.)



Glenn Alexander Morris was born in Marion, November 9, 1908. Son of Thomas Morris and Mary Neal Morris. Attended Riverside Military Academy, Gainesville, Georgia, 1928-1929. Attended Wake Forest College 1929-1931. Served in United States Army 1944. Member, Kappa Alpha Order and President of Tau Chapter Keppa Alpha Order at Wake Forest 1930-1931. Retired General Manager, Clinchfield Manufacturing Company, Plants of Burlington Industries, Inc., Marion. Vice-Chairman, McDowell County Board of

Commissioners 1953-1959. Board of Governors, Marion General Hospital 1951-1968. Chairman of the Board 1954-1964; Marion's "Man of the Year" award for 1952;

Director, McDowell County Dread Disease Society, 1955 to present; member, Board of Directors First Union National Bank of Marion, 1952 to present; Member, Board of Directors Wachovia Bank & Trust Company, Asheville, N. C. 1956 to 1962; Member, Board of Directors University of North Carolina-Asheville Foundation, elected

ROBIE LEE NASH

(Democrat—Rowan County)

(Thirty-first Representative District—County: Rowan. Two Representatives.)



Robie Lee Nash was born in E. Spencer, N. C., October 5, 1910. Son of Archie Lee Nash, and Mary Kenerly Nash. Attended East Spencer School, 1916-1924, and Salisbury High School, 1924-1927. Also, night classes for two semesters in Catawba College. Manager Real Estate Investments. North Carolina Foetry Association; Salisbury-Rowan County Chamber of Commerce; Salisbury Lions Club, President 1945-1946. Representative in General Assemblies of 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Salisbury City Council, 1951-1953 and 1953-1955. Andres Jackson Masonic Lodge No. 576. Member, First United Methodist Church, Salisbury, N. C. Co-Chairman Building Program, 1951-1954; Chairman, Official Board, 1953-1954; Chairman, Trustees, 1969-1974; District Trustee, 1964-1974. Married Ethel (Arey) Nash August 24, 1936. Children: John Lee Nash, Samuel Arey Nash, Lona Marie Nash Duggins. Address: No. 232 Richmond Road, Salisbury, 28144.

MARY CORDELL NESBITT*

(MRS. MARTIN L. NESBITT)

(Democrat—Buncombe County)

(Forty-third Representative District—Counties: Buncombe and Transylvania. Four Representatives.)



Mary Cordell Nesbitt was born in Asheville, N. C., December 18, 1911. Daughter of Joseph Clemans Cordell and Martha T. Jones Cordell. Attended Buncombe County Junior College 1928-30; Western Carolina College, 1934-35, B.S. Degree; Western Carolina College, 1958, Masters Degree. Retired Educational Consultant. Life Member North Carolina Education Association and National Education Association. Member, NC House, 1977-78 and 1979. Western Carolina University Alumni Award for Distinguished Service to Education. Asheville Business and Professional Women's Club; Kappa Kappa Iota National Teachers Sorority. Member, Oakley United Methodist Church. Married Martin L. Nesbitt (deceased) July 27, 1935. Children: Mary Ann Dotson, Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr. Address: 12 Rollingwood Road, Asheville, 28805.

*Representative Nesbitt died August 1st, 1979. Her death is a great loss to the people of Buncombe County and North Carolina.

EDD NYE

(Democrat—Bladen County)

(Nineteenth Representative District—Counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus. One Senator.)



Edd Nye was born in Gulf, North Carolina, September 12, 1932. Son of Joseph Burke and Vera R. (Johnson) Nye. Graduated Clarkton High School 1951; S.E. Community College, A.A., 1969; North Carolina State University, Fort Bragg Extension, 1972. Insurance Agency. Member, Bladen Masonic Lodge 646; V.F.W. Served as Bladen County Commissioner, June 1966 to December 1972. Served, U. S. Air Force, 1952-1956. Member N. C. State Senate, 1975-76; N. C. State House 1977-78 and 1979. Member, Elizabethtown Baptist Church; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; Moderator, Bladen Baptist Association, 1966-1968. Married Peggy McKee, January 9, 1955. Three Children: Shannon Sue Nye, Edward McKee Nye, and Allison Hope Nye. Address: P. O. Box 8, Elizabethtown, 28337.

DAVID RUSSELL PARNELL

(Democrat—Robeson County)

(Twenty-first Representative District—Counties: Hoke, Robeson and Scotland. Three Representatives.)



David Russell Parnell was born in Parkton, N. C., November 16, 1925. Son of John Quincy Parnell and Clelia (Britt) Parnell. Attended Parkton Public Schools, 1931-1941; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1941-1944. Wake Forest University, B.S. Degree, 1949. Merchant and Farmer. N. C. Merchants Association, N. C. Oil Jobbers Association; N. C. State Highway Commissioner, 1969-1972. Member Board of Trustees, Meredith College—1977—Member, N. C. State Humanities Foundation—1975. Member, Robeson County Industrial Development Commission, 1963-present; Mayor—Town of Parkton, 1964-1969. U. S. Army Corporal, 1945-1946. Member, Parkton Baptist Church; Chairman—Board of Deacons—1974-1975; 1972-1973; 1968-1969; Church Treasurer, 1950-1972; Sunday School Teacher, 1950-present. Married Barbara Johnson Parnell, June 11, 1948. Children: David R. Jr., Anne J. Parnell, and Timothy Scott Parnell. Address: P. O. Box 190, Parkton, 28371.

MARY NORWOOD PEGG

(Republican—Forsyth County)

(Twenty-ninth Representative District—County: Forsyth. Five Representatives.)



Mary Norwood Pegg was born June 24, 1938 in Rockingham, NC. Daughter of Stephen Garland and Katherine Louise Patrick. Attended Rockingham Schools, 1944-1956; Wingate College; UNC-Greensboro; La Salle, 1971—Degree in Interior Design. Homemaker. Volunteer in various civic and cultural organizations. Member Methodist Church. Married Jabez Gilbert Pegg June 28, 1958. Children: Katherine Elizabeth; Stephen Jabez; and Jennifer Gail. Address: 3561 Buena Vista Rd., Winston-Salem 27106.

VAN FLYNT PHILLIPS

(Democrat—Mitchell County)

(Thirty-ninth Representative District. Counties: Avery, Burke, and Mitchell. Two Representatives.)



Van Flynt Phillips was born February 22, 1952 in Washington, D.C. Son of Samuel L. Phillips and Jewel McKinney. Attended Harris High School; UNC-Charlotte; and Real Estate School. Real Estate Broker—Vice President, Great Meadows, Inc. Member Moose Lodge. Member First Baptist Church. Address: PO Box 400, Spruce Pine 28777.

AARON W. PLYLER

(Democrat—Union County)

(Thirty-third Representative District—Counties: Cabarrus and Union. Three Representatives.)



Aaron Wesley Plyler was born in Monroe, North Carolina, October 1, 1926. Son of Isom F. Plyler, Sr., and Ida Foard Plyler. Attended Benton Heights School and Florida Military Academy. President of Plyler Grading and Paving, Inc.; President of Hill Top Enterprises; Board of Directors American Bank & Trust Company, Monroe; H. R. Johnson Construction Company, Monroe; N. C. Restaurant Association. Member of Associated General Contractors of America, N. C. Motel Association, National Restaurant Association. Member of Advisory Board of Carolina Division JAARS-Wycliffe, served on Advisory Board of Vocational and Technical Education in North Carolina. Member and Past President Wingate College Patron Club, member and Past President Monroe-Union County Chamber of Commerce, Past Chairman Union County Democratic Party. 1971 Union County Man of the Year Award, 1971 Wingate College Patron's Club Award, 1973 Union County Leadership Award. Member, Monroe Rotary Club, Rolling Hills Country Club, Monroe Moose Lodge. Member of Benton Heights Presbyterian Church, past Chairman Board of Deacons. Married Dorothy Moser Plyler, May 22, 1948. Children: Barbara Plyler Faulk, Diane Plyler Hough, Aaron W., Jr., Alan, Alton. Address: Route No. 7, Box 62, Monroe, 28110.

JULIUS REID POOVEY

(Republican—Catawba County)

(Thirty-seventh Representative District—County: Catawba. Two Representatives.)



Julius Reid Poovey was born in Hickory, September 24, 1902. Son of Lloyd Willard Poovey and Nancy Thomas Reid Poovey. Attended Hickory City Schools; Weaver College; Lenoir-Rhyne College, commercial graduate, 1922. Retired Accountant. Served as Judge, pro-tem, Hickory Municipal Court. Member, Catawba County Board of Elections; member, Board of Advisors of N. C. Federation of College Republicans, member of State, County and Precinct Republican Executive Committees. Representative in the General Assembly of

1967, 1977-78, and 1979; Senator in General Assembly of 1969 and 1973-74. Served in U.S.C.G.R. (T) Slc. 1944-45. Episcopalian. Married Kathryn Violet Icard, April 7, 1928. Four Children: Mrs. Walter N. Yount, Jr. J. Reid Poovey, Jr., Major William B. Poovey, USAF (ret.), and Dr. James N. Poovey. Address: 61 Twentieth Avenue, N.W., Hickory, 28601.

WILLIAM PAUL PULLEY, JR.

(Democrat—Durham County)

(Sixteenth Representative District—County: Durham. Three Representatives.)



William Paul Pulley, Jr. was born August 30, 1936 in Durham, NC. Son of William Paul Pulley and Josie Bullard. Attended UNC-Chapel Hill, 1958. A.B.: UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961. LL.B. Attorney. Member NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; 14th Judicial Bar; American Trial Lawyers Association; NC Bar Association; UNC Law Alumni Foundation. Member Braggtown Baptist Church. Married Elizabeth Dees Nelson, February 10, 1968. Children: William Paul, III; Bradley Larkin; Debra Ann Nelson; Margaret Dees Nelson; Hugh Reavis Nelson, III.

Address: PO Box 1167, Durham 27702.

DWIGHT WILSON QUINN

(Democrat—Cabarrus County)

(Thirty-third Representative District—Counties—Cabarrus and Union. Three Representatives.)



Dwight Wilson Quinn was born in York, South Carolina, September 12, 1917. Son of Lucy (Wilson) Quinn and the late William Lytle Quinn. Served as a member of the Governor's Commission on Reorganization of State Government, 1961-62; member, Executive Committee Governor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime; member of the committee appointed by the Attorney General on Criminal Code Revision; member of the Governor's Study Committee on Architectural Barriers for the Benefit of the Handicapped; member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Region Education Board. Voted Kannapolis Man of the Year, 1948, by the Jaycees. Received Amvets National Distinguished Service Award for outstanding community Service, 1953. Member, Board of Directors Cannon Memorial Y.M.C.A., member of the Board of Directors of the Cabarrus County Boys Club; Board of National Cerebral Palsy Association; Board of Directors and past President Cabarrus County Chapter, North Carolina Heart Association. Served in United States Army, 1944-45. Member American Legion, Post 115, served as Vice Commander of the American Legion; 40 and 8; Rotarian; member Cannon Memorial Lodge, No. 626, A.F. & A.M.; Scottish Rite Bodies; Shriner, Oasis Temple. Representative in the General Assembly regular sessions of 1951, 1953, 1955-56, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965-66, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979 and special sessions 1956, 1963, 1965, 1966 and 1971. Lutheran. Member, Kimball Memorial Lutheran Church; has served as a member of the Church Council. Delegate to the National Democratic Convention 1960 in Los Angeles, California and Chicago, Illinois, 1968; former Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee of Appalachian State University. Received Honorary Doctor of Laws from Appalachian State University, 1978 and presently a member of the Board of Visitors there. Married Marian Elizabeth Isenhour February 23, 1936. One daughter: Mrs. Lester U. Dodge. Address: 213 South Main Street, Kannapolis, 28081.

TOM BRAGG RABON, JR.

(Democrat—Brunswick County)

(Eleventh Representative District—Counties: Brunswick and Pender. One Representative.)

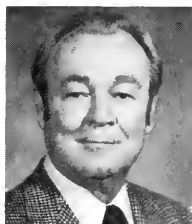


Tom Bragg Rabon, Jr. was born June 6, 1954 in Wilmington, NC. Son of Tom B. Rabon, Sr., and Lois King. Attended Bolivia High School, August 1960—May 1972; UNC-Wilmington, August 1972—May 1974; UNC-Chapel Hill, May 1974—May 1976, B.A. Director of Planning for Brunswick County. Former Chairman—Legislative Liaison Committee for NC Student Legislature; Past President Brunswick County Young Democrats Club; Member NC Young Democrats; Former Lyndon Baines Johnson Intern in House of Representatives in office of Congressman Charlie Rose; Former Community Development Consultant for United Telecommunications, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri; Former School Teacher at South Brunswick High School; Farmer; Member; Member of Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee for Brunswick County; Former member of Democratic State Executive Committee. Co-Author of *The Community Development Handbook*. Member New Hope Presbyterian Church. Address: PO Box 1, Winnabow 28479.

LISTON BRYAN RAMSEY

(Democrat—Madison County)

(Forty-fourth Representative District—Counties: Haywood, Jackson, Madison and Swain. Two Representatives.)



Liston Bryan Ramsey was born at Marshall, N. C., on February 26, 1919. Son of John Morgan and Della Lee (Bryan) Ramsey. Attended Mars Hill College, 1938. Merchant. Elk, Mason, American Legion, former Commander; Veterans of Foreign Wars. County Chairman Democratic Executive Committee, 1958-1960, 1962; served as a delegate to the 1968 National Convention. Board of Aldermen, Town of Marshall, 1949-1961. Served in Army Air Corps as Sergeant, 1944-1946. Representative in the General Assembly 1961, 1963, 1967. 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979 Chairman, House Finance Committee 1973-74 and 1975-76; Member, Advisory Budget Commission 1973-74, 1975-76; and 1977-78; Member Legislative Services commission 1971, 1973-74 and 1975-76; Member Legislative Research Commission 1975-76. Chairman, House Rules Committee 1978; Chairman—House Redistricting Committee 1971; and Chairman—Local Government Committee 1969. Chairman, Eleventh Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee, 1972, 1974, 1976 and 1978. Baptist. Married Florence McDevitt. One daughter, Martha Louise Ramsey Geouge of Gulfport, Miss. Address: Marshall, 28753.

WILLIAM FRANK REDDING, III

(Republican—Randolph County)

(Twenty-fourth Representative District—County: Randolph. Two Representatives.)



William Frank Redding, III was born March 11, 1930 in Asheboro, NC. Son of Viola Sanborn Redding and Joan Sistrunk. House of Representatives, 1973-74; Asheboro City Board of Education—1965-1972. Vice-Chairman 1969-72. Attended Asheboro High School, 1943-1948; University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill, 1952. B.S. Insurance Agent. Member, The Independent Insurance Agents of NC, Inc.; The National Association of Life Underwriters. Received 1978 Boss of the Year by Randolph County Association of Insurance women. Member Rotary International; Pi Kappa Alpha; Phi Beta Kappa; Beta Gamma Sigma, Honorary Business Scholastic Fraternity. Served US Air Force—First Lieutenant, September, 1952—August, 1954. Member Central United Methodist Church, Church School Teacher, member Administrative Board. Married Joan Sistrunk, November 28, 1953. Children: Rebecca; Marianne; and Nancy. Address: PO Box 338, Asheboro 27203.

JAMES GUY REVELLE, SR.

(Democrat—Northampton County)

(Fifth Representative District—Counties: Bertie, Gates, Hertford and Northampton. Two Representatives.)



James Guy Revelle, Sr. was born in Conway, July 14, 1908. Son of James Kelly Revelle and Annie Elizabeth Watson Revelle. Graduated Woodland-Olney High School; attended Wake Forest University. Retired businessman and farmer. Member Grand Lodge of A.F. and A.M. of North Carolina and Potecasi Lodge No. 418. Recipient of Twenty-five year Membership Pin, Masonic Lodge. Northampton County Commissioner 1953-72. Chairman, 1963-72. Member, Local School Board, 1944-53. Member, State Democratic Executive Committee, 1953-55. Representative in the General Assembly of 1973-74 and 1977-78. Trustee of Roanoke-Chowan Hospital. Member, Ashley's Grove Baptist Church; Sunday School Superintendent ten years; deacon thirty-four years. Chairman of Board of Deacons four years. Married Pearla Futrell December 20, 1931. Two children: James Guy, Jr. and Pearla Revelle Lowe. Address: RFD, Conway 27820.

SAMUEL THOMAS RHODES

(Republican—New Hanover County)

(Twelfth Representative District—County: New Hanover. Two Representatives.)



Samuel Thomas Rhodes was born in Wilmington, October 12, 1944. Son of Samuel Thomas Rhodes and Dorothy Williamson Rhodes. Graduated New Hanover High School, 1962; University of North Carolina, 1966, B.A.; Auburn University, 1969, M.S. Work toward Ph.D. done at North Carolina State University. Instructor of Marine Science, Cape Fear Technical Institute. Member, American Institute of Biological Sciences, International Oceanographic Foundation, National Historical Society. Has had two scientific papers published. Member, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina (St. John's Lodge No. 1); Scottish Rite of Free Masonry Southern Jurisdiction of the United States; Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (Sudan Temple); Arab Shrine Club, member Board of Directors, 1970-72; Order of Demolay, advisor and member of Board of Directors and Founding Father, 1972. Member of Wilmington Jaycees; Member & Former Chairman of North Carolina Marine Science Council; Member, Board of Directors, New Hanover County Marine Science Consortium; Member, Board of Directors, North Carolina Ocean Sciences Institute. Former Member North Carolina Board of Transportation; Member Board of Directors of The New Hanover Friends of The Public Library; Cape Fear Sportsman Club; and North Carolina Marine Resources Center Administrative Board. Member Board of Directors of Lower Cape Fear Council for the Arts. Presented Jaycees Distinguished Service Award for 1973; Nominee North Carolina State Jaycee Man of the Year Award, 1973; Representative in the General Assembly of 1973-1974, 1975-1976, 1977-78, and 1979-80. Member of Greater Wilming-

ton Chamber of Commerce; Member, Historic Wilmington Foundation. Member, Board of Deacons St. Andrews Covenant Presbyterian Church, Wilmington. Married: Kleist W. Rhodes. Children: Ashely and Brandon. Address: P. O. Box 3251, Wilmington 28406.

CARL WILLIAM RULLMAN

(Republican—Catawba County)

(Thirty-seventh Representative District—County: Catawba. Two Representatives.)



Carl William Rullman was born July 11, 1907 in Aurora, Indiana. Son of John Herman Rullman and Anna Katherine Riese. Attended Concordia College, 1923-1931; Lenoir Rhyne, 1935, B.A. Retired. Member Lutheran Church—President. Married Elizabeth Carpenter January 29, 1932. Children: Jettie; Carl, Jr.; Carolyn; Henry; Casper; Glenn; Denetia; Amy; and Andrew. Address: 2333 Springs Rd., Hickory 28601.

MARY POWELL SEYMOUR

(Mrs. Hubert E. Seymour, Jr.)

(Democrat—Guilford County)

(Twenty-Third Representative District—County: Guilford. Seven Representatives.)



Mary Powell Seymour was born April 12, 1922, in Raleigh. Daughter of Annie Rebecca Seymour and Robert C. Powell (Deceased). Graduated Needham B. Broughton High School, 1939. Peace College, 1941; Course Study Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1946-1947; Pilot Nursery School Study Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1949-1950; Leadership Development Training, Center of Creative Leadership, 1978. Legal Assistant. Licensed Real Estate Broker. Four-term elected member Greensboro City Council, 1967-1975.

Mayor Pro Tempore, 1973-1975. Member Womens Professional Forum; O. Henry Woman's Club; Greensboro Council of Garden Clubs, Inc; Greensboro Legal Auxiliary; Chamber of Commerce Community Development Council; Honorary member Business & Professional Women; Board of Directors, Tarheel Triad Girl Scout Council, Inc.; Hayes Taylor YMCA; Board of Visitors, Peace College; YDC; Democratic Women. Received 1970 Eleanor Roosevelt Award; Woman of Year, City Beautification; 1971 Bryant Citizenship Award, Dist. 7, NCFWC; Chamber of Commerce Dolley Madison Award; 1972 Quota Club Woman of Year; Distinguished Alumna, Peace College; 1974 Distinguished Service Award, YWCA; 1975 Who's Who in Government; 1976-1977 Bowker. Women in Public Office. Member, College Park Baptist Church, Sunday School Teacher, 10 years. Married Hubert E. Seymour, Jr. February 3, 1945. Children: Hubert E. Seymour, III and Robert J. Seymour. Two Granddaughters. Address: 1105 Pender Lane, Greensboro, NC 27408.

ADDISON NEAL SMITH

(Democrat—Rowan County)

(Thirty-first Representative District—County: Rowan. Two Representatives.)



Addison Neal Smith was born in Bailey, N. C., December 20, 1934. Son of Robert Lee Smith and Grace Goodnight Smith. Attended Woodleaf High School, Woodleaf, N. C., June 1953; Pfeiffer College, June 1961; University of Mississippi, 1961-1963, Graduate Study; University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Masters Degree—in education with major in Speech Pathology and Audiology, June 1965. Educator. Recognized as Outstanding Alumnus (Speech and Audiology) UNC-G. Drafted bill for N. C. Legislature 1969 that enabled the first services for hearing impaired children in the public schools in the preschool years. (Employed by The State Department of Public Instruction 1965-1972). Member House of Representatives 1977-78. Formerly the Acting Director, Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf, Washington, D. C. Literary Productions—"Speech Therapy for the Mentally Retarded", *N. C. Education*, February 1968, "Guide for Speech and hearing", *N.C. Dept. of Public Instruction*, 1967, "Programs for Hearing Impaired", Volta Bureau, *Alexander Graham Bell Association*, Washington, D.C., 1973. U. S. Army (Engineers), Specialist 4, 1958-1960. Member, United Methodist Church. Director of Music, 1963-65, Church Lay Leader, 1975; Member of Administrative Board, 1975. Married Elizabeth Withers Smith August 29, 1965. Children: Mary Beth Smith, Addison Neal Smith, Todd Robert Smith, and Anna Elizabeth Smith. Address: Route 1, Hart Road, Woodleaf 27054.

KENNETH BRIDGEFORTH SPAULDING

(Democrat—Durham County)

(Sixteenth Representative District—County: Durham. Three Representatives.)



Kenneth Bridgeforth Spaulding was born November 29, 1944 in Durham, NC. Son of Asa T. Spaulding, Sr. and Eleanor Bridgeforth. Attended Oakwood School, 1959-1963; Howard University, 1967, B.A.; UNC School of Law, 1967-1970 J.D. Attorney at Law. Member NC State Bar; 14th Judicial District Bar; George H. White Bar Association; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers. Received Darrow Society's Award. Member White Rock Baptist Church. Married Jean Ellen Gaillard July 6, 1968. Children: Chandler Gaillard and Courtney Gaillard. Address: No. 2 Shelly Place, Durham 27707.

LEROY PAGE SPOON, JR.

(Republican—Mecklenburg County)

(Thirty-sixth Representative District—County: Mecklenburg. Eight Representatives.)



LeRoy Page Spoon Jr. (Roy) was born in Athens, Georgia, October 19, 1924. Son of LeRoy Page Spoon, Sr. and Kathryn Warren Spoon. Attended Central High School in Charlotte, N. C. Attended Clemson College, Boston University, and the University of Georgia. Member House of Representatives, 1977-78. Served in the United States Army 1942-1946 as a Combat Infantryman in the European Theatre and as an Engineer in the Korean Theatre from 1950-1952. Served as a member of the North Carolina National Guard 1953-1963 as a member

of the 105th Combat Engineer Battalion, 30th Infantry Division (Highest Rank, Captain (E)). President of L. P. Spoon, Inc., an Electrical Manufacturer's Agent and Switching Equipment Manufacturing Company, an Electrical Manufacturer and Engraver. Member, Sardis Presbyterian Church in Charlotte; Elder, Chairman Christian Education Committee. Member, Masons; Lions Club; Toastmaster Club; Coast Guard Auxiliary; North Carolina Crime Study Commission; Presbyterian Family Life Center Board of Directors; Barium Springs Home for Children; Board of Regents; Board of Directors Mecklenburg Mental Health Association; Chairman of Lansdowne School Committee; Chairman North Carolina Drug Abuse Advisory Council. Member, North Carolina Youth Services Commission; Former Member of Erskine College Board of Trustees. Married Ruth Elizabeth Atwell, September 11, 1948. Three Children: Carolyn Christina, LeRoy P. Spoon III, and Wilfred. Address: 7028 Folger Drive, Charlotte 28211.

MRS. LURA SELF TALLY

(Democrat—Cumberland County)

(Twentieth Representative District—County: Cumberland. Five Representatives.)



Mrs. Lura Self Tally was born in Statesville, December 9, 1921. Daughter of R. O. Self and Sara Sherrill Cowles Self. Attended Raleigh Public Schools and graduated Needham-Broughton High School, 1938. Attended Peace College. Graduated Duke University, A.B. Degree, 1942; North Carolina State University Graduate School of Education, M.A. Degree, 1970. Teacher and Guidance Counselor, Fayetteville City Schools. Member, Kappa Delta Sorority; NEA; North Carolina Association of Educators; North Carolina

Personnel and Guidance Association; American Association of University Women; Business and Professional Woman's Club; North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs and Fayetteville Woman's Club. Past President, North Carolina Society for Preservation of Antiquities; former President, Fayetteville Woman's Club; President, Cumberland County Historical Society; President, Cumberland County Mental Health Association; Coordinator of Volunteers, Cumberland County Mental Health Center; member Fayetteville Recreation Commission; Juvenile Code Revision Commission 1977-79. Teacher, Adult Education, Fayetteville Technical Institute; member, North

Carolina Art Society, Board of Fayetteville Art Museum and Board of Fayetteville Little Theatre. Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth. Member, Hay Street Methodist Church. Divorced. Two sons; Robert Taylor and John Cowles. Address: 3100 Tallywood Drive, Fayetteville 28303.

GEORGE RONALD TAYLOR

(Democrat—Bladen County)

(Nineteenth Representative District—Counties: Bladen, Columbus, and Sampson. Three Representatives.)



George Ronald Taylor was born August 28, 1952, in Elizabethtown. Son of Miller Taylor and Lucille Carroll. Graduated East Carolina University, B.S., 1974. Served as intern NC Dept. of Corrections. Secretary and Sales Manager of Taylor Tobacco Enterprises, Inc. Member, Jr. Chamber of Commerce; Area Chairman East Carolina University Stadium Fund Drive; Bladen Technical Institute Foundation; NC Cotton Technical Advisory Committee; President, NC Tobacco Producers Association; Bladen Co. Campaign Committee Chairman for United Cerebral Palsy of NC; Dublin Area Jaycees; Bladen County Wildlife and Conservation Club. Past 3rd Vice-Chairman Bladen Co. Dem. Executive Committee; Past Secretary Bladen Co. Dem. Executive Committee; Past President Bladen Co. Young Democrats; Past District Organizer, 3rd Congressional District Young Democrats. Member, Dublin First Baptist Church, Teacher, 1974-76; Associational Director of Brotherhood. Address: Rt. 1, Box 518, Elizabethtown 28337.

MARGARET ROSE TENNILLE (Mrs. Norton F. Tennille)

(Democrat—Forsyth County)

(Twenty-ninth Representative District—County: Forsyth. Five Representatives.)



Margaret Rose Tennille was born in Hopewell, Virginia, March 25, 1917. Daughter of Robert Wilson Rose, and Byrd McClure Rose. Attended R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, N. C. (1929-1933). Salem College, Winston-Salem, N. C. 2 years, 1934, 1935. Retired. Member, Commission of Youth Services, 1975. Appointed by Governor Hunt to: Juvenile Code Revision, Planning Comm. for Math-Science High School. Member, Board of Directors, Forsyth Bank & Trust Co. Administrative Assistant to Mayor of Winston-Salem, 1961-1971. Member Womens Forum, National Order of Women Legislators. Member, Centenary United Methodist Church. Board of Trustees, Centenary United Methodist Church. Two terms on Board of Stewards, 1961-64, 1971-74. Married Norton F. Tennille April 22, 1939. (deceased) Children: Norton F. Tennille, Jr., Wilson R. Tennille, Ben F. Tennille. Address: Greenwich Road, S. W. Winston-Salem 27103.

BETTY MARIE (DORTON) THOMAS

(Democrat—Cabarrus County)

(Thirty-third Representative District— Counties: Cabarrus and Union. Three Representatives.)



Betty Marie (Dorton) Thomas was born September 10, 1923, in Shelby. Daughter of Dr. J. S. Dorton (Deceased) and Marie Biggerstaff (Deceased). Attended Shelby High School, 1936-1939; UNC—Greensboro, 1940-1944, B.S. in Secretarial Administration. House of Representatives, 1975-76. President of Art Thomas Chevrolet, Inc.; A. W. Thomas & Son; Thomas Development, Inc. Member, Business & Professional Women. Received Concord Woman of the Year, 1976; Member, American Legion Auxilliary. Member, Central United Methodist

Church. 1948-1960—All offices in Sunday School Class; Secretary of Women of the Church, 1969; Trustee, 1975-76; Council on Ministries, 1974-76; Administrative Board, 1975. Married A. W. (Art) Thomas, Jr. (Deceased) April 3, 1948. Children: Bettina Marie (Tina) Thomas; Terresa Anne (Terre) Thomas; and Arthur Webster (Tom) Thomas, III. Address: 160 Glendale Ave. SE, Concord 28025.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON TISON, III

(Democrat—Mecklenburg County)

(Thirty-sixth Representative District—County: Mecklenburg. Eight Representatives.)



Benjamin Thompson Tison, III was born in Charlotte November 4, 1930. Son of Benjamin Thompson Tison, Jr. (deceased) and Bryte Washam Tison. Attended Charlotte Public Schools and graduated from Central High School, 1949. Graduated U.N.C. School of Business, B.S. Degree, 1953 and U.N.C. School of Law, J.D., 1958. Member of North Carolina State Bar and North Carolina Industrial Development Association. Served as Lieutenant in USNR, 1953-1963. Attended Graduate School of Credit and Financial

Management, Harvard University, 1971. Present profession, North Carolina National Bank. Member House of Representatives, 1977-78. Presbyterian. Married Roma Wornall December 12, 1971. Two children: son, William Woodbridge Tison and daughter, Clay Wornall Tison. Address: 2119 Hopedale Avenue, Charlotte 28207.

HENRY McMILLAN TYSON

(Democrat—Cumberland County)

(Twentieth Representative District—County: Cumberland. Five Representatives.)



Henry McMillan Tyson was born in Cumberland County, October 31, 1914. Son of Henry Grady and Tommie Marsh Tyson. Graduated Gray's Creek High School, 1934. International Accountant's Society, Inc. Farmer and Farm Supply Dealer. Member, North Carolina Farm Bureau; Cumberland County Livestock Association, Gray's Creek Ruritan Club, Past President. Member, John Huske Anderson Lodge No. 731 (Masonic). Past President, Parent-Teacher Association. Cumberland County Commissioner, chairman seven years. Charter member Cumberland County Soil Conservation Commission 1946-52. Sales Supervisor of Fayetteville Tobacco Market nine years. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville; Married Adeline Amelia Williams June 16, 1940. Three children: Carrie Eula Tyson, Henry McMillan Tyson, II and John Marsh Tyson. Address: Route 7, Box 284, Fayetteville 28306.

DR. JOHN WESLEY VARNER

(Democrat—Davidson County)

(Thirtieth Representative District—Counties: Davidson and Davie. Three Representatives.)



John Wesley Varner was born in Randolph County, September 30, 1906. Son of Rev. James Milton Varner and Dora Plummer Varner. Attended Rutherford College (High School and Junior College), 1922-1926; Duke University, A.B. Degree, 1928. University of Tennessee Medical School, M.D. Degree, 1932. Psychiatrist (Retired). Davidson County Medical Society; American Psychiatric Association; N. C. Medical Society; American Medical Association; N. C. Neuropsychiatric Association. Mason Phi Rho Sigma (Medical Fraternity). N. C. National Guard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1954-1966. Member United Methodist Church. Administrative Board, 1969-1971. Married Billie Jordan Varner, December 18, 1934. Children: Dr. Roy Van Varner, John Wesley Varner, Jr., and Virginia Jordan Varner Clifford. Address: 116 Ridgewood Drive, Lexington.

WILLIAM THOMAS WATKINS

(Democrat—Granville County)

(Thirteenth Representative District—Counties: Caswell, Granville, Person, Vance and Warren. Three Representatives.)



William Thomas Watkins was born in Granville County, July 1, 1921. Son of John Stradley and Belle (Norwood) Watkins. Attended Oak Hill High School, 1927-1939; Mars Hill Junior College, 1942; Wake Forest College, 1939-1941 and 1946-1948; Wake Forest College, B.S., 1949; Wake Forest Law School, 1949-1952, LL.B. Lawyer. Member N. C. State Bar Association, Ninth District Bar and Granville County Bar. City Attorney for City of Creedmoor, 1955-1968. Attorney for Granville County. Member Pi Kappa Alpha; Phi Delta Phi, Magister, 1952. U. S. Army Staff Sergeant, 1942-1946. Representative in the General Assembly of 1969, 1971, 1973, and 1977-78. Member, Oxford Baptist Church, Oxford; Sunday School Teacher, 1956-1960. Married Louise Marie Best, November 18, 1944. Children: Mrs. Martin L. (Alma Marie) Nesbitt, Jr. and Mrs. Jerry (Annabell) Barker. Address: 213 W. Thorndale Drive, Oxford 27565.

EUGENE MORRISON WHITE

(Democrat—Caldwell County)

(Thirty-Fourth Representative District—Counties: Caldwell, Wilkes and Yadkin. Three Representatives.)

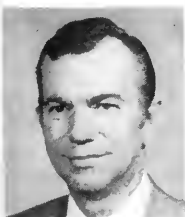


Eugene Morrison White was born December 25, 1912, in Stony Point. Son of Arthur Wellington White and Julia Deal. Graduated Claremont Central High School, Hickory, 1932. Lenoir Rhyne College, 1936, Bachelor's Degree in Math and Science; Appalachian State University, 1965, Masters Degree, School Administration; Additional Studies UNC—Chapel Hill. Supt., Emeritus Caldwell County Schools. Retired Superintendent Caldwell County Schools. Member, NCAE. Past President Rotary Club; Charter Member Board of Trustees, Western Piedmont Community College; Director Catawba Valley Executives Club; Governor's Study Com. NC Public Schools. Member House of Representatives, 1977-78, and 1979. Army—September 1942-1943. Member, Lutheran Church, Church Council. Married Helen Price June 30, 1945. Address: Box 603, Hudson 28638.

BARNEY PAUL WOODARD

(Democrat—Johnston County)

(Fourteenth Representative District—Counties: Franklin and Johnston. Two Representatives.)



Barney Paul Woodard was born in Princeton, November 23, 1914. Son of John Richard Woodard and Elizabeth Wall Woodard. Graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.S. Degree in Pharmacy, 1938. Owner Woodard Pharmacy and Pharmacist. Member North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association and National Association of Retail Pharmacy. Mason and Shriner. Past Master, St. Patrick Lodge No. 617, 1952. Town Councilman, 1948. North Carolina House of Representatives, 1967. Past President Lions Club, 20 years

of Princeton Advisory School Committee and past chairman. Served 2 years as Fund Chairman, Johnston County Mental Health Association and on Executive Board. Past Fund Chairman, TB Association. Served on Tuscorora Boy Scout Council. Member, Methodist Church and Chairman Board of Trustees, 1970-1974. Married Annie Louise Sugg September 6, 1941. Four children: Barney Paul, Jr., Dianne, Michael, and Joy. Address: Box 5, Princeton 27569.

WILMA CUMMINGS WOODARD

(Democrat—Wake County)

(Fifteenth Representative District—County: Wake. Six Representatives.)



Wilma Cummings Woodard was born November 18, 1934 in Angier, NC. Daughter of C. Claud Cummings and Lutheria Searcy. House of Representatives, appointed January, 1978 to serve vacancy. Treasurer—Wake County Democratic Party, 1977. Garner Planning and Zoning Board—Vice Chairman NCSU Alumni Association. Board of Directors, 1974-78, 1978-81. Attended Beaufort High School; UNC—Chapel Hill; NCSU—Degree in History, 1969; NCSU—Public Affairs, Department of Politics. Housewife. Member Phi Kappa Phi. Received Recipient of B.F. Brown Award for Outstanding Liberal Arts Student, 1969. Member Democratic Women of Wake County; Wake Women's Political Caucus—Charter member Raleigh—Wake Urban League, Board of Directors. Wake County P.T.A. Council, Vice—President, 1977; Wake County CETA Advisory Board, 1977; Raleigh Wake Land—Use Code Committee, 1977. Member United Methodist Church. Married Dr. Warden Lewis Woodard, Jr., March 17, 1952. Children: Mary Ellen Nixon; Warden Lewis, III; Albert Searcy; and Richard Allen. Address: PO Box 183, Garner 27529.

RICHARD WRIGHT

(Democrat—Columbus County)

(Nineteenth Representative District—Counties: Bladen (Columbus and Sampson. Three Representatives.)



Richard Wright was born in Loris, South Carolina, October 8, 1944. Son of Ottis R. Wright and Olive Battle Wright. Attended Tabor City High School, September, 1959—June, 1963. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, A.B. Degree in Political Science, 1967. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Law School, J.D. Degree, 1971. Attorney and Farmer. North Carolina Bar Association, Director 13th Judicial District Bar Association, Columbus County Bar Association and Columbus County Farm Bureau. Director Columbus County Arts Council; Director Columbus County Mental Health Association; Director South-Eastern Oratorio Society; Director North Carolina Tobacco Producers Association; Columbus County Mental Health Association; Director South-Eastern Oratorio Society; Director North Carolina Tobacco Producers Association; Columbus County Cattleman's

Association; President Columbus County UNC-Alumni Association; Town Attorney for Tabor City and Fair Bluff; Chairman Columbus County Morehead Scholarship Committee; Member Firm of McGougan and Wright. Civitan Club. Phi Beta Kappa. Member of North Carolina House since 1974. Member, Methodist Church. Council on Ministeries and Administrative Board; Youth Co-ordinator, U.M.Y.F. Counselor. Married to Jenny McKinnon. One daughter, Elizabeth Armstrong Wright. Address: Box 457, Tabor City, North Carolina 28463.

GRACE AVERETTE COLLINS

Principal Clerk—House of Representatives



Grace Averette Collins was born in Fuquay-Varina. Daughter of Alozona Deems Averette and Minnie Lee (Helms) Averette. Graduated Fuquay-Varina High School, 1949; Kings Business College, 1951. Attended Raleigh School of Commerce and Hardbarger Business College, refresher courses. Homemaker. National Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries, receiving Outstanding Achievement Award in 1975 and Leadership Award, 1976. Served on committee on Comparative Development Center, 1974-75; Agenda Committee 1975-76, 1977-78; Executive

Nominating Committee for National Conference of State Legislatures, 1978. Is presently serving as Secretary of National Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries. General Assembly Experience: Assistant Calendar Clerk 1969; Journal Clerk 1971-1973; and Principal Clerk, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979. Served as First Vice-chairman of Middle Creek Fuquay precinct, 1969-1971. Served as Chairman for precinct 1971-1973. Presently serving as Second Vice-chairman. Served as Cub Scout Den Mother, active in community affairs—fund raising, etc., served on Wake County Bicentennial Committee, 1972; Town Board Recreation Committee. Who's Who in State Government, 1976. Member Fuquay Methodist Church, Board of Mission, Sunday school teacher, Member of Chancel Choir, Director of Youth Choir. Married John Nolan Collins October 4, 1952. Children: John N., Jr., Joseph A., James D., and Laurie E. Address: 518 East Academy St., Fuquay-Varina, N. C. 27526.

OCCUPATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE 1979 NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Accountant

Bissell, Marilyn R.
Poovey, Julius R. (Retired)

Agri-Business

Bone, Roger W.
Jordan, John M.
Taylor, George Ronald

Assistant to College President

Clarke, James McClure
Greenwood, Gordon H.

Attorney

Adams, Allen
Clark, William E.
Coble, John H.
DeRamus, Judson, D., Jr.
Evans, Charles D.
Ezzell, James Earl, Jr.
Frye, Henry E.
Haworth, Bryon A.
Helms, H. Parks
Hobgood, Robert H.
Holmes, Edward S.
Holt, Bertha M.
Hunt, Patricia S.
Hux, George A.
Lancaster, H. Martin
Locklear, Horace
McMillan, William H.
Miller, George W., Jr.
Morgan, James F.
Pulley, William P.
Rountree, H. Horton
Spaulding, Kenneth B.
Stewart, Carl J. Jr.
Watkins, William T.
Wright, Ottis Richard

Auctioneering

Carter, Herbert Otha

Automobile Dealership

Bone, Roger W.
Bright, Joe L.
Ellis, T. W., Jr.

Banker

Covington, John W.
Tison, Ben

Broker-Developer

Barbee, Allen C.

Building Supply Company

Etheridge, Bobby R.

Certified Public Accountant

Clark, Douglas A.

Chiropractor

Kemp, Ramey F.

College Professor

Brennan, Louise S.
Rhodes, S. Thomas

Corporate Executive

Church, John T.
Easterling, Ruth M.
Harris, Fletcher
Johnson, Joseph
Kaplan, Ian Theodore
Messer, Ernest
Plyler, Aaron W.
Quinn, Dwight W.
Spoon, LeRoy P., Jr.

Credit Bureau Executive

Barnes, Richard W.

County Government

Rabon, Tom B., Jr.

Dairy Farm

Clarke, James McClure

Dentist

Hunt, John J.

Education Consultant

Nesbitt, Mary C. (deceased)

Educator

Bundy, Sam D. (Retired)

Chapin, Howard B.

Cullipher, George P. (Retired)

Diamont, David H.

Fussell, Aaron E. (Retired)

Foster, Jo Graham

Smith, Additson Neal

White, Eugene M. (Retired)

Engineer

Ethridge, Wilbur Bruce

Farm Supplies

Gentry, J. Worth

Tyson, Henry M.

Farming

Auman, T. Clyde

Barbee, Allen C.

Bright, Joe L.

Brown, John W.

Bundy, Sam D.

Collins, Porter C., Jr.

Ellis, Thomas W., Jr.

Falls, Robert Z.

Gentry, J. Worth

Grady, Richard R.

Hunt, John J.

James, Vernon G.

Jernigan, Roberts H.

Lutz, Edith L.

McAllister, Robert L.

Parnell, David R.

Revelle, J. Guy, Sr.

Taylor, George Ronald

Tyson, Henry M.

Wright, Ottis Richard

Funeral Director

Bumgardner, David W., Jr.

Guidance Counselor

Fulcher, Gerald M., Jr.

Tally, Lura S.

Homemaker

Colton, Marie W.

Pegg, Mary N.

Woodard, Wilma C.

Ice-Fuel Business

McDowell, Timothy H.

Insurance

Beard, Rayford D.

Bell, E. Graham

Campbell, A. Hartwell

Edwards, James H.

Edwards, Ralph P.

Guy, Alexander D.

Harris, D. Fletcher, III

Holmes, George M.

Holroyd, William C., Jr.

Ledford, Ralph W.

Lilley, Daniel T.

Nye, Edd

Redding, William F., III

Jobber

Holt, Charles

Land Developer

Clark, William E.

Legal Assistant

Seymour, Mary P.

Manufacturing—Farm Equipment

Taylor, George Ronald
Morris, Glenn A. (Retired)

Manufacturing-Furniture

Lambeth, James Erwin

Manufacturing-Textiles

Jordan, John M.

Marketing Enterprises

Brubaker, Harold J.

Meat-Packing Business

Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr.

Merchant

Hunt, John J.
Parnell, David R.
Ramsey, Liston B.

Navel Officer

Barker, Christopher S., Jr. (Retired)

Orchard Owner

Clarke, James McClure

Pharmacist

Woodard, Barney Paul

Physician-Psychiatrist

Varner, John W.

Physician—Surgeon

Gamble, John R., Jr.

Publisher

Huskins, Joseph P.

Radio-Television Station Owner

Campbell, A. Hartwell
Etheridge, Bobby R.

Real Estate

Bell, E. Graham
Carter, Herbert Otha
Guy, Alexander D.
Harris, D. Fletcher, III
Lacey, S. B., Jr.
Ledford, Ralph W.
Merritt, Eugene W.
Phillips, Van F.
Seymour, Mary P.

Real Estate Management

Nash, Robie L.

Restaurateur

Economos, Gus

Tobacco Warehouse

Taylor, George Ronald

U.S. Government-Agriculture

Enloe, Jeff H., Jr. (Retired)

No Occupation Given

Cook, Ruth E.

1979 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

AGING

Chairman—Messer, Ernest B.
 Vice Chairman—Economos, Gus
 Vice Chairman—Miller, George W., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Thomas, Betty Dorton

Barnes, Richard
 Bundy, Sam D.
 Foster, Jo Graham

Fussell, Aaron E.
 Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Hux, George A.

Jordan, John M.
 Nye, Edd

AGRICULTURE

Chairman—James, Vernon G.
 Vice Chairman—Gentry, J. Worth
 Vice Chairman—Lutz, Edith L.
 Vice Chairman—Parnell, David R.
 Vice Chairman—Taylor, Ron
 Vice Chairman—Tyson, Henry M.

Auman, T. Clyde
 Brown, John Walter
 Chapin, Howard B.
 Clark, Douglas A.
 Collins, P. C., Jr.
 Ellis, T. W., Jr.
 Enloe, Jeff H.

Falls, Robert Z.
 Grady, Richard R.
 Hightower, Foyle, Jr.
 Hunt, John J.
 Hux, George A.
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 Locklear, Horace

McAlister, Robert L.
 Nye, Edd
 Plyler, Aaron W.
 Revelle, J. Guy, Sr.
 Woodard, Barney Paul

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Chairman—Morgan, James F.
 Vice Chairman—Barbee, Allen C.
 Vice Chairman—Holt, Bertha
 Vice Chairman—Tyson, Henry M.

Barnes, Richard
 Beard, R. D.
 Bone, Roger W.

Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.
 Kaplan, Ted
 Lilley, Daniel T.

Spoon, Roy
 Tison, Ben

APPROPRIATIONS

Chairman—Holmes, Edward S.
 Vice Chairman—Auman, T. Clyde
 Vice Chairman—Bell, E. Graham
 Vice Chairman—Campbell, A. Hartwell
 Vice Chairman—Tison, Ben

Adams, Allen	Greenwood, Gordon H.	Nash, Robie L.
Beard, R. D.	Haworth, Byron	Nye, Edd
Brennan, Louise S.	Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.	Parnell, David R.
Brubaker, Harold J.	Holt, Bertha	Pegg, Mary N.
Bumgardner, David W.	Hunt, Patricia Stanford	Plyler, Aaron W.
Chapin, Howard B.	Huskins, J. P.	Pulley, Paul
Church, John T.	James, Vernon G.	Quinn, Dwight W.
Clarke, James McClure	Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr.	Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
Cook, Ruth E.	Johnson, Joseph E.	Rountree, H. Horton
Cullipher, George P.	Kaplan, Ted	Seymour, Mary P.
Diamond, David Hunter	Keesee, Margaret P.	Smith, A. Neal
Easterling, Ruth M.	Kemp, Ramey F., Sr.	Spoon, Roy
Enloe, Jeff H.	Lacey, S. B., Jr.	Tally, Lura S.
Evans, Charles D.	Lambeth, Jim	Taylor, Ron
Ezzell, James E., Jr.	Lancaster Martin	Thomas, Betty Dorton
Foster, Jo Graham	Ledford, Ralph	Varner, John W.
Frye, Henry E.	Lutz, Edith L.	Woodard, Barney Paul
Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.	McDowell, Timothy H.	Wright, Richard
Grady, Richard R.	Messer, Ernest B.	

APPROPRIATIONS ON EDUCATION

Chairman—Campbell, A. Hartwell
 Vice Chairman—Chapin, Howard B.
 Vice Chairman—Foster, Jo Graham
 Vice Chairman—Greenwood, Gordon H.

Evans, Charles D.	Huskins, J. P.	Tally, Lura S.
Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.	Keesee, Margaret P.	Wright, Richard
Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.	Quinn, Dwight W.	
Hunt, Patricia Stanford	Rabon, Tom B., Jr.	

APPROPRIATIONS ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

Chairman—Bell, E. Graham
 Vice Chairman—Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Nye, Edd
 Vice Chairman—Plyler, Aaron W.

Brennan, Louise S.
 Bumgardner, David W.
 Cook, Ruth E.
 Haworth, Bryon

Holt, Bertha
 Lambeth, Jim
 Lancaster, Martin
 Pulley, Paul

Seymour, Mary P.
 Spoon, Roy

**APPROPRIATIONS ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND
 CORRECTIONS**

Chairman—Auman, T. Clyde
 Vice Chairman—James, Vernon G.
 Vice Chairman—Johnson, Joseph E.
 Vice Chairman—Lutz, Edith L.

Adams, Allen
 Cullipher, George P.
 Ezzell, James E., Jr.

Kemp, Ramey F., Sr.
 Ledford, Ralph
 Messer, Ernest B.

Nash, Robie L.
 Varner, John W.
 Woodard, Barney Paul

BASE BUDGET

Chairman—Tison, Ben
 Vice Chairman—Church, John T.
 Vice Chairman—Diamont, David Hunter
 Vice Chairman—Smith, A. Neal

Beard, R. D.
 Brubaker, Harold J.
 Clarke, James McClure
 Easterling, Ruth M.
 Enloe, Jeff H.

Frye, Henry E.
 Grady, Richard R.
 Kaplan, Ted
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 McDowell, Timothy H.

Parnell, David R.
 Pegg, Mary N.
 Roundtree, H. Horton
 Taylor, Ron
 Thomas, Betty Dorton

BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Chairman—Church, John T.

Kaplan, Ted
 McDowell, Timothy H.

Pegg, Mary N.
 Roundtree H. Horton

Taylor, Ron

**BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT
 AND TRANSPORTATION**

Chairman—Smith, A. Neal

Easterling, Ruth M.
 Enloe, Jeff H.

Grady, Richard R.
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.

Parnell, David R.

BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND CORRECTIONS

Chairman—Diamont, David Hunter

Beard, R. D.	Clarke, James McClure	Thomas, Betty Dorton
Brubaker, Harold J.	Frye, Henry	

BANKS AND THRIFT INSTITUTIONS

Chairman—Holt, Charles

Vice Chairman—Ezzell, James E., Jr.

Vice Chairman—Cook, Ruth E.

Adams, Allen	Covington, John W.	Morris, Glenn A.
Barnes, Richard	Edward, Ralph P.	Phillips, Van F.
Bell, E. Graham	Helms, Parks	Pulley, Paul
Bright, Joe L.	Hobgood, Robert H.	Rountree, H. Horton
Brubaker, Harold J.	Hunt, Patricia Stanford	Redding, Frank
Clark, William E.	Johnson, Joseph E.	Tennille, Margaret
Coble, J. Howard	McMillan, William H.	
Collins, P. C., Jr.	Morgan, James F.	

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Chairman—Bright, Joe L.

Vice Chairman—Chapin, Howard B.

Vice Chairman—Cullipher, George P.

Ethridge, Bruce	Guy, A. D.	Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
Evans, Charles D.	James, Vernon G.	Rhodes, S. Thomas
Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.	Merritt, Eugene	Rountree, H. Horton

COMMISSIONS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR BLIND AND DEAF

Chairman—Cook, Ruth E.

Vice Chairman—Auman, T. Clyde

Vice Chairman—Hunt, John J.

Vice Chairman—Nash, Robie L.

Carter, H. Otha	Fussell, Aaron E.	Rullman, Carl W.
Edwards, Ralph P.	Lambeth, Jim	
Foster, Jo Graham	Nesbitt, Mary C.	

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Chairman—DeRamus, Judson D., Jr.

Vice Chairman—Brennan, Louise S.

Vice Chairman—Frye, Henry E.

Campbell, A. Hartwell
 Gamble, John R., Jr.
 Haworth, Byron
 Helms, Parks
 Holmes, George M.
 Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.

Holt, Bertha
 Hunt, Patricia Stanford
 Jordan, John M.
 Kaplan, Ted
 Lancaster, Martin
 McDowell, Timothy H.

Redding, Frank
 Spaulding, Kenneth B.
 Tally, Lura S.
 Watkins, William T.

CORPORATIONS

Chairman—Harris, Fletcher

Vice Chairman—Covington, John W.

Vice Chairman—Jordan, John M.

Vice Chairman—Morris, Glenn A.

Auman, T. Clyde
 Carter, H. Otha
 Ellis, T. W., Jr.

Hobgood, Robert H.
 Holmes, Edward S.
 Lambeth, Jim

Locklear, Horace
 Lutz, Edith L.
 Watkins, William T.

CORRECTIONS

Chairman—Plyler, Aaron W.

Vice Chairman—Haworth, Byron

Vice Chairman—Hightower, Foyle, Jr.

Vice Chairman—Woodard, Wilma

Auman, T. Clyde
 Beard, R. D.
 Bissell, Marilyn R.
 Brennan, Louise S.
 Clark, William E.

Cook, Ruth E.
 Davis, Robert E.
 Diamont, David Hunter
 Ezzell, James E., Jr.
 Holmes, Edward S.

Keesee, Margaret P.
 Lutz, Edith L.
 Spoon, Roy
 Varner, John W.

COURTS AND JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Chairman—McMillan, William H.

Vice Chairman—Hux, George A.

Vice Chairman—Helms, Parks

Vice Chairman—Watkins, William T.

Clark, William E.
 DeRamus, Judson D., Jr.
 Evans, Charles D.
 Ezzell, James E., Jr.

Frye, Henry E.
 Haworth, Byron
 Johnson, Joseph E.
 Ramsey, Liston B.

Rountree, H. Horton
 Spaulding, Kenneth B.
 Tally, Lura S.
 Wright, Richard

ECONOMY

Chairman—Nye, Edd
 Vice Chairman—Holmes, Edward S.

Barbee, Allen C.
 Church, John T.
 Coble, J. Howard
 Colton, Marie W.
 Easterling, Ruth M.

Ellis, T. W., Jr.
 Frye, Henry E.
 Fussell, Aaron E.
 Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Hightower, Foyle, Jr.

Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr.
 Messer, Ernest B.
 Redding, Frank

EDUCATION

Chairman—Tennille, Margaret
 Vice Chairman—Bundy, Sam D.
 Vice Chairman—Beard, R. D.
 Vice Chairman—Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Vice Chairman—White, Eugene M.

Barker, Chris S., Jr.
 Bell, E. Graham
 Campbell, A. Hartwell
 Chapin, Howard B.
 Clark, Douglas A.
 Cullipher, George P.
 Economos, Gus

Enloe, Jeff H.
 Foster, Jo Graham
 Fussell, Aaron E.
 Haworth, Byron
 Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.
 Keesee, Margaret P.
 Lancaster, Martin

Ledford, Ralph
 Merritt, Eugene
 Nesbitt, Mary C.
 Pegg, Mary N.
 Quinn, Dwight W.

ELECTION LAWS

Chairman—Ezzell, James E., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Bell, E. Graham
 Vice Chairman—Chapin, Howard B.
 Vice Chairman—Diamont, David Hunter

Brubaker, Harold J.
 Bundy, Sam D.
 Clark, Douglas A.
 Covington, John W.
 Davis, Robert E.

Gentry, J. Worth
 Holmes, George M.
 Jordan, John M.
 McAlister, Robert L.
 Ramsey, Liston B.

Redding, Frank
 Spaulding, Kenneth B.
 Watkins, William T.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Chairman—Enloe, Jeff H.
 Vice Chairman—Church, John T.
 Vice Chairman—Morris, Glenn A.
 Vice Chairman—Varner, John W.

Barnes, R. D.
 Coble, J. Howard
 Ellis, T. W., Jr.

Gentry, J. Worth
 Nash, Robie L.
 Quinn, Dwight W.

Rhodes, S. Thomas

FINANCE

Chairman—Gamble, John R., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Barbee, Allen C.
 Vice Chairman—Ellis, T. W., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Revelle, J. Guy, Sr.
 Vice Chairman—Tennille, Margaret

Barker, Chris S., Jr.	Etheridge, Bobby R.	McMillan, William H.
Barnes, Richard	Ethridge, Bruce	Merritt, Eugene
Bissell, Marilyn R.	Falls, Robert Z.	Miller, George W., Jr.
Bone, Roger W.	Fussell, Aaron E.	Morgan, James F.
Bright, Joe L.	Gentry, J. Worth	Morris, Glenn A.
Brown, John Walter	Guy, A. D.	Nesbitt, Mary
Bundy, Sam D.	Harris, Fletcher	Phillips, Van F.
Carter, H. Otha	Helms, Parks	Poovey, J. Reid
Clark, Douglas A.	Hightower, Foyle, Jr.	Ramsey, Liston B.
Clark, William E.	Hobgood, Robert H.	Redding, Frank
Coble, J. Howard	Holmes, George M.	Rhodes, S. Thomas
Collins, P. C., Jr.	Holt, Charles	Rountree, H. Horton
Colton, Marie W.	Hunt, John J.	Rullman, Carl W.
Covington, John W.	Hux, George A.	Spaulding, Kenneth B.
Davis, Robert E.	Jordan, John M.	Tyson, Henry M.
DeRamus, Judson D., Jr	Lilley, Daniel T.	Watkins, William
Economos, Gus	Locklear, Horace	White, Eugene M.
Edwards, Ralph P.	McAlister, Robert L.	Woodard, Wilma

HEALTH

Chairman—Woodard, Barney Paul
 Vice Chairman—Davis, Robert E.
 Vice Chairman—Gamble, John R., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Hightower, Foyle, Jr.

Bone, Roger W.	Carter, H. Otha	Hunt, Patricia Stanford
Brown, John Walter	Colton, Marie W.	Kemp, Ramey F., Sr.
Brubaker, Harold J.	Grady, Richard R.	Plyler, Aaron W.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Chairman—Tally, Lura S.
 Vice Chairman—Brennan, Louise S.
 Vice Chairman—Harris, Fletcher

Church, John T.	Huskins, J. P.	Pulley, Paul
Clark, William E.	Hernigan, Roberts H., Jr.	Rhodes, S. Thomas
Coble, J. Howard	McDowell, Timothy H.	Rountree, H. Horton
Frye, Henry E.	Messer, Ernest B.	Smith, A. Neal
Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.	Pegg, Mary N.	Thomas, Betty Dorton

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Chairman—Wright, Richard
 Vice Chairman—Lambeth, Jim
 Vice Chairman—Miller, George W., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Woodard, Barney Paul

Bone, Roger W.
 Bumgardner, David W.
 Clark, Douglas A.
 Economos, Gus

Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Lutz, Edith L.
 Morgan, James F.
 Smith, A. Neal

Spoon, Roy
 White, Eugene M.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Chairman—Varner, John W.
 Vice Chairman—Nesbitt, Mary C.
 Vice Chairman—Tally, Lara S.

Bell, E. Graham
 Colton, Marie W.
 Economos, Gus
 Etheridge, Bobby R.
 Ethridge, Bruce

Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Holt, Bertha
 Keesee, Margaret P.
 Lutz, Edith L.
 Nash, Robie L.

Phillips, Van F.
 Rullman, Carl W.
 Tennille, Margaret
 Thomas, Betty Dorton

INSURANCE

Chairman—Huskins, J. P.
 Vice Chairman—Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Messer, Ernest B.

Barnes, Richard
 Bissell, Marilyn R.
 Campbell, A. Hartwell
 Clarke, James McClure
 Fales, Robert Z.
 Gamble, John R., Jr.

Hightower, Foyle, Jr.
 McDowell, Timothy H.
 Merritt, Eugene
 Miller, George W., Jr.
 Nesbitt, Mary C.
 Pulley, Paul

Revelle, J. Guy, Sr.
 Rhodes, S. Thomas
 Seymour, Mary P.
 Thomas, Betty Dorton

JUDICIARY I

Chairman—Frye, Henry E.
 Vice Chairman—Hux, George A.

Bissell, Marilyn R.
 Clark, William E.
 Cook, Ruth E.
 Ethridge, Bruce

Evans, Charles D.
 Holmes, Edward S.
 Holt, Charles
 Johnson, Joseph E.

McMillan, William H.
 Pulley, Paul
 Seymour, Mary P.

JUDICIARY II

Chairman—Helms, Parks
 Vice Chairman—DeRamus, Judson D., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Holt, Bertha
 Vice Chairman—Wright, Richard

Easterling, Ruth M.	Miller, George W., Jr.	Tison, Ben
Haworth, Byron	Rountree, H. Horton	Watkins, William T.
Lancaster, Martin	Spaulding, Kenneth B.	

JUDICIARY III

Chairman—Hunt, Patricia Stanford
 Vice Chairman—Locklear, Horace
 Vice Chairman—Morgan, James F.

Adams, Allen	Davis, Robert E.	Tyson, Henry M.
Breenan, Louise S.	Ezzell, James E., Jr.	Woodard, Wilma
Coble, J. Howard	Hobgood, Robert H.	

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chairman—Clarke, James McClure
 Vice Chairman—Holmes, Edward S.
 Vice Chairman—McMillan, William H.

Bissell, Marilyn R.	Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.	Redding, Frank
Carter, H. Otha	Morgan, James F.	Spoon, Roy
Cullipher, George P.	Nash, Robie L.	
Holmes, George M.	Plyler, Aaron W.	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT I

Chairman—Lilley, Daniel T.
 Vice Chairman—Cullipher, George P.
 Vice Chairman—Seymour, Mary P.

Clarke, James McClure	Kemp, Ramey F., Sr.	Phillips, Van F.
Davis, Robert E.	Lacey, S. B., Jr.	Plyler, Aaron
Etheridge, Bobby R.	Ledford, Ralph	Rullman, Carl W.
Evans, Charles D.	McAlister, Robert L.	
Falls, Robert Z.	Nye, Edd	

LOCAL GOVERNMENT II

Chairman—Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Vice Chairman—Collins, P. C., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Easterling, Ruth M.
 Vice Chairman—Grady, Richard R.

Barbee, Allen C.	Parnell, David R.	White, Eugene M.
Church, John T.	Pegg, Mary N.	Woodard, Wilma
Collton, Marie W.	Spaulding, Kenneth B.	Wright, Richard
Keesee, Margaret P.	Tennille, Margaret	

MANUFACTURERS AND LABOR

Chairman—Johnson, Joseph E.
 Vice Chairman—Easterling, Ruth M.
 Vice Chairman—Taylor, Ron

Bone, Roger W.	Jordan, John M.	Plyler, Aaron W.
Brubaker, Harold J.	Lacey, S. B., Jr.	Quinn, Dwight W.
Collins, P. C., Jr.	Ledford, Ralph	White, Eugene M.
Diamont, David Hunter	Morris, Glenn A.	
Guy, A. D.	Pegg, Mary N.	

MENTAL HEALTH

Chairman—Barker, Chris S., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Beard, R. D.
 Vice Chairman—Economos, Gus
 Vice Chairman—Grady, Richard R.

Auman, T. Clyde	Greenwood, Gordon H.	Lutz, Edith L.
Cook, Ruth E.	Kaplan, Ted	Phillips, Van F.
Edwards, Ralph P.	Keesee, Margaret P.	Taylor, Ron
Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.	Lancaster, Martin	Varner, John W.

MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

Chairman—Hunt, John J.
 Vice Chairman—Barker, Chris S., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—McAlister, Robert L.

Beard, R. D.	Guy, A. D.	Poovey, J. Reid
Brown, John Walter	Kemp, Ramey F., Sr.	Smith, A. Neal
Bungardner, David W.	Lacey, S.B., Jr.	Woodard, Barney Paul
Etheridge, Bobby R.	Lancaster, Martin	
Foster, Jo Graham	Phillips, Van F.	

NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Chairman—Adams Allen

Vice Chairman—Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.

Vice Chairman—Kaplan, Ted

Barbee, Allen C.	Ellis, T.W., Jr.	Lacey, S.B., Jr.
Chapin, Howard B.	Ethridge, Bruce	Phillips, Van F.
Colton, Marie W.	Evans, Charles D.	Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
Cullipher, George P.	Guy, A.D.	Seymour, mary P.
Diamont, David Hunter	Kemp, Ramey F., Sr.	Seymour, Mary P.
		Woodard, Wilma

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Chairman—Seymour, Mary P.

Vice Chairman—Bright, Joe L.

Vice Chairman—Gentry, J. Worth

Vice Chairman—Smith, A. Neal

Adams, Allen	Enloe, Jeff H.	Lambeth, Jim
Bundy, Sam D.	Holt, Bertha	
Ellis, T. W., Jr.	Jordan, John M.	

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Chairman—Quinn, Dwight W.

Vice Chairman—Campbell, A. Hartwell

Vice Chairman—Collins, P. C., Jr.

Vice Chairman—Falls, Robert Z.

Barker, Chris S., Jr.	Grady, Richard R.	Revelle, J. Guy, Sr.
Bumgardner, David W.	Hobgood, Robert H.	Rountree, H. Horton
Chapin, Howard B.	Huskins, J. P.	Tennille, Margaret
Clarke, James McClure	Miller, George W., Jr.	Tison, Ben
Etheridge, Bobby R.	Morris, Glenn A.	
Gentry, J. Worth	Rabon, Tom B., Jr.	

RULES AND OPERATION OF THE HOUSE

Chairman—Ramsey, Liston B.

Vice Chairman—Adams, Allen

Vice Chairman—Parnell, David R.

Vice Chairman—Quinn, Dwight W.

Barker, Chris S., Jr.	Ezzell, James E., Jr.	McDowell, Timothy H.
Bell, E. Graham	Gamble, John R., Jr.	McMillan, William H.
Bissell, Marilyn R.	Harris, Fletcher	Rountree, H. Horton
Campbell, A. Hartwell	Helms, Parks	Smith, A. Neal
DeRamus, Judson D., Jr.	Holt, Charles	Spoon, Roy
Edwards, Ralph P.	James, Vernon G.	Tison, Ben
Etheridge, Bobby R.	Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr.	Wright, Richard

STATE GOVERNMENT

Chairman—Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr.
 Vice Chairman—Barbee, Allen C.
 Vice Chairman—Bumgardner, David W.
 Vice Chairman—Ramsey, Liston B.

Church, John T.	Harris, Fletcher	Parnell, David R.
Easterling, Ruth M.	Holmes, George M.	Poovey, J. Reid
Guy, A. D.	Nye, Edd	Tally, Lara S.

STATE PERSONNEL

Chairman—Foster, Jo Graham
 Vice Chairman—Bundy, Sam D.
 Vice Chairman—Enloe, Jeff H.
 Vice Chairman—White, Eugene M.

Adams, Allen	Hux, George A.	Nesbitt, Mary C.
Brubaker, Harold J.	Johnson, Joseph E.	Poovey, J. Reid
Fussell, Aaron E.	Merritt, Eugene	Woodard, Barney Paul

STATE PROPERTIES

Chairman—Kaplan, Ted
 Vice Chairman—Clarke, James McClure

Bumgardner, David W.	Edwards, Ralph P.	Morris, Glenn A.
Carter, H. Otha	Hobgood, Robert H.	Rullman, Carl W.
Covington, John W.	Holroyd, W. Casper, Jr.	Seymour, Mary P.
Diamond, David Hunter	Ledford, Ralph	Varner, John W.

TRANSPORTATION

Chairman—Bumgardner, David W.
 Vice Chairman—Huskins, J. P.
 Vice Chairman—Tison Ben

James, Vernon G.	Merritt, Eugene	Revelle, J. Guy, Sr.
Jernigan, Roberts H., Jr.	Parnell, David R.	Rhodes, S. Thomas
Ledford, Ralph	Pegg, Mary N.	Taylor, Ron
Lilley, Daniel T.	Poovey, J. Reid	Tyson, Henry M.
McAlister, Robert L.	Ramsey, Liston B.	

UNIVERSITY BOARD OF GOVERNORS NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman—Thomas, Betty Dorton
 Vice Chairman—Hunt, Patricia Stanford
 Vice Chairman—Locklear, Horace
 Vice Chairman—McDowell, Timothy H.

Brennan, Louise S.	Falls, Robert Z.	Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
Bright, Joe L.	Harris, Fletcher	Taylor, Ron
Brown, John Walter	Hunt, John J.	Woodard, Wilma
DeRamus, Judson D., Jr.	Huskins, J.P.	

WATER AND AIR RESOURCES

Chairman—Nash, Robie L.
 Vice Chairman—Holt, Charles
 Vice Chairman—Lilley, Daniel T.

Bone, Roger W.	Kemp, Ramey F., Sr.	Rullman, Carl W.
Bright, Joe L.	McAlister, Robert L.	Tyson, Henry M.
Ethridge, Bruce	Messer, Ernest B.	
James, Vernon G.	Pulley, Paul	

WILDLIFE

Chairman—Lambeth, Jim
 Vice Chairman—Holt, Charles
 Vice Chairman—Watkins, William T.

Brown, John Walter	Hightower, Foyle, Jr.	Locklear, Horace
Clark, Douglas A.	Holmes, George M.	Poovey, J. Reid
Covington, John W.	Hunt, John J.	Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
Evans, Charles D.	Lilley, Daniel T.	Revelle, J. Guy, Sr.

RULES OF THE 1979 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

I. ORDER OF BUSINESS

RULE 1. *Concerning Hour.*—The House shall convene each legislative day at the hour fixed by the House. In the event the House adjourns on the preceding legislative day without having fixed an hour for reconvening, the House shall convene on the next legislative day at 1:00 P.M.

RULE 2. *Opening the Session.*—At the convening hour on each legislative day the Speaker shall call the members to order and shall have the session opened with prayer.

RULE 3. *Quorum.*—(a) A quorum consists of a majority of the qualified members of the House.

(b) Should the point of a quorum be raised, the doors shall be closed and the Clerk shall call the roll of the House, after which the names of those not responding shall again be called. In the absence of a quorum, fifteen members are authorized to compel the attendance of absent members and may order that absentees for whom no sufficient excuses are made be taken into custody wherever they may be found by special messenger appointed for that purpose. **House Resolution 15, adopted March 16, 1979.*

RULE 4. *Approval of Journal.*—(a) The Committee on Rules and Operation of the House shall cause the Journal of the House to be examined daily before the hour of convening to determine if the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded.

(b) Immediately following the opening prayer and upon appearance of a quorum, the Speaker shall call for the Journal report by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the House or by a Representative designated by the Chairman as to whether the proceedings of the previous day have been correctly recorded. Without objection, the Speaker shall cause the Journal to stand approved.

RULE 5. *Order of Business of the Day.*—After the approval of the Journal of the preceding day, the House shall proceed to business in the following order:

- (1) The receiving of petitions, memorials and papers addressed to the General Assembly or to the House;
- (2) Reports of standing committees;
- (3) Reports of select committees;
- (4) First reading and reference to committee of bills and resolutions;
- (5) Messages from the Senate;
- (6) Concurrence with Senate amendments or Senate committee substitutes;
- (7) The unfinished business of the preceding day;
- (8) Calendar (each category in accordance with Rule 40):
 - (a) Local bills (roll call) third reading
 - (b) Local bills (roll call) second reading
 - (c) Local bills third reading
 - (d) Local bills second reading
 - (e) Public bills (roll call) third reading
 - (f) Public bills (roll call) second reading
 - (g) Public bills and resolutions, third reading
 - (h) Public bills and resolutions, second reading;

(9) Reading of Notices and Announcements; but messages and motions to elect officers shall always be in order.

H. CONDUCT OF DEBATE

RULE 6. *Duties and Powers of the Speaker.*—The Speaker shall have general direction of the Hall. He may name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but substitution shall not extend beyond one day, except in case of sickness or by leave of the House.

RULE 7. *Obtaining Floor.*—(a) When any member desires recognition for any purpose, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker. No member shall proceed until recognized by the Speaker.

(b) When a member desires to interrupt a member having the floor, he shall first obtain recognition by the Speaker and permission of the member occupying the floor, and when such recognition and permission have been obtained, he may propound a question to the member occupying the floor; but he shall not otherwise interrupt the member having the floor, except as provided in subsection (c) of this rule; and the Speaker shall, without the point of order being raised, enforce this rule.

(c) A member who has obtained the floor may be interrupted only for the following reasons:

1. a request that member speaking yield for a question,
2. a point of order, or
3. a parliamentary inquiry.

RULE 8. *Question of Personal Privilege.*—Upon recognition by the Speaker for that purpose, any member may speak to a question of personal privilege for a time not to exceed three (3) minutes. Personal privilege may not be used to explain a vote or debate a bill. The Speaker shall determine if the question is one of privilege and shall, without the *point of order being raised*, enforce this rule.

RULE 9. *Point of Order.*—(a) The Speaker shall decide questions of order and may speak to points of order in preference to other members arising from their seats for that purpose. Any member may appeal from the ruling of the Chair on questions of order; on such appeal no member may speak more than once, unless by leave of the House. A two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present shall be necessary to sustain any appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

(b) When the Speaker calls a member to order, the member shall take his seat except that a member called to order may clear a matter of fact, or explain, but shall not proceed in debate so long as the decision stands. If the member appeals from the ruling of the Chair and the decision by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present be in favor of the member called to order, he may proceed; if otherwise, he shall not; and if the case, in the judgment of the House, requires it, he shall be liable to censure by the House.

RULE 10. *Limitations on Debate.*—No member shall speak more than twice on the main question, nor longer than thirty minutes for the first speech and fifteen minutes for the second speech, unless allowed to do so by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present; nor shall he speak more than once upon an amendment or motion to reconsider, commit, appeal or postpone, and then not longer than ten minutes. The House may, however, by consent of a majority of the members present, suspend the operation of this rule during any debate on any particular question before the House.

RULE 11. *Reading of Papers.*—When there is a call for the reading of the text of a paper which has been presented to the House, and there is objection to such reading, the question shall be determined by a majority vote of the members of the House present. Except for protests permitted by the Constitution, no member may have material printed in the *Journal* until said material has been presented to the House and the printing approved by the House, and said material shall not exceed 1,000 words.

RULE 12. *General Decorum.*—(a) The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum.

(b) Decency of speech shall be observed and disrespect to personalities carefully avoided.

(c) When the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, no person shall speak, stand up, walk out of or cross the House, nor when a member is speaking, engage in disruptive discourse or pass between the member and the Chair.

(d) Food or beverages shall not be permitted on the floor of the House.

(e) The reading of newspapers shall not be permitted on the floor of the House while the House is in session.

(f) Smoking or the consumption of food or beverages shall not be permitted in the galleries at any time.

(g) Special recitals, performances by musicians or other groups shall not be permitted on the floor of the House and special guests of members of the House shall not be permitted on the floor of the House.

(h) Members shall observe appropriate attire, coat and tie for male members and dignified dress for female members.

III. MOTIONS

RULE 13. *Motions Generally.*—(a) Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any two members request it.

(b) When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or, if written, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Speaker or Clerk before debate.

(c) After a motion has been stated by the Speaker or read by the Speaker or Clerk, it shall be in the possession of the House; but it may be withdrawn before a decision or amendment, except in case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be in possession of the House and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

RULE 14. *Motions, Order of Precedence.*—When there are motions before the House, the order of precedence is as follows:

- To adjourn
- To lay on the table
- To postpone indefinitely
- Previous question
- To postpone to a day certain
- To commit
- To amend an amendment
- To amend
- To substitute
- To pass the bill

No motion to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to make a particular amendment, being decided, shall be again allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

RULE 15. *Motion to Adjourn.*—(a) A motion to adjourn shall be seconded before the motion is put to the vote of the House.

(b) A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate, and shall always be in order, except when the House is voting or some member is speaking; but a motion to adjourn shall not follow a motion to adjourn until debate or some other business of the House has intervened.

RULE 16. *Motion to Table.*—(a) A motion to table shall be seconded before the motion is put to the vote of the House and is in order except when a motion to adjourn is before the House.

(b) A motion to table shall be decided without debate.

(c) A motion to table a bill shall constitute a motion to table the bill and all amendments thereto.

(d) When the question before the House is the adoption of an amendment to a bill or resolution, a motion to table the bill is not in order, and a motion to table an amendment applies to the amendment only, and the motion may not expressly or by implication or construction be expanded to include a motion to table the bill also.

(e) When a question has been tabled, it shall not thereafter be considered except on motion to reconsider under Rule 18, or to remove from the table approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

RULE 17. *Motion to Postpone Indefinitely.*—A motion to postpone indefinitely is in order except when a motion to adjourn or to lay on the table is before the House. However, after one motion to postpone indefinitely has been decided, another motion to postpone indefinitely shall not be allowed at the same stage of the bill or proposition. When a question has been postponed indefinitely, it shall not thereafter be considered except on motion to reconsider under Rule 18, or to place on the favorable calendar approved by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

RULE 18. *Motion to Reconsider.*—(a) When a question has been decided, it is in order for any member to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding legislative day; provided that if the vote by which the motion was originally decided was taken by a recorded vote, only a member of the majority may move for reconsideration.

(b) A motion to reconsider shall be determined by a majority vote, except a motion to reconsider a vote upon a motion to table, a motion to postpone indefinitely, a motion to remove a bill from the unfavorable calendar, a motion that a bill be read twice on the same day, or a motion to remove from the table, which shall require a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

RULE 19. *Previous Question.*—(a) The previous question may be called only by the member submitting the report on the bill or other matter under consideration, by the member introducing the bill or other matter under consideration, or by the member in charge of the measure, who shall be designated by the Chairman of the committee reporting the same to the House at the time the bill or other matter under consideration is reported to the House or taken up for consideration.

(b) The previous question shall be as follows: "Shall the main question now be put?" When the call for the previous question has been decided in the affirmative by a majority vote of the House, the "main question" is on the passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration.

(c) The call for the previous question shall preclude all motions, amendments and debate, except the motion to adjourn or motion to table or motion to postpone indefinitely prior to the determination of the previous question.

(d) If the previous question is decided in the negative, the main question remains under debate.

IV. VOTING

RULE 20. Use of Electronic Voting System.—(a) Votes on the following question shall be taken on the electronic voting system, and the ayes and noes shall be recorded on the Journal:

- (1) All questions on which the Constitution of North Carolina requires that the ayes and noes be taken and recorded on the Journal.
- (2) All questions on which a call for the ayes and noes under Rule 24(a) has been sustained.
- (3) Both second and third readings of bills proposing amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina or ratifying resolutions amending the Constitution of the United States.

(b) Votes on the following questions shall be taken on the electronic voting system, and a copy of the machine printout of the votes shall be filed in the Principal Clerk's office. A copy of the machine printout shall also be filed in the Legislative Library where it shall be open to public inspection:

- (1) Second reading of all public bills, all amendments to public bills offered after second reading, third reading if a public bill was amended after second reading or if the reading occurs on a day or days following the second reading, all conference reports on public bills, all motions to lay public bills on the table, and all motions to postpone public bills indefinitely.
- (2) Upon a call for division.
- (3) Any other question upon direction of the Speaker or upon motion of any member supported by one-fifth (1/5) of the members present.

(c) When the electronic voting system is used, twenty seconds shall be allowed for voting on the question before the House, unless the Chair shall direct otherwise. The system shall be set to close automatically when that time has expired. After the system is closed, the Speaker may allow any member to vote until he orders the system locked. Once the system is locked, the vote shall be recorded and printed.

(d) The voting station at each member's desk in the Chamber shall be used only by the member to which the station is assigned. Under no circumstances shall any other person vote at a member's station. It is a breach of the ethical obligation of a member either to request that another person vote at the requesting member's station, or to vote at another member's station. The Speaker shall enforce this rule without exception.

(e) When the electronic voting system is used, the Speaker shall state the question and shall then state substantially the following: "All in favor vote 'aye'; all opposed vote 'no'; the Clerk will open the vote." After the allotted time for voting has elapsed, the Speaker shall say: "The Clerk will now lock the machine and record the vote." After the machine is locked and the vote recorded, the Speaker shall announce the vote and declare the result.

(f) One copy of the machine printout of the vote record of all votes taken on the electronic system shall be filed in the office of the Principal Clerk, and one copy shall be filed in the Legislative Library where it shall be open to public inspection.

(g) When the Speaker ascertains that the electronic voting system is inoperative before a vote is taken or while a vote is being taken on the electronic system, he shall announce that fact to the House and any partial electronic system voting record shall be voided. In such a case, if the Constitution of North Carolina or the Rules of the House requires a call of the ayes and noes, the Clerk shall call the roll of the House, and the ayes and noes shall be taken manually and shall be recorded on the Journal. All roll call votes shall be taken alphabetically. All other votes shall be taken by voice vote. If, after a vote is taken on the electronic system, it is discovered that a malfunction caused an error in the electronic system printout, the Speaker shall direct the Reading Clerk and the Principal Clerk to verify and correct the printout record and so advise the House.

(h) For the purpose of identifying motions on which the vote is taken on the electronic system, the motions are coded as follows:

1. To adjourn
2. To lay on the table
3. To postpone indefinitely
4. Previous question
5. To postpone to a day certain
6. To commit
7. To amend an amendment
8. To amend
9. To substitute
10. To reconsider
11. To concur or not concur
12. Miscellaneous

RULE 21. *Voice Votes; Stating Questions.*—(a) When the electronic voting system is not used, the Speaker shall rise and put a question.

(b) The question shall be put in this form, namely, "Those in favor (as the question may be) will say 'Aye,'" and after the affirmation voice has been expressed, "Those opposed will say 'No'".

RULE 22. *Determining Questions.*—Unless otherwise provided by the Constitution of North Carolina or by these rules, all questions shall be determined by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

RULE 23. *Voting by Division.*— Any member may call for a division of the members upon the question before the result of the vote has been announced. Upon a call for a division, the Speaker shall cause the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative to be determined. Upon a division and count of the House on any question, no member away from his seat shall be counted.

RULE 24. Roll Call Vote.—(a) Before a question is put, any member may call for the ayes and noes. If the call is sustained by one-fifth (1/5) of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes upon a roll call vote.

(b) Every member who is in the Hall of the House when the question is put shall vote upon a call of the ayes and noes, unless excused pursuant to Rule 24.1A.

RULE 24.1A. Excuse From Deliberations and Voting on a Bill.—(a) Any member shall upon request be excused from the deliberations and voting on a particular bill, but to do so must make that request after the second reading of the bill and before any motion or vote on the bill or any amendment thereto. If the reason for the request arises at some point later in the proceedings, the request may be made at that time.

(b) The member may make a brief statement of the reasons for making that request. The member may send forward to the Principal Clerk, on a form provided by the Clerk, a concise statement of the reason for the request, and the Clerk shall include this statement in the Journal.

(c) The member so excused shall not debate the bill or any amendment to the bill, vote on the bill, offer or vote on any amendment to the bill, or offer or vote on any motion concerning the bill at that reading, any subsequent reading, or any subsequent consideration of the bill.

(d) A member may request that his excuse from deliberations on a particular bill be withdrawn.

RULE 24.1B. Separation of Propositions.—Any member may call for a question to be divided into two or more propositions to be voted on separately, and the Speaker shall determine whether the question admits of such a division.

RULE 25. Voting by Speaker.—In all elections the Speaker may vote. In all other instances he may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie in which event he may vote, but in no instance may he vote twice on the same question.

V. COMMITTEES

RULE 26. Committees Generally.—(a) All standing and select committees shall be appointed by the Speaker. The Speaker shall appoint all standing committees at the beginning of the session.

(b) Ten legislative days after the Speaker makes his initial appointments to a standing or select committee, he shall not increase the membership of that committee, but may fill any vacancies which occur on that committee.

(c) The first member announced on each committee shall be Chairman, and where the Speaker so desires he may designate a cochairman and one or more vice-chairmen.

(d) Either the Chairman or the Acting Chairman, designated by the Chairman or by the Speaker, and five other members of the committee, or a majority of the committee, whichever is fewer, shall constitute a quorum of that committee.

(e) In any joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees, the House committee reserves the right to vote separately.

RULE 27. *List of Standing Committees.*—The standing committees are:

Aging.
Agriculture.
Alcoholic Beverage Control.
Appropriations.
Appropriations Committee on the Base Budget.
Appropriations Committee on Education.
Appropriations Committee on General Government and Transportation.
Appropriations Committee on Human Resources and Corrections.
Base Budget.
Base Budget Committee on Education.
Base Budget Committee on General Government and Transportation.
Base Budget Committee on Human Resources and Corrections.
Banks and Thrift Institutions.
Commercial Fishing.
Commissions and Institutions for the Blind and Deaf.
Constitutional Amendments.
Corporations.
Corrections.
Courts and Judicial Districts.
Economy.
Education.
Election Laws.
Employment Security.
Finance.
Health.
Higher Education.
Highway Safety.
Human Resources.
Insurance.
Judiciary No. I.
Judiciary No. II.
Judiciary No. III.
Law Enforcement.
Local Government No. I.
Local Government No. II.
Manufacturers and Labor.
Mental Health.
Military and Veterans' Affairs.
Natural & Economic Resources.
Public Libraries.
Public Utilities.
Rules and Operation of the House.
State Government.
State Personnel.
State Properties.
Transportation.
University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.
Water and Air Resources.
Wildlife Resources.

Redistricting Committee.— In the session next after the federal decennial census, the Speaker shall appoint a standing committee or committees on redistricting.

RULE 28. *Committee Meetings.*—(a) Standing committees and subcommittees of standing committees shall be furnished with suitable meeting places pursuant to a schedule adopted by the Committee on Rules and Operation of the House. Select committees shall be furnished with suitable meeting places as their needs require by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Operation of the House.

(b) Subject to the provisions of the subsection (c) of this Rule, committees and subcommittees thereof shall permit other members of the General Assembly, the press, and the general public to attend all sessions of said committees or subcommittees.

(c) The Chairman or other presiding officer shall have general direction of the meeting place of the committee or subcommittee and, in case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct therein, or if the peace, good order, and proper conduct of the legislative business is hindered by any person or persons, the Chairman or presiding officer shall have power to exclude from the session any individual or individuals so hindering the legislative business or, if necessary, to order the meeting place cleared of all persons not members of the committee or subcommittee.

(d) Procedure in the committees shall be governed by the rules of the House, so far as the same may be applicable to such procedure. Before a question is put, any member may call for the ayes and noes. If the call is sustained by one-fifth (1/5) of the members present, the question shall be decided by the ayes and noes upon a roll call vote. All roll call votes shall be taken alphabetically.

(e) No committee or subcommittee shall meet on any day when the House shall not convene except by permission of the Speaker or by approval of the House by resolution adopted by a majority vote of the House.

(f) No committee or subcommittee shall meet during any session of the House and all committee and subcommittee meetings shall adjourn no later than 15 minutes preceding a regular session of the House.

(g) Any call or notice of a standing committee meeting between legislative sessions shall be mailed to each member of the committee by certified mail at least five days prior to such meeting.

(h) During committee meetings the Chairman may exercise his right to vote, or he may reserve this right until there is a tie, in which event he may vote, but in no instance may the Chairman vote twice on the same question.

RULE 29. *Notice of Committee Meetings and Committee Hearings; Minutes.*—Public notice of all standing committee meetings shall be given in the House. The Chairman of the committee shall notify or cause to be notified the sponsor of each bill which is set for hearing or consideration before the committee as to the date, time and place of that meeting.

RULE 29.1. *Public Hearings.*—(a) Any member may request in writing a public hearing on a public bill. Refusal to grant a member's request may be appealed to the Speaker. Requests by other than members may be granted in the discretion of the Chairman. Notice shall be given not less than five calendar days prior to public hearings. These notices shall be issued as information for the press and information shall be posted in the places designated by the Principal Clerk.

(b) Persons desiring to appear and be heard at a public hearing shall submit their request to the Chairman of the committee. The committee Chairman may designate one or more members to arrange the order of appearance of interested parties. A brief, written statement of testimony may be submitted to the committee without oral presentation and shall be incorporated in the minutes of the public hearing.

(c) *Committee Minutes to Legislative Library.* The Chairman of a committee shall insure that written minutes are compiled for each of the committee's meetings. The minutes shall indicate the members present and the actions taken by the committee at the meeting. Not later than 20 days after the adjournment of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman shall deliver the minutes to the Legislative Library. The Speaker of the House may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing said minutes upon application of the committee Chairman.

RULE 30. *Committee of the Whole House.*—(a) A Committee of the Whole House shall not be formed, except by suspension of the rules, if there be objection by any member.

(b) After passage of a motion to form a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall appoint a Chairman to preside in committee, and the Speaker shall leave the Chair.

(c) The rules of procedure in the House shall be observed in the committee of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking and the previous question.

(d) In the Committee of the Whole House a motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, except when a member is speaking, and shall be decided without debate.

(e) When a bill is submitted to the Committee of the Whole House, it shall be read and debated by sections, leaving the preamble to be last considered. The body of the bill shall not be defaced or interlined, but all amendments, noting the page and line, shall be duly entered by the Clerk on a separate paper as the same shall be agreed to by the committee, and be so reported to the House. After report, the bill shall again be subject to be debated and amended by sections before a question on its passage be taken.

VI. HANDLING OF BILLS

RULE 31. *Reference to Committee.*—Each bill, joint resolution, or House resolution not introduced on the report of a committee shall immediately upon its first reading be referred by the Speaker to such committee as he deems appropriate.

RULE 32. *Introduction of Bills and Resolutions.*—(a) All bills and resolutions shall be introduced by submitting same to the Principal Clerk's office on the legislative day prior to the first reading and reference thereof according to the following schedule: by 8:30 o'clock p.m. each Monday, by 4:30 o'clock p.m. each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and by 3:00 o'clock p.m. each Friday.

(b) Every bill or resolution shall be read in regular order of business, except upon permission of the Speaker or on the report of a committee.

(c) All bills and resolutions shall show in their captions a brief descriptive statement of the true substance of same, which captions may thereafter be amended; provided that third reading shall not be had on any bill or resolution on the same day that such caption is amended.

(d) A Substitute Bill shall be covered with the same color jacket as the original bill and shall be prefaced as follows:

"House Substitute for" or "House Committee Substitute for -----."

(e) House Resolutions need not be read more than twice.

(f) *Celebration, Commendation and Commemoration, Resolutions.* All celebration, commendation, and commemoration resolutions, except those honoring the memory of deceased persons, shall be excluded from introduction in the House if the Senate has a substantially similar rule on these resolutions.

RULE 32.1. *Deadline on Introduction of Certain Bills.*—All local bills or bills prepared to be introduced for departments, agencies, or institutions of the State must be introduced not later than April 1 of the session year.

RULE 33. *Papers Addressed to the House.*—Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker. A brief statement of the contents thereof may be orally made by the introducer before reference to a committee, but such papers shall not be debated or decided on the day of their first being read unless the House shall direct otherwise.

RULE 34. *Introduction of Resolutions and Bills, Copies Required.*—(a) Whenever any resolution or bill is introduced, a duplicate copy thereof shall be attached thereto, and the Principal Clerk shall cause said duplicate copy to be numbered as the original resolution or bill is numbered, and shall cause the same to be available at all times to the member introducing the same.

(b) Numbering of House Bills shall be designated as "—H.B. ____ ." (No. following). A Joint Resolution shall be designated as "H.J.R. ____ ." (No. following). A House Resolution shall be designated as "H.R. ____ ." (No. following).

(c) Whenever any resolution or bill is filed for introduction, it shall be in such form and have such copies accompanying same as designated by the Speaker, and any resolution or bill introduced without the required number of copies shall be immediately returned to the introducer. The Clerk shall stamp the copies with the number stamped upon the original bill.

RULE 35. *Duplicating of Bills.*—(a) The Legislative Services Officer shall cause such bills as are introduced to be duplicated in such numbers as may be specified by the Speaker. The Legislative Services Officer shall cause one copy of each resolution and public bill for each legislator to be delivered to his clerk or secretary who shall place it in the appropriate notebook on the legislator's desk. If a legislator so requests, a second copy shall be delivered to his clerk or secretary who shall place it in the legislator's office. The remaining copies shall be placed in the Printed Bills Room and made available to the committees to which the bill is referred, to individual legislators on request, and to the general public.

(b) *Availability of Copies of Bills.* A public bill is a bill affecting 15 or more counties. A local bill is one affecting fewer than 15 counties. No public bill and, upon objection by a member, no local bill may be considered unless copies of the bill have been made available to the entire membership of the House.

RULE 36. Report by Committee.—All House bills and resolutions shall be reported from the committee to which referred, with such recommendations as the committee may desire to make except in the case where the principal introducer requests in writing to the Chairman of the committee that the bill not be considered. The Chairman of the full Appropriations Committee may refer a bill or resolution to another appropriations committee specifically charged with the subject matter of the bill or resolution; the committee to which the bill or resolution is referred shall report the bill or resolution back to the full Appropriations Committee.

(a) *Favorable Report.* When a committee reports a bill with the recommendation that it be passed, the bill shall be placed on the favorable calendar for the next succeeding legislative day; except that Committee Substitutes for bills shall be placed on the favorable calendar for the second next succeeding legislative day after being reported.

(b) *Report Without Prejudice.* When a committee reports a bill without prejudice, the bill shall be placed on the favorable calendar.

(c) *Postponed Indefinitely.* When a committee reports a bill with the recommendation that it be postponed indefinitely, and no minority report accompanies it, the bill shall be placed on the unfavorable calendar.

(d) *Unfavorable Report.* When a committee reports a bill with the recommendation that it be not passed, and no minority report accompanies it, the bill shall be placed on the unfavorable calendar.

(e) *Minority Report.* When a bill is reported by a committee with a recommendation that it be not passed or that it be postponed indefinitely, but it is accompanied by a minority report signed by at least one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the committee who were present and voting when the bill was considered in committee, the question before the House shall be: "The adoption of the minority report." If the minority report is adopted by majority vote, the bill shall be placed on the favorable calendar for consideration. If the minority report fails of adoption by a majority vote, the bill shall be placed on the unfavorable calendar.

RULE 37. Removing Bill from Unfavorable Calendar.—A bill may be removed from the unfavorable calendar upon motion carried by a two-thirds (2/3) vote. A motion to remove a bill from the unfavorable calendar is debatable.

RULE 38. Reports on Appropriation and Revenue Bills.—(a) All committees, other than the Committee on Appropriations, when favorably reporting any bill which carries an appropriation from the State, shall indicate same in the report, and said bill shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations for a further report before being acted upon by the House. All committees, other than the Committee on Finance, when favorably reporting any bill which in any way or manner raises revenue, reduces revenue, levies a tax, or authorizes the issue of bonds or notes, whether public, public-local or private, shall indicate same in the report, and said bill shall be referred to the Committee on Finance for a further report before being acted upon by the House.

(b) *Action on Amendment Before Re-Referral.* If any committee recommends adoption of an amendment or committee substitute of a bill which, under the rules of the House must be referred to the Committee on Appropriations or Committee on Finance, the amendment or committee substitute shall be considered and, if adopted, the amendment or substitute engrossed before the bill is re-referred.

RULE 39. *Recall of Bill from Committee.*—When a House bill has been introduced and referred to a committee, if after 10 legislative days the committee has failed to report thereon, then the introducer of the bill or some member designated by him may, after three legislative days' public notice given in the House and delivered in writing to the Chairman of the committee, on motion supported by a majority vote of the members present and voting, recall the same from the committee to the floor of the House for consideration and such action thereon as a majority of the members present may direct. This rule shall not be temporarily suspended without one day's notice on the motion given in the House and delivered in writing to the Chairman of the committee, and to sustain that motion two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting shall be required.

RULE 40. *Calendars and Schedules of Business.*—The Clerk of the House shall prepare a daily schedule of business, including the Calendar of Bills and Resolutions for consideration and debate that day, in accordance with the Order of Business of the day (Rule 5). The Clerk shall number all bills and resolutions in the order in which they are introduced. All bills and resolutions shall be taken up as they appear in each category (rule 5(8)) in the order they were reported by committee; but the Committee on Rules and Operation of the House may at any time arrange the order of precedence in which bills may be considered.

RULE 41. *Readings of Bills.*—(a) Every bill shall receive three readings in the House prior to its passage. The first reading and reference of the bill to committee shall occur on the next legislative day following its introduction, and the Speaker shall give notice at each subsequent reading whether it be the second or third reading.

(b) No bill shall be read more than once on the same day without the concurrence of two-thirds (2/3) of the members present and voting.

RULE 42. *Effect of a Defeated Bill.*—(a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this rule, after a bill has

1. been tabled,
2. been postponed indefinitely,
3. failed to pass on any of its readings, or
4. been placed on the unfavorable calendar,

the contents of that bill or the principal provisions of its subject matter shall not be considered in any other measure originating in the Senate or originating thereafter in the House. Upon the point of order being raised and sustained by the Chair, that measure shall be laid upon the table, and shall not be taken therefrom except by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present and voting.

(b) No local bill shall be held by the Chair to embody the contents of or the principal provisions of the subject matter of any statewide measure which has been laid on the table, has failed to pass on any of its readings, or has been placed on the unfavorable calendar.

RULE 43. *Amendments and Riders.*—No amendment or rider to a bill before the House shall be in order unless such rider or amendment is germane to the bill under consideration.

Only one principal (first degree) amendment shall be pending at any one time. If a subsequent or substitute principal amendment shall be offered, the Speaker shall rule it out of order. However, any member desiring to offer a subsequent or substitute principal amendment in opposition to the pending amendment may inform the House by way of

argument against the pending amendment that if it is defeated he proposes to offer another principal amendment, and he may then read and explain such proposed amendment.

Perfecting (or second degree) amendments may be offered and considered without limitation as to number, and in the event of multiple perfecting amendments, they shall be voted upon in inverse order.

RULE 43.1. *Engrossment.*—Bills and resolutions, except those making appropriations, which originate in the House and which are amended, shall be engrossed before being sent to the Senate.

RULE 43.2. *House Concurrence in Senate Amendments to House Bills.*—The House shall not concur in a Senate amendment to a bill originating in the House until the next legislative day after the day on which the House receives the senate amendment.

RULE 43.3 *Committee Substitutes Adopted by the Senate to Bills Originating in the House.*—(a) Whenever the Senate has adopted a committee substitute for a bill originating in the House, and has returned the bill to the House for concurrence in that committee substitute, the House may not concur in that committee substitute until the next legislative day following the day on which the House receives that committee substitute.

(b) The Speaker may, and upon motion supported by a majority of the House present and voting shall, refer the bill to an appropriate committee for consideration of the committee substitute.

(c) The Speaker shall, in placing the bill on the calendar, rule whether the committee substitute is a material amendment under Article II, Section 23, of the State's Constitution. If the committee substitute was referred to committee, the committee shall:

- i. report the bill with the recommendation either that the House concur or that the House do not concur; and
- ii. advise the Speaker as to whether or not that committee substitute is a material amendment under Article II, Section 23, of the State's Constitution.

(d) If the committee substitute for a bill is not a material amendment, the question before the House shall be concurrence.

(e) If the committee substitute for a bill is a material amendment, the receiving of that bill on messages shall constitute first reading and the question before the House shall be concurrence on second reading. If the notion is passed, the question then shall be concurrence on third reading on the next legislative day.

(f) No committee substitute adopted by the Senate to a bill originating in the House may be amended by the House.

RULE 44. *Conference Committees.*—(a) Whenever the House shall decline or refuse to concur in amendments put by the Senate to a bill originating in the House, or shall refuse to concur in a substitute adopted by the Senate for a bill originating in the House or whenever the Senate shall decline or refuse to concur in amendments put by the House to a bill originating in the Senate, or shall refuse to concur in a substitute adopted by the House for a bill originating in the Senate, a conference committee Chairman and committee shall be appointed upon motion made, consisting of the number named in the motion; and the bill under consideration shall thereupon go to and be considered by the joint conferees on the part of the House and Senate.

(b) Only such matters as are in difference between the two houses shall be considered by the conferees, and the conference report shall deal only with such matters. The conference report may be made by a majority of the House members of such conference committee and shall not be amended.

(c) If the conferees fail to agree, new conferees may be appointed. However, if either house refuses to adopt the report of its conferees, no new conferees may be appointed.

VII. LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

RULE 45. *Elected Officers.*—(a) The House shall elect one of its members Speaker.

(b) The House shall elect one of its members Speaker pro tempore who shall perform such duties as the Speaker may assign and shall preside over the House in the absence or incapacity of the Speaker and shall perform all of the duties of the Speaker until such time the Speaker may assume the Chair.

(c) The House shall elect a Principal Clerk, a Reading Clerk and a Sergeant-at-Arms, each of whom shall have and perform such duties and responsibilities not inconsistent with these Rules as the Speaker may assign. The Principal Clerk shall continue in office until another is elected.

RULE 46. *Assistants to Principal Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.*—The Principal Clerk and the Sergeant-at-Arms may appoint, with the approval of the Speaker, such assistants as may be necessary to the efficient discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

RULE 47. *Speaker's Clerk, Chaplain, and Pages.*—(a) The Speaker may appoint one or more clerks to the Speaker, a Chaplain of the House, and pages to wait upon the sessions of the House.

(b) When the House is not in session, the pages shall be under the supervision of the Supervisor of Pages.

(c) No member may have more than 10 persons designated as honorary pages.

RULE 48. *Committee Clerks and Secretaries.*—(a) Each committee shall have a clerk. The clerk to a committee shall serve as secretary to the chairman of that committee.

(b) Each member shall be assigned a secretary, unless he has a committee clerk to serve as his secretary.

(c) The selection and retention of clerks and secretaries shall be the sole prerogative of the individual member or members. Such clerks and secretaries shall file initial applications for employment with the Legislative Services Office and shall receive compensation as prescribed by the Legislative Services Commission. The employment period of clerks and secretaries shall commence not earlier than the convening date of the General Assembly and shall terminate not later than the final adjournment or recess of the General Assembly unless employment for an extended period is approved by the Speaker. The clerks and secretaries shall adhere to such uniform rules and regulations not inconsistent with these Rules regarding hours and other conditions of employment as the Legislative Services Commission shall fix by appropriate regulations.

RULE 49. *Compensation of Clerks and Secretaries.*—No clerk, laborer, or other person employed or appointed under Rules 47, 48, and 49 hereof shall receive during such employment, appointment, or service, any compensation from any department of the State government, and there shall not be voted, paid or awarded any additional pay, bonus or gratuity to any of them, but they shall receive only the pay now provided by law for such duties and services.

VIII. PRIVILEGES OF THE HALL

RULE 50. *Admittance to Floor.*—No person except members, officers and employees of the General Assembly and former members of the General Assembly who are not registered under the provisions of Article 9 of Chapter 120 of the General Statutes of North Carolina shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its session, unless permitted by the Speaker or otherwise provided by law.

RULE 51. *Admittance of Press.*—Reporters wishing to take down debates may be admitted by the Speaker, who shall assign such places to them on the floor or elsewhere, to effect this object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the House.

RULE 52. *Extending Courtesies.*—Courtesies of the floor, galleries or lobby shall only be extended at the discretion of the Speaker.

RULE 53. *Order in Galleries and Lobby.*—In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, the Speaker or other presiding officer is empowered to order the same to be cleared.

IX. GENERAL RULES

RULE 54. *Attendance of Members.*—No member or officer of the House shall absent himself from the service of the House without leave, unless from sickness or disability.

RULE 55. *Documents to be Signed by the Speaker.*—All acts, addresses, and resolutions and all warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the House shall be signed by the Speaker or other presiding officer.

RULE 56. *Printing or Reproducing Materials.*—There shall be no printing or reproducing of paper(s) that are not legislative in essence except upon approval of the Speaker.

RULE 57. *Placement of Material on Members' Desks.*—Persons other than members of the General Assembly, officers or staff thereof shall not place or cause to be placed any materials on members' desks without obtaining approval of the Speaker. Any material so placed shall bear the name of the originator.

RULE 58. *Rules, Rescission and Alteration*—(a) These rules shall not be permanently rescinded or altered except by House simple resolution passed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present and voting. The introducer of the resolution must on the floor of the House give notice of his intent to introduce the resolution on the legislative day preceding its introduction.

(b) Except as otherwise provided herein, the House upon two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members present and voting may temporarily suspend any rule.

RULE 59. *Limitation on Cosponsorship of Bills and Resolutions.*—Any member wishing to cosponsor a bill or resolution which has been introduced may do so by appearing in the office of the Principal Clerk for such purpose within one-half hour following the adjournment of the session during which such bill or resolution was first read and referred.

RULE 60. *Correction of Typographical Errors.*—The Legislative Services Officer may correct typographical errors appearing in House bills or resolutions provided that such corrections are made before ratification and do not conflict with any action or rules of the Senate and provided further that such correction be approved by the Chairman of the Rules Committee, the Speaker or other presiding officer.

RULE 61. *Matters not Covered in These Rules.*—Except as herein set out the rules of the House of Representatives of Congress shall govern the operation of the House.

Sec. 2. This resolution shall become effective upon adoption.



JOHN LAWRENCE ALLEN, JR.

LEGISLATIVE SERVICES OFFICER

John Lawrence Allen, Jr., was born in Greensboro, N.C., January 7, 1923. Son of John L. and Swannie (Putnam) Allen. Graduate Greensboro High School and Fork Union Military, Fork Union, Virginia. Entered State Government as an Interviewer with the Employment Security Commission in 1946; served on Employment Security Commission Training Staff, 1947-1949; Administrative Assistant, 1949-1952; Business Manager, 1952-1961; Assistant Director of the Department of Conservation and Development, 1961-1963; Assistant and State Budget Officer, 1963-1964; State Personnel Director, 1964-1965; Controller State Highway Commission, 1965-1968. Director of Operations, North Carolina Manpower Development Corporation, 1968-1969. Executive Vice President and Secretary-Treasurer of Andy Griffith Company; President, Treasurer, and Board Director of Coastal Plains Enterprises, Inc.; and President, Treasurer, and Board Director of Barbecue Barn, Inc., 1969-1972. Director Employment Security Commission, 1972-1976; Administrative Officer, North Carolina General Assembly, 1976; Director, Fiscal Research Division, North Carolina General Assembly, 1977-1978. Appointed Legislative Services Officer, July, 1978. Served with Army Air Force in the Pacific (1942-1945) and participated in the invasion of New Guinea and the liberation of the Philippines. Past Chairman Supervisory Committee of State Employees' Credit Union. Former member Committee on Policies and Practices in Public Employment of the Governor's Commission on Status of Women; Raleigh Community Relations Committee representing State Government. Methodist; Past Steward and member of Official Board of Wynnewood Park Methodist Church; formerly served as Chairman of Official Board, Treasurer, and Secretary of Wesley Memorial Methodist Church; past member of Raleigh Methodist Board of Missions and Church Extension. Married Frances Lee Gordon. Three daughters: Sandra (Mrs. Paul Rogers), Jacqueline (Mrs. Bruce Davis), and Jane Gordon. Address 916 Merwin Road, Raleigh, N.C.



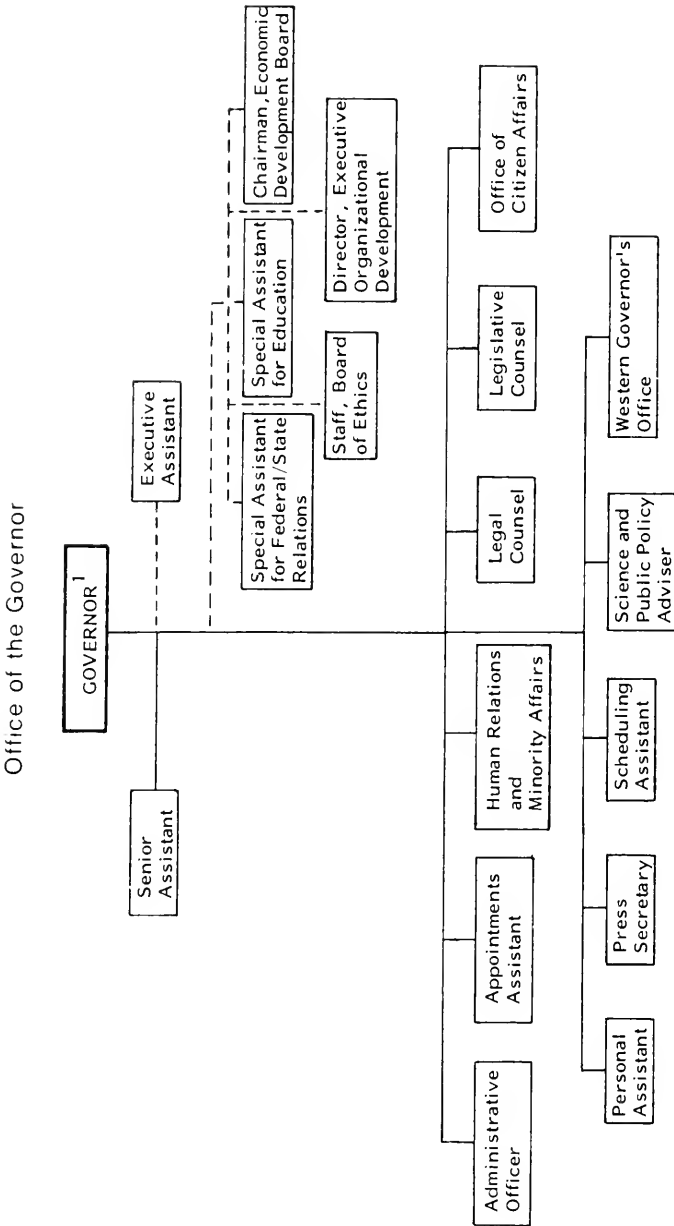
Chapter Two**THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**JAMES B. HUNT, JR.**

GOVERNOR

James B. Hunt, Jr., Democrat, of Wilson County, was born May 16, 1937 in Greensboro. Son of James B. Hunt and Elsie (Brame) Hunt. Graduated Rock Ridge High School, Wilson County; North Carolina State University, B.S. in Agricultural Education and M.S. in Agricultural Economics; University of North Carolina Law School, J.D. While at NCSU served two terms as Student Government President, was chosen "Outstanding Senior" in 1959, and edited the Agriculturalist, the student publication of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Thesis for M.S., "Acreage Controls and Poundage Controls: Their Effects on Most Profitable Production Practices for Flue Cured Tobacco," was chosen as one of three best in the U.S. and Canada in 1963 by the American Farm Economic Association. National college director for the Democratic National Committee, 1962-63. In 1964 went to Nepal to serve two years as Economic Advisor to His Majesty's Government. Elected President of Wilson Young Democratic Club in 1967; President of North Carolina YDC in 1968. Delegate to the 1968 National Democratic Convention. Author of N. C. Democratic precinct manual "Rally Around the Precinct." Appointed Assistant State Party Chairman in 1969. Lieutenant Governor, 1973-1977. Elected Governor November 2, 1976. Chairman of the Southern Growth Policies Board; Chairman of the National Democratic Governors Conference; Chairman of the National Governors Association Subcommittee on Small Cities and Rural Development; Chairman of the National Governors Association Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Protection. Past Chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board; past state co-chairman of the Appalachian Regional Commission; past state co-chairman of the Coastal Plains Regional Commission. Member and elder, First Presbyterian Church of Wilson; former deacon, chairman of Youth Division of the Education Commission, and assistant Sunday School teacher. Married Carolyn Leonard of Mingo, Iowa. Four children: Rebecca, Baxter, Rachel and Elizabeth. Home address, Lucama.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL



1. Elected by the people.

----- Not funded by the budget of the Office of the Governor.

THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The office of the governor is the oldest governmental office in North Carolina. The first governor was Ralph Lane, who served as governor of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony on Roanoke Island (1585). The first permanent governor was William Drummond, appointed by William Berkely, Governor of Virginia and one of the Lords Proprietors, at the request of his colleagues. During the colonial period governors were appointed by either the Lords Proprietors—prior to 1729—or the Crown. These people served at the pleasure of their appointers, usually until a governor died or resigned, although there were several instances where other factors were involved. When a regularly appointed governor, for whatever reason, could no longer perform his functions as chief executive, either the president of the council, or the deputy, or lieutenant governor, took over until a new governor was appointed and qualified. Following our independence in 1776, and the adoption of our first State Constitution, the governor was elected by the two houses of the general assembly. He was elected to serve a one-year term and could serve no more than three years in any six.

In 1835 with the clamors for a more democratic form of government being felt in Raleigh, a constitutional convention was called to amend certain sections of the constitution. One of the amendments provided for the popular election of the governor every two years; however, little was done to increase his authority in any area other than that of appointments. In 1868 a second constitution was adopted by the State of North Carolina which reflected the principals resulting from the Civil War. Under provisions in this new constitution, the governor's term of office was expanded from two to four years, and his duties and powers were greatly increased.

Today North Carolina is governed by her third constitution and while several changes were made in its content, the Article dealing with the executive branch, and the governor in particular, remains basically in tact. In recent years there has been a growing concern over two basic omissions in the powers of the governor as found in our Constitution. The primary of these is the veto power over legislation passed by the general assembly—North Carolina is the only state which does not allow its governor any veto power. The second is the right of a governor to secede himself.

In 1972, the Office of the Governor was created as one of the 19 major departments in the Executive Branch of state government. Under his immediate jurisdiction are such assistants and personnel as he may need to carry out the functions as chief executive of the State. In North Carolina, the governor is not only the state's chief executive, but he is also the director of the budget, with responsibilities for all phases of budgeting from the initial preparation to final execution; he is commander-in-chief of the state military; and he is chairman of the Council of State, which he may convene at any time for advice on allotments from the Contingency and Emergency Fund and for the disposition of state property. He also has the authority to convene the general assembly into extra session should affairs of the State dictate such a move. The governor is directed by the North Carolina Constitution to "take care" that all state laws are faithfully executed. He has the power to grant pardons and communications; issue extradition warrants and requests; join interstate compacts; and reorganize and consolidate state agencies. The governor has final authority over all expenditures of the state, and he is also responsible for the administration of all funds and loans from the federal government. At the start of each regular session of the general assembly, the governor delivers legislative and budgetary messages to the legislators. To help him carry out his administrative duties and run his office the governor has several assistants.

Executive Assistant

The Executive Assistant to the Governor serves as the Governor's primary link to the Cabinet. He serves as a liaison between the Council of State and Cabinet and the Governor. He is also responsible for advising the Governor on various matters of state, and sometimes serves as the Governor's representative at special events which the Governor himself cannot attend.

Since January 1978, the Executive Assistant has been the State Budget Officer, providing a close link between the Governor, as Director of the Budget, and the Budget Office.

Senior Assistant

The Senior Assistant serves as the chief of staff for all personnel in the Governor's Office. It is his responsibility to see that the office functions smoothly and that the right decisions are made to maintain its smooth operation. In addition, the Senior Assistant meets with people that the Governor is unable to see himself.

Appointments Office

As North Carolina's chief executive, the Governor has the responsibility for making appointments to more than 300 statutory bodies and to approximately 45 non-statutory advisory groups created or required by federal legislation, executive orders, or the by-laws of private organizations. He is likewise responsible for filling vacancies in some elective offices. To assist him in performing these duties, the Governor's special assistant for appointments to boards and commissions receives recommendations, researches qualifications and requirements, maintains records, and provides liaison with associations, agencies, and interested individuals and groups. Through these functions, the appointments office provides information and advice to the Governor on matters relating to his powers of appointment.

Special Assistant for Minority Affairs

The Special Assistant for Minority Affairs serves as a liaison between the Governor's Office and the statewide minority population. He keeps the Governor informed about important issues of minority interest, concerns and problems. He also is responsible for studying and making recommendations concerning current policies relating to minority affairs. The Special Assistant maintains constant contact with minority citizens and serves as the Governor's representative at meetings of local minority organizations and community action groups. He also assists in carrying out the state's Affirmative Action Program.

Legal Counsel to the Governor

The Legal Counsel to the Governor is appointed by the Governor to assist and advise him on legal matters and obligations relating to the Office of the Governor. Specifically, he is delegated the responsibility of investigating the merits of requests for pardons, commutations, reprieves, extradition, rewards, and payment of legal fees charged the

state, and reporting to the Governor those findings for his consideration. He is available to the public to assist them with problems relating to state government in areas where the Governor has jurisdiction. The Legal Counsel researches the legality and contents of executive orders, participates in structuring the Governor's legislative program and budget, is involved with inter-departmental program coordination, and advises the Governor on general policy issues.

Press Office

The News Secretary serves as the head of the Governor's information center—the press office—as well as his designated spokesman on matters when the Governor cannot be reached personally. He serves as a liaison between the Governor and the working press—keeping them informed on matters of interest and importance which affect the state.

Office of Citizen Affairs

Governor Jim Hunt created the Office of Citizen Affairs in 1977 to promote greater citizen awareness of and personal involvement in state and local government programs, services and activities. The office also serves to facilitate citizen communication with the Governor and state government and to promote and encourage the growth of voluntarism across North Carolina.

The Governor's Office of Citizen Affairs receives and responds to thousands of requests for assistance from citizens each month. The office cuts through red tape, gets answers to complicated questions, acts as a go-between for citizens and government agencies when the need arises. The office is the people's advocate in Raleigh. In addition, the office maintains WASTELINE (toll-free, 800-662-7952), designed to receive ideas from the public on ways to increase productivity in state government and reduce waste.

Special Assistant for Federal-State Relations

The Special Assistant for Federal-State Relations is the Governor's liaison on matters involving other states, key federal officials and various national and regional associations of states. He is responsible for obtaining a timely state response to congressional legislation, federal agency program directives and national policy positions. He coordinates the working relationship between the Governor's Office, the Division of Policy Development and the North Carolina Washington Office on state-federal matters and for structuring the state's impact in this area. He advises the Governor on state-federal and multi-state policy issues.

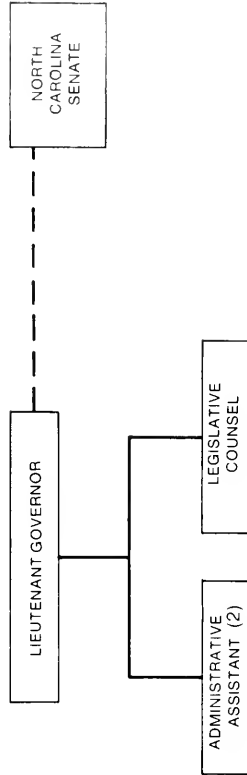


OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**JAMES COLLINS GREEN**

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

James Collins Green was born in Halifax County, Virginia, February 24, 1921. Son of John Collins and Frances Sue (Oliver) Green. Graduated Volens High School, Nathalie, Virginia; attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. Farmer and businessman. Owner and operator of tobacco warehouses in Chadbourn and Clarkton, North Carolina; Brookneal, Virginia; and Greenville and Newport, Tennessee. Member Bright Belt Warehouse Association Board of Governors; Bladen County Board of Education, 1955-1961; Bladen County Democratic Executive Committee; Precinct Chairman or Vice-Chairman for ten years; former Trustee of Southeastern Community College in Columbus County and Chairman of Building Committee; former member of the Board of Trustees of the Consolidated University of North Carolina; former member of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro; Member of the North Carolina State Board of Transportation; past President Clarkton Rotary Club; Director Clarkton Community Development Corp. and Clarkton Merchants Association; President Brown Marsh Development Corporation of Clarkton. Representative in the General Assembly of 1961, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1971, 1973-74 and 1975-76; Speaker, 1975-76. State Senator in the General Assembly of 1967. Member, French Lodge No. 270 A.F. and A.M.; Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner, Clarkton Woodmen of the World Camp. Served as a Corporal in the U. S. Marine Corps, 1944-1946; participated in invasion of Iwo Jima as a machine gunner with Third Marine Division. Presbyterian; Deacon Clarkton Presbyterian Church; past superintendent Sunday School. Married Alice McAulay Clark, October 7, 1943. Children: Sarah Frances; Susan Clark; and James Collins, Jr. Address: Box 185, Clarkton.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

During the colonial period, William Tryon was the only person to serve as "lieutenant governor" of the colony. Others had held commissions as "deputy governor" both from the Lords Proprietors and the Crown. Following independence in 1776, the new government did not see a need for a lieutenant governor and therefore did not provide for the office in the constitution adopted in 1776. It was not until the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 that the office was created as a constitutional office elected by the people. Between 1868 and 1970, the lieutenant governor was a parttime official with very limited authority. He served only when the general assembly was in session or in the absence of the governor. His primary responsibility was that of presiding officer of the Senate. In this capacity he appointed senators to committees and oversaw legislation as it passed through the senate.

Today the lieutenant governor in addition to being president of the senate is a full-time member of the council of state elected by the people every four years. He is a member of the State Board of Education, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, the Commission on Indian Affairs, the State Construction Finance Authority and the North Carolina Planning Commission. He also performs such other duties as may be assigned him by the governor or the general assembly. At the direction of the governor, he serves on the North Carolina Land Policy Council and is vice-chairman of the Council on State Goals and Policy. A 1970 Constitutional amendment made the lieutenant governor a full time office, and the Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

The lieutenant governor's primary responsibility is still that of presiding officer of the senate. In this capacity he not only appoints committees and their respective chairmen and vice-chairmen, but appoints and supervises pages, supervises certain activities of the sergeant-at-arms, appoints clerks to committees, and supervises certain activities of the disbursing clerk. In recent years efforts have been made to take away the committee appointment powers of the lieutenant governor and give them to the president protem; however, such a move has not yet been successful. A recent move to make him permanent chairman of the State Board of Education—of which he is a member—was defeated in the house. Under the newly adopted budget of 1977-79, the Office of the Lieutenant Governor is authorized to expand its staff and in the future will take on more importance in the shaping of State goals and policy.

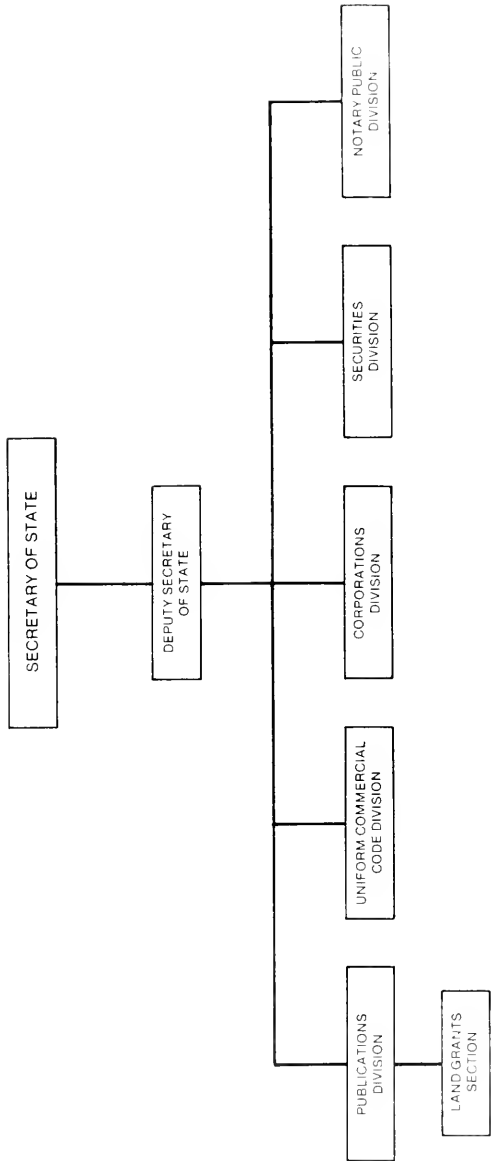


DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**THAD EURE**

SECRETARY OF STATE

Thad Eure, Democrat, of Hertford County, was born November 15, 1899, in Gates County, N. C. Son of Tazewell A. and Armecia (Langstun) Eure. Attended Gatesville High School, 1913-1917; University of North Carolina, 1917-1919; University Law School, 1921-1922; Doctor of Laws (honorary), Elon College, 1958. Lawyer. Mayor of Winton, 1923-1928. County attorney for Hertford County, 1923-1931. Member of General Assembly of 1929, representing Hertford County. Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives, Sessions of 1931, 1933, and 1935, and Extra Session, 1936. Presidential Elector First District of North Carolina, 1932. Escheats Agent, University of North Carolina, 1933-1936. Elected Secretary of State in the General Election, November 3, 1936, and assumed duties of the office December 21, 1936, by virtue of executive appointment, ten days prior to the commencement of constitutional term, on account of a vacancy that then occurred. Re-elected Secretary of State in general elections of 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, and 1976. President, Ahoskie Kiwanis Club, 1927. Theta Chi Fraternity; Junior Order; B.P.O. Elks and a Grand Lodge Chair Office, 1956; T.P.A.; Chairman Board of Trustees, Elon College; American Legion, Forty and Eight; President, National Association of Secretaries of State, 1942, and became the Dean in 1961. Keynote speaker, Democratic State Convention, 1950, and Permanent Chairman, 1962. Named "Boss of the Year" by Cary Jaycees, 1978. United Church of Christ. Married Minta Banks of Winston, N. C., November 15, 1924. Of this union there are two children, a daughter and a son, Mrs. Norman Black, Jr., and Thad Eure, Jr. Seven grandchildren. Votes in Winton, Hertford County, N. C. Official address, State Capitol, Raleigh; Resides at 2345 New Bern Avenue, Raleigh.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE



THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The office of secretary is the second oldest governmental office in North Carolina. Shortly after the Lords Proprietors were granted their charter, the first secretary was appointed to maintain the records of the colony. The office continued to function following the purchase of North Carolina by the Crown in 1728. Following independence, the office of secretary of state was created in a special resolution and was later incorporated into the Constitution of 1776; and, except for expansion as new responsibilities were assigned it, the office has remained one of the primary constitutional offices of State government.

Today, the Secretary of State is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the general citizenry. He heads the Department of the Secretary of State which was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The Secretary of State is a member of the Council of State which must approve acquisitions and conveyances of state lands and allotments from the Contingency and Emergency Fund. He is ex officio member of the Local Government Commission and Capital Planning Commission. He is required by law to attend every session of the general assembly to receive bills which have become laws and to perform other duties prescribed by resolution of either or both Houses. He assigns seats to members of both houses by Resolution of the 1939 General Assembly, and convenes the house of representatives, presiding until a speaker is elected. The original Journals of each house are delivered to him for preservation. He is empowered by law to administer oaths to any public official of whom an oath is required, and he is frequently called upon to administer oaths to officers of the Highway Patrol and similar agencies.

The purpose and objective of the Department of the Secretary of State is to faithfully perform the duties assigned to the secretary of state by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina. The Department of the Secretary of State is charged with the duty of maintaining certain records pertaining to state and local government actions and the commercial activity of private business. This duty is imposed by widely scattered sections of the General Statutes of North Carolina and involves varying degrees of responsibility to review the documents for conformity to statutory requirements prior to filing. The Department has responsibilities under approximately fifty separate statutes which may be divided into categories dealing with custodianship of the Constitution and laws of the State, administrative commercial law, the elective process, the general assembly and public information.

The management functions of the department are the responsibility of the secretary of state and his deputy. In addition, miscellaneous statutory duties and responsibilities not mentioned above which are not assigned to one of the departmental divisions are performed by the Secretary of State or Deputy Secretary of State. These functions include: countersigning all commissions issued by the Governor; attesting all documents issued in the name of the state; assigning seats to members of general assembly; in convening the house of representatives; receiving and preserving original laws of the general assembly and furnishing certified copies thereof. The reason for each specific function varies, but basic to the majority is the right of citizens to information about their government. The Department of the Secretary of State serves as a central source of public information on a continuing basis.

Deputy Secretary of State

The Deputy Secretary of State has responsibility for registration of trademarks and service marks and the filing of municipal annexation ordinances. The processing of summons and complaints served on the Secretary of State on behalf of corporations which cannot be served with process otherwise is under his supervision. Registration of Lobbyists, the filing of their letters of authority and expenses are under the direct supervision of the Secretary of State and, in his absence, the Deputy Secretary of State.

Corporation Division

A corporation is a legal entity created under the authority of the laws of the State which enjoys the capacity of perpetual succession, the ability to act as a single unit and limited liability for its stockholders or members. The various corporation laws of the State of North Carolina are enabling statutes under which a corporation may be organized and continue to exist, control its internal affairs, and determine its relation with the State while its existence continues. The responsibility of the Secretary of State is to insure uniform compliance with such statutes, record information required as a public record, prevent duplication of corporate names and furnish information to the public.

Uniform Commercial Code Division

Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code provides a method for giving interested third parties adequate notice of security interests in personal property. The method adopted is a "notice" filing system, the objective of which is to apprise interested third parties of the fact of possible adverse interest, leaving to inquiry of the debtor the ascertainment of the extent and terms of existence of the interest.

The Secretary of State, as central filing officer, receives and files Financing Statements and related "notice" statements and furnishes information about such filings. He is also central filing officer for Federal Tax Liens which are handled in the same manner as UCC filings. Finance Statements are generally effective for five years and may be continued within six months of their expiration for an additional five year period.

Securities Division

The primary purpose of the North Carolina Securities Law is to protect the general public from "wildcat" organizers, promoters and unscrupulous persons, whether foreign or domestic, preying upon an unsuspecting and confiding public by selling worthless securities. This purpose is achieved through the formulating administrative rules, examination and registration of securities prior to sale, licensing of securities salesmen and dealers, investigation and prosecution where there is violation of Securities Law, cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Department of Justice, and other state and federal government agencies, participation in conferences of the National Association of Securities Administrators; information presentations to the industry and civic groups.

Publications Division

The primary purpose of the publications division is to compile and publish information useful to the general assembly, state agencies, and the public; to maintain for public inspection certain records required to be kept in the custody of the Secretary of State and to dis-

tribute publications of the general assembly. This is achieved through the publishing of the *Election Returns, the Directory of State and County Officials* and *The North Carolina Manual*; assisting researchers in the records of North Carolina Land Grants; and through sale and distribution of the *Session Laws, House Journal, and Senate Journal*.

In more recent years, the Division of Publications has tried to serve as a bridge between the people of North Carolina and their representatives in State Government. Under the direction of the Secretary of State, a map is now available to visitors to the downtown Governmental complex which will aid them in finding the location of state agencies. A much larger scale of this same map will be placed in the lobby areas of all major state buildings. Another new project which will greatly help the public in finding assistance in State government will be the publishing of a comprehensive "Directory of State Governmental Services."

Notary Public Division

The function of issuing commissions to Notaries Public was transferred to the Secretary of State from the Governor under the Executive Organization Act of 1971.

The purpose of the Notary Public Division is to provide a convenient means for establishing the authenticity of certain documents. This is accomplished through the issuing of commissions to Notaries Public in the several counties of the State.

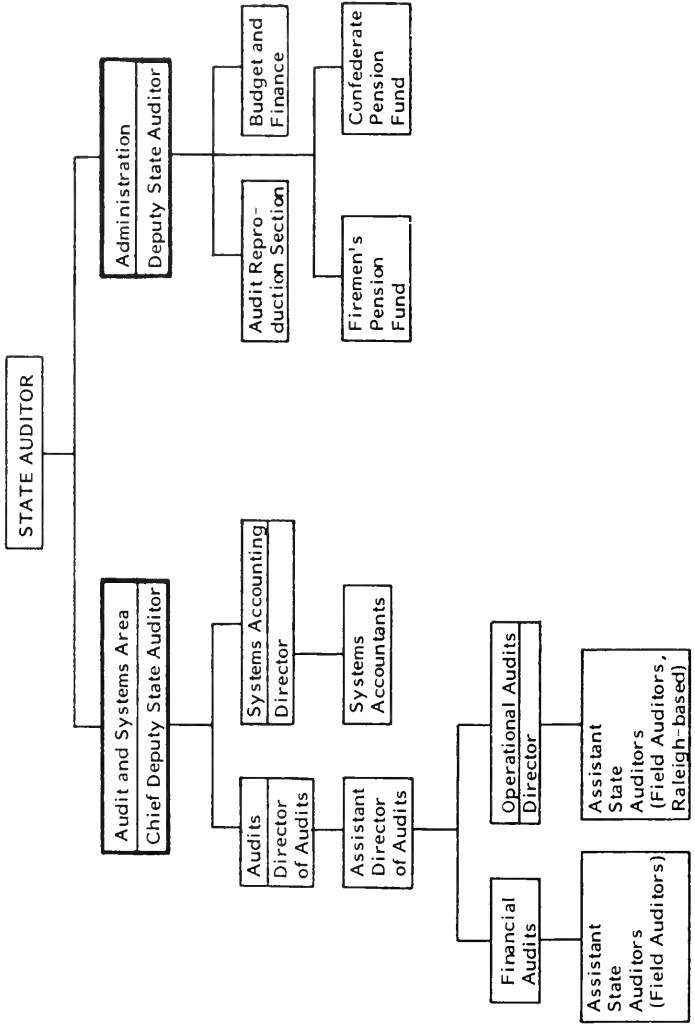


DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR**HENRY LEE BRIDGES**

STATE AUDITOR

Henry Lee Bridges, Democrat, was born in Franklin County, N. C., June 10, 1907. Son of John Joseph and Ida Loraine (Carroll) Bridges. Attended Wakelon High School, 1914-1920; Wiley School, Raleigh, 1921; Wakelon High School, 1922, Millbrook High School, 1923-1925; Mars Hill Junior College, A.B. degree, 1929; Wake Forest College, B.A. degree, 1931; Wake Forest Law School, 1932-1933. Attorney-at-law. Member of the Greensboro Bar Association; N. C. State Bar. Deputy Clerk, Superior Court of Guilford County, August, 1935-September, 1940; December, 1941-October, 1942; December, 1945-June 1, 1946. (Break in dates caused by Military Service.) Secretary and Treasurer, Guilford County Democratic Executive Committee, 1933-1940. President National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 1957; Executive Director National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers, 1958-1969. Member of National Intergovernmental Audit Forum 1976-1978. Member Southeastern Intergovernmental Audit Forum 1972—. Member and Past Master of Greensboro Lodge No. 76 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Choraz in Chapter No. 13 Royal Arch Masons; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 8 Knights Templar; Sudan Temple A.A.O.N.M.S.; Societas Roesecrucians in Civitatibus Foederatis; Raleigh Lions Club. Enlisted in National Guard May, 1934, as a Private; promoted to Sergeant, February, 1935; commissioned Second Lieutenant, June 18, 1935; commissioned First Lieutenant November 18, 1939; promoted to Captain, January 28, 1943, to Major on inactive status, January 17, 1947. Entered Federal Service, September 16, 1940; released from active duty November 2, 1941; recalled to active duty October 7, 1942; relieved from active duty December 14, 1945. Veteran World War II, Post No. 53 American Legion Local; Local No. 506 Forty and Eight. Life Deacon, Hayes Barton Baptist Church; member Board of Trustees Wake Forest College, 1949-1952, 1955-1958, 1960-1963, 1965-1968, 1970-1973, and Southeastern Baptist Seminary, 1968-77. Appointed State Auditor February 15, 1947; elected four-year term 1948; re-elected 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, and 1976. Married Clarice Hines, December 12, 1936. Two children: Joseph Henry and George Hines. Home address: 2618 Grant Ave., Raleigh.

Department of the State Auditor



THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUDITOR

The office of State Auditor was created by the Constitution of 1868, although the office of "Auditor of Public Accounts" had existed since 1862. Today, the State Auditor is a constitutional officer elected by the people every four years. It is the duty of his office to conduct annual audits of the financial affairs of all state agencies and such other special audits as may be requested by the governor, Advisory Budget Commission, or when he feels an audit is warranted. In order to insure that accounting systems used in the various state agencies are efficient, he conducts surveys and make changes when necessary. Also under this jurisdiction is the administration of the Firemen's Pension Fund, the Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund, and the State Board of Pensions.

In addition to his duties as the state's financial watchdog, the State Auditor has several other duties assigned to him by virtue of his office. He is a member of the Council of State, the Capitol Planning Commission, the Local Government Commission and the State Pension Board as well as ex officio chairman of the Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund and ex officio member of the Firemen's Pension Fund.

The Department of State Auditor is divided into the following divisions: General Administration, Auditing Division, Accounting Systems Division, Firemen's Pension Fund Division, Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund Division, and the State Board of Pensions.

General Administration

This Division or Section, under the direct supervision of the State Auditor and his deputies, handles all administrative matters, personnel, budget, overall planning, and coordination of activities for all functions assigned to the State Auditor by statute or under the Reorganization of State Government.

Auditing Division

The State Auditor is responsible for conducting a thorough post audit of the receipts, expenditures and fiscal transactions of each and every state agency which in any manner handles state funds. A state agency is defined to mean any state department, institution, board, commission, official or officer of the state. This post audit is to be conducted annually. In addition to the annual audit, the auditor shall conduct special investigations upon written requests from the Governor, Advisory Budget Commission or whenever he deems that such an examination is necessary. Upon the completion of each audit or investigation, the Auditor shall report his findings and recommendations to the Advisory Budget Commission, the Governor, the head of the state agency and all other interested parties. In addition to auditing all general and special fund accounts, the Auditor is required to audit federal programs handled by state agencies. The auditing of federal programs require a great deal of time.

The Auditor is independent of any fiscal control exercised by the Director of the Budget (Governor) or the Budget Division. He is responsible to the Advisory Budget Commission, the General Assembly and the people of North Carolina for the efficient and faithful exercise of his duties and responsibilities.

Accounting Systems Division

The Accounting Systems Division under the direction of the State Auditor may, as often as he deems advisable, conduct a detailed review of the bookkeeping and accounting systems in use in the various departments, institutions, commissions, boards and agencies which are supported partially or entirely from State funds. Such examinations would be for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of systems in use by these agencies and institutions. In instances where the Auditor determines that existing systems are outmoded, inefficient or otherwise inadequate, he shall prescribe and supervise the installation of such changes, as, in his judgment appear necessary to secure and maintain internal control and facilitate the recording of accounting data for the purpose of preparing reliable and meaningful financial statements and reports. In all cases in which major changes in the accounting systems are made, he will be responsible for seeing that the new system is designed to accumulate information required for the preparation of budget reports and other financial records required by the Budget Division of the Department of Administration. In instances in which departments, institutions, boards, commissions and agencies feel it desirable to revise or alter existing accounting systems, said agencies or institutions shall request the Auditor to make a survey of their systems for the purpose of seeing if such a change is desirable, including the advisability of purchasing or renting accounting equipment. Requisitions for the purchase of accounting equipment or contracts of the rental of accounting equipment for any state department, institution, or agency shall be approved by the Auditor.

Firemen's Pension Fund Division

The Firemen's Pension Fund operates under the provisions of G.S. 118-18. The Fund has a Board of Trustees which is responsible for formulating Rules and Regulations within the framework of the statutes, for the efficient and effective operation of the Fund. The State Auditor is responsible for day to day operation of the Fund.

The Fund was created for the purpose of providing firemen with a small monthly pension. Membership is open to all firemen, both paid and volunteer, of a certified or rated fire department. Each member pays into the Fund \$5.00 per month to help finance the pension program. In addition to the member's contribution, the State appropriates approximately over \$1,000,000 annually. This plus the interest the fund receives from its investments finances the program.

At age 55 with 20 years service a Fireman may retire and receive a monthly pension of \$36.00. The maximum pension is \$50.00 a month for a fireman who retires at age 65.

Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund Division

The Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund operates under the provisions of G.A. 143-166 and provides for qualified law enforcement officers employed by the State of North Carolina or any political subdivisions thereof a benefit and a retirement program. A Board of Commissioners is responsible for formulating Rules and Regulations under which the funds operate.

Membership in the Retirement Fund is optional on the part of law enforcement officers and all members contribute 5% of salary to a membership account. Employers may contribute for the member's credit at any rate not to exceed 15% of salary and approximately 85% of the present membership has some form of employer contributions made on their behalf.

Upon meeting certain requirements, members of the Retirement Fund are entitled to monthly retirement benefits based on age at retirement and total monies accumulated to the individual's credit.

The separate Benefit Fund provides, at no cost of qualified law enforcement officers, a form of disability income if the officer becomes totally disabled. In addition, a benefit is paid to a designated beneficiary in the event of the officer's death. These benefits are provided from certain receipts through the courts of North Carolina and eligibility for participation. Benefits available are in fixed amounts, but all benefits are subject to change by the Board of Commissioners at any time that the overall experience of the Fund so dictates.

The Fund also provides for the payment of certain benefits in the event of accidental death of any law enforcement officer employed by the State of North Carolina or any political subdivisions thereof while in the actual performance of duty. These benefits consist of a widow's allowance of \$500, partial reimbursement of funeral expense in the amount of \$1,000, and \$200 each for not more than three dependent children of the deceased officer.

State Board of Pensions (Confederate Widows Pension)

The statute provides that a widow of a Confederate soldier is entitled to receive a monthly pension. This division handles the payment of these pensions. Upon the death of one of these widows, her estate receives \$150.00 to help defray the funeral expense.



DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER**HARLAND EDWARD BOYLES**

STATE TREASURER

Harland Edward Boyles, was born in Vale, May 6, 1929. Son of Curtis E. Boyles and Kate Schronce Boyles. Attended North Brook Schools, Lincoln County (1935-45); Crossnore School, Avery County (1945-47). University of Georgia 1947-48; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1948-51 (B.S.). Member, Council of State; Member, State Board of Education; Chairman, Local Government Commission; Chairman, Tax Review Board; Chairman, State Banking Commission; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System; Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Law Enforcement Officers Benefit and Retirement Fund; Member, North Carolina Capital Building Authority; Member, Capital Planning Commission; Member, Board of Directors North Carolina Art Society; Member, Governor's Committee on Data Processing Information Systems; Member, John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission; Member, Governor's Commission on Governmental Productivity; Member, Municipal Finance Officers Association; Member, North Carolina Association of Certified Public Accountants; Former Member, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board; Secretary & Executive Director, National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers & Treasurers; Certified Public Accountant; Rotarian; Director, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; Member, Raleigh Salvation Army Advisory Board. Author of "North Carolina and Federal Income Tax Law," "A Statewide Accounting System for Local Government," "Housing and the State," and "Elected Officials and Fiscal Management." Member Westminster Presbyterian Church, having served as Deacon, Elder, Treasurer and Clerk. Married Frances (Wilder) Boyles May 17, 1952. Children: Mrs. G. E. Ferrell; Lynn Boyles Freeman; and, Harland Edward Boyles, Jr. Address: 1924 Fairfield Drive, Raleigh 27608.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER

The office itself is an old one, beginning as the office of treasurer of the colony in 1715. In 1775, shortly before the colony became a state, it was divided into two districts—a northern district and a southern one—with a treasurer for each. Later, other districts were created but were eliminated along with the original two when the 1784 General Assembly provided for one State Treasurer. Until the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, the treasurer was elected by a joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly. The treasurer is now elected in a general election to a four-year term which is concurrent with the governor's term.

The Treasurer is responsible for the receipt, custody and disbursement of all State funds and must see to their security and be sure that funds are available to meet all obligations of the State as they arise. In addition, funds not immediately needed to meet current obligations must be invested economically and efficiently, according to law, bringing in the highest investment return possible. In addition to being the official depository and investor for the State's funds, the Treasurer is the State's fiscal consultant and manager of the public debt. He must lend the resources of his office to aid all State agencies and institutions in the area of financial management. His duties as financial advisor extend to the Governor, the Advisory Budget Commission and the General Assembly.

As manager of the State's public debt, the Treasurer is one of the principal guardians of the public credit. He has the duty to warn against unwise borrowing when, in his opinion, it would endanger the State's credit rating. After the decision to borrow is made by the General Assembly, and approved by the voters in a referendum when required by the Constitution, the Treasurer is charged with the duty of timing and planning the sale of bonds or notes—all, of course, as provided by the General Assembly and as approved by the Governor and Council of State.

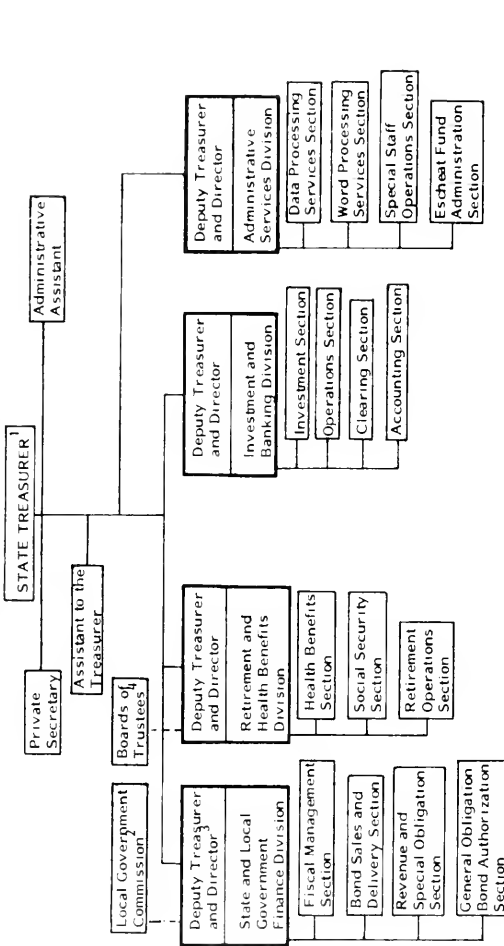
The Treasurer's functions of public debt manager and fiscal consultant extend to the local governments of North Carolina in that the Treasurer, through the Local Government Commission, is directly concerned with their long and short term debts and fiscal well-being. The Treasurer thus performs the same advisory service to local units of government as he does for the State and, in addition, acts in a regulatory capacity as provided by law.

The Treasurer is one of three constitutional officers held responsible for the fiscal affairs of the State in a system of checks and balances. Briefly stated, the Director of the Budget is the business manager of the State, and through the function of pre-audit, authorizes the expenditure of all public funds. The Treasurer has the duty to honor all valid and properly drawn warrants within approved budget allotments. It would be within his province, of course, to withhold the payment of any warrant which, from his independent knowledge, is improper or unauthorized. The Auditor, of course, has the function of post-audit, through which he has the right and duty to criticize what he regards to be the improper expenditure of public funds.

The Treasurer, because of his logical place in fiscal affairs, is given *ex officio* duties and responsibilities in connection with many boards and commissions which are, one way or another, concerned with financial management. These include membership on agencies concerned with local government finance, public education, banking, taxes, housing, hospital finance and employee benefit programs.

The Treasurer is head of the Department of State Treasurer and directs the fiscal and administrative affairs traditionally incident to his Office, and also those of the Local Govern-

Department of the State Treasurer



1. Elected by the people.
 2. State Treasurer is chairman ex officio of the Commission.
 3. The Governor does not appoint a majority of the Commission's members.
 4. Secretary, Local Government Commission
 5. Includes three boards: Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System (Majority of Board's members appointed by the Governor, subject to Senate confirmation); Board of Trustees, North Carolina Local Government Employees' Retirement System (consists of all members of Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and two local governmental officials appointed by the Governor, and Board of Commissioners, Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund (Majority of Board's members appointed by the Governor)).
- Boards set policy.
 - - - - - Local Government Commission approves or disapproves an application for a bond issue after the application has been submitted to the Secretary of the Commission.

ment Commission, the Tax Review Board, and the Escheat Fund. In addition, the Department of the Treasurer has been extended and expanded over the years to include those agencies responsible for benefit programs for teachers, State and local government employees, legislators, and the judges and justices of the General Court of Justice. In 1974 the General Assembly created the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency.

The Department of State Treasurer is composed of the Office of State Treasurer, the Local Government Commission, the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, the North Carolina Local Governmental Employees Retirement System, the Public Employees' Social Security Agency, the Uniform Judicial Retirement System of North Carolina, and the Tax Review Board.

The organizational structure of the Department of State Treasurer is divided into three major areas. These are the State Treasurer's Office, the Local Government Commission, and the Employees' Retirement and Health Benefits Division. These areas constitute four divisions within the Department, which are the same as the above mentioned areas with the exception of the State Treasurer's Office, which is divided into two divisions, one being the Division of Funds, Investment Management and Public Debt; and the other, Administration and Operations. The Deputy State Treasurer is presently serving in a dual capacity as head of the Treasurer's Administration and Operational Division and Secretary to the Local Government Commission.

The Local Government Commission

The Local Government Commission is the State's agency charged with the duty of advising and assisting the local governments of North Carolina in development of all phases of fiscal management. This capacity of fiscal counselor expands to that of supervisor in the specialized area of local debt administration. The Commission's goal is to insure sound fiscal management and careful borrowing, thus promoting the efficient use of monetary resources in the localities.

This cooperative effort between the Commission and the officials of local government not only fulfills statutory requirements reflecting sound debt management practices but also promotes the best interests of the localities. This is a strong State assistance program that does not interfere with the substantive decisions that can only be made at the local level.

The Commission still supervises all aspects of the debt issuance process for the local governments as prescribed by law; but more importantly, it assists them in the interim with comprehensive accounting advisory services. The principal benefits of these services can be measured in lower interest costs on future bond issues. Also in the area of accounting advisory services, the local government officials, their managers, finance officers and independent auditors are advised on methods to improve uniform accounting systems. The Commission also receives, reviews and retains audit reports; approves audit contracts; and approves audit fees.

The Escheat Fund

The State Treasurer is vested with the responsibility of collecting, depositing, and managing all unclaimed property or revenue that escheats annually to the State of North Carolina. Although classified administratively as a departmental program, the purpose and functioning of the Escheat Fund might be understood more properly as a revenue-producing measure. As a consequence, it differs somewhat from the other service-oriented programs of

the Department. This difference, however, is one of degree, because the collections, investment, and distribution of any public revenue is a service that ultimately benefits the people.

An "escheat" definition is the reversion of property to the State by the failure of persons legally entitled to the property to make a proper claim against the holder of said property within a prescribed period of time.

The legal basis and historical foundation of the present Escheat Fund can be traced to the charter granted the University of North Carolina in 1789. The relevant section of this charter conferred upon the University the right of succeeding by escheat to all property when there existed no wife or other parties entitled to the property under the statutes of descent and distribution. This right subsequently was confirmed by the State Constitution, Article IX, Section 7, and has been modified by statute G.S. 116-A.

The 1971 General Assembly transferred the administration of the Escheat Fund from the University to the State Treasurer, and made the Education Assistance Authority the beneficiary of the earnings of the accumulated funds. The Treasurer is under legislative mandate to deposit and invest the Escheat Fund as provided for State funds generally. The income derived by this investment is distributed annually to the State Education Assistance Authority, which in turn awards loans to worthy and needy students who are residents of this State and who are enrolled in public institutions of higher education in this state.

The Tax Review Board

The Tax Review Board is an administrative review body that hears and considers petitions from corporate and individual taxpayers concerning their respective tax liability. The Board is chaired by the State Treasurer and membership is comprised of the Director of the Department of Tax Research and the Chairman of the Utilities Commission. In matters involving the allocation formula for income and franchise tax purposes, the membership is augmented by the Commissioner of Revenue. (G.S. 105-169.2.)

Tax liability in North Carolina is based upon statutes enacted by the General Assembly and administered by the Commissioner of Revenue. Any corporate or individual taxpayer having a legitimate grievance concerning his liability first must seek a final determination on this question by the Commissioner of Revenue. If aggrieved by the Commissioner's decision, the taxpayer may request a hearing by the Tax Review Board.

This policy of administrative review is predicated on the theory that an administrative hearing may be preferred by the taxpayer to an action at law to determine liability. Should the taxpayer or the Commissioner of Revenue wish to appeal the decision of the Tax Review Board, the statutes provide recourse in the Superior Court.

Division of Employees' Retirement and Health Benefits

The Employees' Retirement and Health Benefits Division of the Department of the State Treasurer encompasses the statutory benefit programs that affect and serve approximately 250,000 State and local governmental employees in North Carolina.

State and local governmental employees served by at least one, and probably more, of the programs in this Division owe some part of their future financial security to the State's recognition of the necessity for comprehensive employee benefit programs. The specific statutory agencies and Funds in this Division are: The Teachers' and State Employees'

Retirement System (G.S. 135, Article 1); The N. C. Local Government Employees' Retirement System (G.S. 128); The Public Employees' Social Security Agency (G.S. 135, Article 2); The Health Benefits Program for Teachers and State Employees (G.S. 135, Article 3); The Uniform Judicial Retirement System of North Carolina (G.S. 135, Article 4).

Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

The goals and objectives of these two Systems are to provide retirement allowances and other benefits to teachers, State employees and participating local government employees of North Carolina. This is accomplished by collecting, crediting, and investing employee and employer contributions. Monthly allowances are paid to the members and their beneficiaries for disability, early and service retirements; and, lump sum death benefit payments are paid to beneficiaries. For those members already retired, an automatic cost-of-living increase schedule, as provided by statute, is intended to keep their benefits beyond or concurrent with inflationary trends.

The goal of providing retirement benefits does not end in simply acting as a trustee and paying benefits as authorized by law. The Systems must research and plan the future of their benefit structure with the view toward maximum and competitive benefits with actuarial soundness.

The Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System, begun in 1941, State Treasurer and the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System. The express purpose of this System is to provide, on a funded basis, retirement allowances and other benefits for justices and judges of the General Court of Justice of North Carolina, and their survivors. This Retirement System began operation January 1, 1974.



EXECUTIVE BRANCH

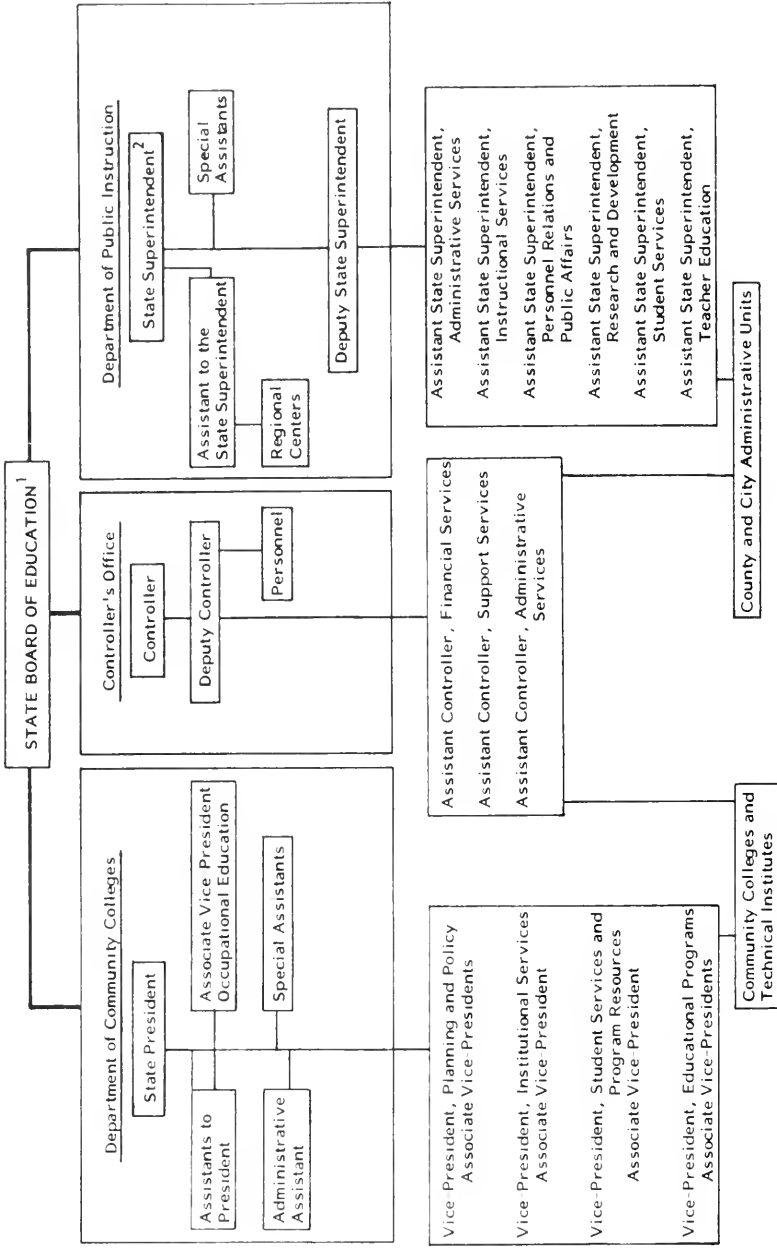
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

ANDREW CRAIG PHILLIPS

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Andrew Craig Phillips, Democrat, was born in Greensboro, N. C., November 1, 1922. Son of Guy B. (deceased) and Annie Elizabeth (Craig) Phillips (deceased). Attended Greensboro High School; Chapel Hill High School, graduated in 1938; Post Grad Stonybrook Prep School (Long Island, N. Y.), 1939; UNC, Chapel Hill, A.B. 1943, M.A. 1948, Ed.D., 1955. Young Man of the Year (Distinguished Service Award), Junior Chamber of Commerce, Winston-Salem, 1957. USNR, Lt. 1943-1946. Superintendent Winston-Salem City Schools, 1955-1962; Superintendent Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, 1962-1967; Administrative Vice President, Smith Richardson Foundation, 1967-1968. Elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1968, re-elected in 1972 and 1976. Methodist. Married Mary Martha Cobb, November 27, 1943. Children: Martha Gatlin, Andrew Craig, Jr., Elizabeth, and Eva Craig. Address: 2200 Barfield Ct., Raleigh.

Department of Public Education



1. The Board of Education consists of the Lieutenant Governor, the State Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session.

2. Elected by the people. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is the executive and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

The Department of Public Education is headed by the State Board of Education, which is directed by the North Carolina Constitution to supervise and administer the free public school system and the educational funds provided for its support. Consistent with other laws enacted by the General Assembly, the board decides rules and regulations for the public school system. Board membership includes the lieutenant governor, the state treasurer, and eleven gubernatorial appointees, who are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session.

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction was formed in December 1852, although the current title and specific delineation of responsibilities were first set forth in the 1868 State Constitution. The head of the Department originally went by the title "Superintendent of Common Schools"; however, this office was abolished in 1865. Today the department is headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a constitutional officer and a member of the Council of State. He is elected by popular vote every four years. The superintendent is the administrative head of the Department of Public Instruction as well as secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The purpose of the Department of Public Instruction is to insure through informed and effective leadership at the State and local levels that learning experiences which are compatible with individual need, interests and capabilities, will lead to continued education and/or employment for all students.

The Department of Public Instruction is organized in accordance with six broad functional areas: Administrative Services, Human Relations and Student Affairs, Personnel Relations and Public Affairs, Research and Development, Instructional Services, and Teacher Education.

Administrative Services Area

The purpose of the Administrative Services Area is to develop and direct educational leadership and management programs in the State Education Agency and in local educational agencies and to manage the operation of specified divisions within the State Agency; and to plan, implement, coordinate and manage the operations of such leadership development programs which will strengthen the caliber of educational administration and management in the State Education Agency and the local education agencies.

Human Relations and Student Affairs

The purpose of this area is to remove those obstacles in the area of Human Relations which hinder the achievement of the continuing objectives of the State Department of Public Instruction and to coordinate the procurement of Federal and foundation support for education programs in North Carolina; and to eliminate problems incident to the desegregation-integration process; To eliminate barriers to optimum development of social, physical and emotional well-being of students; and To influence federal legislation favorable to public education and to generate and obtain federal and foundation funds.

Personnel Relations and Public Affairs Area

The purpose of this area is to develop a knowledgeable, responsive, and supportive public; to develop and maintain a workable two-way communication within the Department of Public Instruction and with the many publics of public education; to provide accurate information the members of the General Assembly; to assist in the development of acceptable personnel policies and practices in each local school system consistent with State policy; and to inform the many publics about and involve citizens in the affairs of their schools by providing educational news to all media; to assist local school systems in developing public information programs, by offering direct assistance and materials; and to motivate and assist local school systems to improve instructional programs, by means of a quarterly magazine, educational television and workshops with administrators.

Research and Development Area

The purpose of this area is to discover new and better ways to teach children and youth and manage the elementary and secondary schools in the State and to evaluate existing and new programs.

Instructional Services Area

The purpose of this area is to give leadership to the instructional program in the State's public school system. This responsibility includes assistance to the 60,000 teachers and staff working in the K-12 educational program. A staff of consultants furnish leadership in the development of curriculum and new materials and in the introduction of new teaching techniques; and to provide a program of studies, kindergarten through twelfth grade, in each of the discipline (subject) areas which charts a course of action for the local school systems of the State; to insure a successful learning experience for each child in the public school system based on a dynamic program of studies; to provide an accurate assessment of children's needs and modern research and knowledge about child growth and development; to provide a comprehensive plan for upgrading teacher effectiveness in instruction through leadership in introducing new textbooks and materials, staff workshop, implementation of models and demonstrations, and better organization and use of materials at the school and classroom levels; to expand programs in early childhood education, basic skills programs, and career education through the addition of new resources, staff training, and development of teaching materials in these areas; and to redirect teacher training through cooperation with institutions in areas of program priorities and involvement of student trainees in more meaningful laboratory experiences.

Teacher Education Area

The purpose of this area is to insure that all professional personnel and other public school employees are qualified to serve effectively in the realization of the continuing objectives of the State Education Agency.

Controller's Office

The Controller's Office provides service and leadership in fiscal and other supporting functions to the board, The Department of Public Instruction, the public school system, and the community college system. The office is headed by the controller of the State Board of Education who is appointed by the board subject to the approval of the governor and serves

at the will of the board. The controller administers the budgeting, allocating, accounting, auditing, certifying, and disbursing of public school funds.

Division of Auditing and Accounting

The Division of Auditing and Accounting employs approximately 118 people and comprises nine major sections of work assignment with responsibilities and duties which may be projected into five main categories. These categories consist of Budgeting, Disbursement of Funds, Record Maintenance, Auditing and Field Services.

Division of Departmental Services

The Division of Departmental Services provides four basic functions for the Department of Public Instruction—

1. **Purchasing.** The Purchasing function processes all requirements through the appropriate procurement cycle including materials, machines, equipment, transportation, supplies, services, and leases.
2. **Support Services.** The Support Services function directs operating support including central supply, mail and messenger service, communications support, equipment maintenance, transportation, and building space control and configuration.
3. **Materials Handling.** The Materials Handling function maintains accountability and acceptance, packing and crating, distribution, and warehousing including a property inventory, maintenance, repair and disposition system.
4. **Fiscal & Records.** The Fiscal and Records function maintains accountability for transfer and billings for inter and intra agency cross service.

Division of Insurance

The Division of Insurance, established July 1, 1949, by Article 16 of Chapter 115, General Statutes, operates under supervision of the Controller of the State Board of Education. The program provides fire, lightning, and extended coverage insurance for public school administrative units, community colleges and technical institutions at their option.

"The Fund" provides up to \$200,000 coverage on each building and carries reinsurance on buildings valued in excess of \$200,000. The reinsurance provides coverage up to \$2,000,000 for each building.

Division of Management Information Systems

The Division of Management Information Systems is charged with the responsibility for developing a comprehensive information system to support the administrative and regulatory functions of the Department of Public Education.

Division of Teacher Allotment and General Control

The staff of this Division allots teachers, supervisors, attendance counselors and assistant superintendent positions to county and city administrative units; collects and evaluates pertinent data relating to teacher allotment; checks and offers assistance in pupil accounting procedures in all public schools, community colleges and technical institutes throughout the

State; offers suggestions regarding rules and regulations governing teacher allotment to the State Board of Education, Controller and State Superintendent of Public Instruction; confers and works with superintendents, community college presidents, principals, teachers, boards of education, colleges and others in the area of pupil accounting; monitors requirements of Class Size legislation. It also allots and certifies funds from the State Public School Fund for General Control items, together with funds for Instructional Materials; Clerical Assistance in Schools; Instructional Personnel in Reading, Math and Cultural Arts; Psychologists; Guidance Counselors; Health and Social Services; Physical Education.

Another important function is that the division collects and evaluates pertinent pupil accounting statistical data relating to budgetary items under the State Public School Fund and State aid to institutions of the Community College System; evaluates and makes studies on teacher-pupil ratios. The staff interprets statistics for the purpose of projecting pupil population and number of teaching positions necessary for each budget. Other general responsibilities include making lectures to various schools, colleges and civic groups, and conducting workshops on pupil accounting.

Division of Textbooks

The Division of Textbooks is responsible for the administration of the State Textbook program, including purchasing, warehousing, and distributing basic textbooks in grades 1-12. It also administers State appropriations for high school basic books.

Division of Transportation

The Function of the Division of Transportation involves the financing, planning, organizing, coordinating and assisting with the execution of the transportation system for the public schools of the State.

The Department of Community Colleges

North Carolina's community college system was established in 1963. In the same year, the State Board of Education was authorized (GS 115A) to establish, organize and direct a department to provide state level administration for a system of community colleges and technical institutes that would be separate from the public school system of the state. The board fulfills its responsibility by adopting and administering policies, regulations, and standards governing the organization and operation of the community college system.

The Department of Community Colleges provides state level leadership, administration, and general governance for the system. This department is headed by the state president who has on his staff four vice-presidents, seven associate and assistant vice-presidents, and other technical and clerical specialists. The board duties and responsibilities of the department are enumerated in the Administration and the Policy and Planning Programs which include the development, administration, and implementation of educational and fiscal policies and plans.

Other programs include Management Services to Institutions, Educational Program Services to Institutions, and Educational Support Services to Institutions. Centralized business affairs, and the coordination of departmental activities, programs, and supportive services are provided through these three program areas.

The Direct Financial Aid to Institutions Program includes all educational services to

students, such as degree and diploma programs, and continuing education programs. The personnel, instructional, and institutional resources required to maintain an effective institution also fall under the auspices of this program.

Since 1963, the system has grown to fifty-seven institutions; each is designated either as a technical institute or a community college. Community colleges include the academic college transfer curriculum in their programs; technical institutes do not.

Approximately 97 percent of the state's population lives within thirty miles of at least one institution. Last year, over 500,000 persons enrolled in these institutions for one or more courses ranging from basic education to reading, writing, and arithmetic up to and including advanced technical training and college transfer academic work at the freshman and sophomore levels.



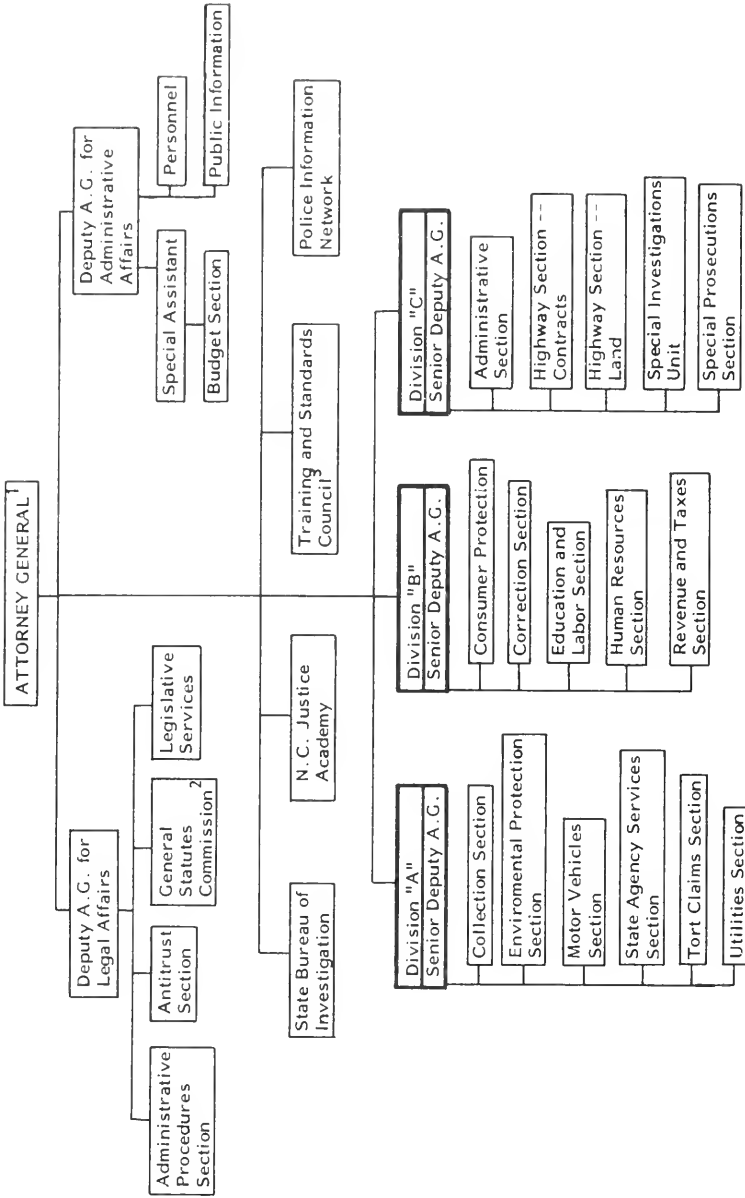
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RUFUS LIGH EDMISTEN

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Rufus Ligh Edmisten was born in Perkinsville in Watauga County on July 12, 1941, the Son of Walter F. and Nell (Hollar) Edmisten. He attended public schools, graduated from Appalachian High School, 1959; The University of North Carolina, B.A. with Honors, 1963; and George Washington University, J.D. with Honors, 1967. Served on the staff of Former Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. while still a student of the law; staff attorney, 1963-1974, upon graduation; later advanced to the key position of Counsel for the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights—where he specialized in the rights of American Indians, the separation of Church and State, and Civil Rights Legislation; on July 2, 1969, he was named Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers by Senator Erwin; conducted several Senate hearings regarding the impoundment of funds by the Executive Branch, Presidential abuses of the pocket veto power, the establishment of guidelines for calling a constitutional convention and executive privilege, 1970; appointed Deputy Chief Counsel to Senator Ervin's Watergate Committee, 1972-1974. Elected Attorney General of North Carolina, 1974; re-elected in 1976; supervised a thorough reorganization of the Department of Justice resulting in greater openness and more accountability to the people of North Carolina as well as a substantial savings of the taxpayer's money; the reduction of serious crime, especially hard drug traffic, —special units within the SBI have been created to combat these crimes—is his major goal for law enforcement; and committed his administration to a vigorous affirmative action policy in hiring personnel by stressing competence, qualifications and recruitment. Expanded the staff services of the Consumer Protection Section and promoted the enactment of more effective legislation to protect the rights of consumers; also, anti-trust efforts have been beefed up to ensure a marketplace free from price-fixing, restraint of trade and the other anti-competitive practices. Environmental Protection Section was instrumental in preserving the New River Valley and Jockey's Ridge Sand Dune as natural resources; and legislation proposed by the Attorney General's Committee on Public Drunkenness, making alcoholism a disease, not a crime was recently enacted by the Legislature. Established the Attorney General's Committee on Local and Historic Preservation law, 1978; chairman, Special Committee on Historic Preservation of the National Association of Attorneys General. Served First Vice-President, North Carolina Democratic Club, and Chairman of its annual banquet, 1969; National Coordinator, Young Democrats' National Convention, 1972; and General Advisor to the Charter Commission of the Democratic National Committee; President, Southern Appalachian Historical Association. Directed the "Save the Horn" Committee to raise emergency funds for the *Horn In the West* outdoor drama held in Boone. Served as Chairman of the Girl Scout Cookie Drive, and helped the Jaycees develop their "Runaway Hotline" with a series of public service announcements for television. Currently assisting the Lung Foundation, the Heart Association, United Cerebral Palsy of North Carolina, the American Cancer Society, the Boys Club of Wake County, and the Muscular Dystrophy Association; Chairman, the Kidney Foundation's Fund Raising Drive and the Easter Seals Campaign. Member, Capital Landmarks; and has helped raise funds for the Estey Hall Foundation and for the Dodd-Hinsdale House in Raleigh. Member, North Carolina Bar Association, the District of Columbia Bar Association, the North Carolina Bar, the District of Columbia Bar, the American Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association and the Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; President, Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; Member Three Forks Baptist Church and a Mason. Married Jone Moretz Edmisten, August 3, 1963. One child: Martha Rebecca. Address: PO Box 629, Raleigh.

Department of Justice



1. Elected by the people.
2. Department provides full-time staff to the Commission.
3. Department provides full-time staff to the Council. The Governor does not appoint a majority of the Council's members.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Attorney General's Office

The Attorney General of North Carolina leads the Department of Justice. The Attorney General's Office is a tradition in State Government originating in colonial times. When the first North Carolina constitution was written in 1776, the Attorney General's Office was made part of the constitutional framework. In the 1937 revision of the constitution, the General Assembly created the Department of Justice and included within it the State Bureau of Investigation. In 1969, the General Assembly created the Police Information Network (PIN) and added it to the department.

The 1971 revision of the state constitution deleted all reference to the Department of Justice and the State Bureau of Investigation. Instead, it simply states that there shall be an Attorney General whose duties "shall be prescribed by law" (Article III). Also, this revision made the Attorney General a full, voting member of the Council of State. Before this he was the Council's legal advisor only. The Attorney General serves *ex officio* as a member of the Governor's Commission on Crime Control, The Judicial Council, The Capitol Building Authority, The State Capital Planning Commission, The Roanoke Island Historical Commission, The Tryon Palace Historical Commission, The State Board of Pensions, The North Carolina Drug Authority, The North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Systems Council, The North Carolina Traffic Safety Authority and several other state boards and commissions.

The Attorney General's Office consists of The North Carolina Department of Justice, The State Bureau of Investigation, The Police Information Network, The North Carolina Justice Academy, The North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council, The General Statutes Commission, and The Legislative Drafting Office.

The Department Of Justice

It is the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General to represent the State of North Carolina in all actions in the Appellate Court Division in which the State is either interested or a party. When requested by the Governor or either House of the General Assembly, the Attorney General appears for the State before any other court or tribunal in any case or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested. Also, the Attorney General, when requested by the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Utilities Commission, Commissioner of Banks, Insurance Commissioner or Superintendent of Public Instruction prosecutes or defends all suits related to matters concerning their departments. The Attorney General represents all state institutions whenever requested to do so by the official head of that institution.

The Attorney General consults with and advises judges, district attorneys, magistrates and municipal and county attorneys whenever they request such assistance. Attorney General's opinions are rendered, either formally or informally, upon all questions of law submitted by The General Assembly, The Governor or any other State Officer.

The Attorney General, in the public interest, may intervene in proceedings before any courts, regulatory officers, agencies or bodies, either State or federal, on behalf of and representing the using and consuming public of the State. Also, the Attorney General has the authority to institute and originate proceedings before these courts, officers, agencies or bodies on behalf of the State, its agencies or its citizens in any and all matters which are in the public interest.

Functions of the Attorney General's Office

The Attorney General's duties and responsibilities lie in two major areas: Legal Services and Law Enforcement. Legal Services are organized into nine major sections: Consumer Protection; Legislative Services; Utilities; Education, Labor and Correction; State Agencies and Local Government; State Highways; Special Prosecutions and Special Investigations; Anti-trust; and the Department of Administration Section. The Law Enforcement Sections consist of the State Bureau of Investigation, the Police Information Network, the Criminal Justice Academy and the Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council.

Legal Services Consumer Protection

The Consumer Protection Section was established in 1969. Its function is to protect North Carolina consumers from unfair and deceptive trade practices and to protect North Carolina business from dishonest and unethical competition. This section receives complaints from the general public about business practices and helps to resolve consumer complaints. Immediate action is taken to inform the company of the complaint, request a response, and resolve the dispute.

The Attorney General's Office does not represent individual consumers in a lawsuit or give personal legal advice or counsel to a person involved in a dispute with another. The Section frequently investigates instances of consumer fraud and initiates legal action to halt unfair and deceptive trade practices.

Legislative Services

This section's principal areas of responsibility are: Codification of the General Statutes, Legislative bill drafting, and the operation of the General Statutes Commission and the Criminal Code Commission.

The Legislative bill drafting and codification functions are year round activities although naturally they are busiest before, during and after sessions of The General Assembly. This section coordinates the receipt, assignment and writing of all Legislative bill drafting requested of the Attorney General's Office.

The Legislative Services Section organizes and maintains the Attorney General's Legislative offices and gives prompt, courteous and highly professional bill drafting service utilizing the most experienced and best qualified attorneys on the Attorney General's staff. This section also functions as a clearinghouse for information about the status of bills in the process of being drafted and as a central office to which bill drafting requests are channeled for assignment to the appropriate member of the Attorney General's staff.

The General Statutes codification function begins as the bills are first drafted and provisional codification is determined and ends when the new legislation is enacted by the General Assembly, assigned its permanent codification, and incorporated into the General Statutes and published. The Attorney General's Office is responsible for the supervision of the publisher of The General Statutes in the publication of the Advance Legislative Service pamphlets, the cumulative supplements to the General Statutes, the index to the General Statutes and any new volumes of the General Statutes.

The General Statutes Commission is assigned by Statute (G.S. 164-13) to the supervision of the General Statutes and to make any revisions or changes in the civil law. The

commission also has an active legislative program and sponsors many items of substantial legislation each session. The commission has 12 part-time members consisting of legal scholars and law school deans.

The Criminal Code Commission is a twenty-six member body consisting of prominent legal scholars appointed by the Attorney General pursuant to a legislative resolution. The Commission is charged with the responsibility to review, study, and rewrite where necessary, the criminal law and procedure of North Carolina.

Utilities

Pursuant to G.S. 62-20, the Utilities Section has the duty and responsibility, when recognized by the Attorney General to be in the public interest, to intervene in proceedings before the North Carolina Utilities Commission on behalf of the using and consuming public, including utility users generally, or agencies of the State.

Education, Labor and Correction

The Education, Labor and Correction Sections are directly responsible for providing legal counsel and advice to the following agencies of State Government: The Department of Public Instruction, The Board of Education, The Department of Labor, The Department of Correction, The North Carolina Ports Authority, The University of North Carolina's sixteen state supported institutions of higher education, The Community College System, and all other educational institutions organized and operated under Chapter 115A of the General Statutes.

State Agencies Section

The principal responsibilities of these sections are to act as legal advisor to the various State agencies, Boards and Commissions; the handling of criminal appeals in the North Carolina Court of Appeals, The North Carolina Supreme Court, and in all the Federal Courts including the United States Supreme Court; the prosecution or defense of all civil suits in the State and Federal Courts, both trial and appellate, which involve State agencies; and the drafting of proposed legislation during sessions of The General Assembly.

To more effectively handle these responsibilities the State agencies section is divided into three major sections: A General Section, A Human Resources Section and a Revenue Section.

The General Section advises diverse branches of State Government which do not require an entire section to represent them. Bodies such as the Department of Agriculture, The Teacher's and State Employees Retirement System and The Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control are represented and advised as they request. An Environmental Protection Section, composed of several attorneys, helps the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development enforce environmental standards. Also, the General Section handles criminal appeals and civil cases on behalf of State Government Agencies in both the State and Federal courts at both the trial and appellate levels. This section handles all legal matters concerning State Agencies which are not handled elsewhere in the Attorney General's Office.

The Human Resources Section's primary responsibility is to act as legal advisor to the Department of Human Resources and its major divisions: The Division of Mental Health

and Mental Retardation Services, The Division of Social Services, The Division of Health Services, The Division of Services for the Blind, The Division of Facility Services and the Administrative Offices of the Department of Human Resources. The Human Resources Section also maintains child abuse attorneys in four major areas of the State and operates a Medicaid Fraud Investigations Unit.

The Revenue Section represents and advises The Department of Revenue. This Section handles criminal appeals and civil suits at the State and Federal Appellate levels on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Revenue. Also, they help draft revenue legislation for each session of The General Assembly.

State Agencies Section—Local Government

This Local Government Section is primarily responsible for providing legal advice and counsel in the following major areas:

1. Advice to counties and municipalities generally;
2. Advising the State, City and County Boards of Elections;
3. Advising the State, City and County Boards of Alcoholic Beverage Control;
4. Advising the County and Municipal Attorneys;
5. The legal representation of the Division of Motor Vehicles and the Highway Patrol.
6. Representing the State before the Industrial Commission and handling Tort and Workman's Compensation Claims;
7. Collecting debts owed all State agencies and educational institutions;
8. The trial of all cases involving State agencies, state officials and state employees and
9. Drafting legislation, miscellaneous matters and special assignments.

State Highway Section

The State Highway Section is divided into three major sections: The Contracts Section, The Land Section and The Property Control Section. The State Highway Section furnishes legal counsel to the Board of Transportation, The Department of Transportation and the Office of State Property and the Division of Purchase and Contract of The Department of Administration. These State agencies award and administer public works contracts and deal with the acquisition, control and disposition of real and personal property for the State. This Section also handles the acquisition and disposition of right-of-way for building State highways.

Special Prosecutions—Special Investigations

The Special Prosecutions Section assists in prosecuting criminal cases throughout the State at the request of the District Attorneys. This Section also provides legal advice and research assistance to judges, district attorneys, magistrates, administrative officers of the courts, Sheriffs and Chiefs of Police. This Section is also the legal advisor to the State Bureau of Investigation and The Police Information Network.

The Special Investigations Section is a trained team of financial investigators specializing in business, financial and white collar crime.

Anti-Trust Section

The Anti-Trust Section of the Attorney General's Office strives to ensure freedom in the market place in North Carolina. This Section is engaged in efforts to eliminate price fixing, price gouging, restraint of trade and other anti-competitive practices.

Department of Administration Section

The Department of Administration Section advises and assists The Department of Administration in the management of all the State's lands with the exception of highway right-of-way.

This Section is in constant consultation with Department of Administration officials and those of other State agencies in advising the Department on the problems of vacant and unappropriated lands, oil and mining leases, private claims, encroachments, determination of State ownership, and the State's boundary and ocean problems.

Law Enforcement State Bureau of Investigation

The State Bureau of Investigation was established to provide a more effective administration of the criminal laws of the State, to prevent crime, and to ensure the speedy apprehension of criminals. The Bureau assists local law enforcement in the identification of criminals, the scientific analysis of the evidence of crimes, and the investigation and preparation of evidence to be used in court. Whenever requested by the Attorney General, The Governor, Sheriffs, Police Chiefs, District Attorneys or Judges the State Bureau of Investigation lends its assistance.

Under the Attorney General's leadership, the State Bureau of Investigation has given its highest priority to investigating and solving violent, serious crimes such as murder, rape, armed robbery, arson and hard drug traffic. The Bureau has played an integral part in reducing North Carolina's crime rate in recent years.

The State Bureau of Investigation is divided into two major areas: Field Investigations and the Crime Laboratory. The Bureau is committed to aiding local law enforcement to investigate and solve crime. The Bureau has also developed and maintained one of the best and most complete crime laboratories in the nation.

The Police Information Network

The Police Information Network (PIN) was established in order to devise, maintain and operate a system for receiving, correlating, storing and disseminating, to participating law enforcement agencies, information that will help them in the performance of their duties and in the administration of justice in North Carolina. Examples of the variety of information stored are: Motor Vehicle Registrations, Driver's Licenses, Wanted and Missing Persons, Stolen Property, Warrants, Stolen Vehicles, Firearms Registration, Drug Trafficking, and Parole and Probation Histories.

The General Assembly established the Police Information Network as an agency of the Attorney General's Office in 1969. PIN introduced the computer to the State's law enforcement community and provides an up to the minute computer filing system, information retrieval, and communications network with qualified law enforcement agencies throughout North Carolina. The State's law enforcement community can now get information accurately, rapidly and at the right time to support its role in the administration of justice.

PIN provides the advantages of computer science and technology to more than 500 law enforcement agencies. PIN maintains its information as the trusted custodian of the law enforcement community. The integrity of the system and the confidentiality of the data

are a vital concern of the agency. PIN has as its dual objectives the effectiveness of law enforcement and the protection of the individual's rights and privacy.

The Justice Academy

The North Carolina Justice Academy is a part of the Department of Justice and the Attorney General's Office. Created in 1973 by an act of the General Assembly, the Academy was given the responsibility for providing professional education and training to members of the criminal justice system.

In 1974, the Board of Trustees of the Southwood College and the Sampson County Board of Commissioners donated the Southwood complex to the State for its use as a site for the Academy. Salemburg has maintained a facility for higher education and training since 1875 when Salem Academy, a military school, was established.

The Academy is at the second stage of a three (3) phase planned growth pattern. In order to provide new programs and increase existing course offerings, it will be necessary to have new facilities to accommodate these increases.

The Justice Academy's campus is designed to provide wide open spaces which enhance the rural atmosphere. Facilities include a gymnasium and two swimming pools for student activity and training, three new classrooms with modern conveniences in addition to four existing classrooms, a Learning Resource Center, two dorms with a capacity of 210, cafeteria and administration buildings, an auditorium that can seat over 300 people, and various storage and maintenance facilities.

Training began in August of 1974 and, at present, over 600 courses have been conducted at or by the Academy.

The purpose and responsibility of the Justice Academy is to develop and conduct training courses for local criminal justice agencies and to provide the resources and facilities for training courses to various State criminal justice agencies.

The needs of the local agencies are the first priority in the Academy's efforts. Emphasis is directed toward specialized training for the local law enforcement officer. However, the Academy has a responsibility to embrace every aspect of the criminal justice system by providing programs and working with other agencies in the criminal justice system to upgrade the existing standards for law enforcement in the State.

Oversight for the Academy is provided by the forty-one member Criminal Justice Education and Training Systems Council, whose membership represents all facets of the State's Criminal Justice System.

The desire of educators, trainers, legislators, and members of the law enforcement community for a viable, professional center for advanced criminal justice training is at last a reality. The North Carolina Justice Academy is striving to perpetuate the highest standards of criminal justice training and education and is serving as North Carolina's mechanism to provide comprehensive education and training to all members of the State's criminal justice system.

The Training and Standards Council

The North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council is a twenty-one member body which has regulatory authority, granted by Chapter 17A of The General

Statutes, to adopt standards and training requirements for the members of the law enforcement community in North Carolina.

The Council has implemented a Certification Award Program under which the State's law enforcement officers can qualify, by a combination of experience, education and training, for a basic, intermediate or advanced certificate. This program was initiated to offer incentives for advanced training and has proven to be extremely popular and has fostered a tremendous sense of professional pride among members of the State's law enforcement community.

The Council also offers, on a voluntary basis, a Minimum Salary Program under which the State provides a percentage of the salaries of qualified members of the law enforcement community. The program supplements salaries up to a minimum level of \$7,600. Currently, there are 140 municipalities and 25 counties participating in the program. Before the start of this program in 1973, there were some full time law enforcement officers in North Carolina making less than \$3,500 a year.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**JAMES ALLEN GRAHAM****COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE**

James Allen Graham, Democrat, was born in Cleveland, Rowan County, April 7, 1921. Son of James Turner and Laura Blanche (Allen) Graham. Graduated Cleveland High School, 1938; North Carolina State University, 1942, B.S. in Agricultural Education, permanent class President. Member Phi Kappa Phi Honorary Fraternity. Farmer, owner and operator of commercial livestock farm in Rowan County. Member Grange, Farm Bureau, National Farmers Organization, N. C. Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers, N. C. Cattlemen's Association, National Association of Producer Market Managers, Past President and member of Board of Directors; Member N. C. Soil Conservation Society; N. C. Branch United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, Secretary, 1959-1964, Board of Directors. Member Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors; 32nd degree Mason, Raleigh Consistory; WOW, Board of Directors, Executive Committee; Raleigh YMCA, Recording Secretary, 1962-1965; President, Raleigh Kiwanis Club, 1965. State Committee of Natural Resources, State Emergency Resources Management Planning Committee. Member Robert Lee Doughton Memorial Commission; Board of Trustees, A. & T. College, 1956-1960, 1962-1969. Chairman of Agricultural Committee; President, Northwest Association of the N. C. State Alumni Association and Vice President, Wake County Association; Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Iredell County, 1942-1945; Superintendent of Upper Mountain Research Station, 1946-1952; General Chairman, First Burley Tobacco Festival, 1949-1959; President Jefferson Rotary Club, 1951-1952; Executive Secretary, Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, 1948-1956, first full-time secretary, 1954-1956; Manager, Dixie Classic Livestock Show and Fair, 1946-1952; in charge of Beef Cattle and Sheep Department, N. C. State Fair, 1946-1952; member of Board of Directors, N. C. Sheep Breeders Association, 1949-1952; Secretary-Treasurer, Ashe County Wildlife Club, 1949-1950; member Governor's Council on Occupational Health; N. C. Board of Farm Organizations and Agricultural Agencies, Director of Agricultural Foundations at North Carolina State University; Recipient, State 4-H Alumni Award, 1965; National 4-H Alumni Award, 1974; N. C. Yam Commission Distinguished Service Award, N. C. Citizens Association Distinguished Service Award, honorary member, N. C. Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association, N. C. Farm Writers Association, State Future Farmers of America and member Governor's State-City Cooperative Committee. Secretary, Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture; Board of Directors of National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, 1969-1970; Vice President 1977-78, President 1978-79; President Southern Association Commissioners of Agriculture, 1968-1969 and Vice President, 1967-1968; member Zoological Garden Study Commission; Governor's Council for Economic Development. Man of the Year in North Carolina Agriculture, 1969; National Future Farmers of America Distinguished Service Award 1972. Appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, July 29, 1964 by Governor Sanford to fill term of the late L. Y. Ballentine; elected November 3, 1964; 1968, 1972, and 1976. Deacon, First Baptist Church, 1960-1964, 1969-. Married Helen Ida Kirk, October 30, 1942. Two daughters, Alice Kirk Graham Underhill and Laura Constance Graham Brooks. Home address: 1810 Sutton Drive, Raleigh. Farm address: Rt. 2, Box 4, Cleveland.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture was created by act of the 1876-77 General Assembly. In the bill creating the department provisions were made for a "Board of Agriculture" whose members were to be appointed by the governor. The Board's membership was then to elect from among its members a "Commissioner of Agriculture", who would serve as head of the department. This method of organization continued until the 1899-1900 General Assembly when an Act was passed providing for the election of the commissioner by the General Assembly and subsequent elections by the people of North Carolina at the general elections.

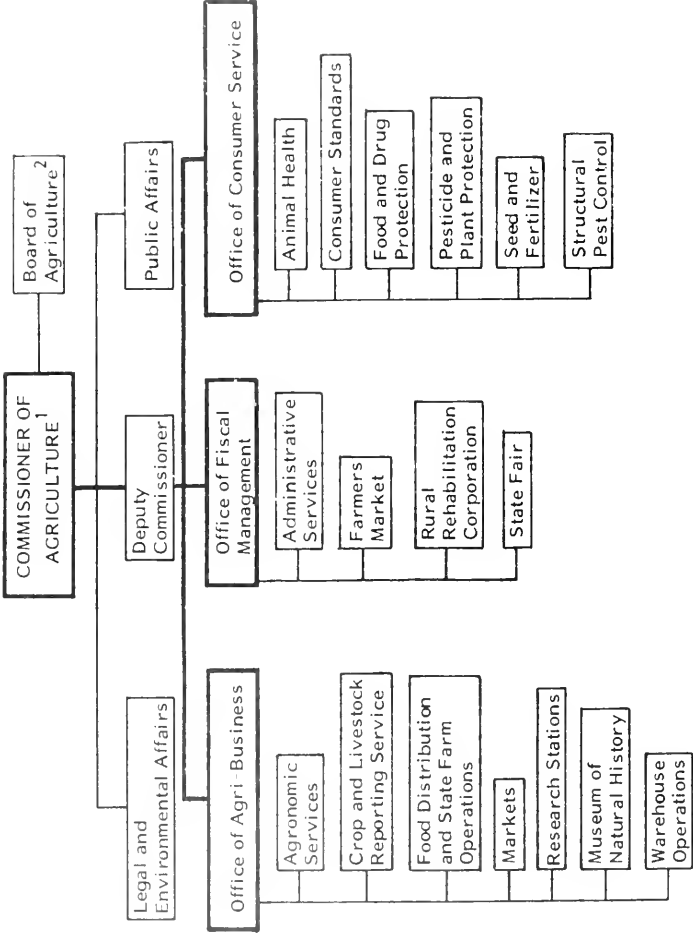
Today the Commissioner of Agriculture is an elected constitutional officer and a member of the Council of State. By legislation, the Commissioner of Agriculture is chairman of the Board of Agriculture, the State Board of Gasoline and Oil Inspection, and the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Hall of Fame. He is a member of the Crop Seed Improvement Board, the Atomic Energy Advisory Committee, The Board of Directors of the Agriculture Foundation, the Cotton Promotion Committee, the North Carolina Board of Farm Organizations and Agencies, the North Carolina Committee on Migrant Labor, the Governor's Council on Occupational Health, the North Carolina Council on Food and Nutrition, the North Carolina Veterinary School Selection Committee, and the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Rural Rehabilitation Corporation. By being a member of the above mentioned boards and committees, the Commissioner is kept aware of the ever changing needs of the rural and urban citizens of North Carolina.

For many years after its founding in 1877, the Department of Agriculture limited its scope to research in and promotion of North Carolina's agricultural products. Yields were improved; new products were developed; markets expanded. These activities have, of course, continued through the years, however, more recently, the department's duties have expanded to include consumer protection responsibilities. Much staff time is directed toward insuring that truth in labeling and advertising laws are upheld and that other standards, such as rules and regulations of sanitation, measurement, and safety, are rigidly enforced. Long-term research is frequently directed toward consumer welfare through development of higher quality products that can be grown and processed at a reasonable cost and sold for low prices. All agricultural research is aimed at developing new techniques and methods of production which will make farming more efficient, more productive, and more profitable.

When the reorganization of state government was begun in 1971, the Department of Agriculture was divided into four basic program areas: Administration, Agricultural Services and Development, Consumer Protection, and Education and Research. Administration Program responsibilities include supervisory, management, personnel, planning and budgeting supports for the entire department.

Agricultural Services and Development works directly with North Carolina farmers to increase production through technical assistance programs and followup advice. Similar supports are provided to all segments of the state's agricultural industry. Marketing, including quality control and producer protection from unfair practices, grading, plant protection, and a commodities storage system are further examples of the widespread concerns of this program area. A statistics section provides much information, such as figures on farm income and wages, which helps farmers decide whether to increase or decrease production of specific crops or livestock to earn maximum income. Such materials are essential to agribusiness leaders and legislators for decisionmaking in longrange planning.

Department of Agriculture



1. Elected by the people.
2. The Board of Agriculture consists of eleven members, the Commissioner of Agriculture ex officio and ten members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Inspections, laboratory analyses, and many other regulatory activities are basic responsibilities of the Consumer Protection Program. Through animal and plant health sub-programs, citizens are protected from diseases, plant pests, and insects which could effect their health and economic interests. Foods, dairy products, drugs, and cosmetics are analyzed for wholesomeness, sanitation, and proper labeling. Feeds, seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides are inspected in the field and analyzed in our laboratories to assure that they are properly labeled and meet the quality standards as prescribed by statute and the rules and regulations promulgated by the various advisory boards of the Department of Agriculture. Our citizens are assured of receiving the correct quantity of the products that they buy through the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Law; and the quality and quantity of gasoline and oil products is assured through enforcement of the Gasoline and Oil Law. All property owners in North Carolina are protected against fraud by the rigid enforcement of structural pest laws which insure that our citizens receive a quality pest control job by the industry. Safety standards are enforced to protect the public and the environment from the unwise use of pesticides. And, there are many more such areas of protection. It is the duty of the department to establish and administer programs in marketing that will increase the efficiency in the marketing of agricultural products so producers can receive maximum returns and consumers can be assured of quality products. This is done through a marketing service program which renders technical assistance at all levels of marketing from the farm to the retail store. The Egg Law and the Marketing and Branding Law assure consumers that the products that they purchase are of the quality and quantity represented. The producer is protected through the Cooperative Inspection Service, Seed Potato Law, Handlers Act and the State Warehouse System. These programs assure producers of high quality Irish and sweet potatoes for planting, and protect producers of fruits and vegetables from unfair practices and let the producer know the quality of his product. The State Warehouse System provides safe storage for cotton and other agricultural commodities.

It is the duty of the department to establish and operate research farms for the development of new varieties, techniques, schemes, etc. of production which will make farming more efficient, productive and profitable. Research in agriculture is directed by the Education and Research Program, with fifteen Research Stations, primarily serving as field laboratories. Tobacco research continues to be an important part of this program. Education and Research organizes the annual State Fair which is designed to display the agricultural, educational, and industrial achievements of North Carolinians and to provide citizens with an opportunity for open competition and exposure to new products and methods. The Commissioner is also responsible for maintaining a State Museum of Natural History to illustrate the cultural and other resources and the natural history of the state. The Western North Carolina Agricultural Center is maintained as an aid to the development of agriculture in the western part of the state, and the State Farmer's Market is designed to provide a marketing facility for North Carolina farmers to sell their produce.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**JOHN CHARLES BROOKS****COMMISSIONER OF LABOR**

John Charles Brooks, Democrat, was born in Greenville on January 10, 1937. He is the son of Dr. Frederick P. Brooks, M.D. and Octavia H. Broome. Graduated Greenville High School, 1955; A.B., Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959; J.D., University of Chicago School of Law, 1962. Attorney at Law. Member N.C. State Bar; N.C. State Bar Association; American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, American Society of International Law; Aging Advisory Council; International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, executive committee; Wake County Chapter of the N.C. Symphony Society, City of Raleigh Charter Revision Commission; Wake County Meals on Wheels, Inc., Chairman, Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessels Board; Chairman, Private Employment Agency Advisory Council; Chairman, N.C. Apprenticeship Council; Chairman, N.C. Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council; Chairman, Dept. of Labor Safety Advisory Board; Vice-Chairman, OSHA Committee for the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials; Member, N.C. Planning Commission; Governor's Council on Employment of the Handicapped; Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies; N.C. State Commission on Indian Affairs; Radiation Protection Commission; The State Manpower Services Council. Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. Co-author, *North Carolina and the Negro*, 1964; "Modernizing Commercial Law for a Commercially Growing State," *Bar Notes*, N.C. Bar Association. Editor, *Report of the Constitutional Convention Commission on Constitutional Convention Enabling Act*, (Maryland), January, 1967; Editor, *Interim Report of the Constitutional Convention Commission* (Maryland), May, 1967; Editor, *Report of the Constitutional Convention Study Documents*, June 1968; Editor, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1969; *The Authority Credibility, Integrity, Independence and Development of Student Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*, October, 1971. Member, Edenton Street United Methodist Church—Member, Administrative Board, 1975-1977; Delegate, North Carolina Annual Conference, Fayetteville, N.C., 1976-78; Advisor on International Affairs to the Board of Church and Society, N.C. Annual Conference, 1972-76; Member, Task Force on the Bishops' Call for Peace and the Self-Development of Peoples, N.C. Annual Conference, 1972-77; Delegate, Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference, July, 1976; Sunday School Teacher; Member, Council on the Status and Role of Women. Address: 516 North Blount Street, Raleigh, 27604.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election by the people every four years of a Commissioner of Labor, whose term of office runs concurrently with that of the Governor. The Commissioner is the executive and administrative head of the Department of Labor and serves also as a member of the Council of State, which advises the Governor on certain matters concerning state policies and operations.

The original "Bureau of Labor Statistics"—historical precursor of the present Department of Labor—was created by the General Assembly of 1887, with provision for appointment by the Governor of a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" for a two-year term. In 1899 another act was passed providing that the Commissioner, beginning with the General Election of 1900, be elected by the people for a four-year term. For three decades, the Department over which this elected Commissioner presided remained a very small agency of state government with limited duties and personnel. In 1925, the Department employed a total of 15 people.

In a general reorganization of the state's labor administration functions in 1931, the General Assembly laid the broad groundwork for the Department of Labor's subsequent gradual development into an agency with laws and programs affecting a majority of North Carolina citizens.

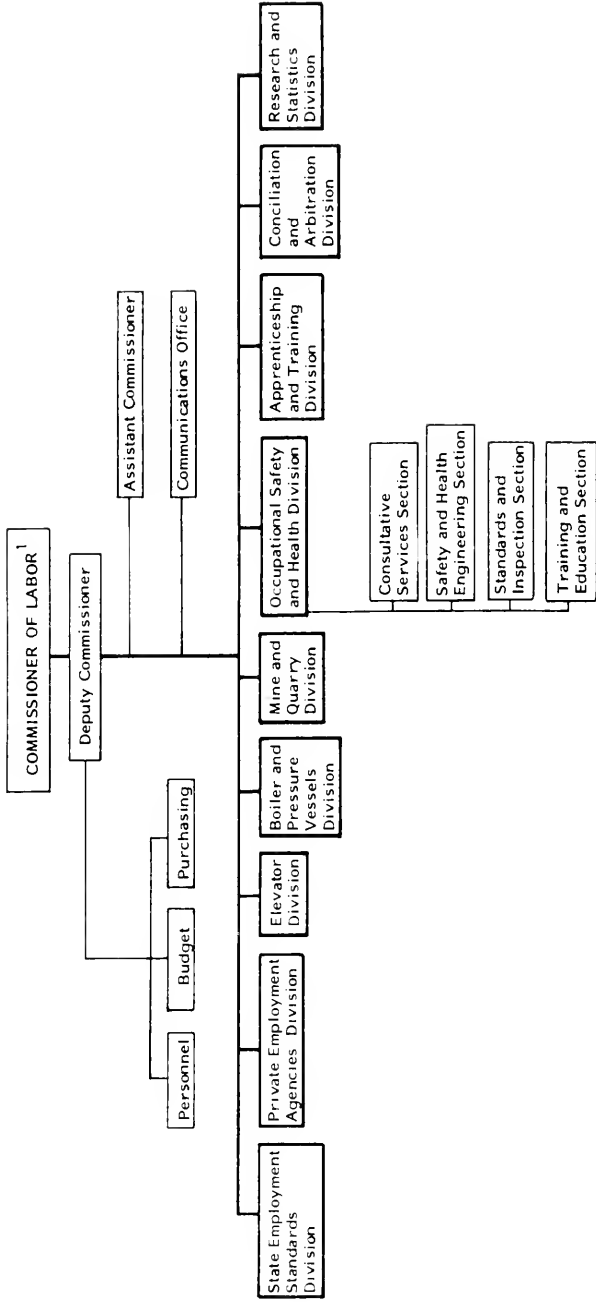
Today, the North Carolina Department of Labor, under the direction of the Commissioner of Labor, is charged by statute with the responsibility of promoting the "health, safety and general well-being" of the state's more than 2,500,000 working people. The many laws and programs under its jurisdiction affect virtually every person in the state in one way or another. The General Statutes provide the Commissioner with broad regulatory and enforcement powers with which to carry out the Department's duties and responsibilities to the people.

In the discharge of its various duties, the Department of Labor maintains liaison and working relationships with many other agencies of the state and federal governments. These include the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U. S. Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor; the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA), U. S. Department of the Interior; the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; the Division of Health Services, N. C. Department of Human Resources; the N. C. Department of Community Colleges; the Division of Social Services, N. C. Department of Human Resources; the Occupational Education Division of the N. C. Department of Public Education; and the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor. Several of the Department's principal functions involve cooperation and close working relationships with these other state and federal agencies.

In administering the Department of Labor and its programs, the Commissioner of Labor has the assistance of a Deputy Commissioner and an Assistant to the Commissioner. Other administrative functions included under the Commissioner's office are the Personnel, Budget, and Purchasing Offices, and a Communications Office which provides various news-media and editorial services.

The principal regulatory, enforcement and promotional programs of the Department are carried out by nine divisions, each headed by a Director. These include the Apprenticeship Division, the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Division, the Conciliation and Arbitration Division,

Department of Labor



1. Elected by the people.

the Elevator Division, the Mine and Quarry Division, the Occupational Safety and Health Division, the Private Employment Agencies Division, the Research and Statistics Division, and the State Employment Standards Division.

Four statutory and two unofficial advisory boards and councils advise and assist the Commissioner of Labor on policy development and program planning. These are the Apprenticeship Advisory Council, the Board of Boiler Rules, the Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council, the Private Employment Agencies Advisory Council, the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Council, and the Safety Advisory Board. An additional body, the Occupational Safety and Health Review Board, is appointed by the Governor to hear appeals concerning citations and penalties imposed by the OSHA Division. This Board operates independently from the Department of Labor.

A summary description of the various regulatory, enforcement, and promotional programs carried on by the Department of Labor's nine divisions follows:

Apprenticeship and On-the-Job Training

The Apprenticeship Division administers and monitors a broad range of apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs in the skilled trades. The division encourages young people and veterans to become highly skilled workers by taking advantage of the many apprenticeship and OJT (on-the-job training) programs established in shops, factories and other businesses throughout the state. The program fosters a working arrangement under which individual employers, or joint labor-management committees, may promote the training of young workers in skilled trade and craft occupations. The program guarantees apprentices and OJT trainees a living wage during their training, which includes, in addition to experience on the job, related technical training provided by community colleges and technical institutes. Upon completion of the program, the apprentice or trainee is awarded a certificate of completion by the Department of Labor. This program is aimed especially at high school graduates who do not intend to go to college, as well as toward young people who have dropped out of high school and need to learn a trade. The apprenticeship and OJT programs are operated under uniform and equitable standards of training established, with the assistance of the Apprenticeship Advisory Council, under authority of the North Carolina Voluntary Apprenticeship Act.

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety

The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Division enforces the Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act of North Carolina. The division makes periodic inspections of uninsured boilers and other pressure vessels being operated in the state, and reviews the inspection reports sent in by insurance company boiler inspectors. The division maintains records concerning the ownership, location and condition of boilers and pressure vessels being operated, and issues Operating Certificates to boiler owners and operators whose equipment is found to be in compliance with the Act. More than 104,000 boilers and pressure vessels currently are on record with the division.

Conciliation and Arbitration

The Conciliation and Arbitration Division assists labor and management in adjusting their differences and attempts to promote harmonious relationships between them through mediation. When a strike or lockout is threatened, the division contacts the parties and offers

its services. The division also maintains statistical records of labor-management disputes in North Carolina. Under the provisions of the North Carolina Voluntary Arbitration Act, the Department of Labor maintains a list of public-spirited citizens who have had extensive experience as arbitrators. Upon joint application to the department by the parties to a dispute, an arbitrator may be selected from this list and the dispute which has been certified for arbitration may be settled under the provisions of the Voluntary Arbitration Act.

Elevator Safety

The Elevator Division inspects all elevators, escalators, dumbwaiters, moving walks, aerial passenger tramways, and a variety of amusement devices and special equipment being operated in North Carolina. The code governing most of these devices, adopted as North Carolina law, is the "American Standard Safety Code for Elevators, Dumbwaiters and Escalators." Plans and specifications for all new installations of such equipment must be submitted to the Elevator Division for review and approval. The division has authority over alterations, relocations and major repairs to existing installations, and plans and specifications for these also must have the advance approval of the division. Following inspection, the division issues Certificates of Compliance for all installations found in compliance with the safety code.

Mine and Quarry Safety

The Mine and Quarry Division enforces the Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina and conducts a broad program of inspections, education and training, and consultations to implement the provisions of the Act. Pursuant to an agreement concluded between the N. C. Department of Labor and the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration, U. S. Department of the Interior, the division has authority and responsibility for all mine and quarry safety and health work in North Carolina. Implementation of this agreement has eliminated the duplicate safety and health inspection activity which formerly existed with regard to North Carolina mines and quarries. North Carolina was the eighth state to conclude such an agreement with the federal government.

Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA)

The Occupational Safety and Health Division administers and enforces the Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina, a broadly inclusive law which applies to most private sector employment in the state, including agriculture, and to all agencies of state and local government. North Carolina was the fourth state to qualify for state administration of the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and currently (spring, 1977) is nearing the end of a required three-year period of monitoring of its State OSHA program by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U. S. Department of Labor. In addition to enforcing the federal OSHA Safety and Health Standards, the North Carolina state-administered program strongly emphasizes its free consultative services, education and training in safety and health, and engineering assistance. By making full use of these services, employers may bring their operations into full compliance with the OSHA standards prior to inspection by OSHA Safety Officers. The strong emphasis placed by North Carolina-OSHA upon these state-provided consultative services is an outgrowth of the state's former "voluntary compliance" approach to safety and health, which was stressed by the N. C. Department of Labor for a quarter-century (1946-1970) prior to the enactment by Congress of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

Private Employment Agency Regulation

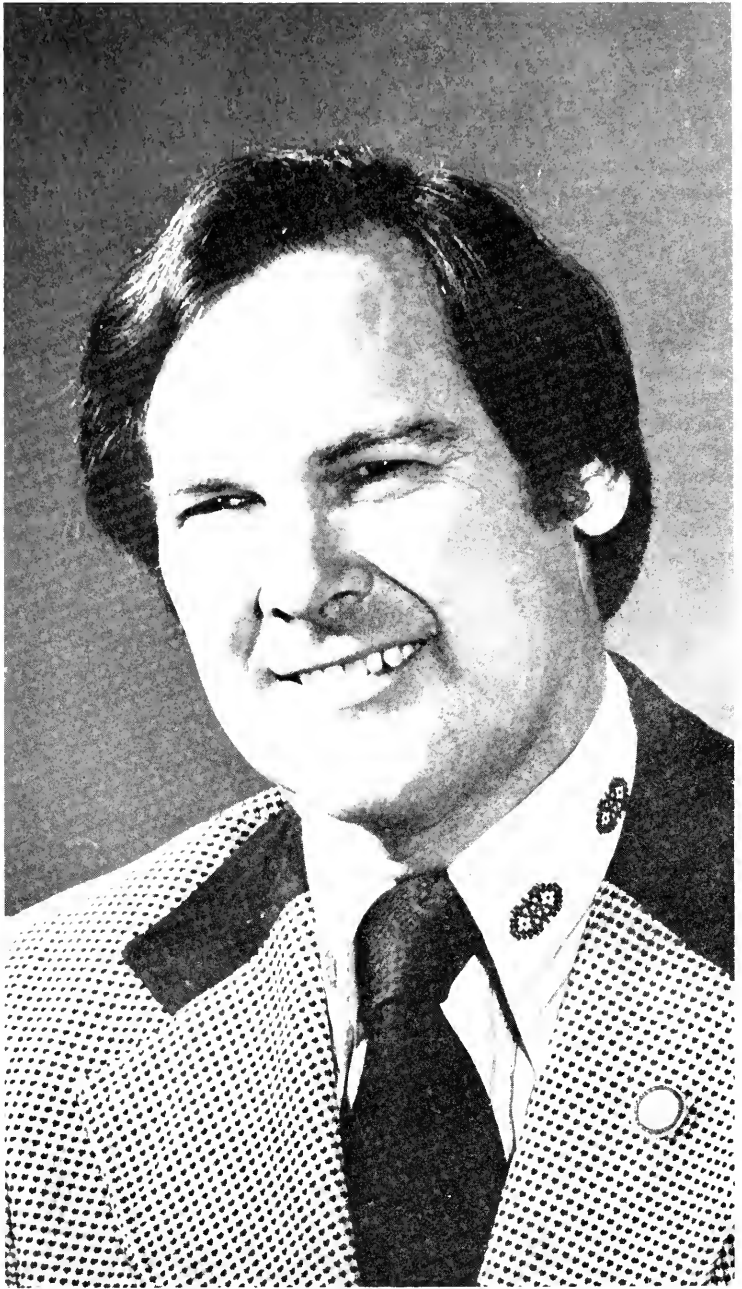
The Private Employment Agencies Division investigates, licenses, and regulates all private employment agencies operating in North Carolina, and issues regulations governing the conduct of these agencies. When initially licensing an applicant to operate such an agency, the division conducts an investigation into the applicant's past experience, character and moral standing in the community. The division also conducts routine and complaint investigations of registered agencies. Serving as a consulting group to the division and the Commissioner is the Private Employment Agencies Advisory Council, which has assisted in revising the Private Employment Agency Regulations.

Research and Statistics

The Research and Statistics Division compiles and publishes comprehensive data on occupational injuries and illnesses in North Carolina for use in the Department's state-administered Occupational Safety and Health Program and for use by industry as a reference guide in conducting their own plant safety and health activities. These data provide reliable measures for evaluating the incidence, nature and causes of injuries and illnesses in the workplace. They are obtained by compiling and analyzing the annual reports provided by some 15,000 cooperating North Carolina employers. The division also assembles and publishes data on building permits issued by 38 North Carolina cities of more than 10,000 population, providing dollar-volume and type-of-building information on this important economic indicator. The division provides keypunch assistance required by several other divisions of the Department of Labor, transferring their operational data onto keypunch cards for subsequent use in their computer data processing operations. The division also serves as the department's research facility, developing information upon a variety of subjects, as needed.

State Employment Standards Division

The State Employment Standards Division administers and enforces the North Carolina laws governing child labor, minimum wages, maximum working hours, overtime pay, and uniform wage payment. Routine and complaint inspections are made in covered establishments having four or more employees, and investigations are made of all complaints alleging violations of the State Labor Laws. The division also is in charge of the department's annual and special Safety Awards Programs, under which qualifying establishments receive special awards for having made outstanding accomplishments in preventing on-the-job accidents and injuries.



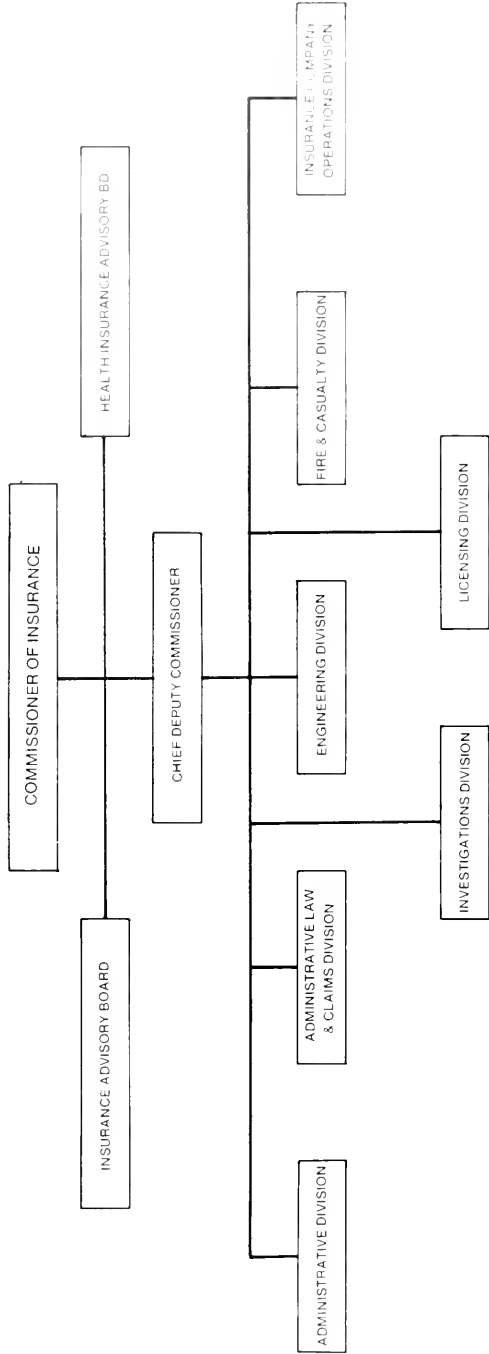
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

JOHN RANDOLPH INGRAM

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

John Randolph Ingram was born June 12, 1929 in Greensboro, North Carolina. He is a native of Randolph County. Son of Henry L. and DeEtte (Bennett) Ingram. Graduated Asheboro High School, 1947, football co-captain and honor graduate; University of North Carolina School of Business, B.S. degree—Business Administration, 1951, Phi Beta Kappa; University of North Carolina Law School, Doctor of Law degree, 1954, President of his graduating class, Author, Two Notes—North Carolina Law Review. Lawyer. Member Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Etta Sigma, Beta Gamma Sigma, Sigma Chi Fraternity, Phi Delta Legal Fraternity, NC Bar Association, and American Bar Association. Served United States Army Reserve, 1955-1958, 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate General Corps. Member Balfour Masonic Lodge, Past Master, District Deputy Grand Master; Scottish Rite Mason; Shriner; Asheboro Kiwanis Club; Asheboro Chamber of Commerce. Member First Methodist Church, Asheboro, Certified Lay Speaker, Sunday School Teacher, Chairman Official Board. Elected to NC House of Representatives, 1970 (only Democrat ever elected from the Montgomery-Randolph County House District): Author, House Bill 736, which ratified for NC the 18 year old vote; Co-sponsor, Absentee Ballot Bill, which permitted absentee ballots in primary elections; Author, House Bill 1414, which submitted to a state-wide vote the referendum for the State Zoo (approved by the people); Advocate for automobile insurance reform. Elected Commissioner of Insurance, 1972, re-elected 1976. Democratic Nominee, US Senate, 1978. As NC Insurance Commissioner, he made NC a leader in the nation by: abolishing age and sex discrimination in auto insurance with a safe driver plan—first in the United States; abolishing the discriminatory Assigned Risk With a Reinsurance Facility, ending unfair cancellations of auto liability insurance—first in the United States; reducing insurance rates for mobile bulk tobacco curing barns by 50%, tobacco sales warehouses by 33%, crop hail insurance by 10%, auto medical payments insurance by 16.4%, recreational motor home insurance by 50%, uninsured motorists insurance by 6.7%—saving the people millions of dollars; increasing fire and rescue squad line of duty death benefits from \$5,000 to \$25,000; abolishing discrimination because of sickle cell trait in life and health insurance—first in the United States; making NC one of the first three states in the US to respond to the oil embargo with new building code insulation requirements saving money and energy; creating a Consumer Insurance Information Division that has helped over 125,000 North Carolinians with their insurance problems; providing immediate insurance coverage for newborn infants in family health insurance policies—first in the United States; establishing a Special Office for the Handicapped to remove architectural barriers—first in the United States. Served National Association of Insurance Commissioners; elected At-Large Member of Executive Committee; elected Zone II Representative to Executive Committee; appointed Chairman of the Automobile Insurance Sub-committee; appointed Chairman of the Property Liability Insurance Committee; elected Chairman of Zone II, National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Has testified before numerous US Senate and Congressional Committees on discrimination in insurance, monopolistic practices and the need to abolish price fixing anti-trust exemptions for insurance companies. Has advocated repeal of the McCarran-Ferguson Act which exempts the insurance industry from our nation's anti-trust laws. Married Virginia (Gini) Brown, September 4, 1954. Children: Gini Linn; John Randolph II (Randy); Beverly Brown (BB); and Michele Palmer. Home Address: 120 Bruce Drive, Cary 27511; Office Address: NC Department of Insurance, PO Box 26387, Raleigh, 27611.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE



DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Prior to March, 1899, the licensing and supervision of insurance companies doing business in North Carolina was entrusted to the Secretary of State.

The General Assembly, on March 6, 1899, ratified the "Willard Bill" (Chapter 54, Laws of 1899) whereby a separate department of State Government known as The Insurance Department was established. James R. Young was elected Commissioner of Insurance, and was qualified the 8th day of March, 1899. When the Executive Organization Act was passed in 1971, the Department of Insurance became one of the nineteen major departments of state government with the Commissioner of Insurance as its head.

The commissioner is a constitutional officer elected by the people every four years. His official duties are enumerated in General Statutes 58-5, 58-9, and numerous other insurance related statutes. He is also a member of the council of state. The primary responsibility of the department is the execution of laws regarding insurance. This means licensing and supervising insurance organizations while protecting policyholders. To meet these requirements, the department is structured into eleven divisions which carry out the major programs of the department. One program entitled, Regulation of Insurance Companies to Protect Consumers, is divided into five subprograms. One regulates rates for fire and casualty insurance. A second concentrates on evaluation and review of all policies issued in North Carolina through constant investigation assures the solvency of insurance organizations that write policies within the state. Under the auspices of the other three subprograms, the reliability of agents is checked and enforced, consumer complaints are received and processed, and investigations of criminal charges and of a general nature are conducted. The Safety Standards and Emergency Services program enforces the state's building code in the construction of public buildings, and also trains firemen and rescue workers. Insurance on all state-owned property is obtained through another program, and a final program regulated the activities of, and licenses, bail bondsmen, premium finance companies, collection agencies, and auto clubs.

Through field investigations and ongoing inhouse research, staff stay abreast of new developments in the field of insurance and help to make such insurances available to North Carolina consumers. A major objective of the department has been automobile insurance reform. To accomplish the reform, the current commissioner of insurance ordered the abolishment of assigned-risk insurance, and this decision challenged in court by eighteen large insurance companies. The department presented legislation to the General Assembly which enacted a re-insurance plan (no-fault insurance) to replace the assigned-risk system. By taking the action, North Carolina became the first state to abolish assigned-risk and end insurance cancellations and terminations. The Re-insurance Plan stipulates that an agent cannot refuse to write a policy because of a driver's previous record, however, the agent can arrange for up to 50 percent of the coverage to be insured through a re-insurance facility established by the state. This facility is a "pool" made up of all insurers writing automobile liability policies in North Carolina. Policies sent to this pool are assigned on a prorata basis. For instance, if Company A writes 45 percent of the liability policies in the state, it is assigned 45 percent of the policies insured through the pool.

Another new plan, one for automobile liability insurance rates based on a driver's Department of Motor Vehicles' record, has been developed. The rating plan establishes a base rate for a motorist with no driving violations with additional charges for driving records points. The department is also developing a schedule for correlating "points" on driver's

licenses with those on insurance policies. This plan has also been challenged by a number of insurance companies and will be resolved by the North Carolina Court of Appeals.

The department is divided into the units described below.

Administration Division

This division works hand-in-hand with the Commissioner in research, policy-making decisions, and the setting of goals and priorities for the Department of Insurance as well as administering budget and personnel for the entire department.

Fire and Rescue Training Division

This division has the responsibility of administering the Firemen's Relief Fund, developing and carrying out training for existing fire departments and rescue squads, assisting the Department of Administration clearinghouse and information center in the Farm and Home Administration Loan Program, and working with the North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau, North Carolina Fireman's Association and North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads in improving fire and rescue protection procedures throughout the state.

Consumer Insurance Information Division

The Consumer Insurance information division has the goal of responding promptly, clearly and courteously to each question and complaint from the public concerning insurance and to acquaint all consumers with alternatives and courses of action they may pursue to solve their particular insurance problem.

Special Service Division

The Special Service Division has the responsibility of licensing, regulating and auditing premium finance companies bail bondsmen, collection agencies and motor clubs, and investigation all complaints from all citizens involving these areas.

Licensing Division

The Licensing Division regulates and annually licenses every agent, adjuster, broker and appraiser doing business in North Carolina as well as nonresident brokers and nonresident life agents, reviews all applications for examinations, issues examination permits, administers agents' and adjusters' examinations, maintains a file on each licensed individual and each company's agents and representatives, distributes Department of Insurance approved study manuals and publications concerning North Carolina insurance laws.

State Property Fire Insurance Fund

This division has the responsibility of insuring state-owned buildings and contents for fire, windstorm and allied perils, placing insurance for all state agencies, approving plans for state-owned buildings and inspecting all state-owned buildings as required by law.

Engineers and Building Codes Division

This division administers the enforcement of State Building Codes pertaining to plumbing, electrical systems, general building restrictions and regulations, heating and air-

conditioning, fire protection and the construction of buildings generally in cooperation with local officials and local inspectors appointed by the governing body of any municipality or Board of County Commissioners, serves as staff for the state Building Code Council, cooperates with other State agencies in the licensing of schools, hospitals, nursing homes and day care facilities in the implementation of requirements for health and safety, and supervises the inspection of manufacturers of mobile homes and manufactured buildings to see that the manufacturers are complying with State Codes.

Investigations Division

This division conducts criminal investigations under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Insurance dealing with embezzlement and insurance fraud as well as administrative investigations concerning possible improper actions by insurance companies, insurance agents, adjusters and brokers. Each investigator is a sworn law enforcement officer with powers of arrest.

Fire and Casualty Division

This division reviews, examines and recommends rates, policy forms and rules for fidelity and surety bonds and the following lines of insurance: fire and allied lines, automobile, inland marine, workmen's compensation, aviation, burglary and theft, general liability, glass, boiler and machinery and title. This division performs in-depth actuarial and statistical analysis of rate proposals and examines and analyzes policy form and rate proposals of fire and casualty companies for compliance with state laws and departmental regulations.

Company Operations Division

This division supervises all domestic and foreign (out of state based) insurance organizations doing business in North Carolina. This includes licensing, mergers, liquidations, collection of taxes, audit of annual and interim annual statements and examination of reports, examination and audit through NAIC Zone System of all licensed insurance organizations, evaluation of securities, approval of all life, accident and health policy forms, rendering of policyholders service and participation in NAIC Uniform Policymaking.

Administrative Law

This division provides legal counsel, advice and support to the Department of Insurance. This includes preparing and conducting administrative hearings on rates, license revocations, policy forms, insurance reforms, insurance violations, unfair trade practices and drafting of legal documents such as orders, notices, briefs and decisions.

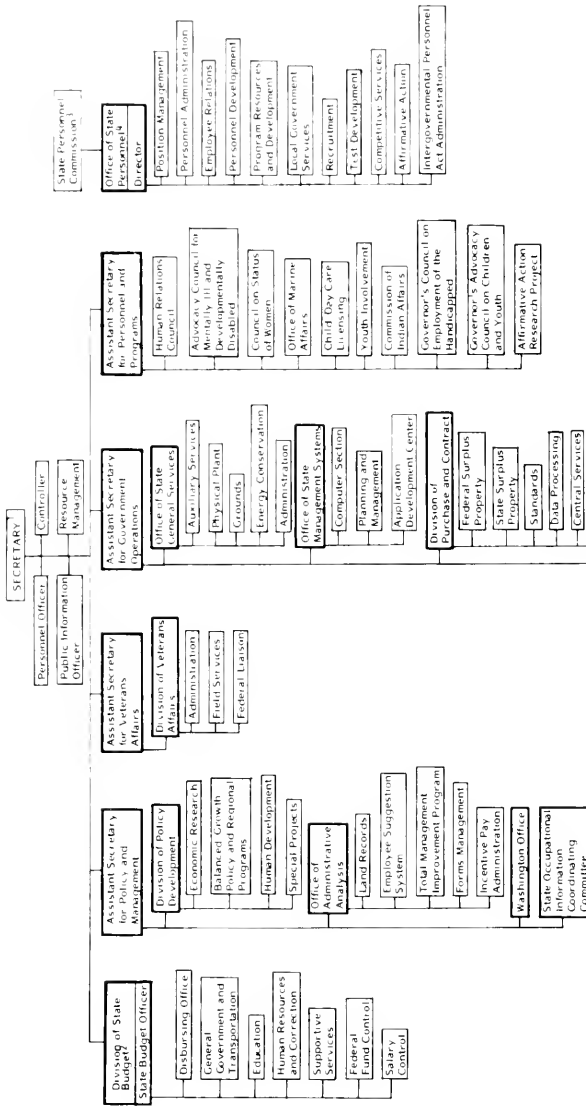


DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION**JOSEPH WAYNE GRIMSLEY**

SECRETARY

Joseph Wayne Grimsley, Democrat, was born February 4, 1936 in Wilson. Son of J. J. Grimsley and Flora Hardison. Graduated Stantonsburg High School, 1950-54; UNC-CH, 1961, B.S. International Studies; George Washington University, 1964, M.S. International Relations; Universidad De Los Andes, Bogota, Columbia, 1961-62. Director, Peace Corps Recruiting, 1963-64; Desk Officer for Peace Corps—Coastal America, 1964-65; Associate Director, Peace Corps—Honduras, 1965-67; Assistant Director, N.C. Office, Coastal Plains Regional Commission, 1968-1970; Campaign Director, Jim Hunt for Lit.-Gov. 1972; Campaign Director, Jim Hunt for Governor 1976. U.S. Army; SP-4, 1954-1957. Married Linda Grimsley, December 22, 1962. Children: Joseph Wayne, Jr., Julie Ann, and Christie. Address: 3119 Birnamwood Road, Raleigh, 27607.

Department of Administration



1. Appointed by the Governor
2. Prepare the State Budget for the Governor and the Advisory Budget Commission. The State Personnel Commission consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. The Commission establishes policies and rules for the State Personnel System. It shall exercise all of its statutory powers independent of control by the Secretary of Administration and shall be under the administration and supervision of a State Personnel Director, appointed by the Governor and subject to the supervision of the State Personnel Commission.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The Department of Administration is the business, management, and policy development office of state government and the administrative arm of the Governor's office. Formed in 1971 by the Executive Organization Act, the Department of Administration is responsible for the internal affairs of all departments in the executive branch. In addition to regulating the expenditure of all state money, the department acts as the custodian of all state property; buys all goods, services, and property for all state departments, institutions, and agencies; supervises the design, planning, and construction of all state facilities; and operates a statewide data processing and computer center.

In January, 1977, the Division of Policy Development was created, a restructuring of the Division of State Planning. Its purpose is to consolidate efforts for effective governmental management and to assure the cooperative development of the Governor's statewide goals. Concurrently, the Division of State Budget was renamed Division of State Budget and Management. Along with the Office of Administrative Analysis, these agencies insure that the State's policies, once formulated, are carried out; that government operations are efficient and effective; and that a balanced budget is maintained.

In summary, the Department of Administration standardizes procedures and systems within state government, manages the State's in-house affairs, and helps the Governor coordinate the work of all state agencies.

The Department also administers a number of programs of its own which serve citizens through advocacy, education or research, and is the umbrella for numerous commissions with regulatory or review authority. In addition, the Secretary of the Department—an appointee of the Governor—serves as secretary of the Executive Cabinet, Capital Planning Commission and Council of State; represents the Governor at meetings of the Advisory Budget Commission; and chairs the Capital Building Authority.

The Department of Administration is divided into many divisions of operation. These are described briefly in the following sections.

Division of Policy Development

The Division of Policy Development coordinates interdepartmental program planning; assures that the policies of the Governor and the General Assembly are carried out systematically; and by improving their decision-making capabilities, assists departments in meeting their long- and short-range goals and objectives. Having absorbed the Office of Intergovernmental Relations in 1977, the office also is liaison between the State and federal government, and is a key point of contact for federal offices, programs and regional commissions.

Division of State Budget and Management

The Division of State Budget and Management assists state departments and institutions develop biennial budgets for submission to the Governor, the Advisory Budget Commission, and the General Assembly. As the primary fiscal administrator for state government, the office also supervises and manages budget appropriations by the General Assembly.

Office of State Personnel

The Office of State Personnel acts as the central personnel office of state government,

administering the State Personnel Act and providing personnel management and manpower needs for all State departments and institutions.

Division of Veterans Affairs

The Division of Veterans Affairs helps veterans and their dependents receive the privileges, rights and benefits due to them under federal, state and local laws. The office was reassigned to the Department in 1977 from the old Department of Military and Veterans Affairs which was abolished in 1977.

Office of Property and Construction

The Office of Property and Construction plans and supervises the construction of all State buildings. The office receives bids, awards contracts, maintains inventories of real property owned by the State, and investigates and makes recommendations in connection with the acquisition and disposition of real and leased property and the transfer of property between agencies.

Office of Purchase and Contract

The Office of Purchase and Contract purchases all equipment, supplies, materials, and services for all State departments, institutions, agencies, and the public school system, and disposes of all State surplus property.

Office of Management Systems

The Office of Management Systems maintains and operates a centralized computer center for State agencies on a cost-share basis. A self-sustaining operation, the computer center receives no State appropriations. The division also assists with statewide planning and development for government's expanding need and use of computers, and coordinates information systems for all agencies.

Office of General Services

The Office of General Services is the housekeeper for most of state government. The division maintains public buildings and grounds in the Raleigh area (except where another state agency is required to do so), maintains a central motor pool, operates a central duplicating system, and is responsible for other auxiliary support such as courier and messenger services, parking lots, telephone networks, executive residences, property rentals, and utilities.

Office of Administrative Analysis

The Office of Administrative Analysis provides management consulting services to State organizations, conducts equipment studies for the Division of Purchase and Contract, and provides staff support for the North Carolina Productivity Commission.

In addition to the above divisions, the Department directly administers programs through the following agencies:

Office of Marine Affairs

The Office of Marine Affairs coordinates State and federal programs for marine

research and conservation and for coastal development, including the operation of the three North Carolina Marine Resources Centers.

Council on the Status of Women

The Council on the Status of Women serves as an advocate for women in the state by reviewing and gathering information about the social and economic status of women, and recommending changes to the Governor.

Human Relations Commission

The Human Relations Commission promotes equal opportunity in housing, education, and employment for all citizens in the state, and helps erase discrimination in these areas.

Office of Child Day Care Licensing

The Office of Child Day Care Licensing regulates the facilities and programs of child day care centers to protect the health and safety of children enrolled in them.

Office of Youth Involvement

The Office of Youth Involvement houses the N.C. Internship Office which supervises internship programs in State Government and the Youth Advisory Council which coordinates statewide conferences for youth and assists in development of local Youth Councils across the state.

Advocacy Council for the Mentally Ill and Developmentally Disabled

The Advocacy Council for the Mentally Ill and Developmentally Disabled provides for and supervises statewide protection and advocacy of the mentally ill and developmentally disabled, investigates and pursues remedies to insure protection of those persons receiving treatment.

Commission of Indian Affairs

The Commission of Indian Affairs compiles and disseminates information on all aspects of Indian affairs, coordinates state and federal resources to meet the needs of Indians in North Carolina, and provides technical assistance for plans to alleviate these needs.

Governor's Council on Employment of the Handicapped

The Governor's Council on Employment of the Handicapped advises and assists in promotion of the employment of physically, mentally, emotionally, and otherwise handicapped persons; and works closely with the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth

The Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth serves as an advocate, provides assistance in development of advocacy systems, and works to identify the unmet needs of North Carolina Children and youth.

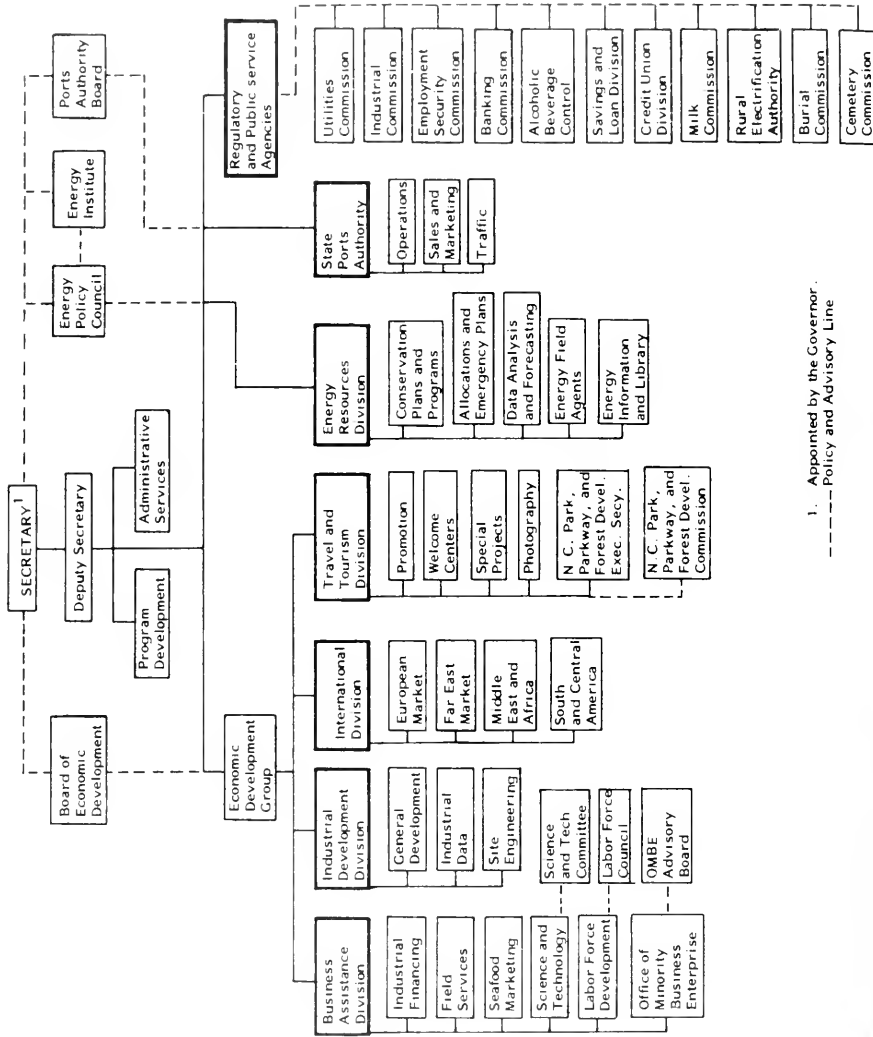


DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**DUNCAN McLAUHLIN FAIRCLOTH**

SECRETARY

Duncan McLaughlin Faircloth was born in Sampson County, January 14, 1928. Son of James Bascum and Mary McLaughlin (Holt) Faircloth. Attended Concord Grammar School and Roseboro High School. Business interests include farming, construction, automobile dealerships, milling, banking, and commercial real estate. Appointed to State Highway Commission in 1961; Chairman, 1969. Presbyterian. Married Nancy Anne Bryan, May 26, 1967. One daughter, Anne. Address: P.O. Box 496, Clinton 28328.

Department of Commerce



1. Appointed by the Governor.
 --- Policy and Advisory Line

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce was established by the Executive Organization Act of 1971 and is headed by a Cabinet Secretary appointed by the Governor. The Department is comprised of ten regulatory agencies—Board of Alcoholic Control, Banking Commission, Burial Commission, Credit Union Commission, Employment Security Commission, Industrial Commission, Milk Commission, Rural Electrification Authority, Savings and Loan Commission, and Utilities Commission. Each of these agencies regulates a specific segment of industry in the State through the exercise of quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial authority. Appointments to the various Commissions and Boards are made by the Governor.

In 1977 the Department underwent further reorganization with the addition of the following agencies: Division of Economic Development (formerly in DNER), the Energy Division (formerly in the old DMVA), and the North Carolina Ports Authority and Navigation and Pilotage Commissions (formerly in DOT).

The Department of Commerce is unique to State Government in that the regulatory authority of the individual agencies is exercised independently. Thus, each agency holds hearings and engages in rulemaking for the industry it regulates without interference from the Department. The Department exists to coordinate management functions and perform administrative services for all the agencies. The administrative staff through the Secretary's office provides fiscal planning, cost control, personal policy administration, purchasing, systems development, liaison, and other support devices. The centralization of management functions enhances the effectiveness of agency regulatory responsibilities by eliminating administrative requirements at the agency level. Centralization also permits greater efficiency and expertise in administrative services since the Department staff specializes in management functions. With the addition of the previously named new agencies, the Department will become one of the most important in State government. The attracting of new industry and the "tourist dollar" to North Carolina takes on greater importance with each year. Moreover, as we continue to feel the effect of the energy crunch on our individual lives, it will become increasingly more important that every possible measure to conserve and wisely develop new as well as old energy sources be taken.

The regulatory authority of the ten agencies associated in the Department affects the entire range of industry in the State. Therefore, the rule making and judicial determinations of these agencies have far-reaching impact on the state's economic growth and on the well-being of its citizens.

Division of Economic Development

Economic Development's major effort is aimed at improving the economy of the state through expansion in four major areas: industry, travel, food industry, and international trade and reverse investment. The sections within Economic Development are backed by experts in marketing, siting, financing, minorities industries, and promotion. The fisherman's economic assistance program is also part of this division. Science and Technology administers programs for research grants, provides engineering and computer services and scientific marketing assistance at its facilities at the Research Triangle Park. In 1977 the division was transferred to the Department of Commerce and an Economic Development Board and Labor Force Development Council created to assist the secretary in promoting Economic Development and utilizing to the fullest possible efficiency the available labor force in North Carolina.

Energy Division

The Energy Division is the central point in State Government charged with the responsibility for the operation and planning aspects of energy management, except where otherwise provided by law. It provides the focus for implementation of State energy policy and elements of National policy.

The Energy Division is the outgrowth of the small staff that was formed to serve the Energy Crisis Study Commission established by the General Assembly in May, 1973. This staff also served the Governor's Energy Panel which was established earlier.

On April 10, 1974, the General Assembly of North Carolina made the Energy Division a part of the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs; however, the 1977 General Assembly transferred it to the Department of Commerce.

The Energy Division's responsibilities include: the allocation of scarce energy resources when authorized by State and Federal Provisions; coordination of State energy conservation measures; recommendation of policies relating to energy matters; coordination with Federal, Regional, and neighboring state authorities on energy matters of mutual benefit; and assuming duties and responsibilities in the general energy field as assigned by the Governor.

State Ports Authority

The State Ports Authority operates the Ports of Wilmington and Morehead City and a small boat harbor at Southport.

The Utilities Commission

The Utilities Commission is responsible for maintaining an efficient system of utilities; fixing and regulating rates for electric, telephone, gas, water and sewer systems; conducting formal hearings and issuing written decisions; and investigating consumer complaints. In addition, the Commission regulates transportation services, safety inspections of carrier vehicles, utility franchises, and federal-state regulatory matters.

State Banking Commission

State-chartered banks and consumer finance companies are supervised by the Banking Commission through auditing by examiners. This agency ensures compliance with state and federal law and safeguards the interests of depositors, creditors, stockholders and the general public.

Savings and Loan Commission

The Savings and Loan Commission regulates state-chartered savings and loan associations to protect the interests of borrowers, savers, and the general public.

Credit Union Commission

The Credit Union Commission administers the laws and regulations governing state-chartered Credit Unions. The agency ensures compliance through auditing by examiners.

Rural Electrification Authority

Rural citizens are assisted in securing adequate electrical and telephone service by the Rural Electrification Authority. The agency investigates complaints, provides technical assistance, and approves loan applications for federal funds.

Industrial Commission

The Industrial Commission's primary responsibility is administering the Workmen's Compensation Act which provides compensation for work-related injuries and occupational diseases. The Commission also hears tort claims against State agencies and maintains and promotes statewide industrial safety and rehabilitative programs.

Milk Commission

North Carolina's milk industry is regulated by the Milk Commission to assure a uniform and adequate supply of milk in the State. The Commission also prevents unfair and destructive practices in the production, marketing and distribution of milk and milk products.

Board of Alcoholic Control

The State Board of Alcoholic Control supervises, regulates and enforces a uniform system of control over the sale, purchase, transportation, manufacture and possession of intoxicating liquors.

Employment Security Commission

Through a statewide network of local offices, the Employment Security Commission administers a number of employment programs including job placement and training for unemployed workers and veterans. The agency also coordinates State participation in the unemployment insurance program which provides benefits to the unemployed.

Burial Commission

The Burial Commission regulates the operation of mutual burial associations and perpetual care cemeteries in the State. The agency ensures compliance with laws through fiscal examinations by public accounts auditors.



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**AMOS E. REED**

SECRETARY

Amos E. Reed, Democrat, was born December 22, 1915 in Karnak, Illinois. Son of Robert J. Reed and Sarah E. Haven. Attended Karnak Community High School—September, 1929 to June, 1933. Attended Southern Illinois University; McKendree College—1940 B.A.; Northern Illinois University, 1953, M.S. in Education. Member: American Correctional Association; Accreditation Commission of Corrections; National Association of Correctional Administrators; National Council of Crime and Delinquency; National College of the State Judiciary Faculty; National Association of Training Schools and Juvenile Agencies; National Association of Correctional Food Services Administrators; Florida Council of Crime and Delinquency. Received Wagner Memorial Science Award; Youth For Christ Award; Director of Illinois Corrections Association; Director of Oregon Corrections Association; Board of Governors of St. Charles, Illinois Optimist Club; President of Millington, Illinois Village Board; Member of American Corrections Association Board of Directors; President of National Association of Training Schools and Juvenile Agencies; President of National Association of Correctional Administrators; American Legion Post Commander. Author of numerous articles for magazines, journals, national and state assemblies, and books. Member A.F. and A.M. 32 degree, Shriner; American Legion. President-Elect. American Correctional Association; Vice President, Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; Member, Downtown Raleigh Rotary Club. Married Dorothy D. Reed, December 25, 1936. Children: Anita Louise, David R., James L., John L., Janice Caryl, and Linda Janine. Address: 2201 Nancy Ann Drive, Raleigh, 27607.



THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

The Department of Correction provides services ranging from custody to behavior therapy to persons convicted of misdemeanors and felonies and sentenced by the North Carolina courts, as well as to youths adjudicated as delinquent. Sentences may vary from probation in the community to a term in a state correctional facility to commitment to a juvenile school. It is the department's responsibility to provide appropriate custodial care, rehabilitation programs, and social services to all offenders assigned to the corrections system by the courts.

The department was established in 1972 by authority of the Executive Organization Act of 1971 which provided for a Parole Commission, Board of Correction, Division of Prisons, Division of Youth Development, and Division of Adult Probation and Parole.

On July 1, 1974 the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control became the Department of Correction under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Correction; the Department is divided into the Division of Prisons (the Old Office of Correction), the Division of Youth Development (Office of Youth Development), and the Division of Adult Probation and Parole (a combination of the Offices of Probation and Parole). Under Phase II of the reorganization of State Government, the Secretary has increased responsibilities for supervision and administration; and a gubernatorially-appointed nine-member Board of Correction, with the Secretary as ex-officio chairman, now serves in an advisory capacity to the Department, replacing the former Correction, Youth Development and Probation Boards. In addition, the Parole Commission has been expanded from three to five members.

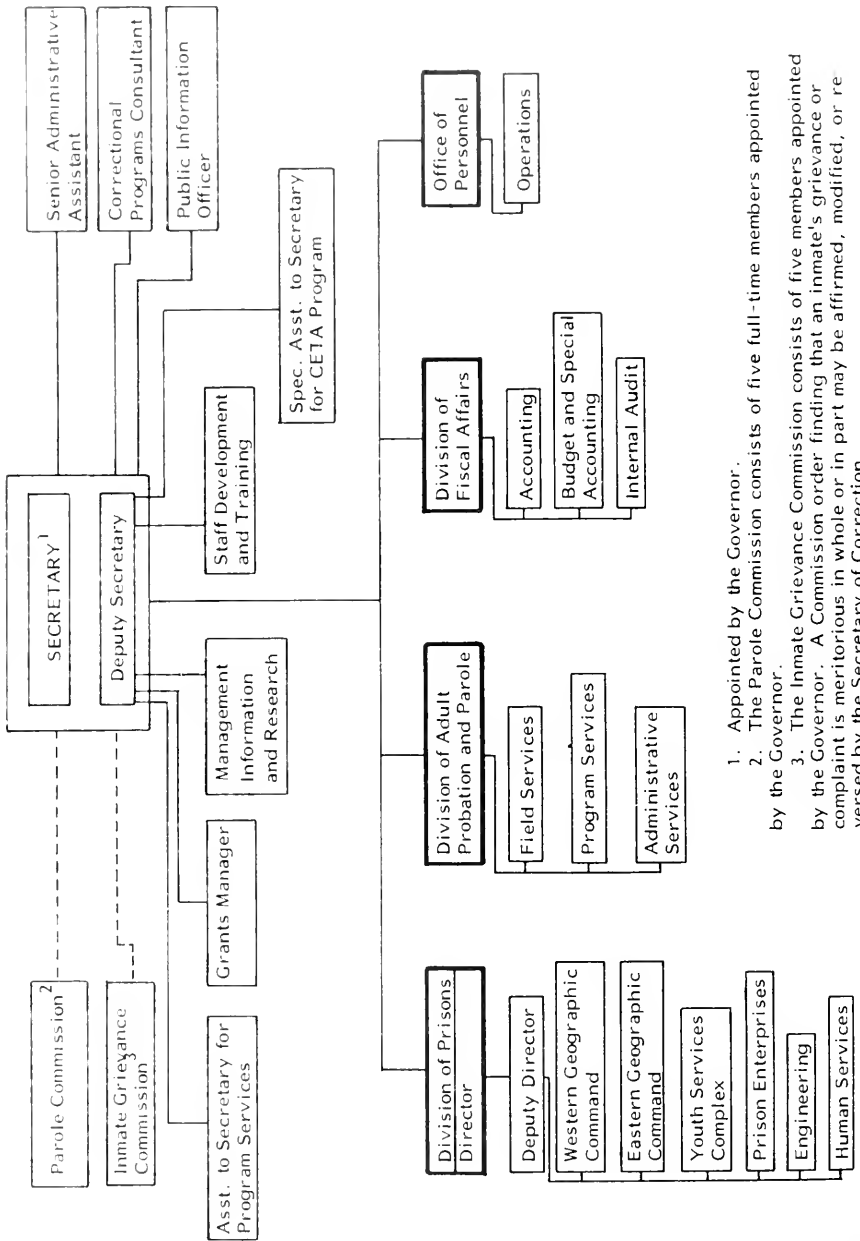
As a result of the reorganization of the Department of Correction, responsibility for the following functions and activities was transferred directly to the control of the Secretary: Accounting, Combined Records, Data Processing, Manpower Development and Training, Medical Services, Operating Services, Personnel, Planning, Public Information, and Research. Aside from sharply reducing fragmentation of many critically-important function-oriented areas, the reorganization has eliminated costly duplications of effort, increased efficiency of operation, and improved inter-agency coordination.

The secretary of the department is appointed by the governor and serves at his pleasure. The secretary directs and supervises all functions of the department, except that the Parole Commission has the sole authority to release convicted offenders before completion of sentences.

The department deals with two groups of people: people convicted of crimes who are sentenced to terms of probation or imprisonment and who are supervised by the Division of Adult Probation and Parole or the Division of prisons, and adjudicated juvenile delinquents (under eighteen years of age) who are committed to a training school of the Division of Youth Development but who have not been convicted of crimes. The first group-convicted offenders includes about 850 people under the age of eighteen who have been convicted of crimes. Both groups of offenders are provided with services during confinement with varying degrees of privileges, and before and after their release into the community on probation.

Under Phase II of the reorganization of State government, the Offices of Probation and Parole have been combined into the Division of Adult Probation and Parole, merging the two agencies into a single unified system of Probation and Parole Supervision. It is anticipated that the consolidation of these independently-operated agencies will increase efficiency, maximize and upgrade the level and scope of services to probation and parole clients, and eliminate unnecessary and duplicative central office and field activities.

Department of Correction



1. Appointed by the Governor.
2. The Parole Commission consists of five full-time members appointed by the Governor.
3. The Inmate Grievance Commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor. A Commission order finding that an inmate's grievance or complaint is meritorious in whole or in part may be affirmed, modified, or reversed by the Secretary of Correction.

The expansion of the Parole Commission, formerly the Board of Paroles, from three to five members has been accomplished. Major changes in the structure and operations of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole are now underway.

Residential services are provided to offenders who are removed from communities by court order. These individuals are securely housed, provided with food and clothing and offered a series of rehabilitative programs. In the Division of Prisons, offenders are separated by age: youthful offenders (age 21 and below) and adults; the Division of Youth Development serves adjudicated delinquents. The Security and Custody Subprogram and the Food, Clothing, and Personal Items Subprogram fill the basic day-to-day needs of inmates in the various correctional facilities and juvenile training schools. In both prisons and training schools, inmates are assigned to confinement levels which are commensurate with appropriate to their needs and personal situations.

Psychological services are available to all inmates at diagnostic and reception centers; to convicted offenders at the mental health clinic at Central Prison and at Pre-sentence Diagnostic Centers, and to juvenile offenders through locally contracted services. Academic educational programs begin at the remedial reading level and continue to university level curricula. Instructions and materials for the Division of Prisons programs are for the most part, provided by community colleges, with study-release programs available to honor-grade offenders. Vocational training is expanding through the erection of prefabricated buildings to be staffed by Community Colleges; on-the-job training is provided under the Enterprises Program and work-release projects. These services are discussed in the Treatment Elements of the Clientele-oriented program structure.

Community-based services are provided to convicted offenders who, in the opinion of the courts, can best be rehabilitated in the community without adverse effects to either the individual or the community; probation supervises, supports and provides rehabilitative services to convicted offenders who are not sentenced to imprisonment; the Parole Commission selects eligible incarcerated offenders who show significant progress in their rehabilitative programs and who could profit from release from prison to supervision, support, and other services in the community by Parole Officers. The pre- and post-release function offers special help in adjustment to society to the small portion of those convicted offenders who complete their prison terms.



**DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND
PUBLIC SAFETY****BURLEY BAYARD MITCHELL, JR.**

SECRETARY

Burley Bayard Mitchell, Jr., Democrat was born December 14, 1940 in Oxford, N. C. Son of Burley Bayard Mitchell, Sr. and Dorothy Ford Champion. Judge, Court of Appeals Appointed to Judge by Governor Hunt December 2, 1977—took office December 7, 1977. Elected November, 1978 to term expiring December 31, 1984. Previously held District Attorney, Tenth District (Wake County), 1973-77; Assistant Attorney General of N.C. 1969-72. Graduated Needham-Broughton High School, 1958; NCSU, B.A. with honors, 1966; School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, J.D. Degree, 1969. Member American, North Carolina, and Wake County Bar Associations. Member of the Bars of the Supreme Court of the United States; the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and the United States District Courts for the Eastern, Middle and Western Districts of North Carolina. Member Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity. Served United States Navy—Gunner's Mate, 1958-62. Named Raleigh's Outstanding Young Man of the Year for 1975; Received North Carolina Jaycee's Freedom Guard Award for Achievements in Community, Religious and Governmental Activities for 1974-75; member, International Mensa Society; member Raleigh Kiwanis Club. Member Hayes Barton United Methodist Church, Raleigh. Married Mary Lou Willett, August 3, 1962. Children: David Bayard and Catherine Morris. Address: 2505 Glenwood Avenue, Raleigh 27608.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, formerly the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs, was created by the 1977 General Assembly by passage of House Bill 119, which became Chapter 70 of the 1977 Session Laws. The duty of the department is to provide assigned law enforcement and emergency services to protect the public against crime and against natural and man-made disasters. The agency began operation on April 1, 1977, under the leadership of an Executive Secretary appointed by the governor. The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety has six divisions.

Division of Crime Control

The Crime Control staff prepares an annual plan for the state's criminal justice system and provides support for the Governor's Crime Commission, the Governor's lead agency in implementing an effective state criminal justice system. Members of the Commission, who represent areas of the statewide law enforcement and judicial community, meet regularly to plan the distribution of funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

Division of State Highway Patrol

The State Highway Patrol, through its over 1,100 troopers, enforces all laws and regulations respecting travel and the use of vehicles on the highways of the state. When so directed, the Patrol also supports local law enforcement officials in serious emergencies.

Division of National Guard

Directed by the Adjutant General of North Carolina, the National Guard has a dual role. It is a state military force, subject to the call of the Governor, and a federal reserve force, subject to the call of the President. The National Guard has a dual role: It is a State military force, subject to the call of the Governor, and a Federal reserve force, subject to the call of the President. The President has priority of call. It is equipped and funded largely by the Federal Government but is administered by The Adjutant General, a State official appointed by the Governor in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the militia, in consultation with the Secretary, DMVA. The National Guard is the only military force under the control of the State for use in exercising its sovereignty. It is the responsibility of the State to raise and train the troops according to Federal standards. The Army and Air National Guard are integral parts and first-line reserve components of the United States Army and the United States Air Force.

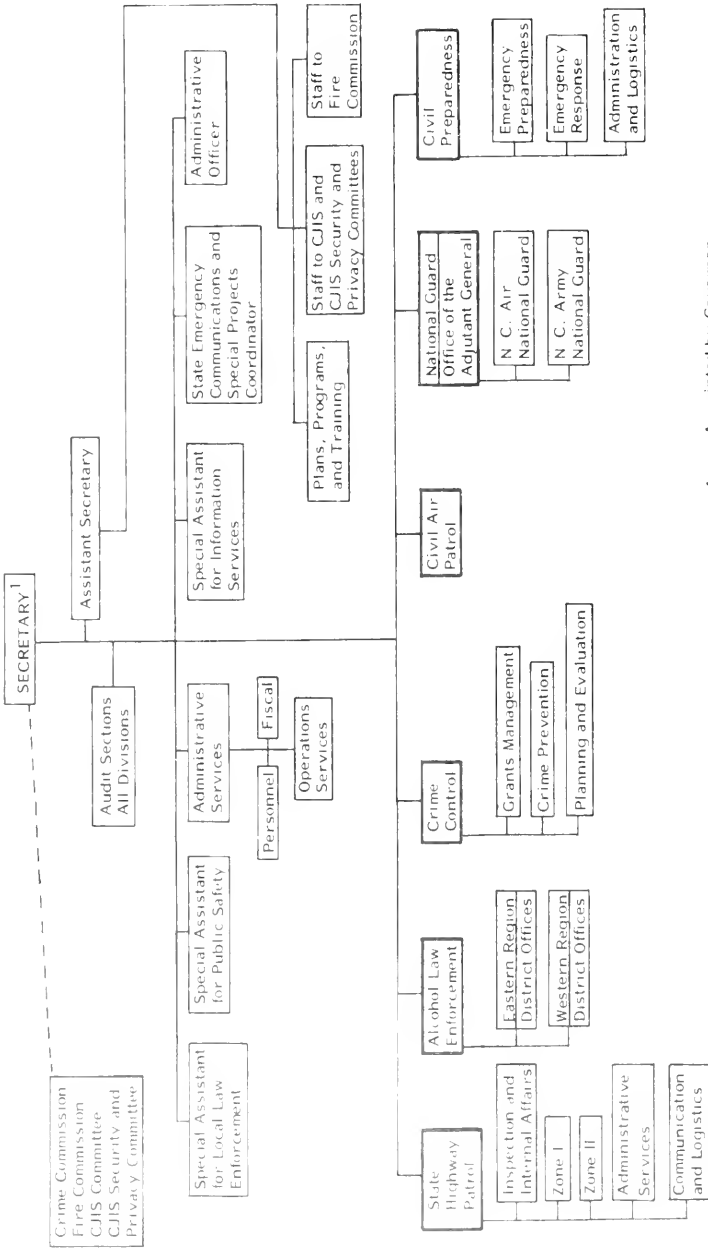
Division of Alcohol Law Enforcement

Alcohol Law Enforcement officers have the responsibility of overseeing the sale, purchase, transporting, manufacture and possession of intoxicating liquors and controlled substances in the state.

Division of Civil Preparedness

The Civil Preparedness staff plans and coordinates governmental services within North Carolina during times of emergency, local, state or national. These emergencies may be natural or man-made disasters, including nuclear war.

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety



1. Appointed by Governor

Note "CJIS" means Criminal Justice Information System

The type of emergency coupled with the area affected determines whether the State Emergency Operating Center, maintained in Raleigh, is activated. This is the Governor's "nerve center" for coordinating and directing emergency services during times of disaster. It is located underground and has its own power plant, water supply, sleeping and cooking facilities and an emergency food supply.

The Division of Civil Preparedness has six officers located throughout the State administered by area coordinators who assist local governing officials and their Civil Preparedness coordinators in planning and testing plans for emergency services during times of disaster. While local Civil Preparedness personnel are employees of their respective county or city sub-divisions, some office expenses and salaries are supplemented by Federal funds.

The Division of Civil Preparedness assists local governments in obtaining surplus and excess Federal Government property and equipment for rescue squads, volunteer fire departments, police departments, communications centers and local Civil Preparedness organizations. It coordinates use of public and private facilities and equipment during times of emergency or disaster and assists local government officials in obtaining Federal funds for disaster relief.

The present program of emergency services (civil defense) has been in operation since 1951. The Division was known as Civil Defense until July 1, 1973 when it was redesignated Civil Preparedness.

Division of Civil Air Patrol

Although partially funded by the state, the Civil Air Patrol is a totally volunteer organization. The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety exercises no operational control over it. Membership is available to anyone interested in aviation and in providing a public service, such as search-and-rescue for missing or downed aircraft.



DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**SARA WILSON HODGKINS**

SECRETARY

Sara Wilson Hodgkins, Democrat, was born in Granite Falls, November 25, 1930. Daughter of Martin Morehead Wilson and Doris R. Parker. Attended Granite Falls High School, graduated in 1948; Appalachian State University, 1952, B.S. Music Education. Graduate of the Executive Program, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1978. Member: Brownson Memorial Presbyterian Church. Married Norris Lowell Hodgkins, Jr., June 27, 1953. Children: Caroline, Celeste, and Grace. Address: 915 E. Indiana Ave., Southern Pines, 28387.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural Resources is the newest of the state's departments, created under the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971, and it has under its umbrella the largest number of former state agencies.

The department's concerns run from underwater archaeology—the kind that helped uncover the last resting place of the Civil War “Monitor”—to the Grandpappy Holly Arboretum Commission which deals with a mammoth, ancient holly tree in Pamlico County.

The department is composed of three divisions: Archives and History, the Arts and the State Library.

Division of The Arts

Support for the agencies in the Division of the Arts has existed on the “Man does not live by bread alone” theme for a long time. The validity of the statement has become increasingly apparent with the passage of the years as people have found themselves with more leisure time, a broadening educational outlook and a desire to get out of themselves and into more creative pursuits, even if only as spectators.

The creation of the theater section of the arts division with legislative appropriations for the fiscal years 1973-75 is further proof of the view. The purpose of the section is to help bring up the professional level of existing theater groups through incentive and/or assistance grants, with the idea that eventually the state may have a professional repertory theater functioning throughout the state.

Other sections of the division are: the North Carolina Museum of Art, the North Carolina Symphony, and the North Carolina Arts Council.

“The State of the Arts,” a phrase coined by the North Carolina Arts Council, aptly reflects the activities of the Division of the Arts of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

The phrase is based on North Carolina's national leadership in providing state support for “The Lost Colony,” the first outdoor symphonic drama (1937); the North Carolina Symphony (1943); and the North Carolina School of the Arts (1965).

The state also was the first to appropriate money to buy works of art for a state art museum with a grant of \$1 million in 1947 to establish the North Carolina Museum of Art.

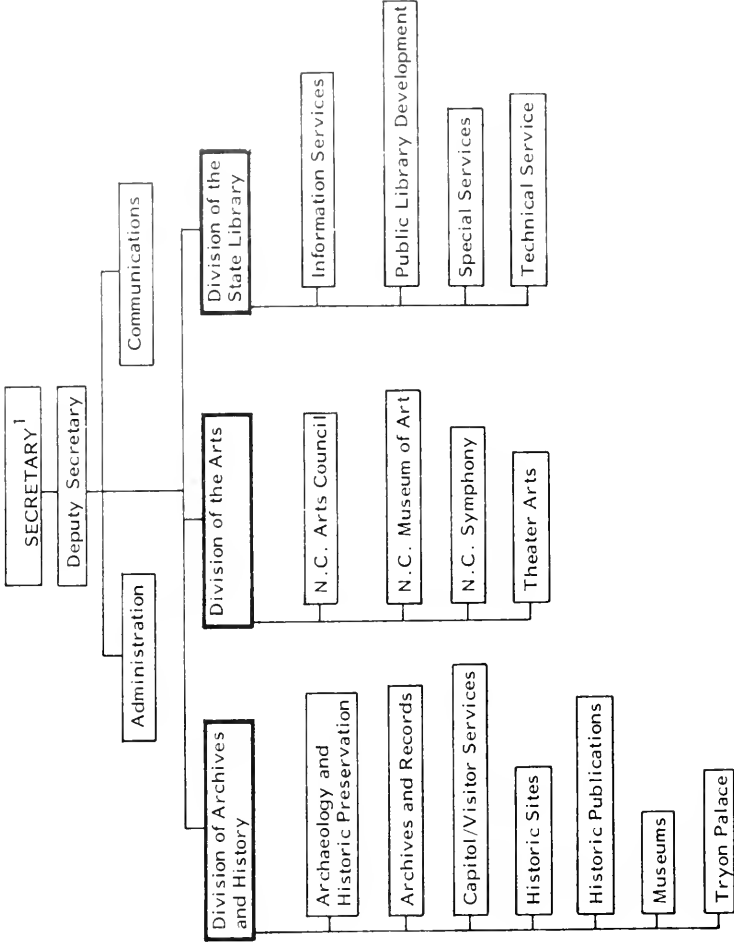
Under the Arts Division are: The North Carolina Arts Council; the North Carolina Museum of Art; the North Carolina Symphony; and the Theater Arts Section.

The N. C. Arts Council encourages, promotes and provides assistance for the cultural enrichment of all North Carolinians by supporting the development of the arts at the community level with cash grants and special programs with money from legislative appropriation and the National Endowment for the Arts.

The council helps bring artists into schools and communities. Community arts festivals are encouraged. Poets, artists, craftsmen, and dance and theater companies are brought to the smallest towns and the largest urban areas of the state.

One of the nation's top-ranked art museums, the North Carolina Museum of Art boasts

Department of Cultural Resources



1. Appointed by the Governor.

the finest collection in the Southeast extending over western and ancient art and primitive cultures.

Along with its extensive educational programs, a special feature of the museum is the Mary Duke Biddle Gallery for the Blind, noted internationally for its original approach to the exploration of art through "touch."

In its 16,000 miles of travel each year, the North Carolina Symphony visits the smallest ports and the most hidden mountain coves of the state, bringing great music to children and adults. From 1972 to 1974, some 432,000 elementary school children have heard concerts, both live and broadcast, by the symphony. Some 50,500 adults heard full symphony concerts.

The theater arts section was funded by the General Assembly in 1973 with emphasis on support to outdoor dramas. The state has five, with more in the offering as bicentennial celebratory events. Besides offering funding to these groups, the section gives grants to other non-profit professional theaters.

Division of Archives and History

From its creation in 1903, North Carolina's Archives and History Department (now division within the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources) has been in the forefront of state historical activity.

Within the Division of Archives and History are the North Carolina Museum of History, Tryon Palace, Historical Publications, Archives and Records, State Historical Sites, Archaeology and the North Carolina Bicentennial Committee.

The Historic Sites, to single out one program because it is one of the most appealing to the public, has built within it one of the most important aspects of the entire Archives and History program: The maintenance of a heritage, not in terms of preserving musty records or ancestral documents for their own sake, but as a record of where people have been to help new generations chart where they are going. To ensure that these records are preserved, however, a \$2 million record center is being constructed adjoining the Archives and History/State Library Building.

Like Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Wisconsin, North Carolina has been recognized as having one of the four great agencies of its type in the nation.

In several areas—particularly archives and records management and historic preservation—North Carolina has always served as the model for other states and is regularly used by the U. S. Department of State for foreign dignitaries interested in historical program administration. While national and international recognition is certainly of importance, the division's principal mission has always been to serve people in the state.

A courthouse may be torn down, a church may burn, and records of great value may perish with them. Often these records already have been preserved by the Division of Archives and History through the division's state and local records and archival and publications programs.

Deeply involved with the state's heritage, the division seeks to preserve those documents, properties, artifacts, and archaeological sites important to the state and necessary to the "good life" of present and future generations.

The division does this in many ways:

Through its archaeological program, the division identifies hundreds of historic and prehistoric archaeological sites each year—from Indian encampments to industrial sites and from gold mines to sunken seagoing craft.

Through its historic preservation program the division surveys and tries to protect unique and valuable historic properties throughout the state by nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Some properties are selected for restoration by the state and are open to the public as historical, educational, and recreational attractions. They range from the elaborate and lavish restoration of Tryon Palace in New Bern to the simplicity of the mountain-surrounded birthplace of Gov. Zebulon Vance at Weaverville.

Through its historical museum and at its historic sites the division collects, refurbishes, and displays countless items from the state's past ranging from the Carolina Charter of 1663 to a Sports Hall of Fame. The Museum of History in Raleigh is one of the nation's best.

Through a historical publications program the division publishes documentary materials from the official papers of recent governors to the state's earliest colonial records. The division also publishes material of special interest to school children.

The division's American Revolution Bicentennial Committee has been working throughout the state to help plan the nation's 200th anniversary celebration. More people throughout the state are engaging in a concerted program of community involvement in projects of lasting social, historic and artistic value than have ever done so before, with projects running from bike trails to historic preservation.

Division of State Library

"Try Your Local Library First!" proclaims a bright yellow flyer put out by the North Carolina State Library to tell about the "hotline" the library offers as the North Carolina Information Network.

The Library Division embodies the State Library Committee, the Interstate Library Compact, the Public Librarian Certification Commission, and the following sections: Information Services, Public Library Development, Special Services and Technical Services.

The special services section is housed away from the downtown governmental complex in a building that has been used by various governmental agencies and, in its physical structure, imposes many problems. Yet from this building come services that benefit a whole segment of the population richly deserving of assistance. Here a service is provided to the visually and physically handicapped wherein are sent, free of charge, large-print books; talking books, including cassettes and records; and braille books. Selections fitting individual tastes are made by carefully studying the informational and biographical sketches sent in by patrons.

This brief look at the three divisions of the Department of Cultural Resources will serve to show, we believe, how this one department serves a multitude of people in ways that excite the spirit, move the soul and body, and in the long run accomplish those purposes of man that lead him to matters greater than just feeding himself, that take him to the moon and beyond.

The "hotline" is just one of many services offered by the library, a division of the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources.

Did you know that you can go to your local library and get answers to almost any question?

If your library cannot answer the question by using its own materials, a librarian can call the North Carolina Information Network in IN-WATS, the Inward Wide Area Telephone Service, (the "hotline") to the State Library. There a reference librarian will search for the answer in the State Library's extensive collections, and when necessary, call on other libraries in the state to help. Books not in your local library can also be obtained for you, on inter-library loan, through this same system.

Or did you know that you as an individual can borrow films free through the State Library? Enrichment films including comedy, art, travel, features and problems such as drug abuse are available. Ask about it at your local library.

Did you know that the State Library has a public library development section that provides consultative service to librarians, trustess, public officials and interested citizens throughout the State?

Or that state agencies can request assistance in setting up and maintaining departmental libraries? The State Library has staff for these purposes. And the State Library's broad collection of books, periodicals, newspapers, documents, etc., provide reference services and bibliographies to all state agencies, as well as providing library service to the state legislature while it is in session.

FREE is a key word for all of the services offered by the State Library.

This special services section offers free public library service to those unable to hold or read ordinary printed library materials because of physical or visual impairment. Special library materials are provided through the Library of Congress for the blind and the physically handicapped, and the U. S. Post Office provides free mailing privileges for materials. The materials include books and magazines for all ages, and of all kinds, recorded on long playing records, on magnetic or cassette tape, in large type or braille. Many thousands of titles are available, along with the equipment for using them.

Both the State Library and the Division of Archives and History of the Department of Cultural Resources provide genealogical services that attract hundreds of people from all over the country. The library has secondary sources such as books, family and county histories, newspapers and census records. Archives and History has primary sources—the original documents.

A technical services section in the library is responsible for the acquisition and preparation of books, documents and related materials which comprise the material resources of the library. The technical services section also operates a processing center for libraries in the state, making it possible for local libraries to get books easily and at less expense, all ready to go on the shelves when delivered.

So the State Library serves all the citizens, in many ways.

Ask, and the chances are, the State Library can find an answer to the question or a solution to the problem, whether it be a matter of a term paper query or a filmed subject for a club program.

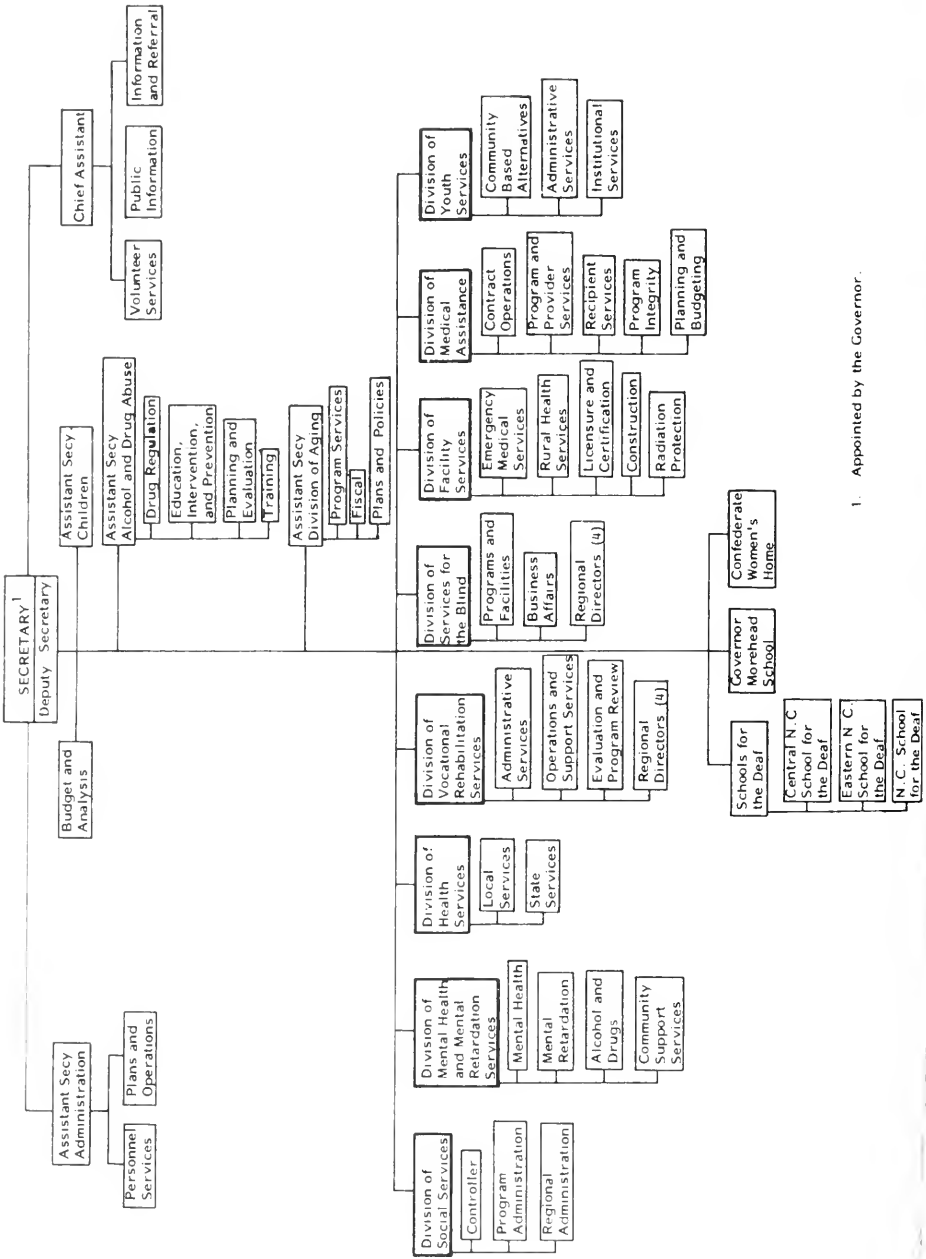


DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES**SARAH TAYLOR MORROW**

SECRETARY

Sarah Taylor Morrow was born July 27, 1921, in Charlotte. Daughter of Frank Victor Taylor and Lois Eunice McKeown. Attended Queens College, September 1938-May 1940; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, September 1942, B.S. in Medicine; University of North Carolina School of Medicine (2 years); University of Maryland School of Medicine, 1944; M.D. University of N.C. School of Public Health, 1960, M.P.H.; Physician. Member Guilford County Medical Society; North Carolina Medical Society; American Medical Association; North Carolina Public Health Association; American Public Health Association. Received Sidney S. Chipman Award—Maternal and Child Health Award, UNC School of Public Health, (1973) Distinguished Service Award, UNC School of Medicine (1974); Distinguished Alumnae Award, Queens College (1977). Member First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro. Married Thomas Lacy Morrow, Jr. (Deceased), October 26, 1946. Children: Sarah Lois Thompson; E. Lynne Perrin; Thomas Lacy Morrow, III; Frank Paul Morrow; Alice Ann Morrow; and John Howard Morrow. Address: 1017 N. Eugene Street, Greensboro, 27401.

Department of Human Resources



1. Appointed by the Governor.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The Department of Human Resources helps individuals, families, and communities in North Carolina in their efforts to achieve adequate levels of health, social, and economic well-being. The services of this Department are provided by many programs. Closely-related programs are organized within divisions. The functions of the divisions are described in the next sections.

An administrative goal of the Department is to develop true cooperation among the various and previously independent divisions. Also, recognition of three important areas of intense need, and to catalyze necessary coordination, assistant secretaries have been named in three areas: Children, Aging, and Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The Office of the Secretary will work across division lines to concentrate efforts in all programs to provide more and better services in North Carolina.

The Assistant Secretary for Children will review departmental activities affecting children and help make changes that will improve our services.

The Assistant Secretary for Aging heads an advocate group for older citizens in North Carolina. That office is also responsible for administration of the federal Older Americans Act.

The Assistant Secretary for Alcohol and Drug Abuse will concentrate efforts to reach those individuals that misuse alcohol and drugs. Many programs have a share in addressing this growing problem.

The staff in the Office of the Secretary provides support and assistance to the divisions and to the Secretary in the following areas: plans and operations, personnel, fiscal management, public information, and program analysis.

Division of Mental Health Services

This Division provides services for the mentally ill, the mentally retarded, the alcoholic and the drug abuser. Programs are under the supervision of the Director of the Division, who is appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources.

The organization includes a central office staff and four regional offices. The regional directors have responsibility for all state mental health programs in their regions. Residential care and treatment are offered at four regional psychiatric hospitals, four mental retardation centers, three alcoholic rehabilitation centers, and a re-education program for emotionally disturbed children.

A major thrust of this Division's program is community services. There are forty-one (41) area mental health programs serving all one hundred (100) counties in the state and offering a wide variety of services—outpatient, day treatment, emergency, local inpatient hospitalization and consultation and education. Group homes for the mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed are being developed. Sheltered workshops provide training opportunities and day activity programs and halfway houses help keep people in their communities. These programs are operated by local area boards, a group of citizens appointed by county commissioners and charged with planning services to meet local needs.

The Commission for Mental Health Services, consisting of fifteen members appointed by the Governor, has the power and duty to adopt rules and regulations to be followed in the

conduct of the mental health program to protect and promote mental health throughout North Carolina.

Division of Youth Services

The Division of Youth services, transferred from the Department of Correction to the Department of Human Resources by legislative action in 1975, contains the state institutions for committed delinquent children.

With emphasis changing from punishment and custodial care toward treatment and therapy, the Division of Youth Services is reprogramming with a focus on community-based programs, alternatives to institutionalization and preventive measures.

A community-based section was established in 1975, to provide technical assistance, identify funding sources, and to encourage communities to develop community-based alternatives to training school commitment.

To enter the Youth Services program, a child must be adjudicated by the courts as delinquent and committed to the Division of Youth Services. There are six schools in the Division of Youth Services: Samarkand Manor at Eagle Springs, Dobbs School at Kinston, Cameron Morrison School at Hoffman, Stonewall Jackson School at Concord, the Juvenile Evaluation Center at Swannanoa, and the C. A. Dillon School at Butner. All the schools serve all ages and are co-educational. Dillon School at Butner is a maximum security institution for students categorized as aggressive. The Division has designated intake regions for each school except Dillon School, whose students are transferred from other Youth Services schools.

The Commission of Youth Services, a group of nine appointed citizens, is responsible for policy development and planning of juvenile programs.

Division of Social Services

The Division supervises the administration of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children public assistance program and the State/County Special Assistance to Adults program administered by the 100 county departments of social services. It also supervises the administration of the Medicaid, Child Support Enforcement, Food Stamp, and social services programs administered by the county departments. Certain state-level programs are actually administered by the Division.

The Director is the principal officer of the Division and serves at the pleasure of the Secretary and the Governor.

A seven member Social Services Commission appointed by the Governor has the authority to adopt, amend, and rescind rules and regulations necessary for proper administration of the programs.

The largest percentage of funds expended by the Department is expended through this Division. The majority of the funds are federal with the remainder being state and county. The federal government holds the Division responsible for the uniform administration of these programs in all counties within the state.

The Division's goal is to insure that all the people in the state who meet the criteria prescribed by federal and state law and policy receive quality assistance and services to which they are entitled on a cost/effective basis, while gaining self-reliance when possible.

Division of Services for the blind

This Division has the objectives of preventing and treating eye disorders which cause blindness and rehabilitating the state's visually handicapped citizens. Primary legislative mandates for the Division are provision of services to (a) prevent blindness and (b) help blind and visually impaired people develop maximum individual capabilities for self and society.

The Division's prevention of blindness function brings daily involvement with the medically indigent regardless of age. Social and rehabilitation service programs are geared to the special needs of those of wage-earning age. Financial assistance is for the needy people but special social services are for all blind people and their families. Rehabilitation services are for all people who have visual problems that hinder gainful employment. The business enterprises program builds, maintains, and supervises news and concession stands to employ blind and visually impaired operators.

The principal officer of the Division is the Director, who is appointed by the Secretary. An eleven member Commission for the Blind, appointed by the Governor, has authority to adopt rules and regulations necessary for the proper administration of the Division's programs. There are two six-member Advisory Committees, also appointed by the Governor, who advise the Commission on matters of concern to the blind community and professional providers of services.

Division of Facility Services

The Division of Facility Services is composed of four major sections: Licensure and Certification, Construction, Emergency Medical Services, and Rural Health Services.

The Licensure and Certification Section licenses health and social service institutions, radiation facilities, and soliciting organizations. In-depth surveys of hospitals, nursing homes and home health agencies are conducted by teams of consultants from the Survey and Consultation Branch. Group homes are licensed in cooperation with State Division of Social Services and local departments of social services. Local confinement facilities in the state are inspected by the Jail and Detention Services Branch. The Radiation Protection Branch has direct jurisdiction over the possession, transfer, disposal, and use of ionizing radiation sources.

The Construction Section assures North Carolinians that health and social service facilities are safe and functional. The staff provides consultation to facility owners and architects involved in planning, building, or remodeling.

The Office of Emergency Medical Services has established and maintains programs for the improvement and upgrading of pre-hospital and in-hospital emergency medical care throughout the state. The office consolidates and administers all state functions and programs relating to emergency medical services, both regulatory and developmental.

The Office of Rural Health Services is an administrative and legislative effort to provide available and accessible everyday medical care to North Carolina's rural citizens. Its primary goal has been the establishment of rural health centers in medically deprived areas of the state. Rural Health Services also includes a statewide physicial recruitment program. The Division also administers a program whereby loans are made to students in medicine and health-related fields who agree to repay their loans through professional service in medically deprived areas.

The N. C. Medical Care Commission sets policy for several of the Division's programs including health facility construction grants and loans and the educational loan program. It also sets licensing standards for hospitals, establishes criteria for the certification of Emergency Medical Technicians and adopts regulations for certifying ambulances. The N. C. Radiation Commission is responsible for adopting all rules and regulations followed in the administration of the State's radiation protection program.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services

The division has responsibility for vocational rehabilitation of individuals who have a physical or mental handicap that prevents them from being employed.

For those eligible, it provides a comprehensive program of diagnosis, therapy, medical treatment, restoration, prosthetic appliances, and training. In summary, practically any goods and services necessary to render a handicapped person employable can be provided.

The principal officer is the Director, who is appointed by the Secretary.

Its programs are administered through a network of unit, subunit, and facility offices throughout the State.

Division of Health Services

The purpose of the Division of Health Services is to serve the public health needs of the people of North Carolina.

Public health personnel work cooperatively with other government agencies, volunatery agencies, professional societies, and civic groups to help bring about the objective of optimum health to every citizen of the state. Various professions represented on the staff are physicians, dentists, public health nurses, sanitary engineers, sanitarians, public health educators, statisticians, physical therapists, chemists, bacteriologists, nutritionists, veterinarians, and social workers. Workers serve mostly in a consultation capacity.

Responsibilities of the Commission for Health Services are to approve rules and regulations and establish health standards. There are twelve (12) Commission members, four appointed by the Medical Society of North Carolina and eight by the Governor.

There are approximately 40 health programs administered by the Division of Health Services. Some of the more notable are the TB, cancer, laboratory, dental, crippled children, maternal and child health, and occupational health programs.

All 100 counties are served by county or district health departments.

The Division of Health Services is comprised of seven sections, which are subdivided into branches. They include Epidemiology, Laboratory, Administrative Services, Dental Health, Personal Health, Sanitary Engineering, and the State Medical Examiner.

The North Carolina Specialty Hospitals are comprised of five hospital units. Three of these regional hospitals—McCain Hospital in McCain, Western North Carolina Hospital in Black Mountain, and Eastern North Carolina Hospital in Wilson—provide for the medical treatment of tuberculosis and other chronic pulmonary diseases.

Tuberculosis is the most prevalent disease. Other significant diseases are emphysema, lung cancer, asthma, bronchitis, and other chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases. These

hospitals are fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. The vast majority of the patient population is from the lower socioeconomic group and are elderly. Outpatient services are provided through chest clinics in the hospitals and in approximately 70 county health departments across the state. The outpatient clinics serve as post hospital follow-up treatment centers and for purposes of screening and diagnosis.

Two hospitals—the Lenox Baker Children's Hospital in Durham and the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital in Gastonia—specialize in the care and treatment of crippled children, treat and rehabilitate patients with cerebral palsy, neuromuscular and skeletal disabilities, congenital deformities, curvature of the spine, and other chronic handicapping conditions.

In addition to inpatient hospitalization, diagnostic evaluation and treatment services are provided through hospital-based and outside crippled children's outpatient clinics.

Special Institutional Services

The Governor Morehead School is the only residential school in North Carolina for the education of blind and visually impaired children. Eligible children, ages six through 18, who are able to benefit from the educational program, are provided free services of room, board, and educational facilities. All pupils are taught courses in music and vocations as well as regular classwork.

The three North Carolina Schools for the Deaf are ten-month, day and residential programs which provide, at no cost, academic and vocational education to North Carolina children whose hearing problems prevent them from attending public schools. The schools are located in western, central, and eastern areas of the State and serve preschool through high school students. N.C.S.D. coordinates a community education program which includes 23 preschool satellite classes for children under age six, sign language classes, and adult education through the community colleges and technical institutes.

The Confederate Women's Home, which opened in 1915, is a residence for dependent widows of Confederate soldiers and other worthy indigent Confederate women of the State. It offers complete domiciliary and total nursing care for geriatric patients.



**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT****HOWARD NATHANIEL LEE**

SECRETARY

Howard Nathaniel Lee, Democrat, was born July 28, 1934, in Lithonia, Georgia. Son of Howard N. Lee and Lou Tempie. Graduated Fort Valley State College, 1959, B.A.; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, School of Social Work, 1966, M.S.W.; Academy of Certified Social Workers, NASW—1968—ACSW. Mayor of Chapel Hill, 1969-1975. Member NASW—National Association of Social Workers. Received National Urban League Equal Opportunity Day Award—1970; LLD (Honorary) Shaw University and North Carolina Central University. Member Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc. Army—January-June, 1960, August, 1960-June 1961. Author of "Photo Therapy—A New Approach to Reaching & Helping Culturally & Emotionally Deprived Youth"; "The Southern Political Revolution"; "Social Work and Political Revolution"; "Social Work and Political Activism"; "Political Trends in the South"; and "Managing the Small City." Member: Olin T. Binkley Baptist Church—Former Deacon. Married Lillian Wesley Lee. Children: Angela, Ricky, and Karin. Address: 504 Tinkerbelle Road, Chapel Hill, 27514.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

In many respects, opportunity for an improved quality of life for citizens in North Carolina is going to depend on protection and reasonable use of our natural resources; the increased ability of our communities to plan for and accommodate development and the people accompanying that development; and an overall increase of the talents and skills of the people within those communities.

The programs of the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development are devised toward taking the necessary steps to reach those types of goals.

The Department is a new one, created by the General Assembly in 1977.

Division of Wildlife Resources

Wildlife Resources provides a variety of services to hunters and fishermen in the State. General areas are protection, habitat and game lands development, law enforcement, fish production and research, motorboats and water safety and education.

Division of Environmental Management

Environmental Management issues air and water permits to the state's industries and municipalities, administers clean water grants program, and enforces state's water and air quality regulations. Other major programs are dam safety, sedimentation, mine reclamation, oil pollution control and stream classification.

Division of Marine Fisheries

Marine Fisheries is responsible for enforcement of the state's salt fishing regulations, dredge and fill permits, conducts fisheries research projects, and administers the artificial reefs program.

Division of Forest Resources

Forest Resources administers statewide fire control program, provides assistance to landowners in development of their forestlands, assists in controlling pest outbreaks, operates small state forests, and each year grows millions of tree seedlings.

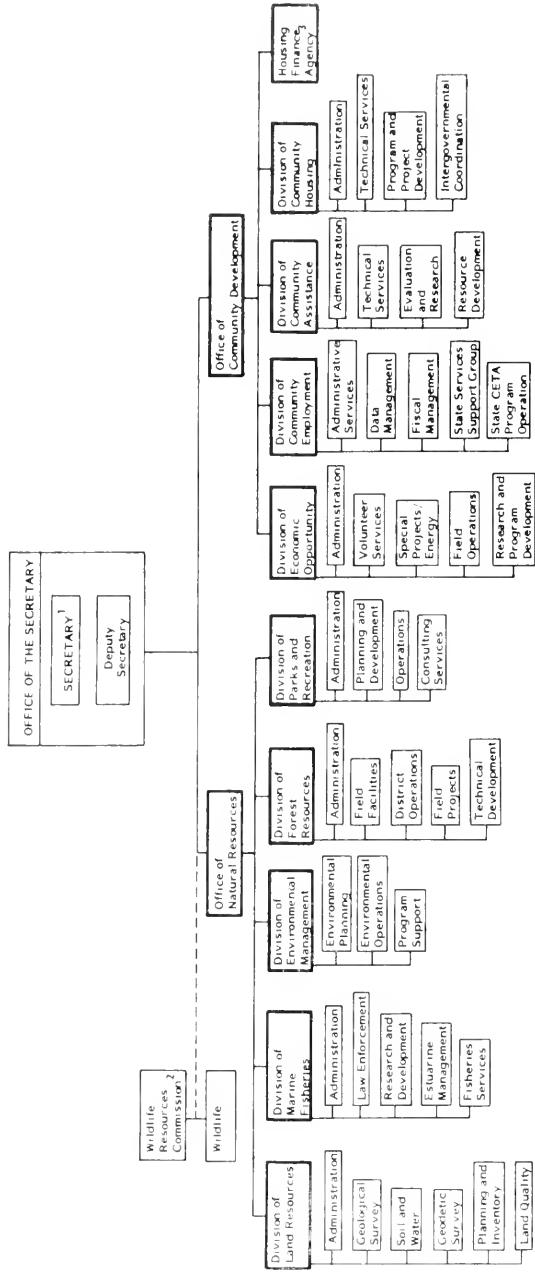
Division of Earth Resources

Earth Resources provides geologic and mineral information to industries and citizens, administers the sedimentation control, dam safety and mining reclamation programs, carries on cooperative geologic research and inventories with universities and Federal agencies, and the Soil and Water Conservation Program.

Division of Community Assistance

The Division of Community Assistance is the State agency mandated with the responsibility of assisting local governments with their many problems. Although each unit is unique, they share such common problems as: the need for better housing, the need to renew rundown areas, the need to plan for development, and the need to maximize their resources

Department of Natural Resources and Community Development



1 Appointed by the Governor.
 2 Wildlife Resources Commission consists of thirteen members, eleven appointed by the Governor and two appointed by the Legislature and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Governor and the Speaker of the House of Representatives exercise the management functions statutory powers independently of the Secretary except for the management functions of coordinating and reporting [see N. C. Gen. Stat. § 143B 281].
 3 Housing Finance Agency exercises its powers independently of the Secretary [see N. C. Gen. Stat. § 122A 9].

during these inflationary times. The Division considers itself to be an advocate of local government interest within State government. In doing so, it relies heavily upon the counsel of the League of Municipalities and the Association of County Commissioners. As a State Agency, the Division is also in an unique position to assist local governments in their interactions with other State Agencies and with the federal government.

Division of Parks and Recreation

Parks and Recreation is responsible for administering programs involving the state park system, state recreation areas, state recreation areas connected with Federal Reservoirs, State Trails and Scenic Rivers.

Field Offices

Many of the department's services are delivered to the people of the state through its seven field offices. They are located in Asheville, Mooresville, Winston-Salem, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Raleigh, and Washington. Services include community and land use planning, economic development, water and air protection, and recreation assistance. Citizens outside Raleigh may receive an answer to their questions quicker by contacting the field offices first.



DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**MARK GEORGE LYNCH**

SECRETARY

Mark George Lynch, Democrat, was born March 10, 1915, in Raleigh. Son of Percy P. Lynch and Mary Wilson Pescud. Attended Virginia Episcopal School, 1932; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1936—B.S. in Commerce, Major in Accounting. Member: N.C. Association of C.P.A.'s; American Institute of C.P.A.'s; Triangle Area Chapter of C.P.A.'s; Estate Planning Council of N. C. Member Sigma Nu. Partner, Lynch, Howard and Walker, CPAs (on leave of absence); Member Christ Episcopal Church: Vestry—1952-1954; 1956-1958; 1962-1964; 1968-1970; 1975-1977; Senior Warden, 1958; Clerk (several times); Junior Warden (several times). Formerly on Board of Trustees for Peace College, Saint Augustines College, and various civic and charitable organizations; U.S. Navy—1943-1945, Lieutenant, Primary Flight Instructor. Married Elizabeth Park Lynch, May 20, 1937. Children: Mark G., Jr.; Anne E.; and Fran M. Address: 2055 White Oak Rd., Raleigh, 27608.

THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Created by the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971, the Department of Revenue encompasses the former departments of Revenue, Tax Research, and the State Board of Assessment.

The basic duty of the department is to provide revenue for use by state and local governments. Inherent in this is the collection of state taxes. It also accounts for these funds and attempts to insure uniformity in the administration of tax laws and regulations. These functions are carried out through four major programs, of which collection of State Taxes is the largest.

The Administration and Support Program provides managerial and legal services while the Tax Research Program collects, analyzes, and publishes statistical data regarding state revenues and develops proposals for new or amended tax laws.

Collection and distribution of North Carolina's intangibles tax laws falls under the Assistance to Local Tax Collection Program. This office also supervises, with help from the property Tax Commission Program (formerly the State Board of Assessment), the valuation and taxation of real and personal property by local governments.

The department secretary is appointed by the governor to a four-year term and serves as Revenue's chief administrator. The secretary is ex officio chairman of the State Board of Assessment.

Basically the Department of Revenue is divided into two broad areas: Tax Schedules and Administrative Services. The Administrative Services area is divided into six divisions: Field Forces, Accounting, Planning and Processing Tax Research, Supply and Service, and Ad Valorem Tax. The Tax Schedules area is divided into seven divisions: Inheritance and Gift Tax, Individual Income Tax, Corporate Income and Franchise Tax, Gasoline Tax, and Intangibles Tax.

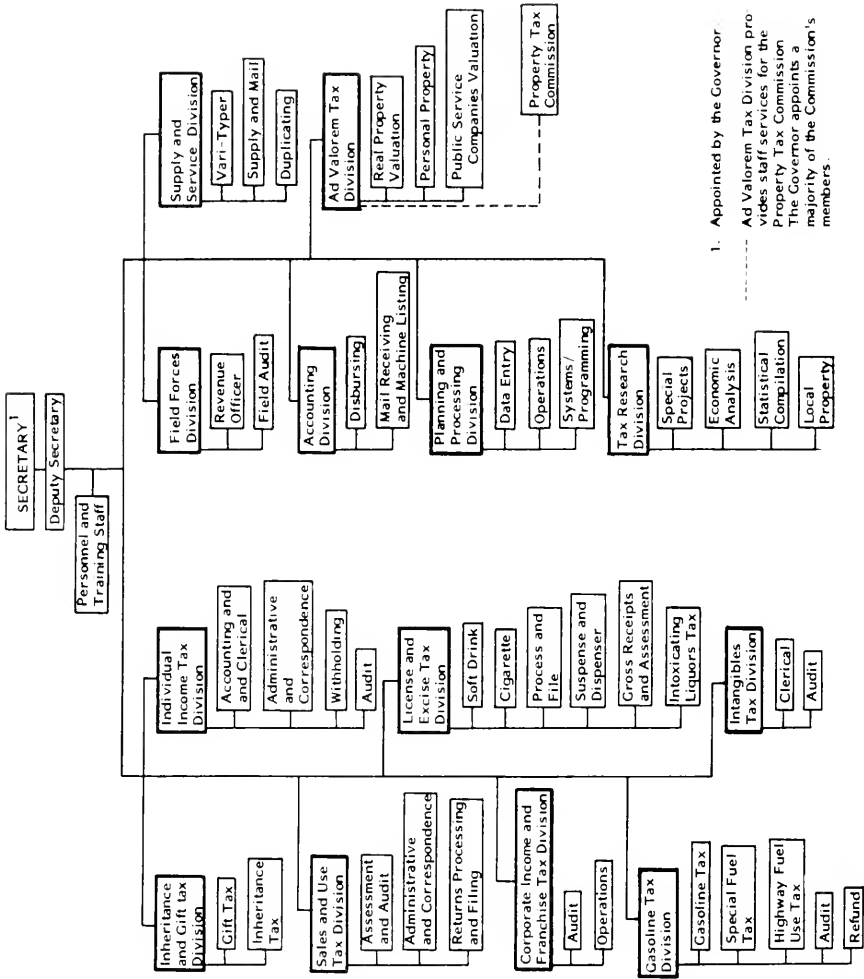
Field Forces Division

The Field Forces Division, which maintains field offices throughout the State, is responsible for maintenance of satisfactory taxpayer relations. The Auditing of individual and business records to determine correct tax liability and the preparing of audit reports for assessments and refunds, are two ways this responsibility is achieved. They also see to the collection of delinquent taxes and bad checks; receive some current taxes; and check businesses and individuals for proper licensing and filing of necessary returns. Individual taxpayers are assisted in filing returns and are advised of tax liability. Also, the Travel Expense and Report Unit audits collection reports and expense statements and maintains statistical reports.

Accounting Division

This division receives and distributes incoming mail for the Department of Revenue; accepts and deposits all remittances; itemizes each tax payment and proves total receipts with returns. They also correspond with taxpayers on improperly drawn and undesignated remittances; and maintain records of receipts tendered to the department; and all budgetary controls for the department including time and pay records.

Department of Revenue



1. Appointed by the Governor
 Ad Valorem Tax Division provides staff services for the Property Tax Commission. The Governor appoints a majority of the Commission's members.

Planning and Processing Division

The Planning and Processing Division conducts studies of Departmental procedures and methods and makes recommendations to the Commissioner. They also perform special planning assignments as well as determining Sales, Individual Income, and Privilege License delinquencies. Income refund claims are verified and checks written when necessary. Also Privilege Licenses are written and the related accounting processes done.

This office also prepares statistical reports of Sales, Individual and Corporate Income, Intangibles and Franchise, Inheritance, and Privilege License taxes and determines distribution of Intangibles collections to cities and counties and prepares annual report.

Tax Research Division

The Tax Research Division compiles statistical data on state and local taxation in North Carolina and publishes a biennial statistical report. It submits estimates of General Fund and Highway Fund revenue and estimates the revenue effect of proposed changes in the revenue laws and from new sources of revenue. Upon request members of the general assembly and the general public are provided with tax information, and industrial prospects are provided with tax brochures and conferences to explain tax laws.

Special studies with compiled data are made available for study commissions as well as, technical assistance.

Supply and Service Division

The Supply and Service Division orders, receives, and maintains perpetual inventory over all supplies, equipment and printing and furnishes supplies, etc. to the Divisions and field offices throughout the State and accounts for same. They also handle all outgoing mail.

Ad Valorem Tax Division

The Ad Valorem Tax Division exercises general and specific supervision over the valuation and taxation of real and tangible personal property by counties and municipalities, and furnishes legal advice and technical personal property by counties and municipalities, and furnishes legal advice and technical assistance to local taxing authorities. It appraises and values the property of public service companies and is responsible for the apportioning of North Carolina and allocating to counties and municipalities the taxable values of utility companies.

The Property Tax Commission is constituted as the state board of equalization and review, for the valuation and taxation of property in the state and it hears appeals from the appraisal and assessment of the property of public service companies.

Inheritance and Gift Tax Division

The Inheritance and Gift Tax Division processes reports of qualification from Clerks of Superior Courts, and notifies qualified representatives of duties in inheritance tax matters and processes inventories of estates. It also examines inheritance and gift tax returns for accuracy and audits returns by field investigation and makes appraisals, examines corresponding federal returns to insure consistent estate calculation and assesses any unpaid tax. It examines county reports to determine compliance with law by clerks of Superior

Court and qualified estate representatives; advises taxpayers and collectors on legal interpretations and liability; assists in filing returns and issues waivers required for transfer of intangible properties of estates; concludes tax cases and files release with Clerk of Superior Court to be recorded as official record. The division conducts conferences with taxpayers on requested assessments and controversial matters and represents the Department in hearings before the Secretary.

Sales and Use Tax Division

The Sales and Use Tax Division registers, codes and maintains records on consumers, retail and wholesale merchants, and issues delinquent notices for reports not filed. It audits monthly sales and uses tax reports, issues assessments from these monthly reports and reviews field audit reports for accuracy.

This division also conducts conferences on protested assessments and recommends adjustment of reports and revision of penalties where justified and advises taxpayers, attorneys, accountants and field force of the interpretation of the law.

Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Division

The Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Division is the general administrators of corporate income, franchise, and bank excise tax schedule. The division makes assessments or refunds of taxes as the result of examinations. It initiates action to effect collection of delinquent accounts and disseminates information to taxpayers and field forces regarding the interpretation of the statute as it relates to income, franchise, and bank excise tax schedules. The office also conducts conferences with taxpayers on controversial matters which have not reached the level of the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary; and represents the department in hearings before the Secretary, before the Tax Review Board or in court when necessary.

Individual Income Tax Division

The Individual Income Tax Division deals with Individual Income Tax with related withholding information. It audits all returns even though a refund may not have been requested. The division corresponds with taxpayers, attorneys, accountants, and field force regarding assessments, billings, crediting, and obtains information, furnishes information, and interprets the statutes relating to Individual Income Tax. Over-all directions are given to the collection of assessments, delinquent accounts and the filing of the returns with the office advising and assisting the field force in that connection.

Privilege License, Beverage, and Cigarette Tax Division

The Privilege License, Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division is responsible for the general administration of Privilege Licenses, Beer, Wine, Liquor, Cigarette, and Soft Drink Tax Schedules. It advises taxpayers, attorneys, accountants, and field force on interpretation of the laws, issues legal documents necessary to effect collection, and receives, audits and processes applications for licenses. It conducts conferences with taxpayers on protested assessments and controversial matters and represents the division in hearings before the Secretary. Statistical analyses are made and surveys conducted for the use of the Secretary, Department of Administration and legislative committees and information is compiled on bills introduced in the general assembly for the Secretary.

Gasoline Tax Division

The Gasoline Tax Division is the licenses distributors of gasoline, users and sellers of special fuels and issues registration cards and identification markers for motor carriers. It collects motor fuels tax, inspection fees, and processes claims for refunds filed by State Highway Commission, counties and cities on all gasoline used and claims filed by users for non-highway purposes. The division audits tax reports and applications for tax refunds on gasoline and authorizes and mails refund checks. It conducts conferences with taxpayers on protested assessments and controversial matters and represents the Department in hearing before the Secretary.

Intangible Tax Division

The Intangible Tax Division is the general administrator of the intangible tax schedule. It receives and audits intangible tax returns and makes assessments or refunds of taxes as a result of audits in the office or in the field. Taxpayers are advised on interpretation on the law and are assisted in the filing of returns. The office conducts conferences with taxpayers on protests of assessments and controversial matters; handles the distribution of intangible taxes to counties, cities and towns and represents the department in hearings before the Secretary.

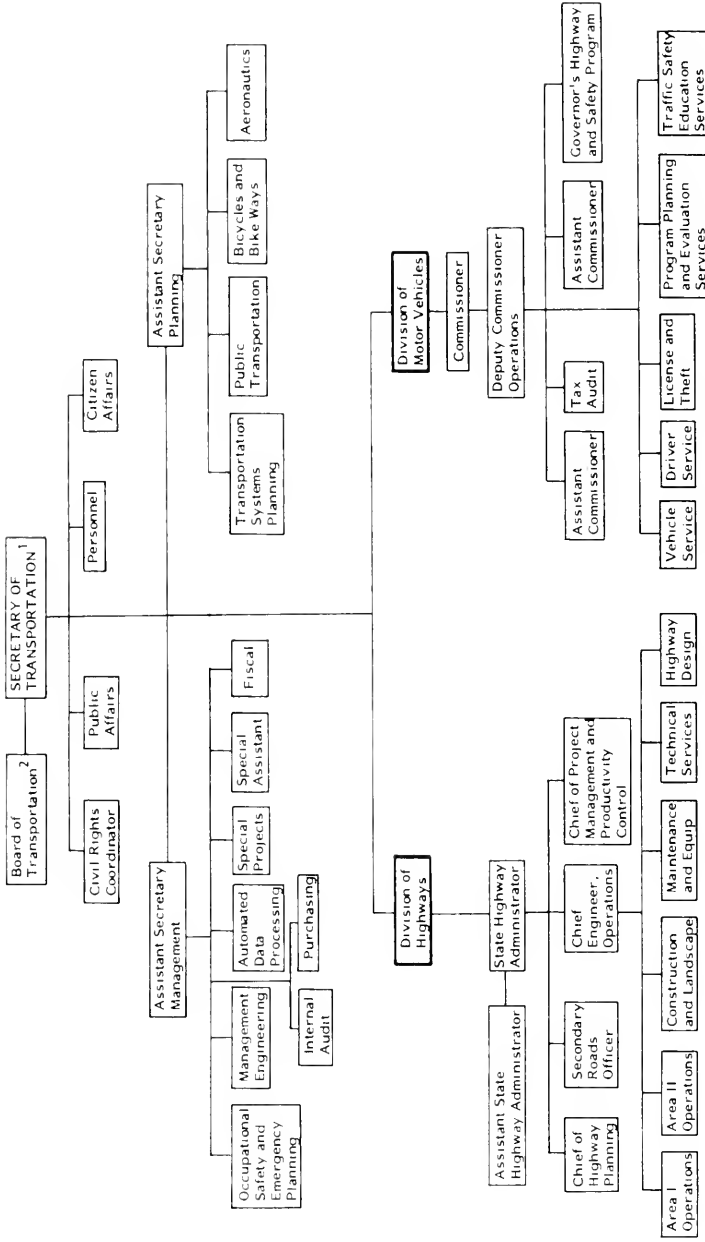


DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**THOMAS WOOD BRADSHAW, JR.**

SECRETARY

Thomas Wood Bradshaw, Jr. was born October 22, 1938, in Alamance County. Son of Thomas W. Bradshaw and Mozelle B. Bradshaw. Attended Needham B. Broughton, 1953-1957; School of Mortgage Banking—Northwestern University, 1962; North Carolina Realtor's Institute—graduated 1969. Councilman—City of Raleigh, July 1969-June 1971; Mayor—City of Raleigh—July 1971-December 1973; Triangle J Council of Government—Chairman, 1973-1976; National League of Cities—Board of Directors, 1972-73. Member North Carolina Association of Realtors and Raleigh Board of Realtors; Raleigh Sales and Marketing Executive Association; Homebuilders; North Carolina State University School of Design Board of Directors; North Carolina Symphony—past president and member of executive committee. Received "Tarheel of the Week"—Raleigh News and Observer, July 1972; "Realtor of the Year"—1975—Raleigh Board of Realtors Freedom Guard Award—N.C. First Place—May, 1972; Rookie of the Year—Outstanding Jaycee—"Mr. Goodfellow" Raleigh Jaycees, Young Man of the Year", Raleigh Jaycees, 1967-1972; "Boss of the Year", Raleigh Jaycees, 1973, One of Five Young Men of North Carolina, 1972. National Guard—Captain, 1956-October 1976. Author Bond Issue Article—National Cities. Member Hudson Memorial Presbyterian Church—Elder, Past Deacon, Chairman, Completion Campaign, 1975-76. Married Mary McLean Davis, December 30, 1961. Children: Thomas W. Bradshaw, III; Sheldon David Bradshaw; Mary McLean Bradshaw; and Michael Benson Bradshaw. Address: 7416 Grist Mill Road, Raleigh.

Department of Transportation



1. Appointed by the Governor

2. Consists of 23 members - 21 appointed by the Governor and one each appointed by Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Secretary of Transportation is an ex-officio member and Chairman of the Board (see N. C. Gen. Stat. § 143B-350).

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation and Highway Safety was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The Department of Highways, the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the State Highway Commission were consolidated into the new department and the newly designated Board of Transportation. In 1977, the term "Highway Safety" was dropped with the creation of a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The department is headed by an executive secretary appointed by the governor. Legislation passed in 1973 designates the secretary as an ex officio member of the Board of Transportation which he chairs. In 1977 the old Board of Transportation was revamped and the Secondary Roads Council abolished by forming one central body—the new Board of Transportation—to oversee transportation development and problems in North Carolina.

The important point of the original reorganization act was the grouping of all transportation responsibilities, aviation and mass transit as well as highways, into one department under a single administrative control. With this new phase of reorganization, the end will further be achieved.

The department staff attempt to efficiently manage the programs, subprograms, and allied boards and commissions so that all are working toward the common goal of providing optimum facilities and services to meet the present and future transportation and highway safety needs of the people of North Carolina. Initial efforts have been directed toward creating a program orientation rather than a project or task approach to meeting departmental goals.

Division of Highways

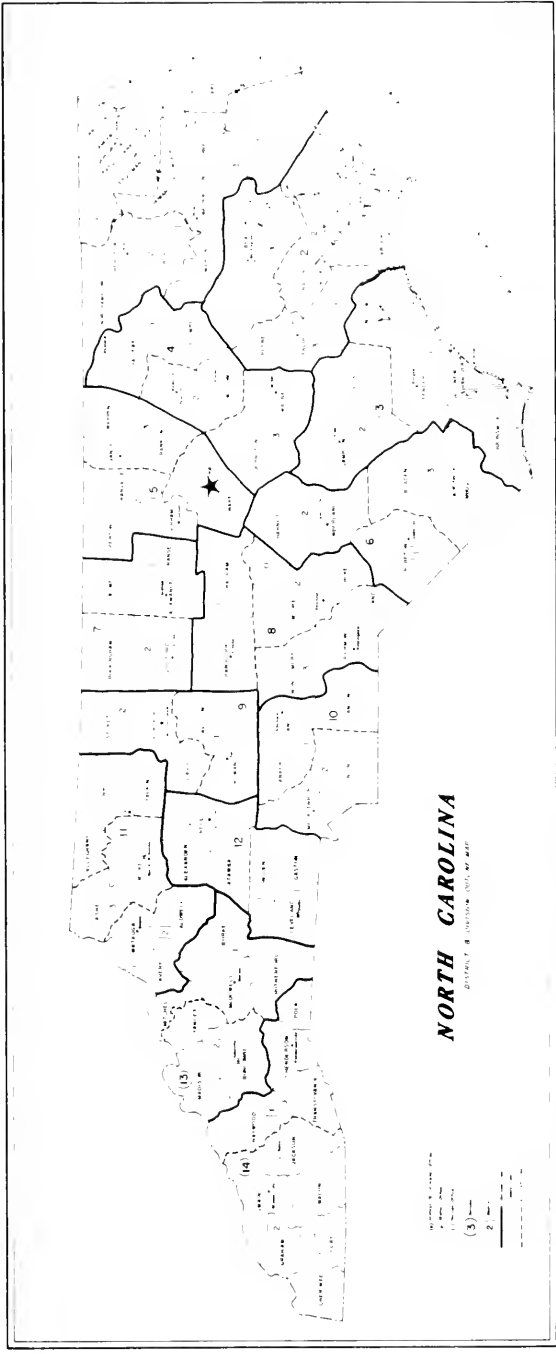
The Division of Highways is responsible for accomplishing the highway program as established by the Board of Transportation. The purpose of the highway program is to construct, maintain, and operate an efficient, economical, and safe transportation network consisting of roads, streets, highways, and ferries commensurate with the resources available and the goals and needs of the State. This division is also responsible for maintaining the largest State Highway System in the country. This division utilizes both state and federal funds in its road building program.

Division of Motor Vehicles

The Division of Motor Vehicles regulates ownership and operation of motor vehicles and enforces the laws applying to North Carolina's driver and vehicle population, including licensing drivers, registering vehicles, administering the safety inspection and driver safety education programs, carrying out the weight control and theft tracing program, as well as many other enforcement and informational functions.

Division of Aeronautics

This division is responsible for the development of a safe and efficient system of airports and air ways and furthering the expansion of air commerce by developing airports to their fullest potential, stimulating construction of new airports, increasing the delivery of air transportation services to North Carolina and promoting aviation safety programs.



Division of Public Transportation

The Division of Public Transit is responsible for insuring that all transit modes are considered in the transportation planning process and employed where feasible in North Carolina in order to increase the operating efficiency of the existing transportation system.

Assistant Secretaries

The Assistant Secretary for Management is responsible for providing budgetary, accounting, purchasing, personnel, and data processing services for all elements of the Department. The office is responsible for the timely generation and dissemination of reports and data adequate to provide meaningful management tools to both the administrative and operating staffs of the Department. The office also provides internal auditing and management analysis services, as well as completing special projects which are assigned by the Secretary.

The Assistant Secretary for Planning is responsible for proper coordination of transportation planning efforts at local and regional levels as well as Federal and adjacent state planning as it pertains to North Carolina. The office also plans and administers funds in the areas of Statewide Transportation Planning, the Bicycle and Bikeway Program, and the Public Transportation Program.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS**ALEX BROCK**

DIRECTOR, STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Alex Brock, Director Board of Elections was born December 26, 1923, in Winston-Salem, N. C. He is the son of Walter E. Brock, Sr. and Elizabeth Ashcraft. He attended The Citadel, 1943; The University of North Carolina, 1943-1947; School of Insurance, Hartford; American University at Paris. He retired from Commercial Business in 1967. U.S. Army-Infantry; M'Sgt.-Sgt.-Major, 1943-1947. Member St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Treasurer, Member Ashcraft, and Walter Daniel. Four grandchildren, Damon, Erin, Melissa and Christopher. Address: P. O. Box 2682, Raleigh.

THE STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

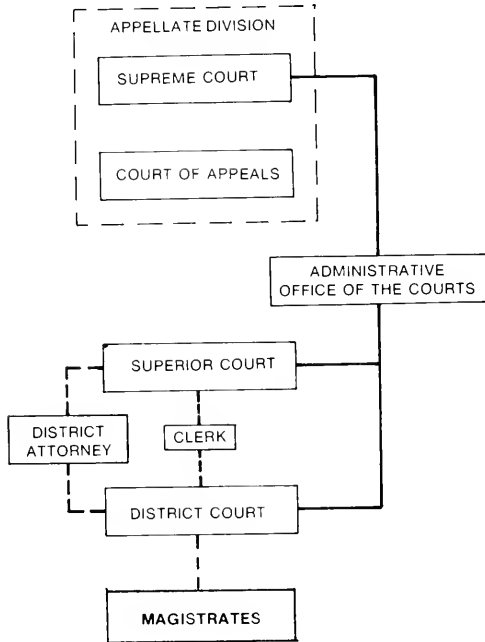
The State Board of Elections has been an established part of the governmental structure since the turn of the century. It consists of five members appointed by the governor to four-year terms. The primary responsibility of the Board is to administer and implement all existing laws relating to elections and election procedures.

In 1971, the Executive Reorganization Act transferred the State Board of Elections to the Department of the Secretary of State where it remained until 1974. As a result of legislation passed by the 1974 General Assembly, the Board of Elections was established as an independent agency.

The present administrative jurisdiction was established in 1926 when, for the first time, a full-time administrator was engaged. Since then State election codes have progressively become more complex as a result of various federal court rulings and constitutional mandates. In addition, the marked increase in the number of voters has also greatly affected the administration of election laws.

These factors, along with the recodification of Chapter 163 of the General Statutes, the establishment of the "Uniform Municipal Election Code" and the "Campaign Spending and Reporting Act", have all created comprehensive jurisdiction over all facets of electoral exercises and relative programs.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
NORTH CAROLINA COURTS SYSTEM



Chapter Three

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

INTRODUCTION

Historically, we have had in North Carolina three levels of courts—the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, and at the local level, hundreds of Recorder's Courts, Domestic Relations Courts, Mayor's Courts, County Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts. All of these lower courts are creatures of the Legislature, most of them individually tailored for individual towns and counties. Some of them are in session nearly full time, others only an hour or two a week. Some are presided over by a full-time judge, the majority are not. Some have lawyer-judges, but many have laymen judges who spend most of their time at other pursuits. The salaries of the judges range considerably. Costs of court vary from court to court, sometimes within the same county.

As early as 1955 it was recognized that something should be done to bring uniformity to our court system. At the suggestion of then Governor Luther Hodges and then Chief Justice W. V. Barnhill, the North Carolina Bar Association sponsored a study in depth which ultimately resulted in the new District Court system. This required an amendment to Article IV of the State Constitution. This amendment was approved by a vote of the people at the general election in November 1962. There was insufficient time between the passage of the Constitutional amendment and the convening of the 1963 General Assembly to permit the preparation of legislation to implement this new judicial article. Therefore, the General Assembly of 1963 provided for the appointment of a Courts Commission and charged it with the responsibility of preparing the new legislation. The Courts Commission began its study soon after the adjournment of the 1963 General Assembly. Its work culminated in the passage, by the 1965 General Assembly, of the Judicial Department Act of 1965. This Act implemented the Constitutional structure of the court, created an Administrative Office of the Courts, and established the framework of the District Court division.

The 1965 General Assembly also recommended an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the creation of an intermediate court of appeals, which would relieve the pressure on the Supreme Court by sharing the appellate caseload. The people overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November 1965 election, and the 1967 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the North Carolina Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals became operational on October 1, 1967.

Thus, we have two-level trial division consisting of the District Court and the Superior Court, and a two-level appellate division consisting of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. To coordinate this four-level court system, the Administrative Office of the Courts was established effective July 1, 1965.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina

The Supreme Court, as the highest court of the State, has functioned as an appellate court since 1805, although prior to 1819 the members individually also acted as trial judges, holding terms in the different counties. It does not hear witnesses and does not have juries, as it does not pass on questions of fact; it is not a trial court but is an appellate court which hears oral arguments on questions of law only, such arguments being based upon printed records and briefs of cases previously tried by the Superior Courts, District Courts, and certain administrative agencies and commissions. The Court does have original jurisdiction to try claims against the State itself, but such cases are very rare.

Our Supreme Court in recent years has been one of the busiest in the country. In addition to an increasing number of cases dealing with customary business matters, it has been faced with a number of post-conviction appeals based on constitutional issues resulting from recent United States Supreme Court decisions. The 1965 General Assembly recommended an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the creation of an intermediate court of appeals, which would relieve the pressure on the Supreme Court by sharing the appellate case load. The people overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November 1965 election, and the 1967 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the N. C. Court of Appeals.

The new appellate plan provides that all cases, except capital and life imprisonment cases, are appealed to the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may also "certify" certain cases for hearing by it, bypassing the Court of Appeals, if it feels that the case is unusually important. This should occur only in a minority of instances. After the case has been heard and decided by the Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court again has the opportunity to hear it for substantially the same reasons. In addition, if the case as decided by the Court of Appeals involves a constitutional issue, or is a Utilities Commission general rate-making case, or is decided by a split Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court must accord this case a second appellate hearing. Thus, the Supreme Court remains the court entrusted with the final decision on all truly important questions of law.

Since 1937 the Court has consisted of the Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. Originally, the Court had only three members (1818-1868; 1875-1889), but for many years there were five members (1868-1875; 1889-1937). The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices are elected by the people, each for eight year terms. When a vacancy occurs during a term, the Governor fills the vacancy until the next general election.

All sessions of the Court are held in the Justice Building in Raleigh. There are two terms each year—the Spring Term which begins in February, and the Fall Term which begins late in August. Each Term continues until the cases docketed have been determined or continued; the Spring Term usually ends in August, and the Fall Term continues until the beginning of the Spring Term. All cases appealed from the thirty districts of the State are heard in each half-year term. The Chief Justice presides; in his absence the senior ranking Justice, at his right, presides. The Justices are seated, to the right or left of the Chief Justice, according to their seniority in years of service on the Court.

Officials of the Supreme Court are the Clerk, the Marshal, the Librarian, and the Reporter. Each is appointed by the Court, the Clerk for a term of eight years and the others to serve at the Court's pleasure.

The North Carolina Court of Appeals

The constitutional amendment adopted in 1965 establishing the Court of Appeals, and the legislation implementing it, provided for a total of nine judges, elected for terms of eight years, the same term as members of the Supreme Court. In 1977, the general assembly created three additional seats on the court of appeals, bringing the total number of Judges to twelve. The Court sits in panels of three, thus allowing arguments in three separate cases at the same time. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designates one of the members as Chief Judge. Members are assigned by the Chief Judge to sit in panels in such fashion that each member will sit, as nearly as possible, an equal number of times with each other member. The Court sits primarily in Raleigh, but as the need is demonstrated and facilities become available, it may be authorized by the Supreme Court to sit in other places throughout the State. The Court of Appeals appoints a Clerk to serve as its pleasure. The Appellate Division Reporter prepares official synopses of opinions of the Court of Appeals just as he does for Supreme Court.

The Superior Court

The Superior Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in North Carolina. The Constitution provides that there shall be a term of Superior Court in each county at least twice a year. A schedule of the terms of courts for the various counties is established by the Supreme Court with the aid of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Some counties have only two one week terms per year. In the larger counties several terms of court are in almost continuous session except for holidays. The counties are grouped into thirty judicial districts. A regular judge elected for an eight-year term resides in each district. Additional resident judges are provided in the larger districts. The thirty judicial districts are grouped into four judicial divisions. Each resident judge presides for a period of six months in each court of each district within his division, thus rotating throughout all the districts in the division.

Some districts have more courts, scheduled than the regular presiding judge can hold. Furthermore, there is a provision for the calling of special terms by the Chief Justice. Eight special judges are provided primarily to take care of such situations. They are appointed by the Governor for a four-year term and serve in any county within the State upon assignment by the Chief Justice. In addition to the regular and special judges, there is a provision for emergency judges. They are judges who have retired following the completion of a specified number of year's service. They are subject to assignment by the Chief Justice to hold terms of court in any county within the State.

North Carolina is divided into thirty solicitorial districts. A district attorney is provided for each district. Elected for a four-year term, he represents the State in all criminal cases tried in the Superior Court in his district.

Each county furnishes and maintains a courthouse with a courtroom and related facilities. A Clerk of Superior Court is elected in each county to a four-year

term. The Clerk has custody of the records in all cases, including District Court cases. The Clerk also serves as ex-officio judge of probate, and has other numerous quasi-judicial, ministerial, and administrative duties.

The Sheriff of each county, or one of his deputies, performs the duties of bailiff. He opens and closes court, carries out directions of the judge in maintaining order, takes care of jurors when they are deliberating on a case, and otherwise assists the judge. A court reporter is required to record the proceedings in most of the cases tried in the Superior Court. Jurors are drawn for each term of court. Since January 1, 1968, North Carolina has had a new jury selection law which is intended to eliminate many of the inequities of the old system. The new system requires an independent three-man jury commission to select names at random from the tax rolls, the voter registration books, and any other source deemed reliable. Each name is given a number, and the Clerk of Superior Court draws a number of prospective jurors at random from a box. The numbers are matched with the names which are held by the Register of Deeds, and the resulting list of names is summoned by the Sheriff. No occupation or class of person is excused from jury service. In fact, the law specifically declares that jury service is an obligation of citizenship to be discharged by all qualified citizens. Excuses from jury service can be granted only by a trial judge.

The District Court

The 1965 Judicial Department Act provided for the establishment of a uniform system of District Courts in three phases throughout the State: In December, 1966, the District Court was activated in 22 counties; in December, 1968, the District Court was established in an additional 61 counties; and in December, 1970, in the remaining 17 counties. As the District Court is established in a judicial district, all courts inferior to the Superior Court are abolished, all cases pending in the abolished court are transferred to the dockets of the District Court for trial, and all records of the abolished court are transferred to the office of the Clerk of Superior Court, who is required to maintain a system of consolidated records of both the Superior Court and the District Court. Upon the establishment of a District Court in a county, the county is relieved of all expenses incident to the operation of the courts except the expense for providing adequate physical facilities.

The District Court has exclusive original jurisdiction of misdemeanors, and concurrent jurisdiction of civil cases where the amount in controversy is \$5,000 or less, and of domestic relations cases regardless of the amount in controversy. Jury trial is provided, upon demand, in civil cases. An appeal in a civil case is to the Court of Appeals on questions of law only. No jury is authorized in criminal cases. Upon appeal in criminal cases, trial *de novo* will be had in the Superior Court, where a jury is available.

District Court judges are elected for four-year terms. In multi-judge districts, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designates one of the several judges as Chief District Judge. The district judges will serve full time. The criminal docket in the District Court will be prosecuted by a full-time Prosecutor, similar to the Solicitor in the Superior Court. He is appointed by the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge. He will be aided by such assistant prosecutors as are needed.

Upon the activation of the District Court in the counties, the office of Justice of the Peace was abolished. Under the new system, Magistrates replaced the old justices of the peace. Magistrates are appointed by the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, upon recommendation of the Clerk of Superior Court, to serve a term of two years. Magistrates operate with less authority and discretion than the old justices of the peace, and with much more supervision. They act in certain minor civil and criminal matters. They are on a salary and can accept guilty pleas only, and then only for the most petty offenses. The law gives the Chief District Judge general supervisory authority over the Magistrates.



JOSEPH BRANCH

CHIEF JUSTICE

Joseph Branch, Democrat, was born in Enfield, July 5, 1915. Son of James C. and Laura (Applewhite) Branch. Attended Enfield High School, 1932; Wake Forest College, LL.B. degree, 1938. Lawyer. Member Halifax County Bar Association; N. C. Bar Association; N. C. State Bar; Masonic Order; Enfield Lions Club, President, 1941; Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College Chairman of the Board (one term; received Wake Forest University Distinguished Service Citation in Law, 1974; Outstanding Service Alumni Award, 1971; Board of Wesleyan College, Rocky Mount, for one year. Representative in N. C. General Assembly, 1947, 1949, 1951, and 1953. Served as Legislative Counsel for Gov. Luther Hodges, 1957; Campaign Manager, Gov. Dan Moore, 1964; Legislative Counsel for Gov. Moore, 1965 Session of General Assembly. Chairman, Democratic Party, Halifax County, 1957-1963; Delegate to National Convention, 1956. Appointed by Gov. Dan K. Moore as Associate Justice, N. C. Supreme Court, July 21, 1966, and served under such appointment until 1966 General Election; elected in 1966 to unexpired portion of term of former Associate Justice Clifton L. Moore. Re-elected to a full eight-year term, November 5, 1968. Served in Armed Forces of the United States from 1943 to 1945. Member, Hays Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh; served as Deacon, Enfield Baptist Church. Married Frances Jane Kitchen, December 7, 1946. One daughter, Jane Branch Burns, and one son, James C. Home address: 300 Buncombe St., Raleigh; Official address: Raleigh.



J. FRANK HUSKINS

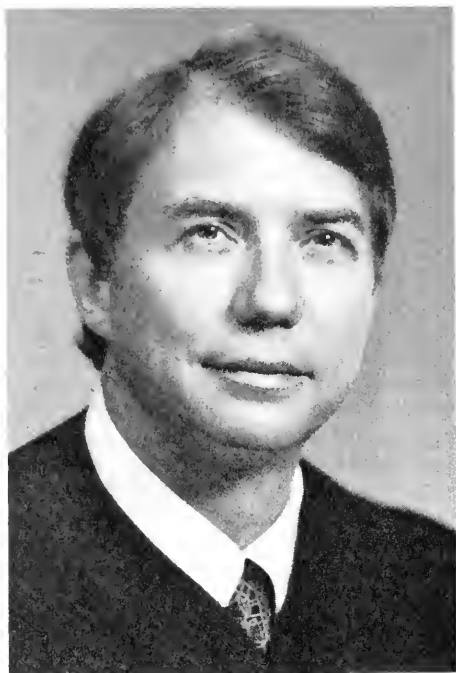
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

J. Frank Huskins, Democrat, was born in Burnsville, February 10, 1911. Son of Joseph Erwin and Mary Etta (Peterson) Huskins. Attended Yancey Collegiate Institute, 1924-1926; Burnsville High School, graduated, 1927; Mars Hill Junior College, 1927-1929; University of North Carolina, 1929-1930, A.B. degree; University of North Carolina Law School, 1930-1932. Member N. C. Bar, Inc.; N. C. Bar Assn.; Wake County Bar; American Judicature Society; American Legion; Raleigh Executives' Club. Mayor, Town of Burnsville, 1939-1942. Representative from Yancey County in General Assembly, 1947 and 1949 Sessions. Chairman, North Carolina Industrial Commission from May, 1949 to January, 1955. Judge, Superior Court, 1955-1965. Appointed Director, Administrative Office of the Courts of North Carolina, July 1, 1965. Appointed Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court, February 5, 1968; elected to a full eight-year term, November 5, 1968 and reelected November 2, 1976. Chairman, North Carolina Judicial Council, 1972-. Served in U. S. Navy, 1942-1946; Lieutenant Commander U. S. Naval Reserve, Retired. Baptist. Married Mrs. Ruth H. McNeill of Spruce Pine, October 20, 1963. Children: Robert Glenn McNeill of Houston, Texas; Mrs. Melvin Webb, II (deceased). Address: 3204 Beaufort Street, Raleigh; Official address: 307 Justice Building, Raleigh.

JAMES WILLIAM COPELAND

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

James William Copeland, Democrat of Hertford County, was born June 16, 1914 in Woodland. The son of Luther Clifton Copeland and Nora Lucille (Benthall) Copeland. Attended Guilford College, A.B. Degree, 1934; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, J.D. Degree, with honors, 1937. American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; American Judicature Society. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Mason; Shriner. N. C. Bar Council, 1954-1957; 1956 Delegate to Democratic Convention; Assistant Editor of the N. C. Law Review; Legislative Counsel to Governor Sanford, 1961. Member of the Advisory Budget Commission, 1957-1961. State Senate, 1951, 1953, 1957 and 1959; Special Judge of the Superior Court, from July 5, 1961 until January 3, 1975. Navy - Lieutenant, 1942-1946. Married Nancy Hall Sawyer October 11, 1941. Children: Emily Copeland Bagby; James W., Jr. and Buxton Sawyer. Address: 521 Wade Avenue, Raleigh Towne Apartments, Raleigh, 27605.



JAMES GOODEN EXUM, JR.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

James Gooden Exum, Jr., Democrat of Guilford County, was born September 14, 1935. Son of James G. Exum, Sr. and Mary Wall (Bost) Exum. Attended Snow Hill High School, 1949-1953; UNC at Chapel Hill, A.B. Degree in English, 1957; New York University School of Law, L.L.B. Degree, 1960. Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court. American Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Member, Central Selection Committee, Morehead Scholarship Foundation. Psi Alumni Distinguished Service Award, 1974; Greensboro Jaycee Distinguished Service Award, 1968; Morehead Scholar, 1953-57; Algermon Sydney Sullivan Award, 1957; Root Tilden Scholar, 1957-60; Benjamin F. Butler Memorial Award, 1960. Phi Beta Kappa. Mason, Shriner, Sigma Nu, Phi Delta Phi. Representative in 1967 General Assembly; Resident Superior Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1967-74. Author of "Alternative To Imprisonment"—Pub. N. C. Journal of Mental Health, Winter, 1972. Army Reserves, Captain, 1961-1967. Member Christ Church, Raleigh. Married Judith Jamison Exum June 29, 1963. Children: James Gooden; Steven Jamison and Mary March Williams. Address: 1605 Iredell Drive, Raleigh.

DAVID MAXWELL BRITT

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

David Maxwell Britt, Democrat, was born in McDonald, January 3, 1917. Son of Dudley H. and Martha Mae (Hall) Britt. Attended McDonald Elementary School, 1922-1929; Lumberton High School, 1929-1933; Wake Forest College, 1933-1935; Wake Forest College Law School, 1935-1937. Lawyer. Member American and North Carolina Bar Associations. Solicitor, Fairmont Recorder's Court, 1940-1944. Served on State Democratic Executive Committee for two terms. Member Board of Trustees Southeastern General Hospital, President, 1958; President Wake Forest College Alumni Association, 1952-1953; member Pi Kappa Alpha National Society Fraternity; member Rotary Club, Governor of Rotary District 279, 1951-1952; Chairman Robeson County Democratic Executive Committee, 1956-1958; Chairman, Fairmont Board of Education, 1954-1958. Selected "Man of the Year" for Robeson County, 1957. Representative in the General Assembly of 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965 and 1967; Speaker in 1967. Received NC Bar Association's Judge John J. Parker Award, 1966. Member Advisory Budget Commission, 1963-1965. Member N. C. Courts Commission, 1963-1967. Appointed Judge of Court of Appeals by Governor Dan K. Moore, July 1, 1967; elected 1968; re-elected 1974; elected to N. C. Supreme Court, November 7, 1978. Private, U. S. Army, 1943. Baptist; Deacon; 1st Vice President Baptist State Convention of N. C., 1968, 1969; Trustee, Baptist State Convention; Trustee, Meredith College; Trustee, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. Awarded Honorary LL.D. degree by Wake Forest University, 1969. Married Louise Teague of Fairmont, July 16, 1941. Children: Nancy Britt Orcutt, Martha Neill B. Green, and Mary Louise B. Hayes. Address: 617 Glen Eden Drive, Raleigh.



WALTER EDGAR BROCK

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

Walter Edgar Brock, Democrat, was born in Wadesboro, March 21, 1916. Son of Walter E. and Elizabeth (Ashcraft) Brock. Attended N. C. Public Schools, 1921-1933; University of North Carolina, 1937-1941, B.S.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1947, LL.B. Member North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; President, 20th Judicial District Bar; Councillor, North Carolina State Bar; Phi Delta Phi, honorary legal fraternity. Associate Editor, North Carolina Law Review. Chairman, Anson County Democratic Executive Committee, 1959-1963; member, State Democratic Executive Committee, 1959-1963. Appointed Judge of Superior Court by Governor Terry Sanford, January 1, 1963. Appointed Judge of Court of Appeals by Governor Dan K. Moore, July 1, 1967; elected Judge of Court of Appeals, November 5, 1968. Appointed Chairman Judicial Standards Commission on 1 January 1973. Appointed Chief Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals on 1 August 1973. Re-elected to Court of Appeals, November 5, 1974; Elected to the N. C. Supreme Court, November 7, 1978. Active duty U. S. Army Air Corps, 1941-1945; Col. USAF Res. Ret. 1972; Episcopalian; member of Vestry; Junior Warden; Senior Warden; Lay Reader; Sunday School Teacher, 1947-1967. Married Sarah Frances Cahoon, December 24, 1939. Children: Sarah Frances Brock Moore, Elaine Alison Brock Rogers, Walter E. Brock, Jr., Elizabeth Harrison Brock. Address: 204 Walden Place, Raleigh.

JOHN PHILLIPS CARLTON

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE

John Phillips (Phil) Carlton was born January 14, 1938, in Rocky Mount. Son of John C. Carlton and Nettie Mae Phillips. Attended South Edgecombe High School, 1952-1956. Graduated N.C. State University, 1960, B.S.-Economics; Law School—University of North Carolina, JD-1963. Chief District Court Judge, Seventh Judicial District of N.C., 1968-March, 1977. Member: N.C. Bar and American Bar Assoc.; the American Judicature Society; National College of State Trial Judges and the American Academy of Juvenile Court Judges. Chairman Coastal Plains Heart Association. Tar River Lung Association, Edgecombe County Planning Board, and Edgecombe County Memorial Library. County Chairman American Cancer Society, the Red Cross and American Heart Association. President of Carlton & Associates, Inc. Operates J. Phil Carlton Farms in Edgecombe and Wilson Counties. Served as Secretary, N. C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety 1977-1979; Appointed by Governor Hunt on January 1, 1979 to N. C. Court of Appeals to fill seat vacated by Naomi Morris. Member: Pinetops United Methodist Church; chairman, Administrative Board, teaches the Adult Sunday School Class; and is a certified Methodist Lay Speaker. Delegate to the N. C. Annual Conference. Married Dean Dunn, July 31, 1960. Children: Deanna 15; and Elizabeth 12. Address: PO Box 67, Pinetops 27864.



THE NORTH CAROLINA COURT OF APPEALS**NAOMI ELIZABETH MORRIS**

CHIEF JUDGE

Naomi Elizabeth Morris, Democrat, was born in Spring Hope, December 1, 1921. Daughter of Edward Eugene Morris (deceased) and Blanche Beatrix (Boyce) Morris (deceased). Attended Charles L. Coon High School, Wilson; Atlantic Christian College, Wilson, A.B., 1943; University of North Carolina Law School, Doctor of Law, 1955. Associate Editor North Carolina Law Review, 1955. Member Wilson County Bar Association; Seventh Judicial District Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Order of the Coif. Precinct Chairman and Vice Chairman; former member State Democratic Executive Committee. Member Pilot Club of Wilson, Wilson Woman's Club. Appointed Judge of Court of Appeals by Governor Dan K. Moore, July 1, 1967; elected November 5, 1968, and November 5, 1974. Appointed Chief Judge following resignation of Walter Brock effective January 2, 1979. Honorary member Raleigh Woman's Club, Wilson Legal Secretaries' Association (Life) The Delta Kappa Gamma Society; Trustee Atlantic Christian College; Wilson, Board of Associates, Meredith College, Raleigh. Member First Baptist Church, Wilson. Address: 204 Warren Street, Wilson. Official address: Raleigh.



FRANCIS MARION PARKER

JUDGE

Francis Marion Parker, Democrat, was born in Asheville, N. C., August 25, 1912. Son of Haywood and Josie Buel (Patton) Parker. Attended Asheville City Schools, 1926-1930; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1934, A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1936, J.D. with honors. Member North Carolina State Bar; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Phi Kappa Sigma; Phi Delta Phi; Phi Beta Kappa, 1933; Order of the Coif, 1936. Represented 31st Senatorial District in General Assemblies of 1947 and 1949. Appointed Judge of Court of Appeals by Governor Dan K. Moore, December 23, 1967; elected November 5, 1968 and re-elected November 5, 1974. Served in U. S. Army, Sergeant, 1944-1945. Episcopalian. Married Dorothy Acee, May 18, 1940. Children: Martha Elizabeth Parker, Dorothy Patton Parker, Mary T. Parker, and Frank M. Parker, Jr. Address: 244 Country Club Road, Asheville. Official address: Raleigh.

ROBERT ALFRED HEDRICK

JUDGE

Robert Alfred Hedrick, Democrat, was born in Statesville, N. C., August 23, 1922. Son of Horace E. Hedrick (deceased) and Sarah E. (Morrow) Hedrick. Attended Scotts Elementary School; Governor Morehead School, 1936-1943; University of North Carolina, 1946, A.B. degree; University of North Carolina Law School, 1949, LL.B. Member North Carolina Bar Association; North Carolina State Bar; American Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity; Delta Psi Social Fraternity. President, Iredell County Young Democrats, one term; member State Democratic Executive Committee, two terms. Solicitor, Iredell County Court, 1950-1958; Judge, Iredell County Court, 1958-1969; member Board of Directors, Governor Morehead School; member State Bar Council 22nd Judicial District. Councillor, North Carolina State Bar; President, 22nd Judicial District Bar; President, Iredell County Bar Association. Member Hudson Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh. Married Patricia Joanne Owen, December 31, 1955. Children: Jeffrey Miles, Martha Jean, Joanna Rose, and John Alfred Hedrick. Address: 4704 Stiller Street, Raleigh.



EARL W. VAUGHN

JUDGE

Earl W. Vaughn, Democrat, was born in Reidsville, N. C., June 17, 1928. Son of John H. and Lelia F. Vaughn. Attended Ruffin High School, 1941-1945; Pfeiffer Junior College; University of North Carolina, 1950, A.B. degree; University of North Carolina Law School, 1952, LL.B. degree. Lawyer. Member, North Carolina, Wake County and American Bar Associations, past President Rockingham County Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; Draper Rotary Club, President, 1955; Tri-City Rescue Squad, President, 1957. Attorney for Town of Draper, 1955-1967; Attorney for City of Eden, 1967-1970; Solicitor Leaksville Recorder's Court, 1959-1960; President Rockingham County Young Democrats Club, 1956; Secretary-Treasurer Rockingham County Democratic Executive Committee. U. S. Army, 1945-1947. Representative in the General Assemblies of 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967 and 1969. Speaker of N. C. House of Representatives, 1967 and 1969. Member N. C. Courts Commission, 1966-1970; Trustee, Rockingham Community College, 1963-1970; Director, Council of State Governments, 1963-1970; Chairman, Southern Council of State Governments, 1968. Director, Regional Education Lab. for the Carolinas & Virginia, 1967-1970; Director, Raleigh Zoological Foundation, Inc., 1967-1970 Trustee, Pfeiffer College, 1975; member, Legislative Building Governing Commission, 1967-1970; Co-Chairman, Legislative Research Commission, 1967; Commission on Federal & Interstate Cooperation, 1963, Chairman 1963-1965. Appointed Judge of Court of Appeals by Governor Robert W. Scott, July 1, 1969; elected November 3, 1970, reelected to full term, 1976. Methodist; Chairman Official Board, 1957; member Administrative Board. Married Eloise Freeland Maddry, December 20, 1952. Three sons: Mark Foster, John Maddry and Stuart Earl; one daughter, Mary Rose. Address: 3312 Felton Place, Raleigh.

ROBERT MCKINNEY MARTIN

JUDGE

Robert McKinney Martin, Democrat of Wake County, was born September 8, 1912, Conway, N. C. Son of Robert McKinney Martin, Sr. and Sadie Catherine Parker. Attended Conway High School, 1931; Wake Forest University, 1936-1938; National College of State Trial Judges, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada. Judge, N. C. Court of Appeals; N. C. Bar Association; N. C. State Bar Association; High Point Bar Association. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of America. Special Judge of Superior Court, July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1971; August 1, 1971, to July 29, 1974. Member Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church. Married Edith Mewborn Martin December 27, 1969. Children: Mrs. (Catherine) McKinley, Mrs. Stephen (Miriam) Sherron, Vickie Babb (stepdaughter), Marti Babb (stepdaughter), Howard Babb (stepson). Address: 803 Holt Drive, Raleigh.



STANLEY GERALD ARNOLD

JUDGE

Stanley Gerald Arnold, Democrat, was born November 14, 1940, in Harnett County. Son of Arlie D. and Gertrude Blanchard Arnold. Attended LaFayette High School - Harnett County; Oak Ridge Military Institute-1958-59; East Carolina College, 1963, A.B. Degree; UNC Law School, 1966. Lawyer. N. C. Bar Association; N. C. State Bar Association; American Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta. Distinguished Service Award, Lillington, 1969; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1970-1971. Chairman—Harnett Democratic Exec. Committee, 1968; Attorney for Harnett County, 1968-1970; Member, N. C. Local Government Study Commission, 1971-73; Member - Southern Legislative Conference Committee on Consumer Protection, 1971-74; Vice-Chairman, N. C. Study Commission on Medical Manpower, 1973-74; Chairman, N. C. Study Commission on Solid Waste Disposal, 1974. Selected to attend Eagleton Institute of Politics, 1972. Member, Southern Legislative Conference Commission on Energy. N. C. House of Representatives, 1970-1974. Member, Lillington Baptist Church. Married Paula Sue Johnson, June 26, 1963. Children: Lisa Dawn; and Stanley Gerald, Jr. Address: Route No. 2, Fuquay-Varina.

EDWARD BREEDEN CLARK

JUDGE

Edward Breeden Clark, Democrat of Bladen County, was born January 29, 1916, in Abbottsburg, N. C. Son of Hector H. Clark and Olive Breeden. Attended UNC - B.S. Degree in Commerce, 1936; UNC Law School, L.L.B. Degree, 1939; Judge Advocate General School, University of Michigan, 1945. Judge, N. C. Court of Appeals. North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association. Mason. State Senate, 1957-1961; Governor's Legislative Council, 1963; Judge of Superior Court, 1961-1974. Infantry and Judge Advocate General, Captain, March, 1942 to October, 1946. Member, Methodist Church; Sunday School Superintendent, 1950-55. Married Adelle Peele Clark, December 23, 1941. Children: John H., Edward B., Jr., and Ben. Address: 2619 Wilson Lane, Raleigh.



JOHN WEBB

JUDGE

John Webb, Democrat, was born September 18, 1926 in Rocky Mount, N. C. Son of William Devin Webb and Ella Johnson. Graduated Charles L. Coon High School, 1944; University of North Carolina; Columbia University School of Law, 1952, LLB Degree. Judge, N. C. Court of Appeals. Judge, Superior Court, November 29, 1971-December 1, 1977. Member, North Carolina Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi. Served US Navy—Third Class Petty Officer, June, 1944-June, 1946. Member, First Baptist Church—Sunday School Teacher, 1955-1979, Deacon, 1958-1967. Married Carolyn Harris, September 13, 1958. Children: Carolyn B., and William Devin. Address: 808 Trinity Drive, Wilson 27893.

RICHARD CANNON ERWIN

JUDGE

Richard Cannon Erwin was born in Marion, August 23, 1923, the son of John Adams and Flora Cannon Erwin. Attended McDowell County Public Schools; Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte, North Carolina), B.A. degree, 1947; Howard University School of Law (Washington, D. C.), LL.B. degree, 1951. Lawyer (Firm of Erwin and Beaty) Member Forsyth County and State Bar Association; Bar of the United States Supreme Court; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Winner Silver Cup, Citizens Coalition of Forsyth County, August, 1974. Past President, Forsyth County Bar Association. Served United States Army, 1943-1946 (First Sergeant). Served N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76 and 1977. Appointed a Judge on the N.C. Court of Appeals, December 2, 1977 by Governor Hunt; elected to Judge, November 7, 1978. Member, St. Paul United Methodist Church; served as National Methodist Layman. Married Demerice Whitley August 25, 1946. Children: Aurelia Whitley, and Richard Cannon, Jr. Address: P. O. Box 995, Winston-Salem, 27102; Home: 628 West 24½ Street, Winston-Salem 27104.



HARRY CORPENING MARTIN

JUDGE

Harry Corpening Martin was born January 13, 1920 in Lenoir, N.C. Son of Hal C. Martin (deceased) and Johnsie Harshaw. Judge, Court of Appeals. Appointed to Judge September 1, 1978, elected November, 1978. Previously held Special Superior Court Judge March 1962-June 1967; Resident Superior Court Judge, 28th Judicial District District, July 1967-December, 1974; Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, 28th Judicial District, January 1975-August 1978. Attended Lenior Public Schools; John B. Stetson University September, 1937-June 1938. Graduated UNC-Chapel Hill, June 1942, A.B. Degree; Harvard Law School, January 1948, L.L.B. Graduated National College of the State Judiciary, Reno, Nevada, 1969. Graduated Judicial Administration Course, National College of the State Judiciary, January, 1973. Member Buncombe County Bar Association; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; Permanent Member Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference, A.B.A. Appellate Judges Conference. Received Vice-President, NC Bar Association, 1972-73; President N.C. Conference of Superior Court Judges, 1972-73. Served U. S. Army Air Corps—Corporal, June, 1942-September 1945. Member Episcopal Church—former member of Vestry, All Souls Episcopal Church, Asheville; former Senior Warden, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Asheville. Married Nancy (Dallam) Martin, April 16, 1955. Children: John A.; J. Matthew; and Mary D. Address: PO Box 888, Raleigh 27602.

HUGH ALBERT WELLS

JUDGE

Hugh Albert Wells, Democrat, of Wake County, was born in Shelby, N.C.; Cleveland County; June 8, 1922. Son of Charles H. Wells and Tonce Walker. Attended Shelby High School—1935-1939; University of North Carolina—1945-1949; University of North Carolina Law School—1949-1952; L.L.B. (Served in U.S. Air Corps, Sergeant 1942-45.) Lawyer served on N.C. Utilities commission—1969-1975; Executive Director, Public staff, N.C. Utilities Commission—1977-1979. Member of North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; the Georgia Bar; American Trial Lawyers Association; American Judicature Society; Counsel, Utility Review Committee; North Carolina General Assembly; 1978-79, Chairman, Administrative Law Committee, N.C. Bar Association, 1978-79. Member of Elks (BPOE); Methodist Church. Married Anne, June 30, 1962. Children: Kathleen, Hugh Jr., and Joe. Address: 5315 Alpine Drive, Raleigh, N.C. 27609.



CECIL JAMES HILL

JUDGE

Cecil James Hill was born in Asheville, November 20, 1919. Son of Burton Harrison and Vallie Staton Hill. Graduated Valley Springs High School, 1939; Mars Hill College, 1941. Associate in Arts; University of North Carolina, 1943, B.S.; University of North Carolina, 1945, Doctor of Laws. Lawyer. Member, Transylvania County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; North Carolina State Bar. Director, First Union National Bank; Past President, 1956, Transylvania County Bar Association. Member Order of the Coif; Scottish Rite Mason, Delta Sigma Pi. Former Elk. Member, Brevard Lions Club, 1945—. Editor in Chief, *North Carolina Law Review*, 1944-45. Contributor, *Union of South Africa Law Review*; *The Progressive Farmer*. Precinct Chairman. Member of Executive Committee, Secretary of Executive Committee—Transylvania County Democrat Party. N.C. State Senate, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979. Appointed Judge on the Court of Appeals, September 14, 1979. Town Attorney, Brevard, 1959-1965 and Rosman, 1965—. Married Elizabeth T. Richardson of Raleigh. Children: Elizabeth and James. Address: P. O. Box 242, Woodside Drive, Brevard 28712.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

<i>District Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Zipcode</i>
1st	J. Herbert Small 1006 W. Church St., Elizabeth City	27909
2nd	Elbert S. Peel, Jr. PO Box 441, Williamston	27892
3rd	Robert D. Rouse, Jr. PO Box 67, Farmville 27828 David E. Reid, Jr. PO Box 375, Greenville 27834	
4th	Henry L. Stevens, III PO Box 26, Kenansville 28349 James R. Strietland PO Drawer AA, Jacksonville 28540	
5th	Bradford Tillery 1802 Hawthorne Rd., Wilmington 28401 N.B. Barefoot 318 Colonial Dr., Wilmington 28401	
6th	Richard B. Allsbrook 936 East 7St., Roanoke Rapids 27870	
7th	George M. Fountain PO Box 1263, Tarboro 27886 Franklin R. Brown PO Box 156, Tarboro 27886 James D. Llewellyn 1301 Ridge Rd., Kinston 28501	
8th	Albert W. Cowper 604 Edwards Ave., Kinston 28501 R. Michael Bruce PO Box 646, Mount Olive 28365	
9th	Hamilton H. Hobgood 205 John St., Louisburg 27549	
10th	James H. Pou Bailey PO Box 1916, Raleigh 27602 A. Pilston Godwin, Jr. 2706 Fairview Rd., Raleigh 27608 Edwin S. Preston, Jr. 4929 Hermitage Dr., Raleigh 27609 Robert L. Farmer 107 Kipling Place, Raleigh 27609	
11th	Harry E. Canady 207 W. Main St., Benson 26504	
12th	E. Maurice Braswell 333 DeVane St., Fayetteville 28305 Darius B. Herring, Jr. 817 Cowles St., Fayetteville 28303 Coy E. Brewer 1102 Brook St., Fayetteville 28305	
13th	Giles R. Clark PO Box 997, Elizabethtown 28337	
14th	Thomas H. Lee 3518 Barcelona Ave., Durham 27707 Anthony M. Brannon Rt. 1, Box 135, Bahama 27503 John C. Martin 3740 St. Marks Rd., Durham 27707	
15-A	D. Marsh McLelland 2018 Nottingham Lane, Burlington 27215	
15-B	F. Gordon Battle 501 Red Bud Rd., Chapel Hill 27514	
16th	Henry A. McKinnon, Jr. PO Box 1082, Lumberton 28358	
17th	James M. Long PO Box 88, Yanceyville 27379	
18th	Charles T. Kivett 923 Winterlochen Dr., Greensboro 27410 W. Douglas Albright No. 1 Red Forest Rd., Greensboro 27410 Edward K. Washington PO Box 1647, Greensboro 27402	
19-A	Thomas W. Seay, Jr. PO Box 286, Spencer 28159 James C. Davis PO Box 666, Concord 28025	
19-B	Hal H. Walker 116 South Elm St., Asheboro 27203	
20th	John D. McConnell PO Box 1276, Southern Pines 28387 F. Fetzer Mills 704 Peach St., Wadesboro 28170	
21st	Harvey A. Lupton 3563 Milhaven Rd., Winston-Salem 27106 William Z. Wood 4915 Stonnington Rd., Winston-Salem 27103	
22nd	Robert A. Collier, Jr. PO Box 295, Statesville 28677 Peter W. Hairston Rt. 2, Box 391, Advance 27006	

23rd	Julius A. Rousseau, Jr.	PO Box 1291, North Wilkesboro	28659
24th	Ronald W. Howell	PO Box 189, Marshall	28753
25th	Sam J. Ervin, III	4 Woodside Place, Morganton	28655
	Forrest A. Ferrell	PO Box 2903, Hickory	28601
26th	Frank W. Snapp, Jr.	3752 Larkston Dr., Charlotte	28211
	William T. Grist	214 Mecklenburg Co. Courthouse, 700 E. Trade St., Charlotte	28202
	Kenneth A. Griffin	208 Mecklenburg Co. Courthouse, 700 E. Trade St., Charlotte	28202
	Clifton E. Johnson	6024 Craftsbury Dr. Charlotte	28215
	Robert M. Burroughs	312 Mecklenburg Co. Courthouse, 700 E. Trade St., Charlotte	28202
27-A	Robert W. Kirby	803 Woodhaven Dr., Cherryville	28021
	Robert E. Gaines	PO Box 821, Gastonia	28052
27-B	John R. Friday	PO Box 371, Lincolnton	28092
28th	C. Walter Allen	PO Box 7652, Asheville	28807
	Robert D. Lewis	PO Box 7373, Asheville	28807
29th	J. W. Jackson	PO Box 297, Hendersonville	28739
30th	Lacy H. Thornburg	Webster	28788

Special Judges

Samuel E. Britt	1601 North Elm St., Lumberton	28358
Clarence P. Cornelius	1000 Arbor Rd., Mooresville	28115
Judson D. DeRamus, Jr.	792 Arbor Rd., Winston-Salem	27104
John R. Jolly	141 Steeplechase Rd., Rocky Mount	27801
Charles C. Lamm, Jr.	PO Box 328, Boone	28607
Arthur L. Lane	Rt. 6, Box 420, Fayetteville	28301
H. L. Riddle, Jr.	106 Terrace Place, Morganton	28655
Donald L. Smith	837 Green Ridge Dr., Raleigh	27609

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

<i>Dist Judge</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Zipcode</i>	
1st	John T. Chaffin (Chief)	Pasquotank County Courthouse, Elizabeth City	27909
	Grafton G. Beaman	PO Box 406, Elizabeth City	27909
	John R. Parker	202 East Colonial Ave., Elizabeth City	27909
2nd	Hallest S. Ward (Chief)	PO Box 655, Washington	27889
	Charles H. Manning	109 Franklin St., Williamston	27892
3rd	Charles H. Whedbee (Chief) ..	PO Box 52, Greenville	27834
	Herbert O. Phillips, III	1913 Evans St. Morehead City	28557
	Robert D. Wheeler	PO Box 488, Grifton	28530
	E. Burt Aycock, Jr.	PO Box 6082, Greenville	27834
	Norris C. Reed, Jr.	PO Box 89, New Bern	28560
	James E. Rogan, III	PO Box 518, Bayboro	28515
4th	Kenneth W. Turner (Chief) ..	PO Box 331, Rose Hill	28458
	Walter P. Henderson	PO Box H, Trenton	28585
	E. Alex Erwin, III	2206 Onslow Gardens, Jacksonville	28540
	Stephen M. Williamson	PO Box 14, Kenansville	28349
	James N. Martin	117 Tomahawk Dr., Clinton	28328

5th	Gilbert H. Burnett (Chief) . . . Rt. 2, Box 419-II Wilmington	28401
	John M. Walker 1709 Princess St., Wilmington	28401
	Charles E. Rice, III 1627 Long Leaf Hills Dr., Wilmington	28403
6th	Joseph D. Blythe (Chief) . . . Box 38, Harrellsville	27942
	Robert E. Williford PO Box 44, Lewiston	27849
	Nicholas Long PO Box 536, Roanoke Rapids	27870
	Harold P. McCoy, Jr. 1728 Church St. Scotland Neck	27874
7th	George Britt (Chief) PO Box 9, Tarboro	27886
	Allen W. Harrell 408 Pearson St., Wilson	27893
	Ben H. Neville Whitakers	27891
	Tom H. Matthews PO Box 1478, Rocky Mount	27801
8th	J. Patrick Exum (Chief) . . . PO Box 1703, Parkview Branch, Kinston	28501
	Kenneth R. Ellis Rt. 1, Box 7, Fremont	27830
	Herbert W. Hardy PO Box 147, Maury	28554
	Arnold O. Jones Rt. 2, Box 453, Goldsboro	27530
	Paul Michael Wright 2603-C Cashwell Dr., Goldsboro	27530
9th	Claude W. Allen, Jr. (Chief) PO Box 205, Oxford	27565
	Ben U. Allen Courthouse, Henderson	27536
	J. Larry Senter PO Box 462, Louisburg	27549
	Charles W. Wilkinson 506 Country Club Dr., Oxford	27565
10th	George F. Bason (Chief) . . . PO Box 351, Raleigh	27602
	Stafford G. Bullock 5440 Dixon Dr., Raleigh	27609
	George R. Greene 2101 Lyndhurst Dr., Raleigh	27610
	Henry V. Burnette, Jr. 312 Hillandale, Raleigh	27609
	John Hill Parker PO Box 270, Raleigh	27602
	Russell G. Sherrill, II Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh	27602
11th	Elton C. Pridgen (Chief) . . . PO Box 363, Smithfield	27577
	W. Pope Lyon PO Box 758, Smithfield	27577
	William A. Christian Rt. 1, Box 911, Sanford	27330
	Kelly Edward Green Rt. 3, Box 387, Dunn	28334
12th	Derb S. Carter (Chief) 417 DeVane St., Fayetteville	28305
	Sol. G. Cherry 2305 Morganton Rd., Fayetteville	28303
	Joseph E. Dupree 320 W. Central Ave., Raeford	28376
	Charles Lee Guy PO Box 363, Fayetteville	28302
	Lacy S. Hair 2103 Fordham Dr., Fayetteville	28301
13th	Frank T. Grady (Chief) PO Box 217, Elizabethtown	28337
	J. Wilton Hunt, Sr. Rt. 6, Box 51A, Whiteville	28472
	William E. Wood 101 E. Frink St., Whiteville	28472
	Roy D. Trest PO Box 825, Shallotte	28459
14th	J. Milton Reed, Jr. (Chief) . . . 3305 Haddon Rd., Durham	27705
	William G. Pearson, II 126 Masondale Ave., Durham	27707
	Samuel F. Gantt Durham County Courthouse, Durham	27701
15th	J. B. Allen, Jr. (Chief) 1242 Kilby St., Burlington	27215
(A)	Thomas D. Cooper Rt. 1, Box 223AA, Burlington	27215
	W. S. Harris PO Box 471, Graham	27253
15th	Stanley Peele (Chief) PO Box 1056, Chapel Hill	27514
(B)	Donald L. Paschal PO Box 248, Siler City	27344
16th	Herbert L. Richardson	
	(Chief) 304 West 33rd. St., Apt. 2., Lumberton	28358
	B. Craig Ellis 1207 Dunbar Dr., Laurinburg	28352
	John S. Gardner 704 West 27th St., Lumberton	28358
	Charles G. McLean 505 Carthage Rd., Lumberton	28358

17th	Leonard H. vanHoppen (Chief).....	PO Box 147, Danbury	27016
	Foy Clark	416 Old Springs Rd., Mt. Airy	27030
	Peter M. McHugh	PO Box 91, Reidsville	27320
	Jerry Cash Martin	Pt. 3, Box 244-A2, Mount Airy	27030
18th	Robert L. Cecil (Chief)	PO Box 5731, High Point	27262
	Elreta M. Alexander	4011 West Friendly Rd., Greensboro	27410
	B. Gordon Gentry	901 Longview St., Greensboro	27403
	John B. Hatfield, Jr.	PO Drawer T-5, Greensboro	27402
	James Samuel Pfaff.....	2513 Camden Rd., Greensboro	27403
	John F. Yeattes, Jr.	2314 Walker Ave., Greensboro	27403
	Joseph Andrew Williams ..	PO Box 20365, Greensboro	27420
	Frank A. Campbell	PO Box 2368, Greensboro	27402
19th	Robert J. Warren (Chief) ..	PO Box 804, Concord	28025
(A)	L. Frank Faggart	101 Crestwood Ct., Kannapolis	28081
	Adam C. Grant, Jr.	PO Box 1051, Concord	28025
	Frank M. Montgomery	320 Mocksville Ave., Salisbury	28144
19th	L. T. Hammond (Chief)....	345 Lindley Ave., Asheboro	27203
(B)	William H. Heafner	712-H Mountain Rd., Asheboro.....	27203
20th	Donald R. Huffman (Chief) ..	311 Wade St., Wadesboro	28170
	Kenneth W. Honeycutt	Rt. 3, Box 171, Monroe	28110
	Ronald Wayne Burris	PO Box 367, Albemarle.....	28001
	Walter M. Lampley	1917 East Washington St., Rockingham	28379
21st	Abner Alexander (Chief) ..	1120 Irving St., Winston-Salem	27103
	William H. Freeman	601 Kingsbury Cir., Winston-Salem	27106
	Gary B. Tash	351 Flynt Valley Ct., Winston-Salem	27104
	R. Kason Keiger	2500 Lullington Dr., Winston-Salem	27103
	James A. Harrill, Jr.	928 Kearns Ave., Winston-Salem	27106
22nd	L. P. Martin, Jr. (Chief) ..	Mocksville	27028
	Preston Cornelius	Troutman	28166
	Robert W. Johnson	2508 Heritage Cir., Statesville	28677
	Hubert E. Olive, Jr.	708 Hilltop Dr., Lexington	27292
23rd	Ralph Davis (Chief)	PO Box 426, N. Wilkesboro	28697
	John T. Kilby	PO Box 275, Jefferson	28640
	Samuel L. Osborne	Rt. 3, Box 201, Wilkesboro	28697
24th	J. Ray Braswell (Chief)....	PO Box 97, Newland	28657
	Robert Howard Lacey	Newland	28567
25th	Livingston Vernon (Chief) ..	101 Woodland Dr., Morganton	28655
	Oliver Noble, Jr.	Rt. 10, Box 590, Hickory	28601
	Bill J. Martin	530 Third Avenue Dr., SE, Hickory	28601
	Samuel McD. Tate	PO Box 516, Morganton	28655
	Joseph P. Edens, Jr.	2614 North Center St., Hickory	28601
26th	Chase B. Saunders (Chief)...	1723 Shoreham Dr., Charlotte	28211
	P. B. Beachum, Jr.	2112 Beverly Dr., Charlotte	28207
	Larry Thomas Black	3504 North Colony Rd., Charlotte	28211
	L. Stanley Brown	366 Hillside Ave., Charlotte	28209
	William G. Jones	300 County Office Bldg. 720 East Fourth St., Charlotte	28202
	James E. Lanning	701 Mt. Vernon Ave., Charlotte	28203
	Walter H. Bennett, Jr.	1844 Harris Rd., Charlotte	28211
	Daphne L. Cantrell	7033 Lakeside Dr., Charlotte.....	28215

27th	Lewis Bulwinkle (Chief)	1602 South Florida St., Gastonia	28052
(A)	Berlin H. Carpenter, Jr.	1112 Paramount Cir., Gastonia	28052
	James Ralph Phillips	2341 East Branch Ave., Gastonia	28052
	Donald E. Ramseur	1229 North Highland St., Gastonia	28052
27th	Arnold Harris (Chief)	Rt. 2, Ellenboro	28040
(B)	George Hamrick	PO Box 465, Shelby	28150
28th	James O. Israel, Jr. (Chief)	Rt. 5, Chandler	28715
	William Marion Styles	Black Mountain	28711
	Peter L. Roda	121 Lookout Dr., Asheville	28807
	Earl J. Fowler, Jr.	Rt. 4, Box 157, Arden	28704
29th	Robert T. Gash (Chief)	118 Laurel Lane, Brevard	28712
	Zoro J. Guice, Jr.	313 Comet Dr., Hendersonville	28739
	Hollis M. Owens, Jr.	PO Box 885, Rutherford	28139
30th	Robert J. Leatherwood, III (Chief)	Rt. F, Bos 336, Bryson City	28713
	J. Charles McDarris	103 Walnut St., Waynesville	28786
	John J. Snow, Jr.	PO Box 275, Murphy	28906

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF NORTH CAROLINA

<i>Dist</i>	<i>District Attorney</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Zipcode</i>
1st	Thomas S. Watts	202 E. Colonial Ave., Elizabeth City	27909
2nd	William C. Griffin, Jr.	PO Box 68, Williamston	27892
3rd	Eli Bloom	PO Box 643, Greenville	27834
4th	William H. Andrews	PO Box 1282, Jacksonville	28540
5th	W. Allen Cobb	PO Box 352, Wilmington	28401
6th	W. H. S. Burgwyn, Jr.	Woodland	27897
7th	Howard S. Boney	301 St. Andrews, Tarboro	27886
8th	Donald Jacobs	PO Box 175, Goldsboro	27530
9th	Charles M. White, III	PO Box 599, Warrenton	27589
10th	J. Randolph Riley	PO Box 947, Raleigh	27602
11th	John W. Twisdale	County Courthouse, Smithfield	27577
12th	Edward W. Grannis, Jr.	125 Franklin St., Fayetteville	28301
13th	Lee J. Greer	County Courthouse, Whiteville	27472
14th	Daniel K. Edwards, Jr.	County Courthouse, Durham	27701
15-A	Herbert F. Price	Box 368, County Courthouse, Graham	27253
15-B	Wade Barber, Jr.	PO Box 595, Pittsboro	27312
16th	Joe Freeman Britt	Box 99, County Courthouse, Lumberton	28358
17th	Franklin E. Freeman, Jr.	PO Box 1394, Reidsville	27320
18th	E. Raymond Alexander, Jr.	PO Box 2378, Greensboro	27402
19-A	James E. Roberts	County Courthouse, Concord	28025
19-B	Russell G. Walker, Jr.	214 South Elm St., Asheboro	27203
20th	Carroll Lowder	PO Box 1075, Monroe	28110
21st	Donald K. Tisdale	County Courthouse, Winston-Salem	27101
22nd	H. W. Zimmerman, Jr.	PO Box 1141, Lexington	27292
23rd	Michael A. Ashburn	County Courthouse, N. Wilkesboro	28697
24th	Clyde M. Roberts	PO Box 341, Marshall	28752
25th	Donald E. Greene	PO Box 789, Newton	28658
26th	Peter S. Gilchrist	Suite 103, County Office Bldg. 720 East Fourth St., Charlotte	28202
27-A	Joseph G. Brown	County Courthouse, Gastonia	28052
27-B	W. Hampton Childs, Jr.	PO Box 874, Lincolnton	28092
28th	Ronald C. Brown	PO Box 7158, Asheville	28807
29th	M. Leonard Lowe	PO Box 5, Rutherfordton	28139
30th	Marcellus Buchanan, III	County Courthouse, Sylva	28779

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

<i>Dist</i>	<i>Public Defender</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Zipcode</i>
12th	Mary Ann Tally	111 Dick St., Fayetteville	28301
18th	Wallace C. Harrelson	PO Box 2368, Greensboro	27402
26th	Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr.	4100 Castlewood Rd., Charlotte	28202
27-A	Curtis O. Harris	923 Canterbury Ct., Gastonia	28052
27-B	Jim Ray Funderburk	202 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia	28052
28th	Peter L. Roda	PO Box 7591, Asheville	28807



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

BERT M. MONTAGUE

DIRECTOR

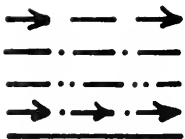
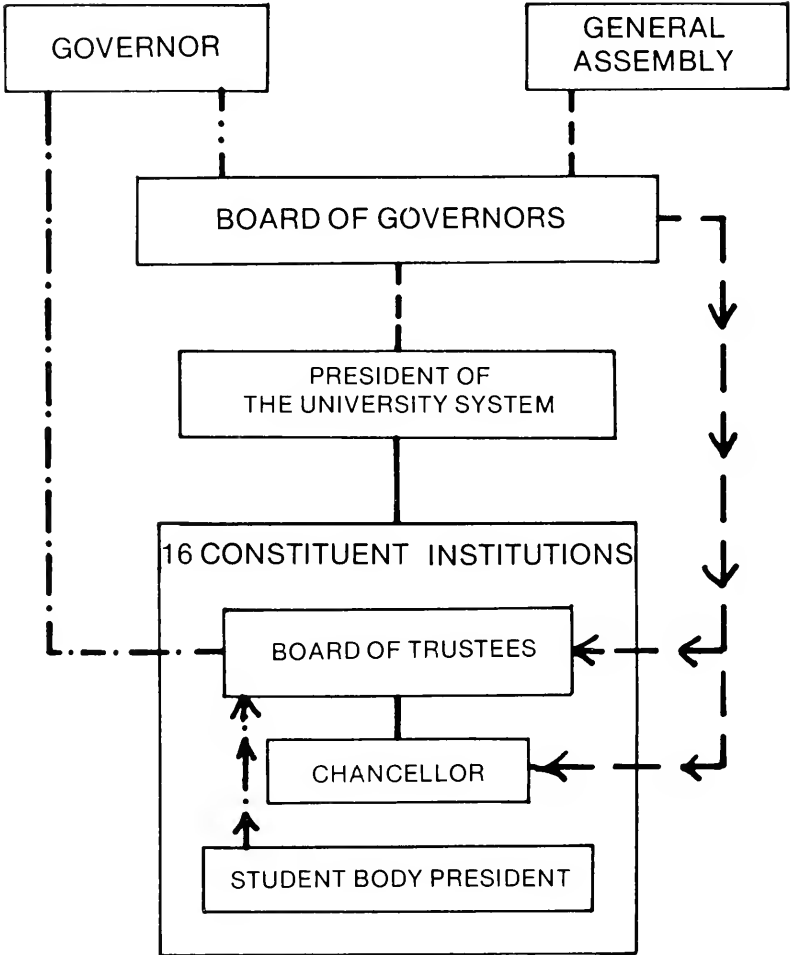
Bert M. Montague, Democrat of Wake County, was born November 16, 1923, in Wake County. Son of Arch J. Montague and Pearl Hunt. Attended Wilder's Grove Elementary School, 1929-1931; Knightdale School, 1931-1940; Wake Forest College; June, 1951; B.A. Degree; Wake Forest Law School; 1951-1953; L.L.B. Degree. Court Administrator and Attorney. North Carolina State Bar; North Carolina Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Institute of Judicial Administration; Conference of State Court Administrators. Chairman, National Conference of Court Administrative Officers, 1967; Member of Council of State Court Representatives of the National Center for State Courts. Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity. Member of the North Carolina Courts Commission; Member of Governor's Committee on Law and Order. Assistant Director of Administrative Office of the Courts, July 1, 1965-February 4, 1968; Executive Secretary of Judicial Council, 1960-1968; Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, 1956-1965. Colonel, U. S. Air Force, Active Duty; 1942-1946; Reserve Duty; 1946-1974. Member, Calvary Baptist Church. Present: Sunday School teacher and member of Stewardship Committee. Previous: Deacon; Chairman of Board of Deacons; Church Clerk. Married Inez Hood September 14, 1946. Children: Robert Mack, 26; Terri, 17; Anne, 12; Glenn, 10. Address: 6400 Castlebrook Drive, Raleigh.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

To coordinate our four-level court system, the constitutional amendment, and the legislation implementing it, provides for the establishment of an Administrative Office of the Courts. The statutes provide that it shall be supervised by a Director and assisted by an Assistant Director, both of whom are appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to serve at his pleasure. The statutes set out certain duties of the Administrative Office, which include: (1) collecting and compiling statistical data on the judicial and financial operation of the courts; (2) determining the state of dockets and evaluating the practice and procedures of the courts, and making recommendations for the efficient administration of justice; (3) prescribing uniform administrative and business methods and systems to be used in office of the Clerks of Superior Court; (4) preparing budget estimates of State appropriations necessary for the operation of the Judicial Department; (5) investigating and making recommendations concerning the securing of adequate physical accommodations; (6) procuring and distributing such equipment, forms and supplies as are required; (7) making recommendations for the improvement of the operation of the Judicial Department; (8) preparing an annual report on the work of the Judicial Department; (9) assisting the Chief Justice in performing his duties relating to the transfer of the District Court Judges for temporary or specialized duty; (10) performing such additional duties and exercising such additional powers as may be prescribed by statute or assigned by the Chief Justice. The Director is also responsible for determining the number and salary for certain Judicial Department employees. The Assistant Director is also charged with the responsibility of assisting the Chief Justice with the assignment of Superior Court Judges, and assisting the Supreme Court in preparing the calendar of sessions of the Superior Court.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SYSTEM



LINES OF ELECTION AUTHORITY
 LINES OF APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY
 LINES OF TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY
 LINES OF EX-OFFICIO MEMBERSHIP
 LINES OF DIRECT AUTHORITY

Chapter Four

HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SYSTEM

The University of North Carolina was chartered in 1789 and opened its doors to students at its Chapel Hill campus in 1795, the first state university in the United States to do so. Through-out most of its history, it has been governed by a Board of Trustees chosen by the Legislature and presided over by the Governor. During the period 1917-1972, the Board consisted of one hundred elected members and a varying number of *ex-officio* members.

By act of the General Assembly of 1931, without change of name, it was merged with The North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro and The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh to form a multicampus institution designated The University of North Carolina.

In 1963 the General Assembly changed the name of the campus at Chapel Hill to The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and that at Greensboro to The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and, in 1965, the name of the campus at Raleigh was changed to North Carolina State University at Raleigh.

Charlotte College was added as The University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1965, and, in 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College became The University of North Carolina at Asheville and The University of North Carolina at Wilmington respectively.

A revision of the North Carolina State Constitution adopted in November 1970 included the following: "The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina . . ." In slightly different language, this provision had been in the Constitution since 1868.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly in special session merged, without changing their names, the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the University as follows: Appalachian State University (Boone), East Carolina University (Greenville), Elizabeth City State University (Elizabeth City), Fayetteville State University (Fayetteville), North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (Greensboro), North Carolina Central University (Durham), North Carolina School of the Arts (Winston-Salem), Pembroke State University (Pembroke), Western Carolina University (Cullowhee), and Winston-Salem State University (Winston-Salem). This merger, which resulted in a statewide multicampus university of sixteen constituent institutions, became effective on July 1, 1972.

The constitutionally authorized Board of Trustees was designated the Board of Governors, and the number was reduced to thirty-two members elected by the General Assembly, with authority to choose their own chairman and other officers.

The Board of Governors is assigned five major categories of powers and duties:

1. With reference to the constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina, the Board of Governors has comprehensive duties and powers for the control, supervision, management, and governance of all affairs of the constituent institutions, together with the responsibility to develop, prepare, and present a single, unified budget for all of public senior higher education, and to approve the establishment of any new public senior institution.

2. With reference to the State Board of Education and the Department of Community Colleges, the Board of Governors is to maintain liaison through appropriate and regularized consultative processes, in accordance with the intent to develop a coordinated system.

3. With reference to Statewide State or federal programs that provide aid to institutions or students in post-secondary education through a state agency, except for those related exclusively to the community colleges, the Board of Governors is to administer such programs in accordance with State or federal statute to insure that such activities are consonant with the development of a coordinated system of higher education.

4. With reference to the private colleges and universities, in the interest of developing a coordinated system of higher education, the Board is: to assess the contributions and needs of those institutions and to give advice and recommendations to the General Assembly to the end that their resources may be utilized in the best interest of the State; to review all requests for State aid to private colleges and universities or to their students and make recommendations to the General Assembly; to license to confer degrees to non-public institutions established in the State after April 15, 1923; to approve the appointment by the President of an advisory committee of presidents of private colleges and universities; and to maintain liaison and consult with the private institutions through that advisory committee or other appropriate mechanisms.

5. With further reference to all of higher education in North Carolina, the Board of Governors is: to collect and disseminate data and to prescribe uniform reporting practices and policies for the constituent institutions; to give advice and recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission, and the Board of Trustees of the constituent institutions; and to prepare and from time to time revise a long-range plan for a coordinated system of higher education.

University-wide administration and execution of Board policy is the responsibility of the President of the University. The President, the officers of the University, and their supporting staffs constitute the General Administration of the University.

The Administrative Council, consisting of the President, the 16 Chancellors, and the principal members of the President's staff meets monthly as a forum for the exchange of information and advice on matters of multi-campus concern. Advice to the President from the faculty perspective is provided by the Faculty Assembly, whose members are drawn from the faculties of all of the constituent institutions. Advice to the President from the student perspective is provided by the Student Advisory Council, which consists, *ex officio*, of the student body president of each of the 16 institutions.

An Advisory Council, consisting of eight private institutional presidents elected by the Board of Governors on nomination by the President, meets on call of the President and advises him on matters of mutual concern.

In 1976, by agreement among the President of The University, the State President of the Community College System, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, a new three-part liaison committee was formed to provide a forum where matters of mutual concern to the three sectors may be discussed and advice thereon formulated. The committee consists of four members chosen by the President of The University, four chosen by the State President of Community College System, and four chosen by the President of the Association. A similar liaison committee composed of four representatives designated by the President of The University and four designated by the State President of the Community College System meets periodically to discuss and develop advice to the two Presidents on matters of mutual concern to the Community College System and The University.

The University Television Network is a public service activity which provides television programs throughout the State for educational purposes, information dissemination, and cultural enrichment. The broadcasting facilities owned by The University are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the public's interest. To achieve that goal, the staff is involved in ascertainment of community problems and needs followed by the acquisition and/or development and production of programs, scheduling for maximum viewing, providing information to potential audiences, assisting in reception of programs, and evaluating the effectiveness of the process.

The 1979 General Assembly authorized and directed the Board of Governors to establish "The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television" in order to enhance the uses of television for public purposes. The Board was authorized and directed to establish the Board of Trustees for the Center and to delegate to the Board of Trustees such powers and duties as the Board of Governors deemed necessary or appropriate. Members of the Board of Trustees, whose terms are for four years, are selected as follows: eleven persons appointed by the Board of Governors; four persons appointed by the governor; one Senator appointed by the President of the Senate; one member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House; and, *ex officio*, the Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the State President of the Community College System, and the President of The University of North Carolina.

North Carolina Memorial Hospital is the principal teaching hospital for the School of Medicine at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and is operated by a Board of Directors consisting of twelve members, nine of whom are appointed from the public-at-large by the Board of Governors for five-year terms. Three are *ex officio* members: The University of North Carolina Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences, University of North Carolina Vice Chancellor for Business and Finance, and the Dean of The University of North Carolina Medical School.

Each constituent institution has its own board of trustees of thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Board of Governors, four by the Governor, and one of whom, the elected president of the student body, serves *ex officio*. The principal powers of each institutional board are exercised under a delegation from the Board of Governors.

Each institution has its own faculty and student body, and each is headed by a chancellor as its chief administrative officer. Unified general policy and appropriate allocation of function are effected by the Board of Governors and by the President with the assistance of other administrative officers of The University. The General Administration office is located in Chapel Hill.

The chancellors of the constituent institutions are responsible to the President as the chief administrative and executive officer of The University of North Carolina.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SYSTEM

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

President	Dr. William C. Friday
Vice President, Academic Affairs	Raymond H. Dawson
Vice President, Finance	L. Felix Joyner
Vice President, Research/Public Service	E. Walton Jones
Vice President, Planning (Acting)	Roy Carroll
Vice President, Student Services/ Special Programs	Cleon F. Thompson

CHANCELLORS OF THE CONSTITUENT UNIVERSITIES

<i>Chancellor</i>	<i>University Institution</i>	<i>Address</i>
Lewis C. Dowdy	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University	Greensboro
Herbert W. Wey	Appalachian State University	Boone
William E. Highsmith	University of North Carolina at Asheville ..	Asheville
N. Ferebee Tayloe	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill
E.K. Fretwell	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Charlotte
Albert N. Whiting	North Carolina Central University	Durham
Thomas B. Brewer	East Carolina University	Greenville
Marion D. Thorpe	Elizabeth City State University	Elizabeth City
Charles A. Lyons, Jr.	Fayetteville State University	Fayetteville
James S. Ferguson	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Greensboro
English E. Jones	Pembroke State University	Pembroke
Joab L. Thomas	North Carolina State University at Raleigh	Raleigh
H. F. Robinson	Western Carolina University	Cullowhee
William H. Wagoner	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	Wilmington
Douglas Covington	Winston-Salem State University	Winston-Salem
Robert Suderburg	North Carolina School of the Arts ...	Winston-Salem



WILLIAM CLYDE FRIDAYPRESIDENT
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

William Clyde Friday, Democrat of Orange County, was born in Raphine, Virginia, July 13, 1920. Son of David Latham Friday, and Mary Elizabeth Rowan. Attended Dallas High School, 1937; Wake Forest College; N. C. State College, B.S. Degree, 1941; University of North Carolina Law School, LL.B. Degree, 1948. President, University of North Carolina. Carnegie Commission on Higher Education; former chairman, Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching; former president, Association of American Universities; former chairman, Commission on White House Fellows; National Council of Boy Scouts of America; Sloan Commission on Government and Higher Education; former chairman, Council of Southern Universities; Board of Trustees, The Urban Institute; Chairman of the Task Force on Education for President Lyndon B. Johnson; Chairman of Task Force on Education for President Jimmy Carter; Fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; former chairman, American Council on Education; Folger Shakespeare Library Trustee; trustee, Public Broadcasting Service; Board of Governors, Center for Creative Leadership; Board of Trustees, Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America. Awarded Honorary LL.D.: Wake Forest, 1957, Belmont Abbey, 1957; Princeton, 1958; Duke University, 1958; Elon College, 1959; Davidson College, 1961; University of Kentucky, 1970, University of the South, 1976; Mercer University, 1977. Navy, Lieutenant, World War II. Member, Baptist Church. Married Ida Willa Howell, May 13, 1942. Children: France, Mary, and Elizabeth. Address: 402 East Franklin Street, Chapel Hill, 27514.



CHANCELLORS OF THE CONSTITUENT INSTITUTIONS**LEWIS CARNEGIE DOWDY**

CHANCELLOR,

N. C. AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY

Lewis Carnegie Dowdy, Democrat, of Guilford County, was born September 1, 1917, in Eastover, South Carolina. Son of William Wallace Dowdy and Alice Shriver. Attended Allen University, A.B. Degree, 1939; Indiana State College, M.A. Degree, 1949; Indiana University, Ed.D. Degree, 1965. Chancellor, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University. National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges; American Council on Education; Association of American Colleges; North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities; Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Greensboro Rotary; Greensboro Men's Club, Kappa Delta Pi; National Driving Center; LINC; Governor's Coordinating Council on Aging; Outstanding Alumnus Award - Indiana State University, 1967; Citizen of Greensboro Award - City of Greensboro (Chamber), 1970; Danforth Travel-Study Grant - Danforth Foundation, 1970-1971. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Member, Providence Baptist Church; Deacon - Presently serving, Married Elizabeth S. Dowdy June 26, 1943. Children: Lewis Jr., Lemuel Wallace, and Elizabeth. Address: 900 Bluford Street, Greensboro.

HERBERT WALTER WEY

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY

Herbert Walter Wey, Democrat, of Watauga County, was born June 1, 1914, in Terre Haute, Indiana. Both parents are deceased. Attended Wiley High School, Terre Haute, Indiana; Indiana State University, 1933-1937, B.S. Degree; Indiana State University, 1938, Master's Degree; Indiana University, 1948 and 1949, Doctor of Education Degrees, 1950. Chancellor, Appalachian State University. Phi Delta Kappa; NCACU; NCASCP. Has directed several national seminars on educational innovation; has served as Director of the President's National Conference on Innovation; has served as Vice Chairman and Chairman of the President's National Advisory Council on Innovation in Education; has held various offices in educational organizations; has served as a consultant for various state and federal agencies. Is the author of several publications. Member Grace Lutheran Church. Married Ruth Jean Wey. Children: Buddie Wey Witty, Linda Wey Leach, Mary Wey Crusier, and Brenda Wey Reichard. Address: Chancellor's Home, A.S.U., Boone.



WILLIAM EDWARD HIGHSMITH

CHANCELLOR,
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-ASHEVILLE

William Edward Highsmith, Democrat of Buncombe County, was born March 21, 1920, in Eastland, Texas. The son of Robert A. Highsmith and Dolly Elizabeth Marshall. Attended Prescott High School, Arkansas, 1932-36; Southeastern of Oklahoma, B.A. Degree, 1942; Louisiana State University, M.A. Degree, 1947; Louisiana State University, Ph.D. Degree, 1953. Educational Administrator. President Elect, North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities; Chairman of numerous committees, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; Asheville Rotary Club (Director and President); Memorial Mission Hospital, Director and President; Chamber of Commerce Director; Mountain Area Health Education Foundation. Phi Alpha Theta (Southeastern of Oklahoma); Phi Kappa Phi; Blue Key; Theta Xi; Omicron Delta Epsilon. U. S. Army Air Force, Corporal, 1942-1946. Member, Episcopal Church; Vestryman. Married Allene Sugg Highsmith August 15, 1953. Children: William Edward, Jr., and John Marshall. Address: 62 Macon Avenue, Asheville.

NELSON FEREBEE TAYLOR

CHANCELLOR,
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-CHAPEL HILL

Nelson Ferebee Taylor was born January 24, 1921 in Oxford, N. C. Son of Leonidas Creighton Taylor and Marthy Gregory Ferebee. Attended University of North Carolina, B. A., 1942; Oxford University (Balliol College) B.A. Degree, 1951; M.A., 1955; Rhodes Scholar; Harvard Law School, LL.B. Degree, 1949; Harvard Business School (Advanced Management Program), 1956. Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. North Carolina State Bar. United States Naval Reserves - Lieutenant, 1942-1946. Member, Episcopal Church. Married Louise Ellington Taylor October 12, 1946. Children: Louise Ferebee, Sarah Ellington, Martha Gregory. Address: 3 The Glen, Chapel Hill.



E. K. FRETWELL, JR.

CHANCELLOR,
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA—CHARLOTTE

E. K. Fretwell, Jr. was born October 29, 1923 in New York, New York, son of E. K. Fretwell and Jean Hosford. Graduated Lincoln School, 1940; Wesleyan University, 1944, B.A. with distinction; Harvard University, 1948, M.A. in Teaching; and Columbia University, 1953, Ph.D. Chancellor, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Member American Society for Public Administration; Academy of Political Science; Phi Delta Kappa; National Society for the Study of Education; American Association for Higher Education (President 1964-65); American Association of State Colleges and Universities (President 1978-79); Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (Chairman of the Board 1976-79); Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools (President and Chairman of the Board, 1973-74); Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education (1973-79); American Association of State Colleges and Universities delegations to People's Republic of China (1975); Taiwan (1976); Cuba (1978) team leader. Vice Chairman, New York State American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (1972-76). Member of Charlotte City Club; Charlotte Rotary Club (Downtown), and National Railway Historical Society. Received Honorary Doctorate, Technical University of Wroclaw (Poland); Distinguished Alumnus Award, Wesleyan University; Carnegie Corporation grant; New York, State Association of Junior Colleges Man of the Year. Author, *Founding Public Junior Colleges*; Approximately 12 articles in professional journals and chapters in books on higher education. Member Presbyterian Church; Elder, First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York (intermittently 1969-78); Chairman, Worship Committee, ditto (1975-78). Married Dorrie Shearer August 25, 1951. Children: Barbara A., M.D.; Margaret Jean Cross; James Leonard; and Katharine Louise. Address: 3066 Stonybrook Rd., Charlotte 28205.

ALBERT NATHANIEL WHITING

CHANCELLOR,
NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

Albert Nathaniel Whiting, was born July 3, 1917, in Jersey City, N. J. Son of Hezekiah Whiting and Hildegard Lyons. Attended Dickinson High School, 1930-34. Amherst College, A.B. Degree, 1938; University of Pittsburgh, 30 credits-Social Work; Fisk University, M.A. Degree, 1940; The American University, Ph.D. Degree, 1952. Chancellor, North Carolina Central University. National Urban League Fellowship, University of Pittsburgh; Teaching and Research Fellow, Fisk University; Member, Alpha Kappa Delta Honorary Sociological Fraternity; Listed in American Men of Science, Vol. III, *Behavioral Sciences*; Listed in Trustees, Presidents and Deans of American Colleges and Universities, published by *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities*, 1958-59. Listed in *Who's Who in American Education*; Listed in *Who's Who in the East*; Listed in *Who's Who in America*. Married Lottie L. June 10, 1950. One child: Brooke. Address: 1902 Fayetteville Street, Durham.



THOMAS BOWMAN BREWER

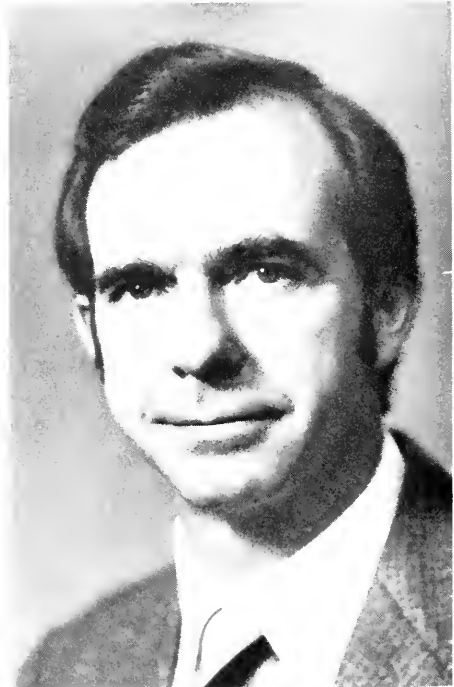
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

Thomas Bowman Brewer was born July 22, 1932, in Fort Worth, Texas. Son of Earl J. Brewer, Sr. and Maurine Bowman. Attended Handley High School, Ft. Worth, 1946-50; University of Texas, 1954, B.A. Degree; University of Texas, 1957, M.A. Degree; University of Pennsylvania, 1962, Ph.D. Chancellor, East Carolina University. Member American Association of Higher Education; Business History Society; American Association of University Administrators. Trustee—Business History Society, 1974-78. *Co-Editor, Views of American Economic Growth* (2 vols). Editor, *The Robber Barons: Saints or Sinners?* Editor, *The Railroads of American Series*. Member Disciples of Christ Church; Deacon, 1972-76. Married Betty, August 4, 1951. Children: Diane and Thomas, Jr. Address: 605 E. 5th St., Greenville 27834.

MARION DENNIS THORPE

ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY

Marion Dennis Thorpe, Democrat of Pasquotank County, was born in Durham, N. C. September 25, 1932. Son of Ulysses S. Thorpe, and Minnie B. Lyons. Attended Hillside High School - Graduated 1950; North Carolina Central University (1950-1952 and 1956-1958) B.A. and M.A.; Michigan State University-Ph.D., 1961; Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy. Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University. Member, North Carolina Psychological Association, Phi Delta Kappa, North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities; National Register of Health Service Providers in Psychology. Member Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society; Psi Chi National Psychology Honorary Society; Graduated Magna Cum Laude - 1959; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Eastern Star Lodge #15; Kiwanis Club. U. S. Air Force, Staff Sergeant (Drum Major), 1952-1956. Literary Productions: "The Role and Significance of the Black Colleges in the Desegregation Process," "The Effects of Desegregation and Integration on Black Colleges and Universities with Projections for the Future." (Prepared for the John Dewey Society). Member, White Rock Baptist Church, Durham, N. C.; Trustee, 1961. Married Lula Glenn Thorpe December 24, 1956. Children: Pamela Monique, and Marion Dennis, Jr. Address: Parkview Drive, Elizabeth City.



ENGLISH E. JONES**PEMBROKE STATE UNIVERSITY**

English E. Jones, Democrat of Robeson County, was born in Rowland, North Carolina, October 22, 1921. Son of James Jones and Elizabeth (Strong) Jones. Attended Dillon County Elementary Schools, Dillon, S. C. - 1938; Pembroke High School, graduated 1942; Western Kentucky University; University of Kentucky-B.S., 1948; North Carolina State University, M.S., 1957; Wake Forest University, Doctor of Laws, 1965. Chancellor, Pembroke State University. North Carolina Education Association, North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities, National Association of School Administrators, North Carolina Baptist State Convention, North Carolina Zoological Society, Inc., North Carolina Mental Health Association. Eta Beta Chapter, Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia Fraternity of America. U. S. Air Force, World War II - European Theater of Operations, Captain, 1942-1946. Member, Harpers Ferry Baptist Church, Pembroke; Chairman of the Deacon Board; Sunday School Teacher, Twenty Five years. Married Margaret Shepard November 20, 1941. Children: Sherlan Steven, Judith Ann, and Randall Shepard. Address: Chancellor's Residence, Pembroke State University, Pembroke.

JOAB LANGSTON THOMAS**NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY**

Joab Langston Thomas was born in Holt, Alabama February 14, 1933. Son of Ralph C. Thomas and Chamintney Elizabeth Stovall. Graduated Harvard University A.B., 1955; A.M., 1957; Ph.D., 1959. Member, Rotary Club of Raleigh, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, Botanical Society of America, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, and International Association of Plant Taxonomists. Member, Phi Beta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa, Society of Sigma Xi. Author of three books—(1) *A monographic study of the cyrtillaceae*. Contrb. Gray Herbarium. 86. 114 pp. 1960. (2) *Wildflowers of Alabama and Adjoining States*. The University of Alabama Press. 252 pp., 1973. (With Blanche Dean and Amy Mason). (3) *The Rising South*, Vol. I. Ed. Donald R. Noble and Joab L. Thomas. The University of Alabama Press. 124 pp., 1976. Member, Good Shepherd (Episcopal). Married Marly December 22, 1954. Children: Catherine; David; Jennifer; and Frances. Address: 1903 Hillsborough Street, Raleigh 27607.



HAROLD FRANK ROBINSON**WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY**

Harold Frank Robinson was born October 28, 1918, in Bandana, North Carolina. Son of Fred H. Robinson, and Geneva (Jarret) Robinson. Attended Bakersville High School, 1931-1935; North Carolina State College - B.S., 1939; M.S., 1940; University of Nebraska, Ph.D., 1948. Chancellor of Western Carolina University. U. S. Navy, 1941-45 - line officer; 1945-58 - Dept. of Experimental Statistics, North Carolina State College, Assistant Professor, 1945-48; Associate Professor, 1948-51; Professor, 1951-58; Head, Department of Genetics and Professor of Genetics and Experimental Statistics, 1958-62; Director, Institute of Biological Sciences and Assistant Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, 1962-65; Administrative Dean for Research, 1965-68; Executive Director, President's Science Advisory Committee Panel on the World Food Supply, 1966-67; Vice-Chancellor, University System of Georgia and Professor of Biology, Georgia Institute of Technology; Professor of Statistics, Georgia State University; Professor of Genetics, University of Georgia; Professor of Microbiology, Medical College of Georgia; Provost and Professor of Biological Sciences and Professor of Statistics, Purdue University. Member: American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Association for Higher Education; American Society of Agronomy; American Society of Naturalists; American Institute of Biological Sciences; Association of Allied Health Professions; Beta Beta Beta National Biological Society; Biometric Society; Genetics Society of America. Gamma Sigma Delta; Phi Kappa Phi; Sigma Xi; Phi Sigma; Omicron Delta Kappa; American Society of Agronomy Crop Science Award (1958); Fellow, American Society of Agronomy (1959); Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science (1960); National Council of Commercial Plant Breeders Award for Contributions in Genetics and Plant Breeding (1964); Honorary Doctor of Science Degree, University of Nebraska (1966). Member, Board of Trustees, College Entrance Examination, (1971-75); Purdue University Representative, University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (1971-74); Member, President's Committee on Occupational Education Programs (1972-74); Member, Selection Committee for The Tyler Award, (1973-74); Member, Planning Committee on World Food, Health, and Population, National Academy of Sciences - National Science Foundation (1974-); Member, Board of Directors, First Union National Bank - Asheville Area (1974-); Member, Committee on Allied Health Professions, American Association of State Colleges and Universities (1975); Member, Board of Directors, St. Joseph's Hospital, Asheville (1975-1978); Member, Finance Committee, College Entrance Examination Board, 1975; Member, Board of Directors, C. J. Harris Community College, Sylva, (1975-1981); Member, Board of Directors, Mountain Area Health Education Foundation, Asheville (1975). Member, Cullowhee United Methodist Church; Board of Trustees (1975). Married Katherine Palmer, February 9, 1944. Children: Mrs. William D. Dail, and Mary Joanne. Address: P. O. Box 7, Cullowhee.



WILLIAM HAMPTON WAGONER

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA-WILMINGTON

William Hampton Wagoner, Democrat of New Hanover, was born May 12, 1927, in Washington, North Carolina. Son of Gotha William Wagoner, and Lossie Belle Barrington. Attended Washington High School, 1945; Wake Forest College, B.S., 1949; East Carolina College, M.A., 1953; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Ph.D., 1958. Chancellor - University of North Carolina at Wilmington. Board of Directors, Cape Fear Memorial Hospital, Wilmington; Life Member of National Education Association; Board of Directors Greater Wilmington Chamber of Commerce; Member of Technical Coordinating Committee, Governor's Council on Marine Science; Board of Directors The Learning Institute of North Carolina; Wilmington Kiwanis Club; Board of Directors North Carolina Arts Council; Board of Directors, Cooperative Savings and Loan Association, Wilmington. Chairman, Board of Governors North Carolina Advancement School; President, North Carolina Division of School Superintendents; East Carolina University Outstanding Alumni Award Winner - 1968. In October and November, 1965, spent six weeks in Athens, Greece, to work with the U. S. Department of State's "School to School" program. Visited and observed the community school systems in Rome, Italy, and Madrid, Spain. United States Navy, 1945-46. Member, First Christian Church; Elder, 1961-1975; Sunday School Teacher, 1961-1975. Married Madeline Hodges Wagoner June 3, 1951. Children: William Michael, David Robin, and Mark Hampton. Address: 1705 Market Street, Wilmington.

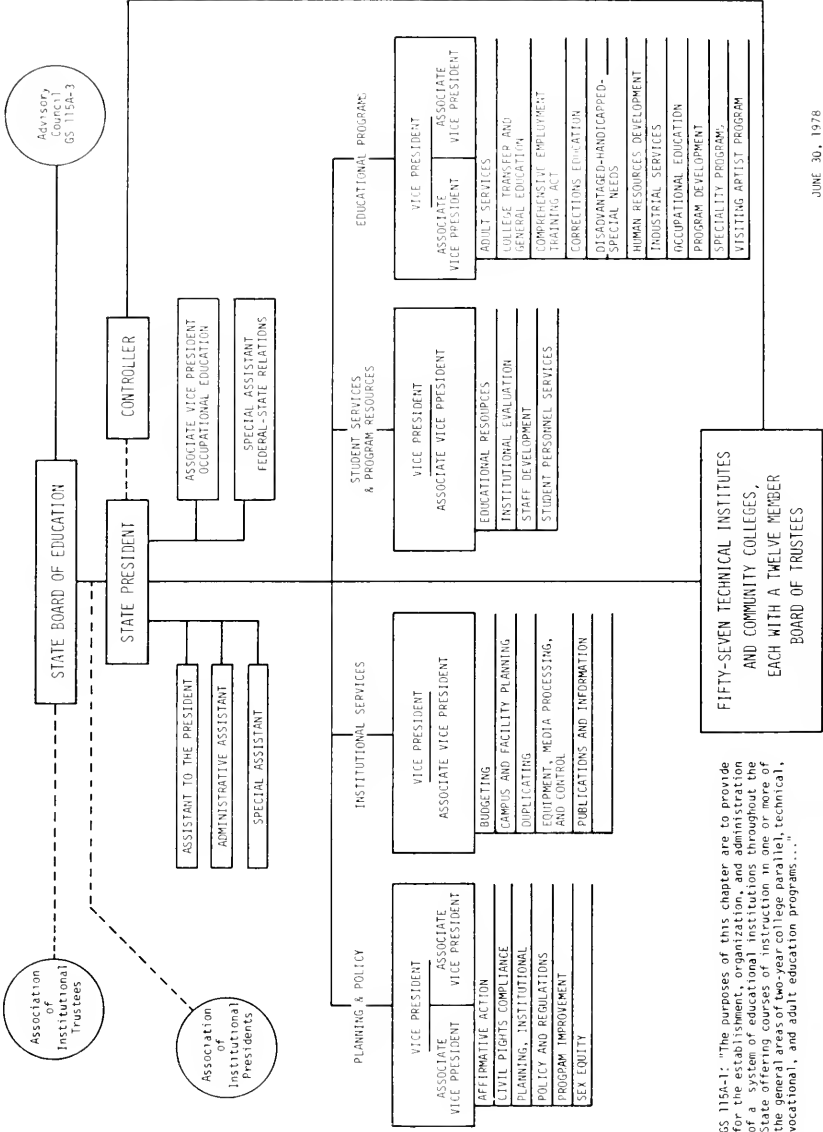


DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES**LARRY J. BLAKE**
PRESIDENT

Larry J. Blake was born April 25, 1930 in Kalispell, Montana. Son of Morris E. and Leah V. Blake. President, Department of Community Colleges. Attended Public Schools in Kalispell, Montana; Montana State University, 1953-56; University of Washington, 1957 B.S. Degree; M.S., 1960 in Civil Engineering; University of Arizona, 1967, Ph.D. Previously held office of President of Fraser Valley College (Chilliwack, British of Columbia, Canada), 1974-1979; Flathead Valley Community College, 1967-1974; Dean, Seattle Community College, 1966-67. Conducted and attended numerous workshops on Faculty and Trustee Development and Management. Guest lecturer and speaker at several colleges and conferences. Received National Science Foundation Grant, 1956-66. Member of American Society of Civil Engineers, Phi Delta Kappa, American Vocational Association, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, Association of Canadian Community Colleges, Rotary, and Chamber of Commerce. Former Chairman, President's National Advisory Council for Education Professions Development; President, Association of Canadian Community College Administrators; Former Member, Board of Directors, American Association of Community and Junior Colleges; former President, Mountain States Association of Community Colleges and Northwest Association of Community and Junior Colleges; Former Member, Commission on Higher Schools, Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools; Past President, Montana Association of Community Colleges; Chairman, Ministerial Committee on Distance Learning Chairman Provincial Management Development Council for Community Colleges . . . Past Chairman, County Council on Aging . . . Past Chairman, Governor's Task Force on Manpower . . . Past Member, Board of Directors, Kalispell Chamber of Commerce . . . Member, Board of Directors, Rotary . . . Past Member, Governor's Task Force for Economic Development. Author of over 30 books and articles, including *State Master Plan for Montana Community Colleges*; *Long Range Planning for Flathead Valley Community College*. Served U.S. Army in Korea, 1952-54. Married Jeane Trippet, July 9, 1952. Children: Howard; Kathleen, Richard; Larry; and Frederick. Address: 6205 Lookout Loop, Raleigh, 27612.

CHART OF ORGANIZATION OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Chapter 115A-3, General Statutes of North Carolina: "The State Board of Education is authorized to establish and organize a department to provide state-level administration, under the direction of the Board, of a system of community colleges, technical institutes, and industrial education centers, separate from the free public school system of the State."



THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

A study concerning the need for community colleges in North Carolina was made in 1952 by Dr. Allan S. Hurlburt. It was not, however, until 1957, during Governor Luther H. Hodges administration, that a real beginning was made by the state legislature, through the passage of a Community College Act, to initiate and develop community colleges. The act placed the general administration of such community colleges under the North Carolina Board of Higher Education (since reorganized as the University Board of Governors).

This movement to develop community colleges in 1957 was accompanied by a vigorous effort to provide an educational program in industrial education. Funds were made available by the 1957 General Assembly to the State Board of Education for initiating a state-wide system of industrial education centers. These centers were established for training adults and selected high school students, thus providing a better trained labor supply for the state.

The leadership of three individuals was especially outstanding in conceiving and developing the centers: The Honorable Luther H. Hodges, Governor of North Carolina (1954-1960); Dr. W. Dallas Herring, Chairman of the State Board of Education (1957 to 1977); and A. Wade Martin, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education (1957-1961).

In 1959, the General Assembly officially authorized and designated the industrial education center (I.E.C.) as a type of vocational school, and placed the administration of such schools under the State Board of Education and local boards of education. An industrial education center had as its primary objective the provision of that phase of education which deals with the skill and intellectual development of individuals for entrance into and progress in, trade, industrial, and technical jobs.

The industrial education center was an area school offering technical and skilled training to selected high school youth and adults. By 1961, there were 18 industrial education centers in partial or full operation and two in the planning stage. The number of students enrolled for that year was 23,000.

In order to make the I.E.C. program more accessible to the people of North Carolina, an extension unit plan was approved by the State Board of Education on February 2, 1961. Five extension units were begun as branches of a parent I.E.C. They were operated by an agreement between the board of trustees of an I.E.C. and a local board of education.

Developing at the same time as the industrial education centers in 1961 were five community (junior) colleges under local trustees and the State Board of Higher Education. These community colleges were College of The Albemarle in Elizabeth City, Wilmington College in Wilmington, Mecklenburg and Charlotte Colleges in Charlotte, and Asheville-Biltmore College in Asheville. In January of 1963, Gaston College at Dallas was chartered, becoming the sixth community college to be approved under the 1957 community college act. Both the community colleges and the industrial education centers served needs for education beyond the high school. Thus the two educational programs, even though organized and administered under separate state boards, directed their efforts toward education beyond the high school.

In 1961, the need for better planning resulted in the appointment by Governor Terry Sanford of The Governor's Commission on Education Beyond the High School (The Carlyle

Commission) to study the methods for expanding educational offerings at the post high-school level. This commission, which submitted its report to the Governor in 1962, recommended that the two types of institutions be brought into one administrative organization under the State Board of Education and under local boards of trustees. In this way, all of the state's two-year higher education needs (whether academic, technical, or vocational) could be developed under one administration and one educational system—the comprehensive community college system.

In July of 1963, the General Assembly, in line with the recommendations of the Carlyle Commission, enacted into law G.S. 115A, which provided for the establishment of a Department of Community Colleges under the State Board of Education.

Of the five community colleges which were operating under the 1957 Community College Act, three were converted into four-year state colleges and two were brought under the State Board of Education as community colleges. The two community colleges were College of The Albemarle in Elizabeth City and Mecklenburg College in Charlotte. The latter was combined with the Central Industrial Education Center in Charlotte to form Central Piedmont Community College.

Gaston College opened in 1964 and operated for one year under the 1957 act. On July 1, 1965, it came under the provisions of G.S. 115A. Gaston Technical Institute, a division of the School of Engineering of North Carolina State University at Raleigh, along with Gastonia Industrial Education Center, were also formally made a part of Gaston College at this time.

The Department of Community Colleges was also given administrative control over the 20 industrial education centers previously established by authority of the General Assembly.

In addition to the 20 I.E.C.'s, the six original community colleges, and the five extension units previously mentioned, new extension units continued to be established after the passage of G.S. 115A. One industrial education center, in Onslow County, was also established after the passage of the community college act.

Since 1963, under the direction of the State Board of Education, several completely new community colleges have been established and all of the industrial education centers and extension units, while continuing to carry out the purposes for which they were established, have expanded their offerings and are now called either technical institutes or community colleges.

General Statute 115-D-1 provides

for the establishment, organization, and administration of a system of educational institutions throughout the State offering courses of instruction in one or more of the general areas of two-year college parallel, technical, vocational, and adult programs.

The law further states that

the major purpose of each and every institution operating under the provisions of this chapter shall be and shall continue to be the offering of vocational and technical education and training, and of basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools.

Thus, the State of North Carolina, through legislative action and through State Board of Education policy decisions, has assigned to the institutions in the North Carolina Community System, whether community college or technical institute, a specific role in the accomplishment of certain broad educational objectives found to be necessary for the common welfare of the people of the state. Along with the roles assigned to the public schools and to the four-year colleges and universities, the community college system makes possible the realization of the concept of total educational opportunity.

The purpose of the North Carolina Community College System is to fill the gap in educational opportunity existing between high school and the senior college and university. In carrying out this role, the technical institutes and community colleges offer academic, cultural and occupational education, and training opportunities from basic educational through the two-year college level, at a convenient time and place and at a nominal cost, to anyone of eligible age who can learn and whose needs can be met by these institutions.

Consistent with this purpose, the following goals have been established to guide long-range planning:

1. To open the door of each institution to all persons of eligible age, who show an interest in and who can profit from the instruction offered, with no individual denied an educational opportunity because of race, sex, or creed.
2. To provide a variety of quality, post-secondary educational opportunities below the baccalaureate level consistent with the abilities, desires, and needs of the students to fit them with the skills, competencies, knowledge, and attitudes necessary in a democratic society.
3. To provide for industry, agriculture, business, government, and service occupations the pre-service and inservice training that requires less than baccalaureate-level preparation.
4. To provide specific training programs designed to assist in fostering and inducing orderly accelerated economic growth in the state.
5. To provide activities and learning opportunities which meet the adult educational and community service needs of the residents of the community served by an institution.
6. To direct the resources of the community college system toward a search for solutions to urgent community problems.
7. To provide, in both curriculum and non-curriculum programs, the education needed to assist individuals in developing social and economic competence and in achieving self-fulfillment.
8. To improve institutional services and excellence in training opportunities through constant evaluation and study.

The accomplishment of these goals requires understanding of and commitment to the role assigned to the community college system, including especially the significance of the open door admission policy with selective placement in programs, provisions made student retention and follow-up, comprehensive and balanced curriculum and extension offerings, and instruction adapted to individual student needs. It also requires that each institution develop fully the unique educational needs of its own service area; that it adapt its educational programs to such needs; and that it maintain effective correlation with the public schools, with four-year colleges and universities, and with employers in the area.

Open door admission of both high school graduates and others who are 18 years old or older but not high school graduates is an essential requirement for filling the educational opportunity gap. The door is also open to the school dropouts between 16 and 18 years old, providing that their needs can better be served in one of these institutions rather than in the public schools.

People served by institutions include the following:

- Adults who wish to complete grade levels one-eight.
- Adults seeking high school diplomas or the equivalent.
- High school graduates or school dropouts who wish to prepare for trade level employment.
- High school graduates who wish to prepare for technician level employment.
- High school graduates who desire the first two years of college training (community colleges only).
- Employed adults who wish to upgrade their occupational skills.
- Adults seeking general cultural and citizenship level improvement.

The carrying out of this responsibility assigns a unique role to the institutions in the system, a role fundamentally different from the more selective one traditionally assigned to four-year colleges and universities. Thus, a community college or technical institute aspires to become nothing more than what it is—a two-year institution centering its goals around the education needs of the community.

The State Board of Education currently provides state-level administration to the North Carolina Community College System. However, the 1972 General Assembly enacted several bills which will greatly alter this role. The Board receives its authority from General Statute 115A enacted by the 1963 General Assembly:

the State Board of Education is authorized to establish and organize a department to provide state level administration, under the direction of the Board, of a system of community colleges, technical institutes, and industrial education centers, separate from the free public school system of the State. The Board shall have authority to adopt and administer all policies, regulations, and standards which it may deem necessary for the establishment and operation of the department.

Chapter 115A, General Statutes, provides that

the State Board of Education shall appoint an Advisory Council consisting of at least seven members to advise the Board on matters relating to personnel, curricula, finance, articulation, and other matters concerning institutional programs and coordination with other institutions of the State. Two members of the Advisory Council shall be members of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education [now absorbed into the University Board of Governors] or of its professional staff, and two members of the Advisory Council shall be members of the faculties or administrative staffs of the institutions of higher education in this State.

The council was organized in June, 1963, with the appointment of sixteen members, and Dr. Allan Hurlburt as chairman. In 1964 eight members were added to represent more adequately industry and business, for a total of twenty-four members. Dr. Ben E. Fountain, Jr., then president of Lenoir Community College, was appointed chairman in 1966 and served until 1971, when Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, Jr. was appointed. In 1968 the State Board of Education appointed all local board of trustee chairmen and presidents of the institutions in the system, and in 1971 added the officers of the North Carolina Comprehensive Student Government Association, for a total of 160 members: 40 members for a three-year term, 57 presidents, 57 board chairpersons, and six student officers.

In September, 1977, the State Board reorganized the Advisory Council with the appointment of twenty members: five *ex officio* and fifteen for terms of two and four years. The council elected Stacy Budd as its chairman, Billy Mills as vice-chairman, and Herman Porter to continue as secretary. The council studies items as requested by the State Board and serves as an advocate for the community college system.

In the first five years (1963-68) the council made a number of recommendations to the State Board: 1) that each institution be as comprehensive as possible; 2) that such education be within reach of all citizens; 3) that a newsletter be published; 4) to begin a community college conference for staff development; 5) to provide needed student services; 6) that guidelines for college transfer and technical courses be provided; 7) to establish minimum staff and faculty needs, qualifications and salaries; and 8) to establish budgeting formulas. In the next five years (1968-73), the major activities were the development of the Standards and Evaluative Criteria and the recommendation of the biennial budgets for the system.

The full council did not meet after 1974. Rather, a central committee of the council consisting of 18 members was appointed in March, 1976. The committee assisted with the biennial budget request, including the solicitation of written responses from all council members. This committee included eleven presidents, four trustees, and three laypersons.

In 1978, the reorganized council was active in studying areas such as budgeting formulas, budget requests, area coordinator programs, salaries, and other items related to the appropriations act.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The state president is the chief executive officer of the Department of Community Colleges. He/she is responsible for organizing and managing the Department of Community Colleges and carrying out the philosophy, policies and instructions of the State Board of Education that pertain to technical institutes and community colleges. He/she reports to the State Board of Education. He/she cooperates with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the controller, who also report to the Board. The state president also conducts planning activities for the community college system jointly with officials of the university system and coordinates the work of the department with other state agencies and with federal agencies. He/she is assisted by a professional and clerical staff.

In the performance of his or her responsibilities, the state president receives advice from the North Carolina Trustees Association of Community Education Institutions, whose purpose it is to improve and expand public post-high school educational opportunity for the citizens of North Carolina. This organization not only advises, but also promotes the community college system on a local and state-wide basis.

The state president also receives advice and assistance from the North Carolina Association of Public Community College Presidents. This association stimulates and encourages the community college movement in North Carolina, assists individual institutions with their special problems, and develops the leadership capacities of members.

The department's function is to assist institutions of the state-wide system with both administrative and educational services. As the fifty-seven institutions are governed locally by boards of trustees, the functions of the department are consultative and advisory, and provide state-wide leadership for the institutions. Examples of its services are as follows:

1. *The Division of Institutional Services* includes business affairs, construction consultation, equipment and media processing, and publication and information services. These services are centralized in the department for better operating efficiency of functions common to all institutions.
2. *The Division of Planning and Policy* is composed of (a) a research and planning staff which provides leadership for institutional research and development of short and long-range plans; (b) an office of program improvement whose purpose is to improve occupational education in the institutions by aiding research, development, diffusion, and adoption efforts; (c) a staff which interprets and supervises federal, state, and local regulations and policies.
3. *Student Personnel and Program Resources* involves (a) an institutional evaluation staff to assist institutions in achieving and maintaining a minimum level of quality in their educational programs; (b) an educational resources staff to provide consultative services for development of libraries, individualized instruction centers, and audiovisual resources; (c) an office of student personnel services which works in an advisory and training capacity in matters such as recruitment and admissions, testing and counseling, financial aid, student activities, job placement and follow-up; and (d) a staff development team which assists institutions with conferences and training programs in new teaching methodologies and techniques particularly appropriate to community colleges and technical institutes.
4. *Educational Programs* is divided into (a) a program development staff which designs curricula and determines the need for instructional materials and inservice education for specific staff while coordinating and adjusting its services to the needs and demands of institutions; (b) a college transfer and general education staff which anticipates and negotiates articulation and transferability problems between the local institutions and the public and private four-year institutions; this staff also helps institutions implement programs; (c) the occupational education staff which assists institutions in the implementation of programs, and helps to resolve accompanying budgetary considerations and the federal and state regulations pertaining to occupational programs, and (d) a continuing education staff, which in its board role of assessing, characterizing and defining the industrial, cultural and educational needs of the North Carolina community, acts as a clearinghouse. This staff helps institutions set up noncredit courses in such diverse areas as literacy training, arts and crafts, and citizenship courses. The staff also maintains contact with new industries, labor, and employment agencies in order to identify job-training programs.

Programs of the community colleges and technical institutes operate twelve months per year during the day and evening, and some operate on weekends.

The 1979 General Assembly passed several bills related to the System of Community Colleges and Technical Institutes. Chapter 462 (House Bill 132) of the 1979 Session Laws was a revision of community colleges laws; it repealed G.S. 115A and established G.S. 115D as the statutes governing the system. Chapter 1020 (House Bill 1331) authorized the establishment of a new technical institute in Brunswick County. Chapter 959 (House Bill 845) authorized the addition of the college transfer program at Pitt Technical Institute, and the Advisory Budget Commission at its June meeting authorized the addition of the college transfer program at Beaufort Technical Institute. This brings the total number of comprehensive community colleges in the system to twenty-three. Chapter 553 (House Bill 1203) authorized the local boards of trustees, with the consent of the respective

board(s) of county commissioners, to change the name of a technical institute to technical college. This would represent a change in name only.

Chapter 896 (Senate Bill 266) created a separate state-level governing board for the system. The legislation provided that members be appointed during the 1980 Session of the General Assembly and actually take office in January of 1981.

Chapter 956 (Senate Bill 722) created the Community College Planning Commission. The Commission's members were appointed in July of 1979 and will serve until the Commission reports to the 1980 Session of the General Assembly. The Commission is charged to recommend a plan for the orderly transfer of the Department of Community Colleges from the State Board of Education to the newly created State Board of Community Colleges and Technical Institutes. Former Governor Terry Sanford is Chairman and Senator W. D. (Billy) Mills is Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

President	Larry J. Blake
Vice President, Institutional Services	Hugh E. Battle, Jr.
Vice President, Planning/Policy	Charles R. Holloman
Vice President, Student Services/Program Resources	Marsellette Smith
Vice President, Educational Programs	J. R. Parrott, jr.
Vice President, Educational Programs	J. R. Parrott, Jr.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

<i>President</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Address</i>
Dr. H. B. Monroe	Anson Technical College	Ansonville
Harvey L. Hayes	Asheville-Buncombe Technical College	Asheville
James P. Blanton	Beaufort County Community College	Washington
George Resseguie	Bladen Technical College	Duplin
Dr. William D. Killian	Blue Ridge Technical College	Flat Rock
William A. Stanley, Jr.	Brunswick Technical Institute	Shallotte
Dr. H. E. Beam	Caldwell Community College	Lenoir
M. J. McLeod	Cape Fear Technical Institute	Wilmington
Dr. Donald W. Bryant	Carteret Technical College	Morehead City
Robert E. Paap	Catawba Valley Technical College	Hickory
Dr. J. F. Hockaday	Central Carolina Technical College	Sanford
Dr. Richard Hagemeyer	Central Piedmont Community College	Charlotte
Dr. James Petty	Cleveland County Technical Institute	Shelby
Dr. James L. Henderson, Jr. ...	Coastal Carolina Community College	Jacksonville
Dr. J. Parker Chesson, Jr.	College of the Albemarle	Elizabeth City
Dr. Thurman Brock	Craven Community College	New Bern
Dr. Grady E. Love	Davidson County Community College	Lexington
Dr. John M. Crumpton, Jr.	Durham Technical Institute	Durham
Charles B. McIntyre	Edgecombe Technical Institute	Tarboro
Howard E. Boudreau	Fayetteville Technical Institute	Fayetteville
Harley P. Affeldt	Forsyth Technical Institute	Winston-Salem
Dr. Robert M. Howard	Gaston College	Dallas
Dr. H. James Owen, Jr.	Guilford Technical Institute	Jamestown
Dr. Phillip Taylor	Halifax Community College	Weldon
Joseph H. Nanney	Haywood Technical College	Clyde
Dr. Ben E. Fountain, Jr.	Isothermal Community College	Spindale
Dr. Carl D. Price	James Sprunt Technical College	Kenansville
Dr. John Tart	Johnston Technical Institute	Smithfield
Dr. Jesse L. McDaniel	Lenoir Community College	Kinston
Dr. Isaac B. Southerland	Martin Community College	Williamston
Dr. O. M. Blake	Mayland Technical Institute	Spruce Pine
J. A. Price	McDowell Technical Institute	Marion
Dr. Charles C. Poindexter	Mitchell Community College	Statesville
Marvin Miles	Montgomery Technical Institute	Troy
Jack Ballard	Nash Technical Institute	Rocky Mount
Paul Johnson	Pamlico Technical College	Grantsboro
Dr. Edward W. Cox	Piedmont Technical College	Roxboro
Dr. William Fulford, Jr.	Pitt Community College	Greenville
M. H. Branson	Randolph Technical College	Asheboro
R. Kenneth Melvin	Richmond Technical Institute	Hamlet
J. W. Young	Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute	Ahoskie

Dr. Craig Allen	Robeson Technical Institute	Lumberton
Dr. Gerald B. James	Rockingham Community College	Wentworth
Dr. Richard L. Brownell	Rowan Technical Institute	Salisbury
Dr. Bruce I. Howell	Sampson Technical College	Clinton
Dr. Raymonds A. Stone	Sandhills Community College	Carthage
Dr. W. Ronald McCarter	Southeastern Community College	Whiteville
Edward E. Bryson	Southwestern Technical College	Sylva
Dr. Charles H. Byrd	Stanly Technical College	Albemarle
Dr. Swanson Richards	Surry Community College	Dobson
Dr. William E. Taylor	Technical College of Alamance	Haw River
Vincent W. Crips	Tri-County Community College	Murphy
Dr. Donald R. Mohorn	Vance-Granville Community College	Henderson
James Cox	Wake Technical Institute	Raleigh
Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, Jr.	Wayne Community College	Goldsboro
H. D. Moretz (Acting)	Western Piedmont Community College	Morganton
Dr. David E. Daniel	Wilkes Community College	Wilkesboro
Dr. Ernest Parry	Wilson County Technical Institute	Wilson



Chapter Five**STATE BOARDS AND
COMMISSIONS**

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
CITIZEN AFFAIRS****(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Twenty-Seven Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is designated by Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**COUNCIL ON VOLUNTEERS FOR THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM****(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Twenty-Five Members or less—Sixteen by the Governor, Two by the Secretary of Correction, One by the Secretary of Human Resources, and One by the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety. One by the Director of Administrative Office of the Courts. Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**NORTH CAROLINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ADVOCACY COUNCIL****(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Fifteen Members—Three at large by the Governor, Six representing County Government, Five who are members of the Executive Committee of the Association of County Commissioners and One who is the Executive Director of the Association, Six representing Municipal Government, Five who are the members of the Executive Committee of League of Municipalities and One who is the Executive Director of the League. The Association of County Commissioners and League of Municipalities Representatives shall serve terms on the Council consistent with their terms as Executive Committee members. Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be the President of the Association of County Commissioners and the President of the League of Municipalities respectively, with the office rotating between the two groups annually.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES****(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Thirty-Five Members—Thirteen by the Governor, Thirteen by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Three by the President Pro Tempore of Senate, Three by the Speaker of the House, One jointly by the President Pro Tempore and Speaker, and Two by the Supreme Court. Chairman is appointed by the Supreme Court.

Term of Appointment: One year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR**NORTH CAROLINA FIREMAN'S PENSION FUND****(G.S. 118-19; G.S. 143A-27)**

Composition: Five Members—Two ex-officio and three appointed by the governor as follows: one paid Fireman, one Volunteer Fireman, and one Representative of the public at large. The State Auditor and State Insurance Commissioner are ex-officio members with the State Auditor serving as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: 4 years

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BENEFIT
AND RETIREMENT FUND****(G.S. 143-166; G.S. 143A-29)**

Composition: Seven members—Three ex-officio and four appointed by the Governor as follows: A sheriff, police officer, a state law enforcement officer, and a representative of the public. The State Auditor, State Treasurer and State Insurance Commissioner are ex-officio members with the State Auditor serving as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor

¹ These will be grouped by State Executive Departments or category where departments are not applicable.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER**LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION****(G. S. 159-3; G. S. 143A-33)**

Composition: Nine members—Four ex-officio, 1 by Lieutenant Governor, 1 Speaker of the House, and 3 appointed by the Governor as follows: one shall be or have been the Mayor or a member of the governing body of a city and one shall be or have been a member of County Board of Commissioners. The State Auditor, Secretary of Revenue, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer are ex-officio members with the State Treasurer serving as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**NORTH CAROLINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEE'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM****(G. S. 128-28; G. S. 143A-35)**

Composition: Membership—The members of the Board of Trustees of the Teachers and State Employees Retirement System and two appointed by the Governor as follows: one local government official who is a Mayor, a member of the Governing Body or a full-time officer of a city or town participating in the retirement system, and one local government official who is a County Commissioner or a full time officer of a county participating in the Retirement System. The Governor shall designate these 2 officials on April 1 of years in which an election is held for the office of Governor. If one of these local government officials vacates his local office, he also vacates this post and the Governor selects a new official to serve. The Chairman is elected from the membership of the Board.

Term of Appointment: 4 years.

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF CONTROL**(G. S. 160A-6)**

Composition: Five members—Three ex-officio and two appointed by the Governor as follows: one elected municipal official and one elected county official. The Secretary of Local Government Commission and the Chairmen of the local government committees in the House and Senate shall serve ex-officio, with the Secretary of Local Government Commission serving as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**REVENUE SHARING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Five Members—All Ex Officio. Chairman—Secretary of the Local Government Commission.

Term of Appointment: None.

**TEACHERS' AND STATE EMPLOYEES'
RETIREMENT SYSTEM**

(G. S. 135-6; G. S. 143A-34)

Composition: Twelve members—Two ex-officio, two others, and eight appointed by the Governor as follows: one teacher, one transportation employee, one general state employee, three who are neither teachers nor state employees, one representing higher education, and one retired teacher or state employee drawing a retirement allowance. State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction are ex-officio members with the State Treasurer serving as Chairman. The two others will consist of one member of the House appointed by the Speaker and one member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

TAX REVIEW BOARD

(G. S. 105-269.2)

Composition: Four members—One by the Governor and three ex-officio as follows: State Treasurer; Chairman, Utilities Commission; and Secretary of Revenue. State Treasurer serves as chairman.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION**STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION****(G. S. 115-2; G. S. 143A-41)**

Composition: Fourteen members—Three ex-officio and eleven appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly as follows: three at large and one from each of eight educational districts. He must submit on or before 60th Legislative Day of each session to each presiding officer his appointees. Vacancies for unexpired terms not subject to confirmation. The Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction are ex-officio members with the Superintendent of Public Instruction serving as Secretary of Board. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the Board from its membership.

Term of Appointment: Eight years.

ANNUAL TESTING COMMISSION**(G. S. 115-320.21)**

Composition: Eleven Members—Appointed by the Governor plus Superintendent of Public Instruction or designee as non-voting Ex Officio.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

COMPETENCY TEST COMMISSION**(G. S. 115-320.7)**

Composition: Fifteen Members—Appointed by the Governor—Superintendent of Public Instruction or Designee serves as non-voting, Ex Officio Member.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATION COUNCIL**(G. S. 115-350)**

Composition: Five Members—Appointed by the Governor plus the members of the Education Commission of the States. Chairman shall be the Governor or his Designee.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

(G. S. 115-11.7)

Composition: Seventeen Members—Two appointed by the Governor, and fifteen others as follows: Two members of the Senate are appointed by the Lt. Governor, two members of the House of Representatives are appointed by the Speaker and eleven members are appointed by the State Board of Education (one from each Congressional District) with the Chairman designated by the State Board from the appointees of the Governor, Lt. Governor, or Speaker of the House.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCING

(NON-STATUTORY)

Composition: Fourteen Members—Six appointed by the Governor. Six are appointed by the State Board of Education from a list submitted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Two are appointed by the Governor from the Business Community and Two from the General Assembly. There are Two Ex Officio Members—Superintendent of Public Instruction and Controller of State Board of Education or their Designees. The Chairman is appointed from members by Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA TEXTBOOK COMMISSION

(G. S. 115-208; G. S. 143A-48)

Composition: Twelve members appointed by the Governor (upon recommendation of State Superintendent of Public Instruction) as follows: Seven members must be outstanding teachers or principals in the elementary grades and five members must be outstanding teachers or principals in the high school grades provided that one member may be a county or city superintendent.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA VOCATIONAL TEXTILE SCHOOL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(G.S. 115A-39)

Composition: Ten Members—Nine are appointed by the Governor plus One Ex Officio Member (Director of Vocational Education).

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**NORTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Twelve Members or more—Appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

Composition: Seven members from each member state—Four by the governor, one from each legislative house and the governor himself or his designated representative.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the governor.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS COUNCIL

(G. S. 17A-3)

Composition: Twenty-one members—Four appointed by the Governor, 4 ex-officio, and thirteen others as follows: five sheriffs, one by N. C. State Law Enforcement Officers Association, and four by N. C. Sheriffs Association; five police chiefs or officers, one by N. C. State Law Enforcement Officers Association, and four by N. C. Association of Police Executives; one representative of Justice Department selected by the Attorney General; one representative of Department of Motor Vehicles selected by its Commissioner; and one representative of the court system selected by the Chief Justice. The Director of the Institute of Government, director of Law Enforcement Training in the Department of Community Colleges, and the director of Criminal Justice Program at University of North Carolina-Charlotte are ex-officio members. The Governor's appointees are as follows: one must be a representative of the Correctional System and the others are at-large appointments with the Chairman designated by the Governor each July 1.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

THE GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION

(G. S. 164-14)

Composition: Eleven members—Two by the governor, one each as follows: President, N. C. State Bar; General Statutes Commission; Dean, School of Law, UNC; Dean, School of Law, Duke University; Speaker of the House of Representatives (from membership); President of the Senate (from membership); Dean, School of Law, NCCU; Dean, School of Law, Wake Forest University; and chairman, N. C. Bar Association. Chairman and vice-chairman elected from and by membership.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

PRIVATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES BOARD

(G. S. 74B-4)

Composition: Eight members—One appointed by the governor and seven others as follows: The Attorney General, or his designated representative, and two appointed by the Attorney General; one by the Lieutenant Governor; one by the President Protem of Senate; and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected from among the members.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

(G. S. 106-2; G. S. 143A-59)

Composition: Eleven members—One ex-officio and ten appointed by the Governor as follows: one member who shall be a practical farmer with tobacco farming interest, one cotton grower, one practical truck farmer or general farmer to represent the truck farmer's general interests, one practical farmer to represent dairy and livestock interests, one practical peanut grower, one poultryman, one experienced in marketing with the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the members of the Board of Agriculture being practical farmers engaged in their profession. The Commissioner of Agriculture is an ex-officio member and serves as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL HALL OF FAME

(G. S. 106-568.14; G. S. 143-4)

Composition: Eight members—Three appointed by the Governor and five ex-officio as follows: The Commissioner of Agriculture; the director, N. C. Agricultural Extension Service; the State Director of Vocational Agriculture; the President, N. C. Farm Bureau Federation; and the Master of the State Grange are ex-officio members with the Commissioner of Agriculture serving as the Chairman. The Governor's appointees are selected on his qualification choices.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

GASOLINE AND OIL INSPECTION BOARD

(G. S. 119-26; G. S. 143A-62)

Composition: Five members—Three appointed by the Governor and two ex-officio as follows: Commissioner of Agriculture and Director of Gas and Oil Inspection Division.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

ADVISORY COMMISSION FOR THE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

(G. S. 143-370; G. S. 143A-66)

Composition: Ten members—Three are appointed by the Governor and seven ex-officio as follows: Supt. of Public Instruction, director of the Museum of Natural History, Commissioner of Agriculture, State geologist, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, Director of the Institute of Fisheries Research at the University of North Carolina and director of N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

NORTH CAROLINA PESTICIDE BOARD**(G. S. 143-436 (B))**

Composition: Seven members—All appointed by the Governor as follows: one representative of the Department of Agriculture, one representative of the Department of Human Resources, one representative of a State Conservation Agency, one representative of the Agriculture Chemical Industry, one person directly engaged in agricultural production, and two are selected at large from fields other than agricultural chemical industry and agricultural production, one of whom shall be a non-governmental conservationist with the Chairman elected biennially by the board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION**(G. S. 137-31.3)**

Composition: Ten members—Five appointed by the Governor and five ex-officio as follows: Commissioner of Agriculture, Director of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service at North Carolina State University, Secretary of Human Resources, North Carolina State Director of Farmers Home Administration for the United State Department of Agriculture, and secretary-treasurer—Henry H. Sink.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL COMMITTEE**(G. S. 106-65.23)**

Composition: Five members—Two by Governor plus three others as follows: one appointed by Commissioner of Agriculture who is an employee of Department of Agriculture and serves at pleasure of Commissioner, one appointed by Commissioner of Agriculture who is a member of the Board of Agriculture and serves ex officio and one appointed by Dean of the School of Agriculture, of N. C. State University and a member of the Entomology Faculty with the Commissioner of Agriculture appointing the executive secretary of Structural Pest Control Committee.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF BOILER RULES****(G. S. 95-54; G. S. 143A-70)**

Composition: Six members—One ex-officio and five appointed by the Governor as follows: one representative of owners and users of steam within the state, one representative of the operating steam engineers in the state, one representative of boiler manufacturers in the state or a boiler maker with at least 5 years practical experience, one representative of a boiler inspection and insurance company licensed with the state, and one licensed heating contractor. The Commissioner of Labor, an ex-officio member, serves as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW BOARD**(G. S. 95-135)**

Composition: Three members are appointed by the Governor. The Chairman is designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

BUILDING CODE COUNCIL

(G. S. 143-136; G. S. 143A-78)

Composition: Eleven members are appointed by the Governor as follows: one from each category mentioned must be a practicing member of the profession indicated, one registered architect, one licensed general contractor, one registered architect or licensed general contractor specializing in residential design or construction, one registered engineer practicing structural engineering, one registered engineer practicing mechanical engineering, one registered engineer practicing electrical engineering, one licensed plumbing and heating contractor, one municipal or county building inspector, a representative of the public who is not a member of the building construction industry, one licensed electrical contractor and a registered engineer on the engineering staff of a state agency charged with a approval of plans of state-owned buildings. Neither the architect nor any engineer may be involved in manufacture, promotion, or sale of any building material.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA CODE OFFICIALS QUALIFICATION BOARD

(G. S. 143-151.9)

Composition: Twenty Members—Seven are appointed by the governor, Two Members—One Elected Official from a city with over 5,000 population and One under 5,000, Two Members—One Elected Official representing a county over 40,000 population and One under 40,000 population, One County Building Official and One City Building Official with duties of building, plumbing, electrical, and heating codes, One Registered Architect, One Registered Engineer, Two Licensed General Contractors, One Licensed Electrical Contractor, One Licensed Plumbing and Heating Contractor, One Faculty Member from NCSU School of Engineering and One from Engineering School of NC A & T. One Faculty Member of the Institute of Government, One Member from Department of Community Colleges, One Member from Department of Insurance Division of Engineering and Building Code, and Two Citizens from North Carolina.

Term of Appointment: Four years from initial appointment.

HEALTH INSURANCE ADVISORY BOARD

(G. S. 58-262.2 (1961, 1967); G. S. 143A-77)

Composition: Nine members—5 representatives are selected by the Governor from the public at large and 4 from the insurance industry upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Insurance with the Commissioner of Insurance serving as an ex-officio member.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**HEALTH CARE EXCESS LIABILITY FUND
BOARD OF GOVERNORS**

(G. S. 58-254.23)

Composition: Eight Members—Three are appointed by the Governor, Two are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, Two are appointed by the Speaker of the House and One Ex Officio Member. The Chairman is elected annually by and from membership of Board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

INSURANCE ADVISORY BOARD

(G. S. 58-27.1; G. S. 143A-76)

Composition: Seven members—One ex-officio and six appointed by the Governor as follows: 3 representatives of the six appointed by the Governor shall have had experience of such nature as to make them familiar with the purpose and practices of the insurance business and one ex-officio, the Commission of Labor, serving as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

CAPITAL BUILDING AUTHORITY

(G. S. 129-40)

Composition: Four members appointed as follows: 1 by Lt. Governor, 1 by the Speaker of House and 2 by the Governor. The Governor, Attorney General, and State Treasurer serve as ex-officio members with the Secretary, Department of Administration, serving as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

(G. S. 129-31)

Composition: 13 members—All members of the Council of State with the Governor serving as Chairman; one member of the Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; one member of the House appointed by the Speaker; a representative of the City of Raleigh designated by the City Council for a 2-year term. The Secretary of Administration serves as Secretary to the Board.

COMMISSION ON THE EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

(G. S. 143-424)

Composition: Seven members appointed by the Governor with the chairman and vice chairman are elected by the Commission from among its membership.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL**(G. S. 143-416)**

Composition: Twenty members appointed by the Governor. Any public official appointed serve ex-officio. A Director is appointed by the Governor and serves at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

STATE COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS**(G. S. 71-16)**

Composition: Fifteen Indian members selected by tribal or community consent—three each from the following: The Lumbee, the Calywa, the Waccamaw Siovan, the Coharie and the Cumberland County Association for Indians, and six ex-officio members as follows: Speaker of the House of Representatives, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Human Resources, Director of the State Employment Security Commission Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development and the Commissioner of Labor. Chairman is appointed by the Governor and is subject to approval by the Commissioner.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

INTERNSHIP COUNCIL**(G. S. 143B)**

Composition: Seventeen members. Fourteen appointed by the governor; one each by the Lieutenant Governor and speaker of the House of Representatives and the Secretary, Department of Administration, or his designee.

Term of Appointment:

NORTH CAROLINA MANPOWER COUNCIL**(G. S. 143-283.44)**

Composition: Fifteen members—Fourteen appointed by Governor, plus one other (Chief elected official or designee of each unit or combination of units of general local government which have Federally approved comprehensive manpower plans shall also serve on Council. Governor's appointments are as follows: 1 Representative of the state community colleges nominated by the State Board of Education; 1 representative of the Employment Security Commission; 1 representative of the Dept. of Human Resources; 1 representative of the Dept. of Administration; at least 2 representatives of organized labor; at least 2 representatives of community-based organizations and of the client community to be served under applicable Federal Legislation; at least 2 representatives of business and industry; and at least 2 representatives of the general public.

Term of Appointment: 4 years.

NORTH CAROLINA MARINE SCIENCE COUNCIL**(G. S. 143-347.2)**

Composition: Twenty-six with 21 appointed by Governor from public and private academic and scientific institutions in the state and from various industries and professions in the state concerned with exploration and use of the sea, and 5 ex-officio members—State Planning Officer, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, Secretary of Human Resources, State Property Officer, and Director of the State Ports Authority.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

STATE PERSONNEL COMMISSION**(G. S. 126-2)**

Composition: Seven members with 5 appointed by Governor, plus 2 others—as follows: 2 to be chosen from employees of state government, 2 from list of individuals nominated by North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, 2 from private industry or business and 1 from public at large.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOALS AND POLICY BOARD**(G. S. 143-376)**

Composition: Fifteen members appointed by the Governor as follows: citizens whose backgrounds, training, and experience qualify them to survey the whole range of state needs, to propose state goals, and to recommend ways for state Government to achieve these goals; plus Governor (ex-officio) who serves as Chairman, plus Vice Chairman appointed by Governor who serves in Governor's absence.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL**(G. S. 143-283.27)**

Composition: Sixteen members. Eight by Governor and eight youths appointed by Youth Councils of North Carolina, Inc. The Chairman is elected annually from adult members, and the Vice Chairman is elected annually from youth members.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**GOVERNOR'S ADVOCACY COUNCIL ON
CHILDREN AND YOUTH****(G. S. 143B-187)**

Composition: Seventeen members appointed by the Governor as follows: 2 members of the Senate nominated by President of the Senate, 2 members of the House of Representatives nominated by Speaker of the House; Superintendent of Public Instruction; one member nominated by Secretary of Corrections from the area of Juvenile Correction, 4 youths (2 males, 2 females, 2 between ages of 16 & 21 and 2 less than 16), and 7 others. Chairman designated by Governor.

Term of Appointment: Two years for all except those from State agencies.

VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-253)**

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor with the members being veterans, and the major political parties represented in the commission. The Chairman is designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

**COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS FOR
INCENTIVE PAY FOR STATE EMPLOYEES****(G. S. 126-46)**

Composition: Seven Members—One appointed by the Governor, One by the Lieutenant Governor, One by the Speaker, Plus Secretary of Administration, State Auditor, State Budget Officer and State Personnel Director, Chairman—Secretary of Administration.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE INDIAN HOUSING AUTHORITY**(G.S. 157-68)**

Composition: Five Members—Appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION**(G.S. 1438-380)**Composition: Eleven Members—Three Appointed by the Governor, Plus Eight Others.
Chairman is designated biennially by the Governor from among legislative members of the Commission.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON LAND RECORDS**(G.S. 143-345.6)**

Composition: Twelve Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is also appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

MARINE RESOURCES CENTER-ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD**(G.S. 143-347.11)**

Composition: Sixteen Members—Six Ex Officio Members plus Ten appointed by the Governor. Chairman—Designated by the Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

ADVOCACY COUNCIL FOR THE MENTALLY ILL AND DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED**(G.S. 1438-403)**

Composition: Eleven Members—Seven appointed by the Governor, Two Representatives by the Speaker, and Two Senators by the President of the Senate. Chairman is appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE**(G. S. 1438-398)**

Composition: Seven Members—Six appointed by the Governor, plus One Ex Officio. Chairman is the Secretary of Administration.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN**(G.S. 1438-394)**

Composition: Twenty Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman—Designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

**GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND THE SEAFOOD INDUSTRY****(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Unlimited Membership—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman and Vice-Chairman appointed by and serve Pleasure of the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION—
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE****(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Four Members—Appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION—
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS ADVISORY COMMITTEE****(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Three Members—Appointed by the Governor. (There are Twelve Members total on the task force—Three from each participating state and Three appointed by the Federal Co-Chairman.) Chairman—Elected by the Task Force.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**COASTAL PLAINS REGIONAL COMMISSION
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

(NON-STATUTORY)

Composition: Three Members—Appointed by the Governor. (There are Twelve Members total on the committee—Three from each participating state and Three appointed by the Federal Co-Chairman.) Chairman-Elected by Members of the Committee.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

COMMISSION ON PREPAID HEALTH PLANS

(NON-STATUTORY)

Composition: Fifteen Members—Nine appointed by the Governor, Three Senators by the President of the Senate, Three Representatives by the Speaker of the House, Chairman elected from and by Membership.

Term of Appointment: Ends February 1, 1980.

**GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON
GOVERNMENTAL PRODUCTIVITY**

(NON-STATUTORY)

Composition: Twenty-One Members—Appointed by the Governor. Governor designates Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

**NORTH CAROLINA TASK FORCE ON
PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

(NON-STATUTORY)

Composition: Twenty-five Members or less—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is designated by the Governor from Members.

Term of Appointment: One Year.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**STATE BOARD OF ALCOHOLIC CONTROL****(G. S. 18A-14)**

Composition: Three members appointed by the Governor as follows: one chairman and two associate members.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

STATE BANKING COMMISSION**(G. S. 53-92)**

Composition: Thirteen members—One ex-officio and twelve appointed by the Governor as follows: Not more than five members shall be practical bankers, and the remainder of the membership of the said commission shall be selected so as to fully represent the consumer, industrial, manufacturing, professional and business interests of the State. At least two members shall be selected, primarily representatives of the borrowing public and shall have no interest in regulated financial institutions other than as a depositor or borrower and shall not be primarily engaged in any business involving retail credit sales.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA CEMETARY COMMISSION**(G. S. 65-50)**

Composition: Seven Members—Four appointed by the Governor, plus Three Others. Chairman and Vice Chairman—Elected by Commission.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL BURIAL
ASSOCIATION COMMISSION****(G. S. 58-224.1)**

Composition: Five members—Four elected by the Burial Association and one appointed by the Governor as follows: member must be a member of a Mutual Burial Association authorized by the Statute.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

CREDIT UNION COMMISSION**(G. S. 143A-181)**

Composition: Seven members—One ex-officio and six appointed by the Governor as follows: four shall be persons with at least three years of experience as credit union directors in management of state-chartered unions. No two persons on Commission shall be residents of the same senatorial district. No person on Commission shall be on a board of directors or employed by another type of financial institution. The Secretary of Commerce is an ex-officio member and serves as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD**(G. S. 143B-434)**

Composition: Twenty-Five Members—Twenty-Two Appointed by the Governor, Plus Secretary of Commerce or Designee, Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House. Governor designates Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION**(G. S. 96-3 (1957))**

Composition: Seven members appointed by the Governor with the Chairman also selected by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
ADVISORY BOARD****(G. S. 96-4(E) (1971))**

Composition: N. C. specified members of appointees as follows: equal number of employees and employees who are representatives of the State due to their vocation, employment, or affiliation, and such public members as may be designated.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**ENERGY INSTITUTE BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORS
(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Fourteen Members—Appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION**(G. S. 97-77)**

Composition: Three members with the Governor designating a member as Chairman. Not more than one representative of employee or employer.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA MILK COMMISSION**(G. S. 106-266.7)**

Composition: Ten members—Two by Lieutenant Governor, two by Speaker of House, three by Commissioner of Agriculture, and three appointed by the Governor as follows: two public members and one operator of a store or establishment for retail sale of milk consumption off premises. One grade A producer who primarily markets with cooperative plants whose primary is operating a dairy farm is appointed by the Lt. Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE
FOR THE CAPE FEAR RIVER****(G. S. 76-1)**

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor with at least 4 to be residents of New Hanover County and none shall be licensed pilots.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL PARK, PARKWAY &
FORESTS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL****(G.S. 143B-447)**

Composition: Seven Members—Appointed by the Governor. Officers elected by the Commission.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE PORTS AUTHORITY**(G. S. 143-216)**

Composition: Ten members. Seven appointed by Governor, 1 each by the Speaker of the House and Lieutenant Governor and the Secretary of Transportation, ex-officio.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY**(G. S. 117-1)**

Composition: Six members appointed by the Governor with the Chairman and Secretary elected by the Board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**(G. S. 143B-411)**

Membership: Fifteen members including the Governor, the Science Advisor to the Governor, and 11 appointed by the Governor as follows: one from UNC-CH; one from NCSU; two from the other institutions of the UNC system, all nominated by the President of the University of North Carolina; one from Duke University nominated by the President of Duke University; 1 from a private college or university other than Duke University, in North Carolina nominated by the President of the Association of Private Colleges and Universities; one member from Research Triangle Institute nominated by the executive committee of the board of that institute; 2 from public agencies in North Carolina; and 2 from private industry in North Carolina. The Governor shall serve as chairman, and the vice-chairman shall be designated from the membership by the governor. The Science Advisor to the Governor shall serve as Executive Director.

Term of Office: Members from public agencies shall serve for terms expiring at the end of the term of the governor appointing them. Five shall serve for four years expiring June 30, 1983; four for two years expiring June 30, 1981; thereafter, terms of these nine shall be for 4 years.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE**(G. S. 143-379)**

Composition: Fifteen members—Eight appointed by Governor plus seven others as follows: two members from University of N. C. at Chapel Hill, two members from N. C. State University, two members from Duke University, three members from industry, one nominated by executive committee of board of Research Triangle Institute, and two at-large.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMMISSION**(G. S. 54-24.1)**

Composition: Seven members—One ex-officio and six appointed by the Governor as follows: three members shall have had experience in mortgage of saving and loan associations and the ex-officio member who is the Secretary of Commerce shall serve as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA UTILITIES COMMISSION**(G. S. 62-10)**

Composition: Seven members appointed by the Governor with the Chairman being appointed by the Governor every four years. General Assembly conformation required. Governor must submit nominations to General Assembly on or before May 1 of year in which appointments to be made expire. If the Governor fails to meet this deadline the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House may jointly submit nomination on or before May 15.

Term of Appointment: Eight years.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION**CORRECTIONS BOARD****(G. S. 143B-265)**

Composition: Nine members—8 appointed by Governor, from the following: one psychiatrist or psychologist, one attorney with experience in the criminal courts, one judge in the general court of justice, five members appointed at large, plus Secretary of Correction who serves ex-officio as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of Governor.

COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS**(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Seventeen Members—Five appointed by the Governor, Four Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, Four Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, Four members of the NC Bar Association appointed by the president thereof. Chairman—Elected by and from membership.

Term of Appointment: When Report Filed.

INMATE GRIEVANCE COMMISSION**(G. S. 148-101)**

Composition: Five members appointed by Governor from a list of 10 persons recommended by the Council of the North Carolina State Bar. At least 2 members shall be attorneys admitted to practice law in North Carolina and at least 2 members shall be persons of knowledge and experience in one or more fields under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Correction. Executive Director—appointed by Commission with approval of Governor to serve at pleasure of Commission.

Term: Four years.

AREA INMATE LABOR COMMISSIONS**(G. S. 148-26.2)**

Composition: There are Six area Inmate Labor Commissions in the State, Each representing the following areas—(A) Western, (B) North Piedmont, (C) South Piedmont, (D) North Central, (E) South Central and (F) Eastern. There are Six Members on each Commission who shall be residents of the area—Five appointed by the Governor representing the following: League of Municipalities, Community Colleges and Technical Institutes, Three interested and knowledgeable citizens and One Representative of the Department of Correction designated by the Secretary of Correction

to serve as an Ex Officio Member. Chairmen are elected by and from each Commission's Membership.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

STATE INMATE LABOR COMMISSION

(G.S. 148-26.3)

Composition: Ten Members—Governor appoints One who serves as Chairman plus the Chairmen of the Six Area Labor Commissions. One member of NC House of Representatives—Appointed by the Speaker of the House for a 2-year term. One member of NC Senate, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for a term of Two years. The Secretary of Corrections or his designee to serve as an Ex Officio Member.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

PAROLE COMMISSION

(G. S. 143B-267)

Composition: Five members appointed by Governor with the Chairman designated by Governor from the members.

Term: Four years.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION PRISON ENTERPRISES (NON-STATUTORY)

Composition: Unlimited Membership—Representatives of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture. Chairman—Secretary of Correction.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION

(G. S. 143B-337)

Composition: Twenty-nine voting members and six non-voting members. Twenty-one appointed by the governor as follows: one district attorney, one defense attorney, three sheriff, three police executives, four citizens, three county commissioners or county officials, three mayors or municipal officials, and one each, screen lists submitted by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: Judge of the superior court, Judge of the District court (specializing in Juvenile matters) and Chief District Court Judge. One each appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Lieutenant Governor. The follow shall serve as voting ex-officia members: the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, the Director of the Administrative office of the Courts, and the Secretaries of the Departments of Correction and Human Resources. The non-voting exofficial member are the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the Directors office. Division of Youth Services of the Department of Human Resources, the Administrator of Youth Services for the Administrative offices of the Courts, and the Directors of the Division of Prisons and Adult Probation and Poroles in the Department of Correction. The Governor may serve as Chairman, designating a Vice-Chairman to serve in his absence or designale a chairman and vice-chairman to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

STATE FIRE COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-481)

Composition: Nine Members—Three appointed by the Governor. Ex Officio Members—Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Labor, State Auditor, Attorney General, and Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, or their respective Designees.

Term of Appointment: Three years after initial appointments.

NORTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM BOARD (NON-STATUTORY)

Composition: Nine Members—Four from nominations, Five Ex Officio. Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**NORTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY AND
PRIVACY BOARD
(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Eight Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

**CRIME PREVENTION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION
(G. S. 143B-479)**

Composition: At least Forty-Eight Members but not more than Fifty—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman serves at the Pleasure of the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

**JUVENILE CODE REVISION COMMITTEE
(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Nine Members—Seven appointed by the Governor plus Two Ex Officio. Chairman elected by and from Membership.

Term of Appointment: Completion of Duties.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**AMERICA'S FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
COMMITTEE****(G. S. 143B-86)**

Composition: Fourteen Members—Ten are appointed by the Governor, plus Four Ex Officio. Chairman—Designated by the Governor to serve Pleasure of the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE**(G. S. 143B-66)**

Composition: Eight Members—Two are appointed by the Governor, One Senator appointed by the President of the Senate, One Representative appointed by the Speaker of the House, One Ex Officio, Plus Three others.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA ART COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-54, 55)**

Composition: Fifteen members.—Four nominated from North Carolina Art Society and 11 appointed by Governor as follows: Chairman appointed by Governor to serve at the pleasure of the Governor with the Vice-Chairman elected by and from membership for 2 year term or expiration of regularly appointed term. Two members shall be members of the art or design faculty at a N. C. college or university.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA ARTS COUNCIL**(G. S. 143B-88)**

Composition: Twenty-four members all appointed by the Governor with the Chairman appointed by Governor and the Administrator, Halsey M. North, appointed by Council.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

ART MUSEUM BUILDING COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-59)**

Composition: Fifteen members.—Nine appointed by the Governor plus 6 others as follows: 3 by Speaker of House who have served in the House of Representatives and 3 by President of Senate who have served in the State Senate with the Chairman designated by the Governor from membership.

Term of Appointment: Completion of duties.

NORTH CAROLINA ART SOCIETY INC., BOARD OF DIRECTORS**(G. S. 143B-89)**

Composition: Sixteen members—Four by Governor, plus four ex-officio, plus eight chosen by North Carolina Art Society, Inc. as follows: ex-officio members are Governor of North Carolina, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer of Carolina and Chairman of the Art Committee of the N. C. Federation of the Women's Club.

Term of Appointment: Governor appointees serve 4 year terms, Art Society appointees serve 2 year terms.

NORTH CAROLINA AWARDS COMMITTEE**(G. S. 143B-84)**

Composition: Five Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

HISTORIC BATH COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-102)**

Composition: Twenty-eight members—25 appointed by Governor plus 3 ex-officio members as follows: Mayor, Town of Bath; Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Beaufort County and the Secretary of Cultural Resources.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

U. S. S. NORTH CAROLINA BATTLESHIP COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-74)**

Composition: Fifteen members—Fourteen by Governor plus 1 ex-officio—the Secretary of Natural and Community Development Resources.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

EDENTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-98)**

Composition: Not fewer than 25 members appointed by the Governor, plus 3 ex-officio as follows: Mayor of Edenton, Chairman of Chowan County Commissioners, Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee with the Commission electing its officers.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

EXECUTIVE MANSION FINE ARTS COMMITTEE**(G. S. 143B-80)**

Composition: Sixteen members all appointed by the Governor with the Chairman appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

HISTORIC HILLSBOROUGH COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-106 (1973))**

Composition: Not less than 25 members appointed by Governor, plus 5 ex-officio as follows: Mayor, town of Hillsborough; Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Orange County; Register of Deeds, Orange County; Clerk of Superior Court, Orange County; Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee with officers elected by Commission members.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-63 [1973])**

Composition: Seven members appointed by the Governor as follows: at least 2 current faculty members of Graduate History Department at N. C. Colleges or Universities and 4 must have had training professionally or experience in the fields of Archives, History, Historic Preservation, or Museum Administration with the Chairman designated by the Governor from the membership to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

STATE HISTORICAL RECORDS ADVISORY BOARD
(NON-STATUTORY)

Composition: Seven Members or more—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman—State Historical Records Coordinator (Dr. Thornton Mitchell).

Term of Appointment: Three years.

STATE LIBRARY COMMITTEE
(G. S. 143B-90)

Composition: Seven members—Six appointed by the Governor and one ex-officio is the President of N. C. Library Association. The Chairman designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD MEMORIAL COMMISSION
(G. S. 143B-115)

Composition: Nineteen members. Nine appointed by Governor, 4 ex-officio, plus six others as follows: Secretary of Natural & Economic Resources, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Treasurer, Secretary of Cultural Resources are the ex-officio members and 3 members are appointed by the Board of Commissioners of Guilford County and 3 members appointed by City Council of Greensboro with the officers elected by the Commission.

HISTORIC MURFREESBORO COMMISSION
(G. S. 143B-110)

Composition: The 30 members are appointed by the Governor with the officers elected by the Commission. The ex-officio members include Mayor of Murfreesboro, Richard T. Vann; President of Chowan College, Dr. Bruce E. Whitaker; Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Hertford County, W. T. Modlin, Ahsokie; Secretary, Cultural Resources or designee.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION COMMISSION
(G. S. 143B-68)

Composition: Five members—Two appointed by the Governor plus 3 ex-officio as follows: Chairman of the North Carolina Association of Library Trustees; Chairman of the Public Libraries section of the N. C. Library Association; individual named by the Governor upon nomination of the North Carolina Library Association; Dean of State or regionally accredited graduate school of Librarianship in North Carolina and one at large are the Governor's appointees. The Chairman appointed by the Governor from among members of the Commission.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**NORTH CAROLINA SYMPHONY SOCIETY, INC.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

(G. S. 143B-94)

Composition: Membership not less than 16—4 by Governor, remaining trustees by members of the Society with the ex-officio members being the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

TRYON PALACE COMMISSION

(G. S. 143B-72)

Composition: Twenty-nine members—Twenty-five appointed by the Governor plus 4 ex-officio members as follows: Attorney General, Mayor of City of New Bern, Chairman of Board of Commissioners of Craven County and Secretary of his designee.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of Governor.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

BOARD OF HUMAN RESOURCES

(G. S. 143B-141 [1973])

Composition: Fifteen members—Eight appointed by Governor, 7 ex-officio as follows: Chairman of Commission for Health Services, Chairman of Commission for Mental Health Services, Chairman of the Social Services Commission, Chairman of the Commission for the Blind, Chairman of the Medical Care Commission, Chairman of the Council for Institutional Boards, Chairman of the Commission for Medical Facility Services and Licensure, Chairman of the Council for Institutional Boards, Secretary of Human Resources serving as Chairman. The Governor's appointees are from the public at large.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA GOVERNOR'S COORDINATING COUNCIL OF AGING

(G. S. 143B-181)

Composition: Thirty members—Fifteen appointed by Governor, two each by the Speaker of The House and Lieutenant Governor plus 11 ex-officio as follows: one representative of the Department of Administration, one representative of the Department of Cultural Resources, Chairman of the Employment Security Commission, Executive Secretary of the Teachers' and State Employees Retirement System, Commissioner of Labor, one representative of the Department of Public Education, one representative of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Director of the School of Public Health of the University of N. C., Director of Agriculture Extension Service of N. C. State University, one representative of the Medical Society of N. C. The Governor's 15 members are appointed from public at large, over the age of 65 with 4 deriving their chief source of income from Social Security payments with the Governor designating the Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND

(G. S. 143B-158)

Composition: Eleven members appointed by Governor as follows: 2 must be licensed ophthalmologist recommended by the N. C. Medical Society; 2 must be optometrists recommended by the N. C. Optometric Society; 2 members must be visually handicapped to extent of being blind with the Chairman designated by Governor to serve at his pleasure and the Vice-Chairman is elected by and from membership for 2-year term or until expiration of his appointed term.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES**(G. S. 143B-179)**

Composition: Thirty-six members appointed by the Governor as follows: 2 members of the Senate, 2 members of the House of Representatives, one representative of the Department of Publication, one representative of the Department of Correction, one representative of Administration, nine representative of the Department of Human Resources, one from each of the following areas: health services, mental health services, vocational rehabilitation services, Governor's Council on Aging, Social Services, Institutional Services, Blind Services, twelve consumers of services or representatives of consumers of services for the developmental handicapped, at least one from North Carolina Association for Retarded Children, United Cerebral Palsy of North Carolina and North Carolina Chapter of the Epilepsy Foundation of America and nine members at large who have shown interest in and provided help to the developmentally disabled. Chairman designated by Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA DRUG COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-378)**

Composition: Thirteen members—One youth member by Governor; one Representative by Speaker, House of Representatives; one Senator by President Protem of the Senate; four appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources; one by Secretary of Correction; one by Board of Medical Examiner; and four ex-officio as follows: Attorney General; Chairman, UNC Board of Governors; Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Executive Officer, State Board of Pharmacy.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

STATE COMMISSION FOR HEALTH SERVICES**(G. S. 143B-143 [1973])**

Composition: Twelve members.—Four appointed by N. C. Medical Society and 8 by the Governor as follows: 1 licensed pharmacist, 1 dairyman, 1 licensed dentist, 1 licensed veterinarian, 1 licensed optometrist, one registered nurse, and 2 at large. The Chairman is designated by the Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNCIL FOR HEARING IMPAIRED**(G. S. 143B-210)**

Composition: Eighteen members—Five representatives of Department of Human Resources as designated by Secretary of the Director of the Employment Security Commission; one representative of the Department of Administration from the area of special personnel projects; President, N. C. Association of Deaf; President, N. C. Registry of Interpreters for the deaf; President, N. C. Parents Association for the deaf; five hearing impaired persons appointed by the governor; one member of N. C. Senate appointed by President.

**NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND
PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE****(G. S. 143B-162)**

Composition: Six members appointed by the Governor as follows: 3 licensed optomologists from recommendations submitted by Medical Society of N. C.; 3 optometrists appointed by the North Carolina State Optometric Society with the Chairman designated by Governor from membership to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND
BLIND ADVISORY COMMITTEE****(G. S. 143B-163)**

Composition: Six members appointed by the Governor as follows: all members must be legally blind and the Chairman is designated by Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

STATE COMMISSION FOR HEALTH SERVICES**(G. S. 143B-143 [1973])**

Composition: Twelve members—Four appointed by N. C. Medical Society and 8 by the Governor as follows: 1 licensed pharmacist, 1 dairyman, 1 licensed dentist, 1 licensed veterinarian, 1 licensed optometrist, one registered nurse, and 2 at large. The Chairman is designated by the Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL CARE COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-166)**

Composition: Seventeen members—Ten appointed by Governor, plus 7 others. Seven nominated for appointment by the Governor as follows: 3 by the Medical Society of N. C., 1 by the N. C. Hospital Association, 1 by the Nurses Association, 1 by Duke Foundation, 1 by the N. C. Pharmaceutical Association, one of the members must be a licensed dentist in North Carolina. Others should represent agriculture, industry, labor and other interests and groups in the state. The Chairman is elected by the Governor and the Vice-Chairman is elected by the Commission.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**COMMISSION FOR HEALTH ADVOCACY COUNCIL,
MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION SERVICES****(G. S. 143B-148)**

Composition: Fifteen members appointed by the Governor with at least one member from each Congressional District in the State and remaining members at large. The Chairman is designated by the Governor and the Vice-Chairman elected by and from membership.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

MENTAL HEALTH COUNCIL**(G. S. 143B-183)**

Composition: Twenty-one members.—Nine appointed by Governor plus 12 others as follows: 2 members of Senate nominated by President of the Senate, 2 members of House of Representatives nominated by Speaker, 2 representatives of the Department of Public Instruction, 2 representatives of the Department of Correction, 1 representative of the Department of Military & Veterans Affairs, 1 representative of the N. C. Personnel and Guidance Association designated by the association, 1 representative of the N. C. Council on Mental Retardation designated by the council, one representative of the N. C. Council of Family Service Agencies designated by that council. The Governor's appointees are members at large who have interest and who have helped provide or provide services for those who are mentally ill, retarded or inebriate.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**MENTAL HEALTH STUDY COMMISSION
(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Fifteen Members—Seven appointed by the Governor (Two of which shall be City Commissioners taken from a list of Four Candidates provided by the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners) plus Four by Speaker of the House and Four by President of the Senate. Chairman is appointed by the Governor, Two Vice Chairmen—elected by and from membership.

Term of Appointment: Completion of Duties.

RADIATION PROTECTION COMMISSION**(G. S. 104E-B)**

Composition: Twenty-One Members—Eleven appointed by the Governor, plus Ten Ex Officio. Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by Commission from among public members.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

COUNCIL ON SICKLE CELL SYNDROME**(G. S. 143B-188)**

Composition: Fifteen members appointed by the Governor to represent the following areas: community foundations interested in sickle cell syndrome and related disorders; public health officials—federal, state and local officials from offices concerned with rehabilitation and Social Services; faculty of universities and staff of hospitals; member of local and state school boards; and patients with, or relatives of patients with sickle cell disease. The Chairman is designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-154)**

Composition: Seven members appointed by Governor with the Chairman designated by the Governor and the Vice-Chairman elected by the Commission.

Term of Appointment: Six years. Chairman serves at pleasure of the Governor and the Vice-Chairman who serves a 2-year term.

CONFEDERATE WOMEN'S HOME BOARD OF DIRECTORS**(G. S. 143B-174)**

Composition: Seven members appointed by the Governor who also selects the Chairman with the members electing the Vice-Chairman from the Board.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LENOX BAKER CEREBAL PALSY
AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF
NORTH CAROLINA****(G. S. 143B-173)**

Composition: Nine appointed by the Governor with Chairman designated by Governor and the Vice-Chairman elected by and from Board membership.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

**NORTH CAROLINA ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS****(G. S. 143B-174)**

Composition: Nine members appointed by the Governor who also designates the Chairman from among members.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

**NORTH CAROLINA SPECIALTY HOSPITAL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

(G. S. 143B-174)

Composition: Twelve members appointed by the Governor who also designates the Chairman from among members.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF**

(G. S. 143B-173)

Composition: Eleven members with Chairman designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**THE GOVERNOR MOREHEAD SCHOOL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

(G. S. 143B-173)

Composition: Eleven members appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(G. S. 143B-208)

Composition: Eleven Members—Five appointed by the Governor, Two by President of the Senate, and Two by Speaker of the House, plus Two Ex Officio. Chairman serves at Pleasure of the Governor, Vice-Chairman elected by Committee.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

BOARD OF NATURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(G. S. 143B-280)

Composition: Twenty-five members—Ten by Governor, plus 15 others as follows: 1 elected member from each of the following commissions & councils—Wildlife Resources Commission, Environmental Management Commission, Marine Fisheries Commission, Earth Resources Council, Community & Economic Development Council, Forestry Council, and the Parks and Recreation Council. The Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development serves as member and Chairman, ex-officio.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

AIR QUALITY CONTROL

(G. S. 143B-318)

Composition: Nine Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman—Designated by the Governor to serve Pleasure of the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL WASTE POLLUTION CONTROL

(G. S. 1973 Session Laws, Chapter 765)

Composition: Fifteen members—Five ex-officio, 4 appointed by Dean of School of Agriculture and Life Sciences of N.C.S.U., employed by the school ex-officio or their designees, and six appointed by the Governor as follows: 1 commercial poultry production, 1 commercial swine production, 1 commercial dairy production, 1 commercial beef production and 2 elected at large who are professionally trained in ecology or natural resource conservation. The Chairman of North Carolina Environmental Management Commission; Commissioner of North Carolina Board of Agriculture, state director of North Carolina State Board of Health, Chairman of Wildlife Resources Committee and the Chairman of North Carolina Soil and Water Conservation Commission are the ex-officio members.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

(G. S. 113-254)

Composition: Three Members—One appointed by the Governor, Two Ex Officio.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**(G. S. 143B-306)**

Composition: Eleven members—Three ex-officio and 8 appointed by the Governor as follows: one shall be a local government official, one representative of the tourist industry, one representative of a scientific and technological industry, one representative of industry at large, one representative of labor and 3 members at large, one each from Eastern, Piedmont, and Western sections of the State. The Executive Secretary of the County Commissioners Association, Executive Secretary of the League of Municipalities and the President of the North Carolina Developers Association are the ex-officio members.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

COMMERCIAL AND SPORTS FISHERIES COMMITTEE**(G. S. 143B-326 [1973])**

Composition: Nine appointed by the Governor as follows: 3 sports fishermen, 3 commercial fishermen, and 3 professional scientists with backgrounds relevant to the conservation of marine and estuarine resources. The Chairman is designated by the Governor to serve at his pleasure.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**CONSERVATION LAW STUDY COMMITTEE
OF NORTH CAROLINA****(S. J. R. 860)**

Composition: Seven Members—Three members of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission by the Governor, One by the Lieutenant Governor, One by the Speaker of the House, plus (A) Chairman of the Senate Wildlife Committee and (B) Chairman of the House Wildlife Committee. Chairman and other officers elected by Committee.

Term of Appointment: None Indicated.

COASTAL RESOURCES COMMISSION**(G. S. 113A-104)**

Composition: Fifteen members—Three by Governor, plus 12 appointments made from nominations submitted from cities and counties as follows: 1 representing commercial fishing, one representing wildlife or sports fishing, one representing marine ecology, one representing coastal agriculture, one representing marine-related business other than fishing and wildlife, one representing engineering, one actively associated with a state or national conservation organization, 2 experienced in local government within the coastal area, and 2 at-large. The Governor appoints one representing the coastal land development, one financier of coastal land development and one at-large. The Chairman is designated by Governor and the Vice-Chairman is elected by and from members.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

EARTH RESOURCES COUNCIL**(G. S. 143B-303)**

Composition: Ten members appointed by the Governor as follows: 1 representative of commercial oil interests, 1 official of a regional council of government, 1 land-use planner, 1 land surveyors, 1 representative of the mining industry, 1 geologist, 1 representative of the construction industry, 1 engineer and 2 representatives of non-governmental conservation interests.

Term of appointment: Four years.

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING COUNCIL**(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Eighteen Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMISSION**(G. S. 143B-283 [1973])**

Composition: Thirteen members appointed by Governor as follows: one licensed physician (NM), one who is connected with the Commission for Health Services, or who are experienced in water and air pollution control activities, one who is connected with or has had experience in agriculture, one who is a registered engineer experienced in the planning or conservation of water and air resources, or having experience in the field of industrial water supply or water and air pollution control, one who is connected with or has had experience in the fish and wildlife activities of the state, one who is connected with or knowledgeable in the ground water industry, 5 members interested in water and air pollution control appointed from public at large, one who is connected with industrial pollution or has had experience in industrial air and water pollution control and one who is connected with or has had experience in pollution control problems of municipal or county government. Chairman designated by Governor.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY**(G. S. 122A-4; G. S. 143A-85)**

Composition: Thirteen members—Four by Governor, four by Speaker, four by President of Senate, and 1 other. The Governor's appointees shall be experienced in: Community Planning, Subsidized Housing Management; Specialist in Housing Public Policy, Manufactured Housing Industry; The House Speaker's appointees as follows: 2 State Representatives, 1 experienced in a Mortgage Service Institution, 1 experienced Licensed Real Estate Broker; and the President of the Senate's appointees as follows: 2 State Senators, 1 experienced in Savings and Loan Institution, 1 experienced in Home-Building. The thirteenth member of the Board shall be elected by majority vote of the Board itself and shall be Chairman.

Term of Appointment: The 8 Non-Legislative Directors shall be appointed for staggered 4-year terms. The 4 Directors who are Legislators shall be appointed for 2-year terms. Any member shall be eligible for reappointment.

**SOUTHEASTERN INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE
PROTECTION COMPACT ADVISORY COMMITTEE****(G. S. 113-60.11, Article III, and 113-60.14)**

Composition: Six Members—Appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

NORTH CAROLINA FORESTRY COUNCIL**(G. S. 143B-309)**

Composition: Eleven members appointed by Governor as follows: 3 members representing wood-using industries, 2 members representing farmers or other private, non-industrial forest landowners, 2 members representing forestry interests not primarily concerned with the production of commercial timber, one member representing forestry organizations, one member representing banking and financial interests and 2 members representing the general public. The Chairman is designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

JOHN H. KERR RESERVOIR COMMITTEE**(G. S. 143B-329 [1973])**

Composition: Nine members appointed by the Governor as follows: 2 residents of Granville County, 2 residents of Vance County, 2 residents of Warren County, and 3 members at large.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA LAND CONSERVANCY CORPORATION BOARD OF TRUSTEES

(G. S. 113A-137)

Composition: Nine members—Five by Governor and 4 others as follows: 2 representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House, 2 Senators appointed by the Lt. Governor, 3 non-voting ex-officio members—State Treasurer, Secretary of Administration, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development. Secretary of Administration serves as Executive Director and Secretary of Corporation with the Chairman designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

LAND POLICY COUNCIL

(G. S. 113A-153)

Composition: Fourteen—Ten ex-officio, plus 4 others—as follows: ex-officio members—principal officers of the following 8 departments: Administration, Agriculture, Cultural Resources, Commerce, Natural Resources and Community Development, Revenue, Human Resources & Transportation; Plus the Lt. Governor and the Speaker of the House; and other members as follows: one member of the Senate appointed by the Lt. Governor, one member of the House appointed by the Speaker, one member appointed by the Governor but selected by the North Carolina League of Municipalities, and one member appointed by the Governor but selected by the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners. Chairman—Secretary of Administration.

MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

(G. S. 143B-287)

Composition: Fifteen Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is designated by the Governor to serve Pleasure of the Governor. Vice-Chairman is elected by and from membership for a 2-year term or until expiration of regular term.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

NORTH CAROLINA MINING COMMISSION

(G. S. 143B-291 [1973])

Composition: Nine members—One ex-officio and 8 appointed by the Governor as follows: 3 representatives of mining industries, 3 representatives of non-governmental conservation interests, and 2 representatives of the environmental management commission who are knowledgeable in principles of water and air resources management. Chairman designated by Governor, and Vice-Chairman elected from and by members.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

STATE PARKS STUDY COMMISSION
(SENATE BILL 754)

Composition: Twelve Members—Four are appointed by the Governor, Four members of the Senate appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. Four members of the House appointed by the Speaker. Chairman is selected by Board Members.

Term of Appointment: Completion of Duties.

PARKS AND RECREATION COUNCIL
(G. S. 143B-312)

Composition: Thirteen members—Two ex-officio, plus 11 appointed by the Governor as follows: 1 active professor in area of parks and recreation, 1 active professor of biology, 1 local government official involved in recreation planning, 1 representative of private recreational interests, 1 person who is Chairman of one of the local federal reservoir advisory committees, 6 citizens knowledgeable in parks and recreation management. Chairman of the Zoological Park Council and the President of the Non-recreation and Parks Society are the ex-officio members.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA SEDIMENTATION CONTROL COMMISSION
(G. S. 143B-299)

Composition: Eleven members.—Seven by Governor, 3 from nominations and 1 ex-officio as follows: one person nominated by the Board of the N. C. Home Builders Association, 1 person nominated by the Carolinas Branch Associated General Contractors of America, and one member to be nominated jointly by the N. C. League of Municipalities and the N. C. Association of County Commissioners. The President, Vice-President, or General Counsel of a N. C. Utility Company, one member of the Mining Commission, one member of the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission, one member of the Environmental Management Commission, one soil scientist from faculty of N. C. State University and 2 representative of non-governmental conservation interests are appointed by Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION
(G. S. 143B-295)

Composition: Seven members—One appointed by Governor plus 6 others as follows: 3 shall be the President, 1st Vice-President, and immediate past president of the N. C. Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, 3 supervising members nominated by the N. C. Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts from its own members representing 3 major geographic regions and one member appointed at-large by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

WATER QUALITY COUNCIL**(G. S. 143B-321)**

Composition: Nine members appointed by Governor as follows: 1 registered professional engineer, one representative from municipal government, one representative from county government, 1 representative from public health, 2 representatives from industry (Different industries), 1 representative of agriculture, 1 licensed physician knowledgeable in health aspects of water pollution, and 1 practicing biologist knowledgeable in principles of water quality management.

Term of Appointment: 6 years.

WANCHESE HARBOR CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL**(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Nine Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is selected by members of Council.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

NORTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION**(G. S. 143-241 & G. S. 143B-281)**

Composition: Thirteen members—Eleven appointed by the Governor—nine from each of the Wildlife Districts and two at-large. One appointed by the Lieutenant Governor from the membership of the Senate, one appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the membership of the House.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA ZOOLOGICAL PARK COUNCIL**(G. S. 143B-336)**

Composition: Fifteen members appointed by Governor.

Term of Appointment: Five members for 2 year terms, 5 members for 4 year terms, 5 members for 6 year terms.

THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATE PROPERTY TAX COMMISSION

(G. S. 143B-223)

Composition: Five members—Three by Governor, 1 by Speaker of the House, 1 by Lieutenant Governor with Chairman designated by Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BOARD OF TRANSPORTATION

(G. S. 143A-98.1)

Composition: Twenty-three members—Twenty-one by Governor. One from each of the fourteen highway districts and seven at large, plus 3 others as follows: one appointed by Speaker of House; one appointed by Lieutenant Governor; Secretary of Transportation serves as ex-officio member and as Chairman.

Term of Appointment: 2 years.

AERONAUTICS COUNCIL

(G. S. 143B-357)

Composition: Eleven Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

GOVERNORS AVIATION COMMITTEE

(G. S. 113-28.6[8])

Composition: Eleven members appointed by the Governor as follows: one person from each Congressional district of the State and 4 person shall have broad knowledge of aviation and airport development. Chairman designated by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

(G. S. 124-6)

Composition: Eight members appointed by the Governor. Proxy appointed by Governor and also the officers, members of the Finance & Executive Committees.

Term of Appointment: One year.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(G. S. 143A-105)

Composition: Eight Directors with the Governor appointing a proxy to vote the State-owned stock of the N. C. Railroad and nominating officers for election by board members.

Term of Appointment: One year except for the Secretary-Treasurer which is a 2 year term.

MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES, BOARDS COMMISSIONS, AND COUNCILS

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

(G. S. 163-19)

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor. These must be registered voters and no more than 3 may be of the same political party. The Chairman and Secretary are elected by Board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

ADVISORY BUDGET COMMISSION

(G. S. 143-4)

Composition: Twelve members—Four appointed by the Governor, four by the President of the Senate and four by the Speaker of the House, no chairman.

NORTH CAROLINA ALCOHOLISM RESEARCH AUTHORITY

(G. S. 122-120)

Composition: Nine members appointed by the Governor with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected by and from membership. The director of the Center for Alcohol Studies of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill shall serve ex-officio as Executive Secretary to the authority.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

(G. S. 120-58)

Composition: Nine members—Three by the President of the Senate, 3 by the Speaker of the House and three appointed by the Governor as follows: Governor's appointees shall be parents of children with special needs and the Chairman shall be elected by the Commission.

Term of Appointment: The appointments made to the Commission shall be made within 15 days subsequent to the close of each regular session of the General Assembly. The term shall begin on the day of appointment and shall end on the date when the next appointments are made.

NORTH CAROLINA COURTS COMMISSION**(G. S. 7A-500)**

Composition: Fifteen members—Seven by the President of the Senate, seven by the Speaker of the House and one jointly.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION AUTHORITY,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS****(G. S. 116-203 [1965])**

Composition: Seven members—All appointed by the Governor and Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the Board from membership and the Board also elects the Secretary and Treasurer who may or may not be a member of the Board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF ETHICS**(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Five—Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**NORTH CAROLINA FISHERIES ASSOC., INC.—
BOARD OF DIRECTORS****(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: One Member—Appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: One year.

**SOUTHEASTERN INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION
COMPACT ADVISORY COMMITTEE****(G. S. 113-60.11, Article III, and 113-60.14)**

Composition: Six members all appointed by the Governor as follows: 2 regular members—one State Senator, and one State Representative; 2 alternate members—one State Senator, one State Representative; two members at large— one of whom shall be associated with forestry or forestry products. These members are to be selected at some time before adjournment of each regular session of the General Assembly.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES**(G. S. 143-533)**

Composition: Twelve Members plus Thirteen Ex Officio. Three Representatives appointed by Speaker of the House, Three Senators appointed by President of the Senate, Three Citizens Appointed by the Governor, Three Citizens appointed by the Governor-Elect, Ex Officio Members—Governor, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and All Members-Elect of the Council of State. Chairman—Elected by and from Committee membership, Vice-Chairman—designated by Governor-Elect from his appointees on the Committee.

Term of Appointment: Appointments to be made on or before July 1 of years in which there is an election for Governor. The terms of Committee Members and Ex Officio Members already in office begin on 1st day of the Inaugural planning period and end on last day of Inaugural period. Terms of Members-Elect of the Council of State begin upon certification of their election and end on last day of the Inaugural period.

GOVERNMENTAL EVALUATION COMMISSION**(G. S. 143-34.15)**

Composition: Ten Members—Six appointed by the Governor plus Two by Lieutenant Governor and Two by the Speaker. Chairman is designated annually by the Commission.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL**(G. S. 7A-400 [1971])**

Composition: Eighteen members—Two appointed by the Governor, two by President of Senate (Senate members), two by Speaker of the House (House members), four by the Council of the N. C. State Bar; two district attorneys of Superior Court designated by the Chief Justice; two Judges of Superior Court designated by the Chief Justice; one Judge of District Court designated by the Chief Justice; Ex-Officio Chief Justice or some member of the Supreme Court designated by him; Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals or some member of the court designated by him.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

**JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR
SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES****(Executive Order Numbers 12, 24, and 30)**

Composition: 34 members—13 citizens not licensed to practice law in the State, no less than 3, nor more than 4, of whom shall be residents of the same judicial division of the state, appointed by the Governor; 13 attorneys licensed to practice law in the State, no less than 3, nor more than 4, of whom shall be from the same judicial division of the state, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; 4 citizens not licensed to practice law in the state, each a resident of a different judicial division of the state, 2 appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and 2 by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; 3 attorneys licensed to practice law in the State, 1 appointed by the president Pro Tempore of the Senate, 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and 1 jointly appointed by the President pro Tempore and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; 2 members of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1 of whom shall serve as Chairman of the committee, and another, to serve as Chairman Pro Tempore of the committee, each to be appointed by that Court. Exclusive of the Chairman and Chairman Pro Tempore, each member of the Committee shall be a resident of a different judicial district of the state; the removal of such a member's residence from the district of appointment creates a vacancy to be filled from that district.

Beginning in 1966, the State Board of Elections started publishing statistical

JUDICIAL STANDARDS COMMISSION**(G. S. 7A-375)**

Composition: Seven members—Two appointed by the Governor as follows: two citizens who are not Judges, active or retired, nor members of the State Bar; three appointed by Chief Justice (one Judge each from Appeals, District and Superior Courts) and two bar association members.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

**NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND
MATHEMATICS BOARD OF TRUSTEES****(G. S. 115-315.33)**

Composition: Twenty-Six Members—Fifteen appointed by the Governor (12 of whom shall be Scientists and Mathematicians), Two by Superintendent of Public Instruction, One Science and One Math Teacher—4 year terms, two by Lieutenant Governor, One Member of the Senate and One Superintendent of Local School System, Two by the Speaker of the House, One Member of House and One Principal of Local School System, Five Ex Officio non voting members. Chairman designated by Governor.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

**USS MONITOR RESEARCH COUNCIL
(NON-STATUTORY)**

Composition: Twenty-Five Members—Appointed by the Governor.

Term of Appointment: Professional Members—Four years Citizen Member—Seven for Four years and Six for Two years.

SOUTHERN GROWTH POLICIES BOARD**(G. S. 143-490)**

COMPOSITION: Five members—The Governor, two appointed by the Governor, an two others. Governor's appointees shall be residents of North Carolina and broadly representative of the various socio-economic elements in the State. The other—one legislator appointed by the Speaker of the House and one legislator appointed by the Lieutenant Governor and all members may have alternates with full power of representation if appointed in concurrence with the Board's by-laws.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

SOUTHERN INTERSTATE NUCLEAR BOARD**(G. S. 104D-2)**

Composition: One member from North Carolina appointed by the Governor. An alternate may be appointed to serve, if the regular appointee so designates.

Term of Appointment: Pleasure of the Governor.

**BOARD OF CONTROL FOR SOUTHERN
REGIONAL EDUCATION****(G. S. Res. 27 of the 1957 SL)**

Composition: Five members—Four appointed by the Governor and one ex-officio (the Governor). All members must be citizens of North Carolina plus one in field of Education and one Legislator.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

TAX STUDY COMMISSION**(G. S. 143-433)**

Composition: Eleven members—Five appointed by the Governor, three by the Speaker of the House and three by the President of the Senate. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected from and by the members. The Secretary of Revenue shall serve as Secretary to the Commission but shall not be a member.

Term of Appointment: Two years.

LICENSING BOARDS

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE

(G. S. 83-2)

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor. Architects must reside in N. C. and have engaged in architecture at least ten years. The Board elects President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer to serve one year each. Executive Director—A. Lewis Polier, and Executive Secretary, Cynthia Skidmore.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

NORTH CAROLINA AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION

(G. S. 85B-3)

Composition: Eight members—Five appointed by the Governor with 3 nominated by the Auctioneers Association of North Carolina. The Chairman is elected by and from membership for 1 year term.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

STATE BOARD OF BARBERS EXAMINERS

(G. S. 86-6)

Composition: Three members appointed by the Governor with the Chairman elected by the Board. The members have to be experienced barbers who have followed the practice for at least five years in the State.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

STATE BOARD OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

(G. S. 93-12)

Composition: Four members appointed by the Governor with the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer elected by the Board. Members have to be certified public accountants.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

CHILD DAY CARE LICENSING BOARD

(G. S. 110-87)

Composition: Ten members appointed by the Governor as follows: one from a facility licensed for no more than 29 children; three from facilities licensed for no more than 70

children; one from a facility licensed for more than 70 children; two from non-profit facilities (operators); three citizens not employed by Day-Care facilities and who have no direct or indirect pecuniary interest in such two of which shall have pre-school children at the time of their appointment. The Secretary of Human Resources (Social Services), Commissioner of Insurance, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of Human Resources (Health Services) and Secretary of Human Resources (Mental Health Services) are ex-officio members. The Board elects the Chairman.

Term of Appointment: Six years.

STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTICE EXAMINERS

(G. S. 90-140)

Composition: Three members are appointed from a number of not less than 5 who shall be recommended by the North Carolina Chiropractic Association. The Board elects such officers as it deems necessary. No more than two members of the board shall be graduates of the same school of Chiropractors and they must be residents of the State.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

STATE LICENSING BOARD FOR CONTRACTORS

(G. S. 87-2)

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor as follows: at least one member shall be in the Highway Construction Business, one member in the Construction of Public Utilities, and one member of the Building Construction Business.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

STATE BOARD OF COSMETIC ART EXAMINERS

(G. S. 88-13)

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor. The members must be experienced cosmetologists who have practiced at least five years and who are not connected with any cosmetic art school, college or academy or training school.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

(G. S. 87-39 [1969])

Composition: Five members with 3 appointed by the Governor as follows: one shall be a faculty member of the Greater University of North Carolina who teaches or does research in the field of engineering, one shall be a representative of a North Carolina Electrical Contracting Firm, one shall be chief electrical inspector of a municipality in

the State; one representative of the Department of Insurance designated by the Commissioner and one representative of the North Carolina Association of Electrical Contractors designated by that organization.

Appointed by the Governor:

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF FORESTERS

(Session Laws, 1975, Chapter 531)

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor as follows: 4 duly practicing, Registered Foresters and 1 at-large member.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

NORTH CAROLINA HEARING AID DEALERS AND FITTERS BOARD

(G. S. 930-3 [1969])

Composition: Seven members—Six appointed by the Governor plus one other as follows: 4 members who have been actively engaged in the fitting and selling of hearing aids for 3 years; two physicians practicing in North Carolina, preferably specializing in the field of Otolaryngology and one audiologist appointed by Governor from list of two audiologists residing in North Carolina with the officers elected by the Board.

Term of Appointment: Audiologist serves 2-year term, others 4-year terms.

NORTH CAROLINA LICENSING BOARD FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

(G. S. 89A-3 [1969])

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor with each member being active with the practice of landscape architecture in the State of North Carolina for at least five years. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS' REGISTRATION BOARD

(Session Laws, 1975, Chapter 741)

Composition: Nine members—Two by the Governor, two by the Commissioner of Agriculture and five by the Board of Directors of the N. C. Association of Nurserymen. Governor's appointments should be one member principally engaged in landscape contracting and one landscape architect.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

**STATE BOARD OF MARITAL AND
FAMILY THERAPY EXAMINERS
(1979 SESSION LAWS, CHAPTER 697)**

Composition: Seven Members—Appointed by the Governor. Four members shall be practicing marital and family therapists who meets education requirements and shall have been practicing for five years preceeding appointment as a marital and family therapist in rendering professional services in marital and family therapy, or in the education and training of doctoral or postdoctoral students of marital and family therapy, and shall have spent the majority of the time devoted by him to such activities during the two years preceeding his appointment, in this State. The initial appointees, appointed pursuant to this section, shall be deemed to be and shall become certified practicing marital and family therapists immediately upon their appointment and qualification as members of the Board. Three members shall be representatives of the general public who have no direct affiliations with the practice of marital and family therapy. Governor designates chairperson.

Term of Appointment: Governor appoints Three for two years, Two for three years, and Two, including chairperson for Four years. Thereafter, all for four years.

Beginning in 1966, the State Board of Elections started publishing statistical data on voter registration in the 100 counties of North Carolina. The first tabulation was made in July of that year and showed a total registration of 1,933,763 voters of which 1,540,499 were Democrats and 344,700 Republicans. In this first report statistics indicated that there were 1,653,796 white voters registered and 281,134 non-white voters.

During the late 1960's and early 1970's there were steady increases in voter registration figures. This can be attributed in part to two causes—the increase in non-white voters and the passage of the 26th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Realization that political power was one way of achieving change resulted in a concentrated effort to encourage eligible non-white voters to register. This effort met with some degree of success as the October, 1976 statistics show a non-white registration of 417,128—an increase of over 135,000 voters; however, non-white voter registration two years later in 1978 of 393,327 showed a decline of nearly 24,000 voters. The other reason increases in non-white as well as white voter registration to 2,553,717 in 1976 was the passage of the 26th Amendment. This amendment gave the right to vote to those citizens in the 18-20 age bracket. Initially, this new bloc of potential voters was not as eager to exercise their new right as had been expected. The 1970 census indicated that in the 15-19 age bracket there were 521,564 people living in North Carolina. An estimated 400,000 of these would have been in the 18-20 bloc in 1973 and therefore eligible to register, but a report issued in October, 1973 by the State Board of Elections showed that only 130,813 individuals had registered—less than one-third of those eligible. More recent indications are that registration in the 18-20 age group is growing.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF MORTUARY SCIENCE**(G. S. 90-210. 18(B))**

Composition: Nine Members—One Public Member appointed by the Governor, plus (A) Five Funeral Service Licensees licensed to practice in NC, (B) Two Funeral Directors licensed to practice Funeral Directing in NC, (C) Chairman, Commission for Health Services (Ex Officio). Officers elected by Board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF NURSING**(G. S. 90-159[A])**

Composition: Twelve members appointed by the Governor as follows: five registered nurses licensed to practice in North Carolina, two physicians, two administrators of hospitals operating or associated with educational units in nursing, three licensed practical nurses, licensed to practice in North Carolina. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the Board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS
FOR NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS****(G. S. 90-277)**

Composition: Eight members—Seven appointed by the Governor and one ex-officio. The ex-officio member and Secretary of Board (no voting power) is the Secretary of Human Resources or designee. The members shall be representatives of the professions and institutions covered with the care and treatment of chronically ill or infirm elderly patients, less than a majority shall be representative of a single profession or institutional category, non-institutional members shall have no direct financial interest in nursing homes, with nursing home administrators being considered as representatives of institutions for the purpose of interpreting the applicability of this subdivision and three of the Board members shall be licensed nursing home administrators.

Term of Appointment: Three years with no member serving more than 2 consecutive terms.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF OPTICIANS**(G. S. 90-238)**

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor from a list submitted by the North Carolina Opticians Association. The members shall have been practicing opticians for at least five years. The Board elects the President, Secretary and Treasurer annually.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS
IN OPTOMETRY**

(G. S. 90-116)

Composition: Five members elected by North Carolina State Optometric Society and commissioned by the Governor with vacancies filled by society. The members have to be regular optometrists who are members of the North Carolina Optometric Society and have been in the practice of optometry for five years.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

**STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINERS
AND REGISTRATION**

(G. S. 90-130)

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor from a list of at least five persons who have been reputable practitioners of Osteopathy, recommended by North Carolina Osteopathy Society. The Board elects own President, Secretary-Treasurer to serve one year.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

(G. S. 90-55)

Composition: Five members who are licensed pharmacists of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association are elected by the Association and commissioned by the Governor. The Board elects its President and the Secretary-Treasurer.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF
PHYSICAL THERAPY**

(G. S. 90-257)

Composition: Seven members appointed by the Governor from list submitted by the N. C. Physical Therapy Association, Inc. Members as follows: one licensed medical doctor, four physical therapists and two physical therapy assistants with the Chairman and Secretary-Treasurers designated annually by the Committee.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

**STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PLUMBING
AND HEATING CONTRACTORS****(G. S. 87-16)**

Composition: Seven members appointed by the Governor as follows: one licensed master plumber; one licensed air-conditioning contractor; one member, school of engineering, North Carolina State University; one member, school of Public Health, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; one member, Commission for Health Services; one plumbing inspector, North Carolina Municipality and one heating contractor.

Term of Appointment: Seven years.

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF
PRACTICING PSYCHOLOGISTS****(G. S. 90-276.0)**

Composition: Five members—The Governor appoints from a list of three eligible persons submitted by the North Carolina Psychological Association as each vacancy occurs and some procedure for filling unexpired terms. At least three persons primarily rendering services in psychology; two members engaged in graduate teaching or research in psychology. The officers are elected by the Board.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

NORTH CAROLINA REAL ESTATE LICENSING BOARD**(G. S. 93A-3)**

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor as follows: at least two members must be licensed real estate brokers or salesmen with the Chairman elected by the Board.

Term of Appointment: Three years.

STATE BOARD OF REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS**(G. S. 87-52)**

Composition: Seven members appointed by the Governor as follows: one employee of Department of Human Resources; one member of engineering school, greater University of North Carolina; two licensed refrigeration contractors; one member division of public health, greater University of North Carolina; one member who is manufacturer of refrigeration equipment and one wholesaler of refrigeration equipment. The Board elects its own Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Term of Appointment: Seven years.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

(G. S. 89-4)

Composition: Six members appointed by the Governor as follows: four registered engineers and two registered land surveyors. The members shall be practicing registered engineers or surveyors in State of North Carolina for at least 10 years. The Chairman is elected by the Board from its membership.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

STATE BOARD OF SANITARIAN EXAMINERS

(G. S. 90A-2)

Composition: Nine members—Two ex-officio and seven appointed by the Governor as follows: one sanitary engineer employed by the Department of Human Resources; 4 sanitarians (registered under the Act); one local health director; one public-spirited citizen with the ex-officio members being the Secretary of Human Resources, and Dean of School of Public Health, U.N.C., or their designees. The Chairman is elected annually by the Board.

Term of Appointment: Four years.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS & AUDIOLOGISTS

(G. S. 90-303)

Composition: Five Members—Appointed by the Governor. Chairman is elected by the Board.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

NORTH CAROLINA VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD

(G. S. 90-180)

Composition: Five members appointed by the Governor. Members shall have been a legal resident of North Carolina and licensed to practice veterinary medicine in North Carolina for not less than 5 years prior to his appointment.

Term of Appointment: Five years.

PART VI
ELECTION RETURNS
AND
VOTER REGISTRATION
STATISTICS

Chapter One

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS,

INTRODUCTION

Beginning in 1966, the State Board of Elections started publishing statistical data on voter registration in the 100 counties of North Carolina. The first tabulation was made in July of that year and showed a total registration of 1,933,763 voters of which 1,540,499 were Democrats and 344,700 Republicans. In this first report statistics indicated that there were 1,653,796 white voters registered and 281,134 non-white voters.

During the late 1960's and early 1970's there were steady increases in voter registration figures. This can be attributed in part to two causes—the increase in non-white voters and the passage of the 26th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Realization that political power was one way of achieving change resulted in a concentrated effort to encourage eligible non-white voters to register. This effort met with some degree of success as the October, 1976 statistics show a non-white registration of 417,128—an increase of over 135,000 voters; however, non-white voter registration two years later in 1978, 393,327 showed a decline of nearly 24,000 voters. The other reason increases in non-white as well as white voter registration to 2,553,717 in 1976 was the passage of the 26th Amendment. This amendment gave the right to vote to those citizens—in the 18 to 20 age bracket. Initially, this new bloc of potential voters was not as eager to exercise their new right as had been expected. The 1970 census indicated that in the 15-19 age bracket there were 521,564 people living in North Carolina. An estimated 400,000 of these would have been in the 18-20 bloc in 1973 and therefore eligible to register, but a report issued in October, 1973 by the State Board of Elections showed that only 130,813 individuals had registered—less than one-third of those eligible. More recent indications are that registration in the 18-20 age group is growing.

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY, 1976—POLITICAL PARTIES

<i>County</i>	<i>Political Parties</i>			
	<i>Total Registration</i>	<i>Democrats</i>	<i>Republicans</i>	<i>Other</i>
Alamance	40,516	29,785	8,107	2,624
Alexander	12,300	6,269	5,072	959
Alleghany	5,218	3,715	1,393	110
Anson	10,415	9,674	618	123
Ashe	12,229	6,306	5,559	364
Avery	6,556	1,512	4,933	111
Beaufort	15,781	13,542	1,901	338
Bertie	10,583	10,124	364	95
Bladen	12,329	11,415	791	123
Brunswick	14,983	10,987	3,464	532
Buncombe	64,753	45,646	16,586	2,521
Burke	29,351	17,953	9,834	1,564
Cabarrus	30,823	21,026	8,823	974
Caldwell	26,803	14,642	10,293	1,868
Camden	2,353	2,246	87	20
Carteret	17,139	11,324	4,918	897
Caswell	7,890	7,281	498	111
Catawba	48,067	27,619	16,850	3,598
Chatham	15,146	11,217	3,306	623
Cherokee	10,659	5,627	4,390	642
Chowan	5,002	4,538	406	58
Clay	4,009	1,930	1,775	304
Cleveland	28,176	22,894	4,109	1,173
Columbus	22,530	20,242	2,020	268
Craven	21,118	17,577	2,863	678
Cumberland	51,115	39,613	7,467	4,035
Currituck	4,190	3,867	145	178
Dare	5,146	4,182	771	193
Davidson	49,665	29,552	17,667	2,446
Davie	10,871	4,734	5,780	357
Duplin	19,691	17,263	2,122	306
Durham	60,414	48,594	9,145	2,675
Edgecombe	19,776	17,464	1,973	339
Forsyth	117,259	80,887	31,027	5,345
Franklin	13,455	12,370	997	88
Gaston	58,827	41,424	14,551	2,852
Gates	4,709	4,563	100	46
Graham	4,393	2,304	1,880	209
Granville	14,262	13,366	736	160
Greene	6,258	5,631	569	58
Guilford	130,556	89,821	33,157	7,578
Halifax	24,438	22,810	1,138	490
Harnett	21,493	17,100	3,886	507
Haywood	20,939	15,911	4,620	408
Henderson	23,868	11,769	11,152	947
Hertford	10,349	9,740	508	101
Hoke	5,915	5,446	375	94
Hyde	2,896	2,607	260	29
Iredell	33,448	23,762	8,333	1,353

ELECTION RETURNS

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<i>County</i>	<i>Total Registration</i>	<i>Democrats</i>	<i>Republicans</i>	<i>Other</i>
Jackson	12,285	8,042	3,728	515
Johnston	30,960	24,395	5,820	745
Jones	4,957	4,573	314	70
Lee	16,056	13,462	2,232	362
Lenoir	22,523	19,042	3,016	465
Lincoln	20,831	13,858	6,157	816
Macon	10,070	6,312	3,408	350
Madison	9,839	6,165	3,369	305
Martin	10,972	10,293	604	75
McDowell	14,516	10,225	3,693	598
Mecklenburg	169,599	113,996	46,458	9,145
Mitchell	9,289	2,485	6,685	119
Montgomery	10,259	7,033	2,876	350
Moore	19,689	12,240	6,579	870
Nash	25,283	20,900	3,934	449
New Hanover	38,728	27,333	9,886	1,509
Northampton	12,759	12,580	171	8
Onslow	22,281	17,971	3,245	1,065
Orange	32,839	26,400	4,637	1,802
Pamlico	4,474	3,928	484	62
Pasquotank	10,724	9,582	861	281
Pender	8,172	7,041	908	223
Perquimans	3,251	3,046	175	30
Person	14,608	13,266	1,172	170
Pitt	28,773	23,879	4,001	893
Polk	7,264	4,326	2,488	450
Randolph	39,208	19,202	17,930	2,076
Richmond	18,983	17,673	1,027	283
Robeson	46,941	43,917	2,167	857
Rockingham	31,225	24,594	5,343	1,288
Rowan	42,519	26,315	14,428	1,776
Rutherford	21,471	16,025	5,053	393
Sampson	22,016	13,411	8,144	461
Scotland	10,475	9,468	690	317
Stanly	22,406	12,990	8,042	1,374
Stokes	17,500	9,951	7,124	425
Surry	25,794	16,679	8,308	807
Swain	6,757	4,798	1,704	255
Transylvania	11,944	7,082	3,910	952
Tyrrell	1,863	1,765	86	12
Union	22,791	18,415	3,715	661
Vance	13,824	12,527	1,048	249
Wake	120,582	88,419	24,554	7,609
Warren	7,299	6,576	646	77
Washington	5,804	5,150	611	43
Watauga	12,376	6,399	5,179	798
Wayne	27,859	22,776	4,415	668
Wilkes	26,921	10,943	15,040	938
Wilson	24,170	20,643	3,214	313
Yadkin	13,248	5,115	7,462	671
Yancey	8,433	4,971	3,140	322
Totals:	2,362,072	1,708,048	557,200	96,824

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS, 1976—POLITICAL PARTIES

County	Political Parties					American New parties	Independent or No. Party
	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans			
Alamance	30	41,854	30,844	8,325	119	2,566	
Alexander	16	12,727	6,558	5,197	15	957	
Alleghany	7	5,298	3,768	1,421	—	109	
Anson	13	9,273	8,583	574	5	111	
Ashe	19	12,833	6,819	5,645	6	363	
Avery	19	6,877	1,780	4,975	—	122	
Beaufort	30	16,412	14,052	2,010	30	320	
Bertie	12	11,011	10,520	388	—	103	
Bladen	17	13,187	12,227	827	11	122	
Brunswick	20	15,810	11,672	3,567	32	539	
Buncombe	51	67,632	47,839	17,126	35	2,632	
Burke	39	30,491	18,847	10,031	44	1,569	
Cabarrus	35	31,844	21,680	9,190	24	950	
Caldwell	28	27,689	15,221	10,563	70	1,835	
Camden	3	2,539	2,429	93	—	17	
Carteret	33	17,626	11,688	4,973	11	954	
Caswell	14	8,098	7,385	595	—	118	
Catawba	10	50,010	28,753	17,496	82	3,679	
Chatham	23	15,717	11,673	3,365	6	673	
Cherokee	16	10,802	5,727	4,411	148	516	
Chowan	6	5,276	4,836	393	7	40	
Clay	7	4,057	1,952	1,786	2	317	
Cleveland	28	29,198	23,796	4,211	70	1,121	
Columbus	26	24,003	21,595	2,113	6	289	
Craven	23	21,814	18,123	3,013	28	650	
Cumberland	53	53,874	41,741	8,128	—	4,005	
Currituck	12	4,364	4,024	165	—	175	
Dare	15	5,529	4,486	814	—	229	
Davidson	44	49,914	29,799	17,697	147	2,271	
Davie	12	11,052	4,819	5,863	24	346	
Duplin	20	20,460	17,921	2,224	11	304	
Durham	43	61,195	49,176	9,368	10	2,641	
Edgecombe	20	20,619	18,194	2,082	38	305	
Forsyth	80	120,450	82,797	32,047	339	5,267	
Franklin	11	13,640	12,513	1,027	4	96	
Gaston	44	60,386	42,691	14,811	218	2,666	
Gates	7	4,636	4,495	97	1	43	
Graham	5	4,489	2,412	1,865	—	212	
Granville	16	14,661	13,726	773	30	132	
Greene	13	6,543	5,926	560	5	52	
Guilford	81	133,788	92,175	34,021	251	7,341	
Halifax	30	25,356	23,661	1,215	76	404	
Harnett	22	22,014	17,555	3,952	25	482	
Haywood	31	21,708	16,561	4,727	8	412	
Henderson	22	25,195	12,662	11,558	26	949	
Hertford	9	10,430	9,834	496	2	98	
Hoke	13	6,234	5,750	391	5	8	
Hyde	7	2,932	2,640	263	1	28	
Iredell	23	34,262	24,379	8,516	108	1,259	

ELECTION RETURNS

719

<i>County</i>	<i>No. Precincts</i>	<i>Total Registration</i>	<i>Democrats</i>	<i>Republicans</i>	<i>American New parties</i>	<i>Independent or No. Party</i>
Jackson	16	12,612	8,278	3,813	—	521
Johnston	29	32,299	25,532	5,848	162	757
Jones	8	5,023	4,623	325	3	72
Lee	11	16,772	14,065	2,333	75	299
Lenoir	22	23,204	19,597	3,154	86	367
Lincoln	24	21,459	14,418	6,236	8	797
Macon	15	10,303	6,449	3,486	1	367
Madison	11	10,015	6,333	3,365	—	317
Martin	13	11,153	10,468	607	2	76
McDowell	18	15,007	10,541	3,821	—	645
Mecklenburg ..	107	175,423	118,433	47,513	253	9,224
Mitchell	13	9,556	2,603	6,825	—	128
Montgomery ..	14	10,458	7,188	2,906	4	360
Moore	21	20,230	12,589	6,746	3	892
Nash	24	25,089	20,728	3,862	62	437
New Hanover ..	29	41,380	29,301	10,491	149	1,439
Northampton ..	17	12,939	12,756	175	—	8
Onslow	26	23,463	18,907	3,409	64	1,083
Orange	35	32,311	26,220	4,689	16	1,386
Pamlico	17	4,622	4,071	486	21	44
Pasquotank ...	14	10,704	9,624	798	1	281
Pender	15	9,204	7,905	1,071	8	220
Perquimans ...	7	3,592	3,364	189	1	38
Person	14	14,879	13,483	1,209	29	158
Pitt	26	30,009	24,866	4,219	20	904
Polk	10	7,639	4,550	2,608	1	480
Randolph	39	40,409	20,067	18,217	236	1,889
Richmond	16	19,699	18,324	1,075	46	254
Robeson	39	48,320	45,265	2,372	53	630
Rockingham ...	31	30,986	24,370	5,283	63	1,270
Rowan	45	43,426	26,946	14,697	134	1,649
Rutherford	35	22,068	16,455	5,198	1	414
Sampson	24	22,722	14,001	8,238	10	473
Scotland	8	10,935	9,886	729	2	318
Stanly	29	23,062	13,477	8,182	31	1,372
Stokes	22	17,954	10,237	7,265	370	82
Surry	29	26,228	17,074	8,339	20	795
Swain	7	5,785	3,894	1,703	3	185
Transylvania ..	18	12,298	7,358	3,987	45	908
Tyrrell	6	1,967	1,860	94	—	13
Union	25	23,725	19,162	3,863	90	610
Vance	16	14,335	13,000	1,085	39	211
Wake	75	125,168	92,038	25,823	87	7,220
Warren	14	7,476	6,731	665	4	76
Washington ...	7	5,956	5,510	367	—	79
Watauga	19	12,900	6,734	5,308	—	858
Wayne	20	29,342	24,048	4,591	32	671
Wilkes	32	28,544	11,878	15,675	25	966
Wilson	21	24,473	20,833	3,330	33	277
Yadkin	13	13,630	5,353	7,573	80	624
Yancey	11	8,643	5,155	3,185	—	303
Totals:	2,345	2,435,205	1,764,852	571,976	4,453	93,924

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1976—POLITICAL PARTIES

County	Total		Democrats	Republicans	New Parties	Independent or No. Party
	No. Precincts	Registration				
Alamance	30	44,114	32,322	8,720	116	2,956
Alexander	16	13,204	6,838	5,374	15	977
Alleghany	7	5,725	4,060	1,524	—	141
Anson	13	9,546	8,822	598	5	121
Ashe	19	13,530	7,123	5,972	6	429
Avery	19	7,150	1,891	5,120	—	139
Beaufort	30	17,533	14,958	2,182	30	363
Bertie	12	11,123	10,608	405	—	110
Bladen	17	13,638	12,629	867	11	141
Brunswick	20	16,368	12,026	3,712	33	597
Buncombe	51	72,195	50,909	18,147	41	3,098
Burke	39	32,071	19,965	10,370	45	1,691
Cabarrus	35	33,062	22,406	9,572	26	1,058
Caldwell	28	29,506	16,245	11,065	68	2,128
Camden	3	2,637	2,516	101	1	19
Carveret	33	18,780	12,415	5,299	10	1,056
Caswell	14	8,202	7,546	533	3	120
Catawba	40	51,644	29,551	18,059	81	3,953
Chatham	23	16,239	12,137	3,446	6	650
Cherokee	16	11,220	5,963	4,521	31	705
Chowan	6	5,389	4,916	413	7	53
Clay	7	4,233	2,034	1,845	2	352
Cleveland	28	31,073	25,206	4,565	69	1,233
Columbus	26	24,831	22,377	2,147	6	301
Craven	23	22,643	18,684	3,194	29	736
Cumberland	53	57,936	44,536	8,938	62	4,400
Currituck	12	4,604	4,224	191	—	189
Dare	15	5,704	4,624	842	—	238
Davidson	44	51,542	30,694	18,286	142	2,420
Davie	12	11,575	5,061	6,106	22	386
Duplin	20	20,786	18,212	2,262	13	299
Durham	43	63,314	50,755	9,689	23	2,847
Edgecombe	20	21,085	18,595	2,153	38	299
Forsyth	80	129,613	88,335	34,184	324	6,770
Franklin	11	13,640	12,587	956	3	94
Gaston	44	63,872	45,140	15,567	219	2,946
Gates	7	4,815	4,662	106	1	46
Graham	5	4,678	2,503	1,941	—	234
Granville	16	14,864	13,874	812	30	148
Greene	13	6,611	5,990	553	7	61
Guilford	81	142,661	97,828	36,154	239	8,440
Halifax	30	25,625	23,916	1,244	75	390
Harnett	22	23,303	18,585	4,153	26	539
Haywood	31	22,801	17,369	4,977	10	445
Henderson	22	27,227	13,598	12,394	27	1,208
Hertford	9	10,804	10,152	535	2	115
Hoke	13	6,491	5,960	429	5	97
Hyde	7	2,948	2,652	267	1	28

ELECTION RETURNS

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<i>County</i>	<i>No. Precincts</i>	<i>Total Registration</i>	<i>Democrats</i>	<i>Republicans</i>	<i>New parties</i>	<i>Independent or No. Party</i>
Iredell	23	35,720	25,289	8,933	105	1,393
Jackson	16	13,029	8,550	3,875	—	604
Johnston	29	33,037	26,089	5,982	160	806
Jones	8	5,074	4,668	325	6	75
Lee	11	17,264	14,418	2,437	71	338
Lenoir	22	23,742	20,032	3,243	79	388
Lincoln	24	22,328	14,961	6,471	9	887
Macon	15	10,769	6,761	3,605	1	402
Madison	11	10,304	6,512	3,443	—	349
Martin	13	11,440	10,710	634	2	94
McDowell	18	15,700	10,989	3,968	—	743
Mecklenburg	107	189,826	126,767	51,792	223	11,044
Mitchell	13	9,811	2,741	6,919	1	150
Montgomery	14	11,104	7,621	3,074	3	406
Moore	21	21,003	13,006	7,016	4	977
Nash	24	25,856	21,211	4,091	62	492
New Hanover	29	42,392	29,859	10,821	146	1,566
Northampton	17	12,999	12,811	180	—	8
Onslow	26	23,816	19,160	3,472	59	1,125
Orange	35	36,360	28,809	5,377	19	2,155
Pamlico	17	4,736	4,163	502	20	51
Pasquotank	14	11,254	10,054	890	1	309
Pender	16	9,540	8,166	1,131	8	235
Perquimans	7	3,715	3,461	205	1	48
Person	14	15,074	13,642	1,241	29	162
Pitt	26	31,110	25,657	4,415	22	1,016
Polk	10	8,163	4,724	2,869	1	569
Randolph	39	42,369	20,956	19,080	238	2,095
Richmond	16	19,973	18,567	1,097	42	267
Robeson	39	48,340	45,300	2,357	50	633
Rockingham	31	33,093	25,734	5,867	63	1,429
Rowan	45	44,664	27,658	15,075	133	1,798
Rutherford	35	23,373	17,372	5,464	1	536
Sampson	24	23,734	14,571	8,621	10	532
Scotland	8	11,439	10,250	822	3	364
Stanly	29	23,627	13,838	8,344	—	1,445
Stokes	22	18,608	10,621	7,493	93	401
Surry	29	27,233	17,733	8,638	20	842
Swain	7	6,140	4,152	1,760	20	208
Transylvania	18	13,129	7,779	4,229	45	1,076
Tyrrell	6	2,016	1,906	97	—	13
Union	25	24,872	19,972	4,109	91	700
Vance	16	14,786	13,363	1,167	37	219
Wake	75	132,131	96,509	27,397	98	8,127
Warren	14	7,658	6,885	694	4	75
Washington	7	5,764	5,351	328	—	85
Watauga	19	13,585	7,058	5,536	2	989
Wayne	20	30,067	24,561	4,771	32	703
Wilkes	32	31,388	13,461	16,754	25	1,148
Wilson	21	24,809	21,219	3,474	23	93
Yadkin	13	14,519	5,781	7,994	79	665
Yancey	11	9,079	5,400	3,338	2	339
Totals:	2,346	2,553,717	1,840,827	601,897	4,053	106,940

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS, 1978—POLITICAL PARTIES

<i>County</i>	<i>No Precincts</i>	<i>Total Registration</i>	<i>Democrats</i>	<i>Republicans</i>	<i>American New parties</i>	<i>Independent or No. Party</i>
Alamance		30	41,583	31,065	8,113	2,405
Alexander		16	12,530	6,410	5,173	947
Alleghany		7	5,554	4,074	1,363	117
Anson		13	9,676	9,003	571	102
Ashe		19	13,032	6,962	5,657	413
Avery		19	7,021	1,757	5,114	150
Beaufort		30	14,673	12,670	1,751	252
Bertie		12	8,336	7,958	303	75
Bladen		17	13,313	12,484	725	104
Brunswick		20	16,958	12,422	4,059	477
Buncombe		51	63,008	44,969	15,471	2,568
Burke		39	31,725	19,901	10,168	1,656
Cabarrus		30	33,371	22,975	9,408	988
Caldwell		30	28,057	15,551	10,438	2,068
Camden		3	2,642	2,563	70	9
Carteret		33	17,749	12,089	4,856	804
Caswell		14	7,747	7,170	486	91
Catawba		40	42,506	24,373	15,011	3,122
Chatham		23	15,615	11,995	3,050	570
Cherokee		16	10,494	6,058	3,934	502
Chowan		6	5,241	4,794	401	46
Clay		7	4,182	2,050	1,793	339
Cleveland		28	30,160	24,565	4,330	1,265
Columbus		26	24,059	21,919	1,904	236
Craven		23	20,464	17,222	2,702	540
Cumberland		53	50,129	40,236	7,011	2,882
Currituck		12	4,266	3,905	195	166
Dare		15	6,028	4,966	797	265
Davidson		44	45,507	27,131	16,509	1,867
Davie		12	11,526	5,020	6,191	315
Duplin		20	20,563	18,108	2,182	273
Durham		43	61,248	49,002	9,248	2,998
Edgecombe		20	19,566	17,315	1,978	273
Forsyth		80	116,247	79,625	30,244	6,378
Franklin		11	11,717	10,848	806	63
Gaston		44	55,372	39,741	13,351	2,280
Gates		7	4,980	4,877	82	21
Graham		5	4,497	2,387	1,910	200
Granville		18	14,189	13,288	738	163
Greene		13	6,718	6,257	423	38
Guilford		81	137,589	94,803	34,860	7,926
Halifax		30	20,896	19,508	1,057	331
Harnett		22	23,481	19,155	3,906	420
Haywood		31	21,087	16,422	4,248	417
Henderson		22	26,025	13,240	11,639	1,146
Hertford		9	10,602	9,999	531	72
Hoke		13	6,001	5,576	353	72
Hyde		7	2,824	2,556	243	25

ELECTION RETURNS

<i>County</i>	<i>No. Precincts</i>	<i>Total Registration</i>	<i>Democrats</i>	<i>Republicans</i>	<i>American New parties</i>	<i>Independent or No. Party</i>
Iredell	23	32,795	23,413	8,145	1,237	534
Jackson	16	12,863	8,662	4,570	622	40
Johnston	29	30,454	25,262	2,016	264	362
Jones	7	4,893	4,652	201	264	362
Lee	11	15,136	12,856	2,016	264	362
Lenoir	22	32,762	18,423	2,977	786	396
Lincoln	24	21,385	14,555	6,044	786	396
Macon	15	10,465	6,544	3,525	396	341
Madison	11	9,791	6,427	3,023	341	101
Martin	13	10,985	10,305	579	101	717
McDowell	17	14,950	10,574	3,659	717	9,216
Mecklenburg	109	167,696	113,284	45,196	9,216	352
Mitchell	14	9,938	6,883	2,703	96	819
Montgomery	13	7,850	2,137	5,617	96	819
Moore	21	19,360	12,017	6,524	819	493
Nash	24	25,311	20,796	4,022	493	1,406
New Hanover	34	40,235	28,560	10,269	1,406	—
Northampton	17	10,029	9,900	129	—	1,069
Onslow	26	23,715	19,504	3,142	1,069	1,931
Orange	35	33,379	26,715	4,733	1,931	55
Pamlico	17	4,566	4,040	471	55	222
Pasquotank	14	10,045	9,067	756	222	210
Pender	17	9,392	8,108	1,074	210	42
Perquimans	7	3,758	3,522	194	42	145
Person	14	12,680	11,427	1,108	145	802
Pitt	24	27,343	22,797	3,744	802	513
Polk	10	7,997	4,813	2,671	513	2,121
Randolph	39	40,686	20,603	17,962	2,121	233
Richmond	16	17,815	16,609	973	233	717
Robeson	39	41,585	39,060	1,808	717	1,302
Rockingham	31	32,222	25,585	5,335	1,302	1,497
Rowan	43	38,916	24,495	12,924	1,497	501
Rutherford	34	22,221	16,720	5,000	501	413
Sampson	24	21,591	13,476	7,702	413	307
Scotland	8	10,372	9,353	712	307	1,270
Stanly	29	22,873	13,456	8,147	1,270	498
Stokes	22	17,970	10,392	7,080	498	817
Surry	29	27,087	17,836	8,434	817	229
Swain	6	6,457	4,450	1,778	229	967
Transylvania	18	12,107	7,326	3,814	967	8
Tyrrell	6	1,944	1,834	102	8	631
Union	26	22,648	18,324	3,693	631	210
Vance	16	14,501	13,198	1,093	210	6,709
Wake	76	115,926	86,266	22,951	6,709	47
Warren	14	6,935	6,369	519	47	141
Washington	7	6,969	6,417	411	141	1,079
Watauga	19	13,817	7,135	5,603	1,079	575
Wayne	20	27,999	23,161	4,263	575	875
Wilkes	30	29,035	12,272	15,888	875	271
Wilson	21	23,350	19,940	3,139	271	577
Yadkin	13	14,396	5,873	7,946	577	318
Yancey	11	8,700	5,225	3,157	318	
TOTALS:		2,345	2,357,649	1,717,582	546,546	93,521

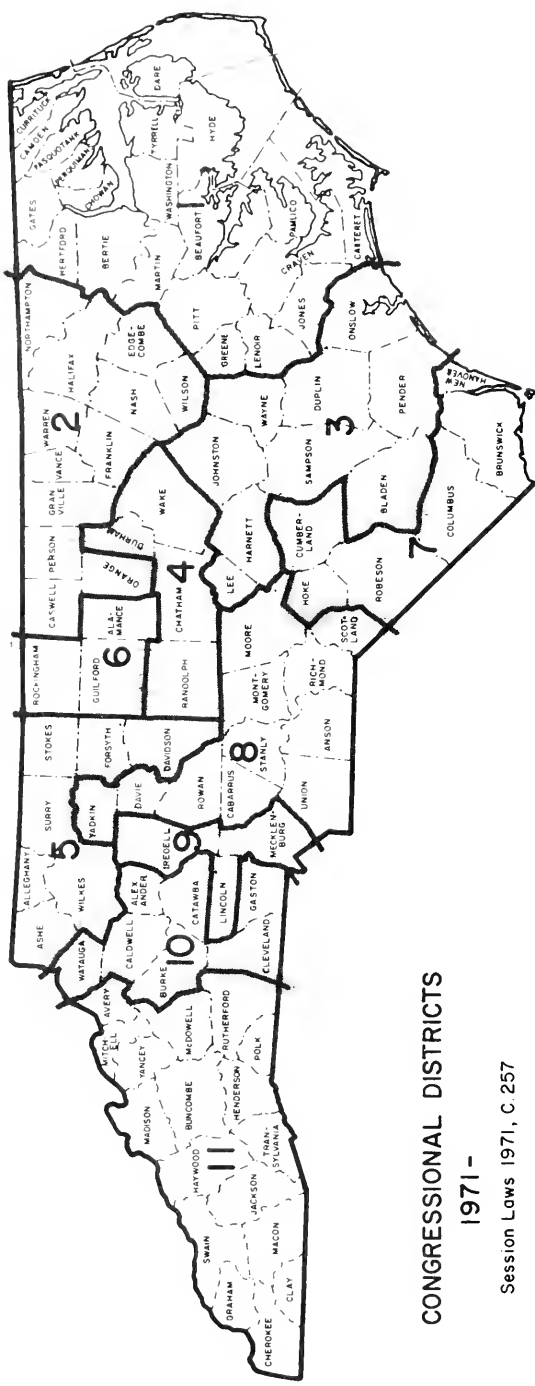
VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1978—POLITICAL PARTIES

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>No. Pop- counts</i>	<i>Total Regis- tration</i>	<i>Dem- ocrats</i>	<i>Repub- licans</i>	<i>Liber- tarian</i>	<i>Un- affiliated</i>
Alamance	30	12,317	31,519	8,322	1	2,475
Alexander	16	13,340	6,863	5,488	—	989
Alleghany	7	5,758	4,220	1,411	1	126
Anson	13	9,628	8,965	563	—	100
Ashe	19	13,283	7,078	5,765	—	440
Avery	19	6,998	1,769	5,079	—	150
Beaufort	30	14,870	12,853	1,770	—	247
Bertie	12	8,523	8,129	321	—	73
Bladen	17	13,267	12,458	710	—	99
Brunswick	20	17,579	12,847	4,232	—	500
Buncombe	51	64,962	46,256	16,033	2	2,671
Burke	30	33,803	23,307	9,500	—	996
Caldwell	29	28,604	15,840	10,651	—	2,113
Camden	3	2,634	2,550	73	—	11
Carteret	34	18,193	12,450	4,910	—	833
Caswell	14	7,761	7,171	492	2	94
Catawba	40	43,765	25,012	15,559	—	3,194
Chatham	23	15,835	12,205	3,045	—	585
Cherokee	16	11,029	6,287	4,133	—	609
Chowan	6	5,441	4,958	431	—	52
Clay	7	4,443	2,168	1,916	—	359
Cleveland	28	30,214	24,604	4,355	—	1,255
Columbus	26	24,140	22,005	1,898	—	237
Craven	23	20,490	17,267	2,699	2	522
Cumberland	53	53,474	43,191	7,275	6	3,002
Currituck	12	4,384	3,999	205	—	180
Dare	15	6,393	5,167	873	2	351
Davidson	44	45,815	27,360	16,598	1	1,856
Davie	12	11,815	5,186	6,278	—	351
Duplin	21	20,524	18,129	2,138	—	257
Durham	43	62,431	49,970	9,408	6	3,047
Edgecombe	20	19,684	17,390	2,013	—	281
Forsyth	80	114,587	78,024	30,067	—	6,496
Franklin	11	11,736	10,841	830	—	65
Gaston	44	56,515	40,518	13,672	2	2,323
Gates	7	4,921	4,820	79	—	22
Graham	5	4,928	2,613	2,113	—	202
Granville	18	14,313	13,384	756	—	173
Greene	13	6,738	6,280	411	—	47
Guilford	81	140,497	96,632	35,811	8	8,046
Halifax	30	20,962	19,514	1,136	—	312
Harnett	22	23,201	18,945	3,883	—	373
Haywood	31	21,190	16,507	4,266	—	417
Henderson	22	27,925	14,329	12,324	1	1,271
Hertford	9	10,728	10,052	584	—	92
Hoke	13	6,066	5,633	362	—	71
Hyde	7	2,881	2,607	243	—	31

ELECTION RETURNS

725

COUNTY	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Liber-tarian	Un-affiliated
Iredell	23	33,460	23,781	8,408	2	1,269
Jackson	18	13,144	8,856	3,730	—	558
Johnston	29	30,622	24,349	4,646	—	627
Jones	7	5,302	5,052	210	1	39
Lee	11	15,448	13,098	2,078	—	272
Lenoir	22	22,015	18,596	3,056	—	363
Lincoln	24	22,732	15,498	6,389	—	845
Macon	15	10,573	6,513	3,639	—	421
Madison	11	10,050	6,630	3,054	—	366
Martin	13	11,026	10,305	622	—	99
McDowell	17	15,840	11,230	3,849	—	761
Mecklenburg ...	109	184,293	122,806	50,148	16	11,323
Mitchell	13	7,929	2,173	5,658	—	98
Montgomery ...	14	10,044	6,958	2,731	—	355
Moore	21	20,374	12,620	6,892	1	861
Nash	24	25,805	21,218	4,082	—	505
New Hanover ..	34	41,110	29,340	10,336	—	1,434
Northampton ..	17	10,321	10,190	131	—	—
Onslow	26	24,236	19,915	3,195	—	1,126
Orange	35	35,696	28,463	5,000	—	2,233
Pamlico	17	4,612	4,081	477	—	54
Pasquotank	14	10,043	9,056	770	—	217
Pender	17	9,730	8,386	1,118	—	226
Perquimans	7	3,746	3,517	190	—	39
Person	14	12,710	11,442	1,104	—	164
Pitt	24	28,021	23,225	3,832	6	958
Polk	10	8,232	4,890	2,794	—	548
Randolph	39	41,807	20,897	18,785	1	2,124
Richmond	16	17,985	16,761	992	—	232
Robeson	39	43,342	40,572	1,922	—	848
Rockingham ...	31	32,722	25,928	5,459	—	1,335
Rowan	43	39,360	24,749	13,028	—	1,583
Rutherford	34	22,445	16,908	5,020	1	516
Sampson	24	23,848	14,685	8,699	—	464
Scotland	8	10,492	9,437	736	1	318
Stanly	26	23,787	14,066	8,425	—	1,296
Stokes	22	19,214	10,866	7,861	—	487
Surry	29	27,540	18,138	8,584	2	816
Swain	6	6,641	4,568	1,830	2	241
Transylvania ...	18	12,406	7,450	3,957	—	999
Tyrrell	6	1,952	1,834	110	—	8
Union	26	22,919	18,544	3,745	—	630
Vance	16	14,582	13,296	1,081	—	205
Wake	76	123,690	91,986	24,399	25	7,280
Warren	14	7,114	6,574	493	—	47
Washington	6	6,961	6,417	505	—	139
Watauga	19	14,149	7,230	5,828	—	1,091
Wayne	20	29,102	24,103	4,393	—	606
Wilkes	30	30,712	13,191	16,583	1	937
Wilson	21	23,530	20,028	3,199	2	301
Yadkin	13	15,336	6,416	8,314	—	606
Yancey	11	9,488	5,649	3,447	—	392
TOTALS:	2,344	2,430,306	1,764,126	567,039	96	99,045



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
1971 -
Session Laws 1971, C. 257

Drawn by Cedene L. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

Chapter Two**NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION DISTRICTS**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

(Chapter 257, Session Laws 1971)

First District—Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell and Washington.

Second District—Caswell, Edgecombe, Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Nash, Northampton, Orange, Person, Vance, Warren and Wilson.

Third District—Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Onslow, Pender, Sampson and Wayne.

Fourth District—Chatham, Durham, Randolph and Wake.

Fifth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Wilkes.

Sixth District—Alamance, Guilford and Rockingham.

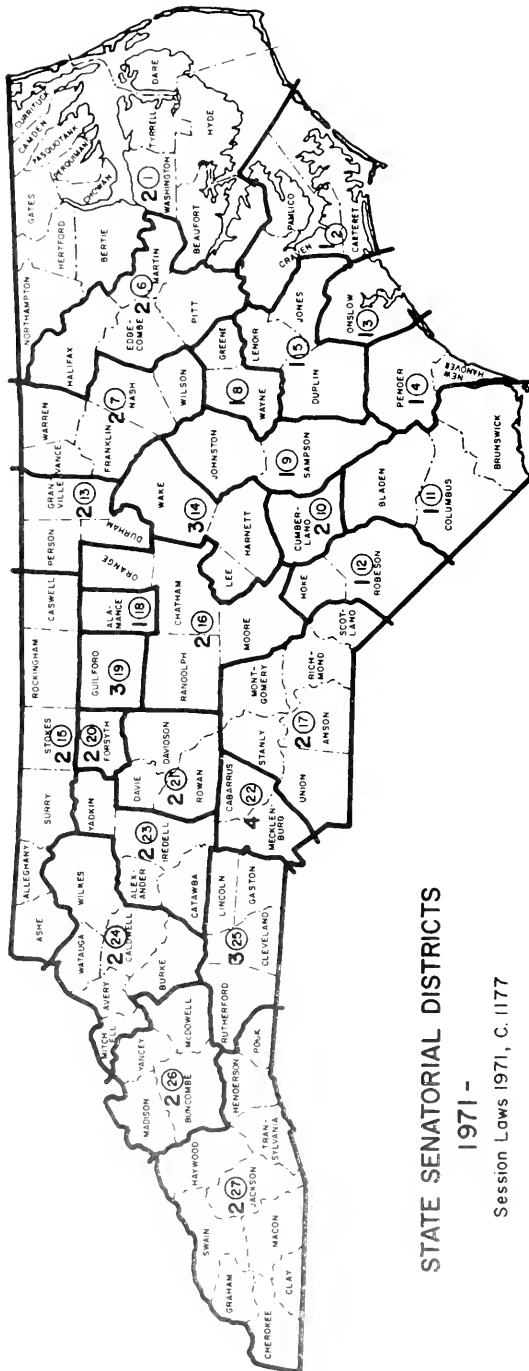
Seventh District—Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Hoke, New Hanover and Robeson.

Eighth District—Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Union and Yadkin.

Ninth District—Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg.

Tenth District—Alexander, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston and Watauga.

Eleventh District—Avery, Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania and Yancey.



STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
1971 -
Session Laws 1971, C. 1177

Drawn by Colene L. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

**APPORTIONMENT OF SENATORS BY DISTRICTS
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CENSUS OF 1970
AND THE CONSTITUTION**

(Chapter 1177, Session Laws 1971)

First District—Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde, Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Carteret, Craven, and Pamlico shall elect one Senator.

Third District—Onslow shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District—New Hanover and Pender shall elect one Senator.

Fifth District—Duplin, Jones, and Lenoir shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District—Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin, and Pitt shall elect two Senators.

Seventh District—Franklin, Nash, Vance, Warren, and Wilson shall elect two Senators.

Eighth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one Senator.

Ninth District—Johnston and Sampson shall elect one Senator.

Tenth District—Cumberland shall elect two Senators.

Eleventh District—Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus shall elect one Senator.

Twelfth District—Hoke and Robeson shall elect one Senator.

Thirteenth District—Durham, Granville, and Person shall elect two Senators.

Fourteenth District—Harnett, Lee, and Wake shall elect three Senators.

Fifteenth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, and Surry shall elect two Senators.

Sixteenth District—Chatham, Moore, Orange, and Randolph shall elect two Senators.

Seventeenth District—Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly, and Union shall elect two Senators.

Eighteenth District—Alamance shall elect one Senator.

Nineteenth District—Guilford shall elect three Senators.

Twentieth District—Forsyth shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-five District—Davidson, Davie, and Rowan shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-second District—Cabarrus and Mecklenburg shall elect four Senators.

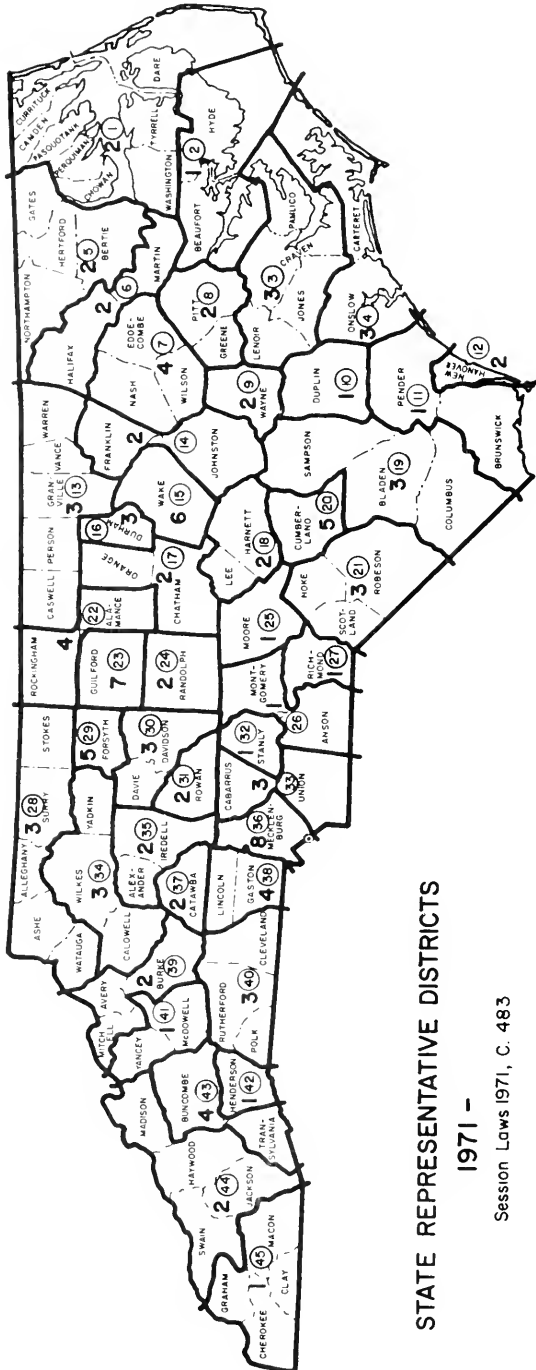
Twenty-third District—Alexander, Catawba, Iredell, and Yadkin shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fourth District—Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, Watauga, and Wilkes shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-fifth District—Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford shall elect three Senators.

Twenty-sixth District—Buncombe, Madison, McDowell, and Yancey shall elect two Senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania shall elect two Senators.



STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS

1971 -

Session Laws 1971, C. 483

Drawn by Cedric L. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

**APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES BY DISTRICTS IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE CENSUS OF 1970 AND THE CONSTITUTION**

(Chapter 483, Session Laws 1971)

First District—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and Washington shall elect two Representatives.

Second District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one Representative.

Third District—Craven, Jones, Lenoir, and Pamlico shall elect three Representatives.

Fourth District—Carteret and Onslow shall elect three Representatives.

Fifth District—Bertie, Gates, Hertford, and Northampton shall elect two Representatives.

Sixth District—Halifax and Martin shall elect two Representatives.

Seventh District—Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson shall elect four Representatives.

Eighth District—Greene and Pitt shall elect two Representatives.

Ninth District—Wayne shall elect two Representatives.

Tenth District—Duplin shall elect one Representative.

Eleventh District—Brunswick and Pender shall elect one Representative.

Twelfth District—New Hanover shall elect two Representatives.

Thirteenth District—Caswell, Granville, Person, Vance, and Warren shall elect three Representatives.

Fourteenth District—Franklin and Johnston shall elect two Representatives.

Fifteenth District—Wake shall elect six Representatives.

Sixteenth District—Durham shall elect three Representatives.

Seventeenth District—Chatham and Orange shall elect two Representatives.

Eighteenth District—Harnett and Lee shall elect two Representatives.

Nineteenth District—Bladen, Columbus, and Sampson shall elect three Representatives.

Twentieth District—Cumberland shall elect five Representatives.

Twenty-first District—Hoke, Robeson, and Scotland shall elect three Representatives.

Twenty-second District—Alamance and Rockingham shall elect four Representatives.

Twenty-third District—Guilford shall elect seven Representatives.

Twenty-fourth District—Randolph shall elect two Representatives.

Twenty-fifth District—Moore shall elect one Representative.

Twenty-sixth District—Anson and Montgomery shall elect one Representative.

Twenty-seventh District—Richmond shall elect one Representative.

Twenty-eighth District—Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga shall elect three Representatives.

Twenty-ninth District—Forsyth shall elect five Representatives.

Thirtieth District—Davidson and Davie shall elect three Representatives.

Thirty-first District—Rowan shall elect two Representatives.

Thirty-second District—Stanly shall elect one Representative.

Thirty-third District—Cabarrus and Union shall elect three Representatives.

Thirty-fourth District—Caldwell, Wilkes, and Yadkin shall elect three Representatives.

Thirty-fifth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect two Representatives.

Thirty-sixth District—Mecklenburg shall elect eight Representatives.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba shall elect two Representatives.

Thirty-eighth District—Gaston and Lincoln shall elect four Representatives.

Thirty-ninth District—Avery, Burke, and Mitchell shall elect two Representatives.

Fortieth District—Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford shall elect three Representatives.

Forty-first District—McDowell and Yancey shall elect one Representative.

Forty-second District—Henderson shall elect one Representative.

Forty-third District—Buncombe and Transylvania shall elect four Representatives.

Forty-fourth District—Haywood, Jackson, Madison, and Swain shall elect two Representatives.

Forty-fifth District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, and Macon shall elect one Representative.

JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL DISTRICTS

(Superior and District Courts)

First Division

First District—Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans.

Second District—Beaufort, Hyde, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington.

Third District—Carteret, Craven, Pamlico, Pitt.

Fourth District—Duplin, Jones, Onslow, Sampson.

Fifth District—New Hanover, Pender.

Sixth District—Bertie, Halifax, Hertford, Northampton.

Seventh District—Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson.

Eighth District—Greene, Lenoir, Wayne.

Second Division

Ninth District—Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren.

Tenth District—Wake.

Eleventh District—Harnett, Johnston, Lee.

Twelfth District—Cumberland, Hoke.

Thirteenth District—Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus.

Fourteenth District—Durham.

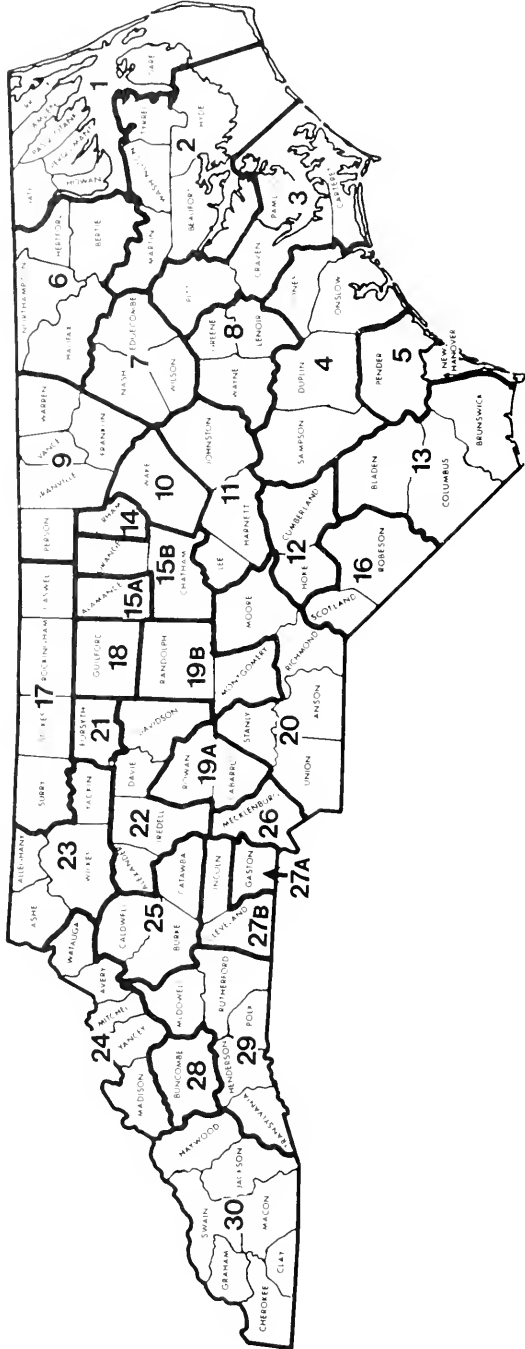
Fifteenth District—Alamance, Chatham, Orange.

Fifteenth-A District—Alamance.

Fifteenth-B District—Chatham and Orange.

Sixteenth District—Robeson, Scotland.

NORTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS



Third Division

Seventeenth District—Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry.

Eighteenth District—Guilford.

Nineteenth-A District—Cabarrus and Rowan.

Nineteenth-B District—Montgomery and Randolph.

Twentieth District—Anson, Moore, Richmond, Stanly, Union.

Twenty-first District—Forsyth.

Twenty-second District—Alexander, Davidson, Davie, Iredell.

Twenty-third District—Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin.

Fourth Division

Twenty-fourth District—Avery, Madison, Mitchell, Watauga, Yancey.

Twenty-fifth District—Burke, Caldwell, Catawba.

Twenty-sixth District—Mecklenburg.

Twenty-seventh-A District—Gaston.

Twenty-seventh-B District—Cleveland and Lincoln.

Twenty-eighth District—Buncombe.

Twenty-ninth District—Henderson, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford, Transylvania.

Thirtieth District—Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain.



Chapter Three

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

NORTH CAROLINA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY
March 23, 1976

County	DEMOCRATS							REPUBLICAN		
	Lloyd Bentsen	Jimmy Carter	Fred R. Harris	Henry M. Jackson	Morris K. Udall	George Wallace	No Preference	Gerald R. Ford	Ronald Reagan	No Preference
Alamance	34	5,535	77	448	183	4,602	394	1,174	1,666	45
Alexander	1	1,404	6	76	16	760	22	640	872	10
Alleghany	2	707	5	96	*13	453	33	197	170	6
Anson	9	1,390	18	128	31	1,702	92	95	105	4
Ashe	1	1,625	23	114	27	502	42	1,017	512	24
Avery	2	527	8	65	27	292	44	1,695	835	141
Beaufort	6	2,088	25	152	65	2,087	187	187	448	19
Bertie	33	1,093	16	37	19	765	59	27	41	2
Bladen	28	2,016	22	106	25	1,589	58	69	123	5
Brunswick	8	2,437	16	162	34	1,599	111	634	614	31
Buncombe	111	9,785	145	1,299	522	5,612	901	3,461	2,744	107
Burke	6	4,955	38	300	110	1,831	155	1,802	1,850	55
Cabarrus	15	4,611	39	276	108	3,134	255	1,114	2,025	61
Caldwell	5	3,239	29	268	68	1,632	129	1,516	1,999	46
Camden	4	318	5	52	4	376	15	13	16	1
Carteret	12	2,583	32	196	91	1,344	191	696	1,292	15
Caswell	1	1,161	14	58	16	1,216	96	55	90	6
Catawba	16	5,881	55	377	125	2,796	251	3,037	3,208	53
Chatham	13	2,189	64	188	144	1,355	116	554	554	15
Cherokee	4	1,176	2	100	11	310	32	701	235	5
Chowan	7	438	10	43	22	347	50	54	68	1
Clay	0	474	3	42	7	95	13	326	124	10
Cleveland	8	4,134	43	230	66	3,386	256	583	591	36
Columbus	13	3,472	28	148	35	2,460	95	257	340	21
Craven	22	3,453	30	222	103	2,860	143	319	794	8
Cumberland	31	9,741	129	876	243	6,054	644	1,225	1,963	67
Currituck	3	443	9	52	9	502	53	12	20	2
Dare	5	655	9	94	63	410	58	181	113	6
Davidson	17	4,941	52	517	169	3,161	403	1,988	3,273	89
Davie	0	936	9	67	19	591	43	826	977	24
Duplin	4	2,477	23	108	33	2,396	98	148	459	13
Durham	95	9,623	342	984	1,099	5,651	807	1,646	1,773	66
Edgecombe	7	3,232	37	185	57	2,418	170	152	522	4
Forsyth	124	13,288	289	1,083	757	7,154	1,285	4,056	4,921	171
Franklin	4	1,784	17	125	27	2,006	95	63	264	8
Gaston	14	5,915	73	434	146	5,730	451	1,766	3,030	56
Gates	4	698	7	67	8	339	33	14	9	1
Graham	1	449	1	61	10	141	8	380	171	6
Granville	4	1,869	50	153	55	1,964	186	103	143	9
Greene	1	831	3	34	8	1,166	39	29	178	1
Guilford	92	17,916	574	1,436	1,466	9,819	1,871	5,636	6,054	239
Halifax	14	2,955	49	259	57	2,561	289	116	234	5
Harnett	13	3,080	27	274	50	2,651	212	508	822	20
Haywood	9	3,565	29	553	126	2,170	307	907	621	40
Henderson	8	2,288	32	285	113	1,336	138	2,067	2,062	45
Hertford	16	1,108	22	86	23	645	79	37	51	4

NORTH CAROLINA PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY (cont.)
March 23, 1976

County	DEMOCRATS							REPUBLICAN		
	Lloyd Bentsen	Jimmy Carter	Fred R. Harris	Henry M. Jackson	Morris K. Udall	George Wallace	No Preference	Gerald R. Ford	Ronald Reagan	No Preference
Hoke	8	1,231	11	53	21	635	68	43	76	2
Hyde	1	443	3	9	9	458	25	18	75	5
Iredell	17	4,642	45	277	115	3,598	227	1,124	1,539	52
Jackson	8	2,144	45	239	104	576	98	767	476	10
Johnston	15	3,290	27	246	57	3,430	210	525	907	12
Jones	4	892	2	45	6	955	36	22	91	2
Lee	20	1,757	25	146	40	1,635	180	306	351	11
Lenoir	13	2,564	36	212	73	4,316	194	243	1,137	9
Lincoln	8	2,987	18	138	41	1,320	89	1,009	1,003	28
Macon	6	1,603	10	177	43	743	99	713	451	19
Madison	12	835	11	65	24	494	43	365	203	8
Martin	20	1,432	19	85	14	1,234	74	66	149	8
McDowell	4	1,743	17	177	38	1,217	87	593	384	18
Mecklenburg	105	23,960	454	1,781	1,364	10,652	1,995	8,773	9,224	375
Michell	0	429	11	46	15	240	24	1,088	540	25
Montgomery	0	1,476	15	92	33	918	68	423	456	16
Moore	8	2,889	41	219	102	1,764	238	1,587	1,286	47
Nash	10	3,596	40	232	61	3,656	171	377	1,215	20
New Hanover	38	5,393	86	497	198	3,299	329	1,424	2,603	53
Northampton	48	2,238	40	102	20	983	70	15	30	0
Onslow	20	2,286	25	302	91	3,300	278	319	640	17
Orange	17	6,242	896	599	2,110	2,396	537	1,283	896	74
Pamlico	3	1,036	7	45	12	549	33	84	111	4
Pasquotank	27	1,663	22	174	39	1,113	137	114	160	4
Pender	3	1,566	22	75	17	1,046	102	168	197	14
Perquimans	4	556	10	41	16	421	49	25	36	1
Person	7	1,121	13	119	26	1,313	100	90	186	4
Pitt	10	4,297	105	315	200	3,946	407	614	1,106	30
Polk	7	777	8	58	25	640	31	464	386	4
Randolph	10	3,320	35	282	82	2,183	216	2,326	2,710	91
Richmond	44	3,802	47	247	47	2,878	317	204	201	20
Robeson	14	5,762	115	275	94	3,428	334	255	242	18
Rockingham	15	3,935	60	342	142	3,382	444	775	850	52
Rowan	10	5,356	63	527	94	94	3,359	302	1,797	3,179
Rutherford	7	3,152	36	274	65	2,070	177	1,112	633	21
Sampson	7	2,459	27	248	23	1,490	85	1,211	1,328	37
Scotland	7	1,528	20	69	48	973	116	105	88	5
Stanly	7	3,473	20	172	48	1,691	98	1,392	1,308	42
Stokes	2	1,479	7	128	19	1,443	72	960	705	35
Surry	16	3,391	29	257	74	1,216	117	1,026	678	28
Swain	0	683	12	68	22	291	16	246	151	2
Transylvania	9	1,457	16	199	54	715	112	718	552	17
Tyrrell	3	357	2	14	6	221	21	14	23	0
Union	10	3,540	26	180	69	2,594	207	503	576	21
Vance	8	1,881	27	125	36	1,888	159	109	296	7
Wake	160	22,382	537	1,719	1,369	10,529	2,076	4,632	6,367	187
Warren	10	1,278	26	96	10	1,022	66	83	53	12
Washington	6	1,069	14	91	9	657	45	35	96	14
Watauga	0	1,705	55	215	163	443	104	1,217	760	43
Wayne	30	4,157	46	236	77	3,754	284	388	1,075	21
Wilkes	7	2,822	31	193	59	939	105	3,071	2,241	67
Wilson	21	3,448	49	236	69	3,203	307	319	913	13
Yadkin	2	1,227	11	43	16	623	36	1,281	1,238	32
Yancey	0	1,201	12	41	19	357	26	393	315	8
Totals	1,675	324,437	5,923	25,749	14,032	210,166	22,850	88,897	101,468	3,362

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1972

State	Popular Vote			Electoral Vote		
	McGovern Democrat	Nixon Republican	Schmitz American	McGovern Democrat	Nixon Republican	Schmitz American
Alabama	205,343	661,525	9,977	—	9	—
Alaska	24,362	41,809	5,354	—	3	—
Arizona	182,777	370,220	19,568	—	6	—
Arkansas	178,822	395,640	—	—	6	—
California	3,438,781	4,427,324	223,051	—	45	—
Colorado	319,056	568,638	16,656	—	7	—
Connecticut	506,565	762,769	16,454	—	8	—
Delaware	91,907	139,796	2,615	—	3	—
Florida	690,565	1,751,210	—	—	17	—
Georgia	289,529	881,490	—	—	12	—
Hawaii	100,617	167,414	—	—	4	—
Idaho	74,020	179,069	25,624	—	4	—
Illinois	1,794,765	2,613,162	—	—	26	—
Indiana	708,568	1,405,154	—	—	13	—
Iowa	491,905	703,496	24,153	—	8	—
Kansas	265,158	605,632	21,020	—	7	—
Kentucky	367,561	670,239	18,231	—	9	—
Louisiana	305,836	679,944	50,731	—	10	—
Maine	159,081	248,463	—	—	4	—
Maryland	486,570	797,295	18,450	—	10	—
Massachusetts	1,323,843	1,104,310	—	14	—	—
Michigan	1,276,118	1,676,968	53,040	—	21	—
Minnesota	741,116	819,678	28,794	—	10	—
Mississippi	122,050	477,661	11,180	—	7	—
Missouri	660,884	1,082,757	—	—	12	—
Montana	109,549	165,967	12,500	—	4	—
Nebraska	164,860	382,327	—	—	5	—
Nevada	59,951	103,874	—	—	3	—
New Hampshire	114,465	210,218	3,254	—	4	—
New Jersey	1,021,315	1,715,259	23,078	—	17	—
New Mexico	137,495	229,606	8,604	—	4	—
New York	2,878,513	4,247,487	—	—	41	—
North Carolina	427,981	1,043,162	24,171	—	13	—
North Dakota	85,215	145,072	4,378	—	3	—
Ohio	1,519,628	2,353,516	87,657	—	25	—
Oklahoma	237,512	731,451	22,492	—	8	—
Oregon	387,210	479,282	45,620	—	6	—
Pennsylvania	1,784,555	2,693,451	66,752	—	27	—
Rhode Island	185,125	208,725	—	—	4	—
South Carolina	184,958	468,036	9,996	—	8	—
South Dakota	128,549	146,605	—	—	4	—
Tennessee	355,906	811,749	30,313	—	10	—
Texas	968,348	1,893,818	—	—	26	—
Utah	121,426	312,586	27,964	—	4	—
Vermont	640,933	112,428	—	—	3	—
Virginia	439,546	982,792	19,221	—	12	—
Washington	459,413	654,867	47,178	—	9	—
West Virginia	267,454	464,626	—	—	6	—
Wisconsin	255,998	440,826	—	—	11	—
Wyoming	808,216	985,871	47,489	—	3	—
District of Columbia	109,974	29,697	—	3	—	—
Totals	29,169,615	47,168,963	1,025,742	17	521	—

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1976

States	Popular Vote				Electoral Vote	
	Carter Democratic	Ford Republican	McCarthy Independent	Maddox Am. Indep.	Carter Democratic	Ford Republican
Alabama	644,579	495,318		9,536	9	
Alaska	22,994	39,008				3
Arizona	294,668	417,413	19,148			6
Arkansas	495,909	266,713			6	
California	3,709,715	3,837,202		50,606		45
Colorado	446,807	566,870	25,062			7
Connecticut	646,760	715,235		6,818		8
Delaware	122,610	109,926	2,426		3	
Dist. of Columbia	127,562	25,184			3	
Florida	1,561,383	1,375,298	22,457		17	
Georgia	955,191	470,530			12	
Hawaii	147,375	140,003			4	
Idaho	126,362	204,188		5,747		4
Illinois	2,223,107	2,324,669	50,129			26
Indiana	1,006,636	1,169,144				13
Iowa	619,710	632,488	18,602			8
Kansas	429,008	501,759		5,521		7
Kentucky	610,017	525,607	6,665	2,869	9	
Louisiana	683,512	606,204	7,981	11,187	10	
Maine	231,283	234,434	11,423			4
Maryland	735,618	648,980			10	
Massachusetts	1,425,476	1,027,883	65,581		14	
Michigan	1,694,288	1,884,752	46,030			21
Minnesota	1,067,894	818,120	34,682		10	
Mississippi	373,917	362,058	3,405	5,161	7	
Missouri	986,185	918,620	23,534		12	
Montana	146,696	170,156				4
Nebraska	230,152	349,736	8,984	3,321		5
Nevada	92,088	100,926		1,465		3
New Hampshire	147,618	185,472	4,892			4
New Jersey	1,420,668	1,477,858	28,846	5,572		17
New Mexico	199,225	207,718				4
New York	3,336,665	3,060,695	249		41	
North Carolina	927,365	741,960			13	
North Dakota	134,503	151,515	2,671	275		3
Ohio	2,000,035	1,992,460	58,292	16,057	25	
Oklahoma	530,242	543,221	14,040			8
Oregon	484,643	485,305	39,980			6
Pennsylvania	2,315,494	2,187,038	47,580	26,142	27	
Rhode Island	216,991	172,138			4	
South Carolina	443,901	342,409		2,073	8	
South Dakota	146,153	151,619				4
Tennessee	822,250	633,228	4,785	2,368	10	
Texas	2,036,484	1,880,581			26	
Utah	180,974	335,144	3,871	1,162		4
Vermont	63,346	101,504	3,085			3
Virginia	810,696	834,605				12
Washington	643,333	679,631	32,621	7,377		9
West Virginia	430,404	311,012			6	
Wisconsin	1,037,056	1,003,039	34,412	8,588	11	
Wyoming	62,267	92,831				3
Totals	40,276,040	38,532,630	657,785	168,724	297	241

ELECTION RETURNS

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POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1960-1968

States	1960		1964		1968		
	Kennedy Democrat	Nixon Republican	Johnson Democrat	Goldwater Republican	Humphrey Democrat	Nixon Republican	Wallace American
Alabama	324,050	237,981	—	479,085	**194,388	146,923	689,009
Alaska	29,809	30,953	44,329	22,930	35,411	37,540	10,024
Arizona	176,781	221,241	237,753	242,535	170,514	266,721	46,573
Arkansas	215,049	184,508	314,197	243,264	184,901	189,062	235,627
California	3,224,099	3,259,722	4,171,877	2,879,108	3,244,318	3,467,644	487,270
Colorado	330,629	402,242	476,024	296,767	331,063	409,345	60,813
Connecticut	657,055	565,813	826,269	390,996	621,561	556,721	76,650
Delaware	99,590	96,373	122,704	78,078	89,194	96,714	28,459
Florida	748,700	795,476	948,540	905,941	676,794	888,804	624,207
Georgia	458,638	274,472	522,557	616,600	334,439	366,611	535,550
Hawaii	92,410	92,295	163,249	44,022	141,324	91,425	3,469
Idaho	138,853	161,597	148,920	143,557	89,273	165,369	36,541
Illinois	2,377,846	2,368,988	2,796,833	1,905,946	2,039,814	2,174,774	390,958
Indiana	952,358	1,175,120	1,170,848	911,118	806,659	1,067,885	243,108
Iowa	550,565	722,381	733,030	449,148	476,699	619,106	66,422
Kansas	363,213	561,474	464,028	386,579	302,996	478,674	88,921
Kentucky	521,855	602,607	669,659	372,977	397,541	462,411	193,098
Louisiana	407,339	230,980	387,068	509,225	309,615	257,535	530,300
Maine	181,159	204,608	262,264	118,701	217,312	169,254	6,370
Maryland	565,808	489,538	730,912	385,495	538,310	517,995	178,734
Massachusetts	1,487,174	976,750	1,786,422	549,727	1,469,218	766,844	87,088
Michigan	1,687,269	1,620,428	2,136,615	1,060,152	1,593,082	1,370,665	331,968
Minnesota	779,933	757,915	991,117	559,624	857,738	658,643	68,931
Mississippi	108,362	73,561	52,618	356,528	150,644	88,516	415,349
Missouri	972,201	962,221	1,164,344	653,535	791,444	811,932	206,126
Montana	134,891	141,841	164,246	113,032	114,117	138,853	20,015
Nebraska	232,542	380,553	307,307	276,847	170,784	312,163	44,904
Nevada	54,880	52,387	79,339	56,094	60,598	73,188	20,432
New Hampshire	137,772	157,989	182,065	104,029	130,589	154,903	11,173
New Jersey	1,385,415	1,363,324	1,867,671	963,843	1,264,206	1,325,467	262,187
New Mexico	156,027	153,733	194,017	131,838	103,081	169,692	25,737
New York	3,830,085	3,446,419	4,913,156	2,243,559	3,378,470	3,007,932	358,364
North Carolina	713,136	655,420	800,139	624,844	464,113	627,192	496,188
North Dakota	123,963	154,310	149,784	108,207	94,769	138,669	14,244
Ohio	1,944,248	2,217,611	2,498,331	1,470,865	1,700,586	1,791,014	467,495
Oklahoma	370,111	533,039	519,834	412,665	306,658	449,697	191,731
Oregon	367,402	408,060	501,017	282,779	358,865	408,433	49,683
Pennsylvania	2,556,282	2,439,956	3,130,954	1,673,657	2,259,403	2,090,017	378,582
Rhode Island	258,032	147,502	315,463	74,615	246,518	122,359	15,678
South Carolina	198,129	188,558	215,700	309,048	197,486	254,062	215,430
South Dakota	128,070	178,417	163,010	130,108	118,023	149,841	13,400
Tennessee	481,453	556,577	635,047	508,965	351,233	472,592	424,792
Texas	1,167,932	1,121,699	1,663,185	958,566	1,266,804	1,227,844	584,269
Utah	169,248	205,361	219,628	181,785	156,665	238,728	26,906
Vermont	69,186	98,131	107,674	54,868	70,255	85,142	5,104
Virginia	362,327	404,521	558,038	481,334	442,387	590,315	320,272
Washington	599,298	629,273	779,699	470,366	616,037	588,510	96,990
West Virginia	441,786	395,995	538,087	253,953	374,091	307,555	72,560
Wisconsin	830,805	895,175	1,050,424	638,495	758,804	809,997	127,835
Wyoming	63,331	77,551	80,718	61,998	45,173	70,927	11,105
Dist. of Columbia	—	—	169,796	28,801	139,556	31,012	—
Totals	34,227,096	34,108,246	43,126,506	27,176,799	31,270,533	31,770,237	9,897,141

*Democratic electors were unpledged, therefore no Johnson vote recorded.

**Includes 141, 124 under listing of Alabama Independent Democratic Party and 53,264 under listing of National Democratic Party of Alabama.

COUNTY TABULATIONS FOR PRESIDENT
NOVEMBER 2, 1976

County	Jimmy Carter Democrat	Gerald R Ford Republican	Thomas J. Anderson American	Lyndon H LaRouche, Jr Labor	Roger MacBride Libertarian
Alamance	17,371	12,680	138	4	38
Alexander	5,287	4,661	20	1	6
Alleghany	2,550	1,532	10	1	3
Anson	4,796	1,608	9	5	4
Ashe	5,193	4,937	19	5	1
Avery	1,869	3,085	25	8	5
Beaufort	5,728	4,677	46	5	11
Bertie	4,117	1,332	13	4	4
Bladen	6,009	1,546	26	2	6
Brunswick	7,377	3,636	36	2	15
Buncombe	26,633	22,461	177	24	84
Burke	14,254	10,070	66	11	30
Cabarrus	12,049	12,455	85	10	31
Caldwell	11,894	9,872	52	15	33
Camden	1,231	562	16	0	0
Carteret	7,080	5,786	54	2	17
Caswell	3,707	1,761	19	0	2
Catawba	16,862	18,696	101	13	36
Chatham	6,397	4,279	23	3	23
Cherokee	3,571	3,210	60	3	4
Chowan	1,862	1,019	7	0	1
Clay	1,569	1,428	14	1	0
Cleveland	14,406	8,106	55	5	16
Columbus	11,148	3,184	51	9	9
Craven	7,553	5,881	70	11	28
Cumberland	24,297	14,226	87	19	54
Currituck	1,999	954	14	3	0
Dare	2,191	1,680	12	2	6
Davidson	17,859	18,813	132	8	43
Davie	3,635	4,772	44	4	7
Duplin	7,696	3,912	66	8	12
Durham	22,425	18,945	90	15	58
Edgecombe	8,001	4,850	101	7	9
Forsyth	39,561	38,886	211	29	121
Franklin	5,405	2,630	44	0	14
Gaston	22,878	19,727	90	18	51
Gates	2,291	722	4	4	7
Graham	1,791	1,621	8	3	1
Granville	5,244	2,955	34	4	9
Greene	2,740	1,356	14	5	9
Guilford	46,826	45,441	274	42	157
Halifax	7,892	5,257	82	11	12
Harnett	8,992	5,935	39	9	10
Haywood	10,692	5,885	47	5	19
Henderson	8,155	10,830	127	8	27
Hertford	3,986	1,517	2	3	2
Hoke	3,186	920	8	3	6
Hyde	1,084	623	7	1	2
Iredell	13,295	11,573	218	20	25
Jackson	5,223	3,536	14	2	10

ELECTION RETURNS

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County	Jimmy Carter Democrat	Gerald R. Ford Republican	Thomas J. Anderson American	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Labor	Roger MacBride Libertarian
Johnston	10,301	8,511	44	6	17
Jones	2,016	948	41	3	3
Lee	5,104	3,691	19	4	13
Lenoir	7,650	7,715	87	3	19
Lincoln	9,462	6,682	48	3	15
Macon	4,406	3,673	25	4	10
Madison	3,433	2,446	6	8	2
Martin	4,518	1,931	21	3	4
McDowell	6,246	4,450	37	7	6
Mecklenburg	63,198	61,715	211	65	210
Mitchell	2,031	3,728	14	4	3
Montgomery	4,308	2,872	18	7	6
Moore	7,373	7,577	42	4	24
Nash	8,937	8,477	176	7	19
New Hanover	14,504	13,687	208	20	58
Northampton	5,118	1,238	18	3	2
Onslow	7,954	5,953	38	8	17
Orange	15,755	9,302	55	15	99
Pamlico	2,113	1,068	19	3	6
Pasquotank	4,302	2,651	35	2	6
Pender	4,422	2,063	39	7	6
Perquimans	1,666	909	3	0	2
Person	3,977	3,038	15	2	1
Pitt	11,636	9,532	66	15	39
Polk	3,155	2,605	48	0	4
Randolph	12,714	14,337	107	5	34
Richmond	8,793	2,848	17	0	6
Robeson	20,695	4,907	54	34	9
Rockingham	13,413	9,362	67	11	18
Rowan	15,363	14,644	183	14	25
Rutherford	10,361	6,718	29	3	10
Sampson	8,869	6,968	28	14	23
Scotland	4,430	1,932	16	3	3
Stanly	9,262	8,845	61	7	12
Stokes	6,647	6,029	29	5	1
Surry	10,024	7,403	46	2	15
Swain	2,151	1,608	7	2	3
Transylvania	4,636	4,089	47	4	15
Tyrrell	900	403	2	0	0
Union	10,578	6,184	50	10	18
Vance	5,620	3,813	19	2	7
Wake	44,005	44,291	182	17	280
Warren	3,185	1,427	15	4	4
Washington	2,840	1,486	29	3	3
Watauga	5,358	5,400	38	4	17
Wayne	9,265	9,607	103	9	9
Wilkes	10,176	11,768	55	11	14
Wilson	8,209	6,795	62	6	12
Yadkin	4,497	5,916	48	2	5
Yancey	3,932	2,688	19	3	7
Totals	927,365	741,960	5,607	755	2,219

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1960-1972

Counties	1960		1964		1968			1972		
	John F. Kennedy Democrat	Richard M. Nixon Republican	Lyndon B. Johnson Democrat	Barry Goldwater Republican	Hubert H. Humphrey Democrat	Richard M. Nixon Republican	George Wallace American	George S. McGovern Democrat	Richard M. Nixon Republican	John G. Schmitz American
Alamance	13,599	14,818	15,397	15,177	8,241	12,310	13,139	6,833	22,046	670
Alexander	3,956	4,175	3,722	3,760	1,834	4,379	2,203	2,468	5,865	173
Alleghany	2,121	1,978	2,368	1,573	1,102	1,695	904	1,304	2,158	59
Anson	4,120	1,597	4,144	1,721	2,969	1,474	3,571	2,188	3,551	94
Ashe	4,477	4,823	4,965	4,191	3,426	4,894	888	3,313	5,784	91
Avery	1,047	4,176	1,523	2,656	631	3,197	690	627	3,510	42
Beaufort	6,039	2,694	6,090	3,595	3,232	2,669	5,686	2,901	6,915	112
Bertie	3,682	577	3,332	931	3,207	811	3,108	1,819	2,874	54
Bladen	4,353	1,854	4,516	2,169	2,754	1,746	3,897	2,201	4,205	91
Brunswick	4,305	2,915	4,240	3,721	2,972	2,404	3,358	2,500	6,153	256
Buncombe	23,303	28,040	31,623	19,372	14,624	21,031	11,889	12,626	32,091	877
Burke	10,015	12,925	12,815	10,081	5,704	11,068	5,892	6,197	14,447	306
Cabarrus	8,680	15,678	11,921	13,178	5,501	13,226	6,538	5,336	18,384	328
Caldwell	8,722	11,553	10,846	8,733	4,746	10,433	5,095	4,886	12,976	309
Camden	1,014	338	870	534	707	180	1,100	556	909	45
Carteret	5,264	4,493	6,231	4,289	3,762	4,593	3,061	2,805	8,463	147
Caswell	2,832	1,272	2,513	1,793	2,137	1,036	2,851	1,922	2,983	96
Catawba	13,491	19,135	15,814	17,116	6,974	18,393	7,285	7,744	24,106	525
Chatham	4,683	4,308	5,295	4,111	3,532	3,845	3,239	3,624	6,175	142
Cherokee	3,197	4,294	3,823	3,106	2,402	3,768	915	2,411	4,113	80
Chowan	1,920	533	1,696	787	1,201	798	1,696	936	1,906	29
Clay	1,264	1,657	1,457	1,286	847	1,390	293	797	1,545	28
Cleveland	10,545	8,257	10,836	7,874	5,661	7,298	9,649	4,994	13,726	328
Columbus	10,455	3,655	9,004	4,471	4,243	3,881	6,693	3,305	8,468	214
Craven	7,158	3,680	7,422	4,691	4,240	2,991	6,509	2,384	9,372	147
Cumberland	11,601	8,072	13,864	9,093	9,938	9,143	9,539	9,853	24,376	366
Currituck	1,651	464	1,455	741	738	363	1,471	718	1,578	71
Dare	1,247	1,058	1,476	867	700	1,035	844	634	1,986	21
Davidson	13,118	18,797	13,735	17,292	7,594	16,678	11,544	7,691	24,875	696
Davie	2,471	4,788	3,086	4,460	1,502	3,866	2,515	1,578	5,613	225
Duplin	7,269	2,953	7,169	3,821	3,451	2,724	6,082	2,857	7,153	120
Durham	19,298	14,322	22,874	15,264	16,563	12,705	13,542	15,566	25,576	525
Edgecombe	8,046	2,279	7,834	3,932	5,243	3,198	5,861	4,635	8,244	305
Forsyth	24,035	33,374	31,615	30,276	20,281	31,623	15,681	20,928	46,415	1,185
Franklin	5,081	1,108	4,554	2,097	2,855	1,375	5,525	2,341	5,431	172
Gaston	20,104	21,250	20,197	17,129	10,100	18,741	13,973	8,462	27,956	483
Gates	1,549	385	1,702	556	1,151	406	1,227	1,177	1,264	37
Graham	1,335	1,721	1,737	1,398	1,061	1,570	363	1,057	1,699	27
Granville	4,945	1,798	4,596	2,624	2,638	1,837	4,071	2,918	6,037	80
Greene	3,092	451	2,712	901	1,560	650	2,906	847	2,788	49
Guilford	30,486	41,357	39,969	35,635	25,604	38,996	19,751	25,800	61,381	1,185
Halifax	8,872	2,343	8,952	4,757	4,927	3,148	7,116	4,241	8,908	226
Harnett	7,892	5,301	7,477	5,883	4,007	5,184	6,531	3,347	10,259	138
Haywood	8,044	8,583	10,664	5,575	5,703	6,205	3,898	4,515	8,903	313
Henderson	4,611	10,835	6,066	8,780	3,053	9,334	3,861	2,701	12,134	300
Hertford	3,105	781	3,953	994	3,275	1,125	2,203	1,928	2,794	67
Hoke	2,106	596	2,254	779	2,185	812	1,545	1,466	1,927	33
Hyde	1,147	481	1,127	514	769	401	833	403	1,112	30
Iredell	8,973	12,085	11,231	12,892	4,878	10,557	9,021	5,088	16,736	858
Jackson	3,900	4,017	4,905	3,183	2,956	3,747	1,080	3,169	4,709	89

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1960-1972 (cont.)

Counties	1960			1964			1968			1972		
	John F. Kennedy Democrat	Richard M. Nixon Republican	Lyndon B. Johnson Democrat	Barry Goldwater Republican	Hubert H. Humphrey Democrat	Richard M. Nixon Republican	George Wallace American	George S. McGovern Democrat	Richard M. Nixon Republican	John G. Schmitz American		
Johnston	9,914	6,660	10,326	7,523	4,492	6,764	9,212	3,488	14,272	251		
Jones	1,920	585	2,129	776	1,225	361	1,780	1,093	1,650	57		
Lee	4,673	2,563	4,730	2,753	2,524	2,586	3,711	2,024	5,836	166		
Lenoir	8,126	3,658	7,617	5,617	3,853	3,844	8,036	3,672	11,065	238		
Lincoln	6,728	6,816	7,304	5,869	4,044	6,188	3,161	5,100	8,597	195		
Macon	3,098	3,735	3,774	2,900	2,070	3,295	1,162	1,749	4,134	91		
Madison	4,546	4,422	3,829	3,336	2,201	3,130	1,034	2,039	3,273	38		
Martin	5,826	737	4,821	1,511	3,118	1,221	3,818	1,840	4,188	63		
McDowell	4,889	6,148	6,314	4,174	2,543	4,740	3,018	2,348	6,570	196		
Mecklenburg	39,362	48,250	49,582	46,589	31,102	56,325	20,070	33,730	77,546	1,900		
Mitchell	1,174	4,831	1,736	3,263	819	3,778	603	800	4,240	41		
Montgomery	3,297	3,649	3,933	3,385	2,410	3,070	2,259	2,175	4,417	134		
Moore	5,548	5,815	6,384	5,162	3,583	5,322	3,263	3,627	9,406	275		
Nash	10,086	3,866	9,163	6,396	5,283	4,602	9,230	4,503	12,679	579		
New Hanover	13,182	9,775	12,584	12,140	7,750	10,020	9,291	5,894	19,060	661		
Northampton	4,756	678	5,046	1,187	4,072	860	2,986	3,233	2,997	52		
Onslow	5,564	2,812	5,955	3,771	3,281	3,444	5,542	2,424	10,343	154		
Orange	7,180	5,231	9,206	5,785	8,366	6,097	3,845	12,634	11,632	142		
Pamlico	1,697	1,061	1,864	1,036	1,280	745	1,447	919	1,847	28		
Pasquotank	4,530	1,827	4,269	2,380	2,564	1,430	3,597	2,115	3,906	172		
Pender	2,744	1,274	3,205	1,961	1,942	1,007	2,720	1,415	3,327	87		
Perquimans	1,460	637	1,458	941	1,023	468	1,554	723	1,299	54		
Person	4,305	1,926	4,740	2,162	2,644	2,138	4,065	2,246	5,941	77		
Pitt	12,526	3,458	11,317	5,149	7,696	5,745	9,167	5,858	14,406	195		
Polk	2,762	2,856	3,017	2,765	1,523	2,550	1,484	1,416	3,121	100		
Randolph	9,789	15,772	10,638	13,739	5,351	13,450	6,892	5,346	18,724	559		
Richmond	8,293	3,285	8,516	3,123	4,257	2,865	5,457	3,508	5,692	156		
Robeson	11,623	3,580	13,796	3,591	8,248	4,526	6,441	7,391	11,362	188		
Rockingham	11,207	9,456	11,432	9,063	6,774	8,095	9,324	5,530	14,519	358		
Rowan	12,919	17,726	14,934	14,804	8,074	15,207	9,220	6,834	20,735	705		
Rutherford	8,554	8,993	9,541	7,115	4,622	7,785	4,476	4,140	9,506	170		
Sampson	7,632	7,338	8,067	7,634	4,797	6,597	4,527	4,888	9,684	154		
Scotland	3,643	1,279	3,844	1,229	2,252	1,717	2,016	1,938	3,485	49		
Stanly	8,259	11,080	7,931	8,924	4,199	9,428	4,706	5,218	12,459	295		
Stokes	4,487	4,872	4,898	4,664	2,347	4,781	3,410	3,254	7,118	274		
Surry	8,185	10,035	9,810	7,970	5,088	9,638	4,103	4,706	10,497	284		
Swain	2,171	2,112	2,294	1,534	1,227	1,494	537	1,101	2,052	31		
Transylvania	3,388	4,211	4,483	3,547	2,210	4,033	2,365	2,321	5,860	223		
Tyrrell	926	349	996	374	581	291	415	459	676	5		
Union	7,393	4,030	7,208	4,229	3,630	5,290	4,761	3,886	10,264	186		
Vance	5,694	2,012	5,186	3,452	3,852	2,252	5,244	3,117	6,491	102		
Wake	26,050	18,436	31,653	22,542	20,979	28,928	17,250	22,807	56,808	1,174		
Warren	2,997	717	2,849	1,909	2,293	796	2,294	1,698	2,603	65		
Washington	2,415	1,027	2,505	1,144	1,898	1,016	1,866	1,546	2,559	46		
Watauga	3,440	5,020	4,031	3,932	2,952	5,081	1,060	3,451	6,017	105		
Wayne	7,856	5,474	9,791	7,555	5,338	5,678	8,709	5,234	14,352	256		
Wilkes	7,985	13,016	9,176	11,014	4,497	11,195	2,876	4,634	13,105	255		
Wilson	8,021	3,114	7,238	5,020	4,173	4,053	7,903	4,166	12,060	286		
Yadkin	2,785	7,268	3,638	5,860	1,443	5,885	2,397	1,592	6,824	205		
Yancey	3,310	3,284	3,715	2,004	2,215	2,448	752	2,278	3,106	56		
Totals	713,136	655,420	800,139	624,844	464,113	627,192	496,188	438,705	1,054,889	25,018		

Chapter Four

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

**VOTES IN FIRST PRIMARY FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR
MAY 2, 1978**

COUNTY	Lawrence Davis (Dem.)	Joseph (Joe) Felmet (Dem.)	William B. Griffin (Dem.)	Luther Hodges (Dem.)	John Ingram (Dem.)	David P. (Dave) McKnight (Dem.)	Thomas B. (Tom) Sawyer (Dem.)	McNeill Smith (Dem.)
Alamance ...	1,872	77	105	4,307	2,918	157	131	1,433
Alexander ..	157	4	7	474	802	20	17	94
Alleghany ...	496	77	29	1,020	428	84	36	74
Anson	517	32	129	1,715	1,917	76	78	271
Ashe	577	16	35	1,615	716	60	49	162
Avery	42	2	5	334	142	17	11	39
Beaufort	970	30	96	2,086	2,138	67	56	176
Bertie	302	18	66	1,275	588	46	29	108
Bladen	1,213	51	196	3,474	1,199	69	65	500
Brunswick ..	642	58	142	2,879	1,466	61	88	676
Buncombe ..	1,831	165	120	7,274	4,442	113	264	2,356
Burke	515	18	59	2,266	2,284	53	54	1,259
Cabarrus ...	1,554	26	64	2,775	2,740	62	58	531
Caldwell	290	18	17	1,481	1,233	26	18	268
Camden	39	9	64	801	478	75	122	24
Carteret	995	16	61	2,465	1,975	58	60	303
Caswell	463	46	75	2,251	614	89	87	220
Catawba	653	35	52	2,676	1,924	63	66	580
Chatham	673	55	166	2,646	1,985	90	91	776
Cherokee	441	23	58	1,426	798	53	69	71
Chowan	176	9	44	1,051	358	112	24	50
Clay	88	11	39	589	153	31	62	28
Cleveland ...	1,133	57	75	3,147	4,821	163	90	582
Columbus ...	1,093	66	284	4,450	3,328	136	118	812
Craven	1,558	64	168	3,320	2,618	78	68	361
Cumberland	2,461	144	318	9,623	5,258	548	292	3,833
Currituck ...	56	15	58	795	297	131	114	41
Dare	142	16	77	1,870	504	178	88	74
Davidson ...	1,696	39	47	2,281	2,168	77	60	608
Davie	495	13	17	703	406	27	22	118
Duplin	837	48	151	3,401	2,157	142	138	306
Durham	2,985	118	169	5,102	3,088	191	177	7,614
Edgecombe .	1,316	38	52	2,242	1,372	138	56	600
Forsyth	10,168	212	42	2,200	2,088	115	77	1,573
Franklin	805	59	127	2,510	1,493	91	55	593
Gaston	898	36	71	3,771	4,008	126	68	613
Gates	119	40	217	1,264	339	46	151	272
Graham	147	14	21	432	332	40	88	19
Granville ...	1,453	61	121	2,791	1,295	146	68	864
Greene	618	44	92	1,661	1,082	137	43	233

COUNTY	Lawrence (Davis (Dem.)	Joseph (Joe) (Felmot (Dem.)	William B. (Griffin (Dem.)	Luther (Hodges (Dem.)	John (Ingram (Dem.)	David P. (Dave) (McKnight (Dem.)	Thomas B. (Tom) (Sawyer (Dem.)	McNeill (Smith (Dem.)
Guilford	4,510	100	87	4,778	3,117	222	532	9,895
Halifax	919	32	71	1,952	987	69	50	515
Harnett	1,885	78	97	3,057	2,271	220	79	784
Haywood	1,279	137	51	3,913	2,672	93	169	573
Henderson	121	30	51	1,713	1,247	41	73	336
Hertford	201	88	66	1,122	511	70	36	225
Hoke	333	32	56	1,179	637	58	46	574
Hyde	251	7	39	610	443	13	26	36
Iredell	1,755	37	51	3,285	2,994	71	93	483
Jackson	292	35	51	2,084	1,798	48	88	335
Johnston	2,163	52	102	4,430	3,206	265	67	587
Jones	402	36	121	1,191	720	57	45	114
Lee	1,336	20	52	2,250	2,132	36	53	259
Lenoir	1,031	36	110	3,561	1,959	82	88	439
Lincoln	729	30	68	2,578	2,127	87	43	258
Macon	189	17	56	1,643	513	42	108	176
Madison	691	25	41	1,364	1,049	35	52	133
Martin	535	11	159	1,461	833	45	23	712
McDowell	276	31	70	2,097	1,068	40	123	259
Mecklenburg	3,731	67	120	13,672	6,657	256	133	5,214
Mitchell	73	5	22	754	281	28	23	50
Montgomery	398	25	79	1,464	1,418	19	52	224
Moore	850	30	88	2,184	1,788	93	77	562
Nash	1,165	42	92	2,532	1,816	97	77	872
New Hanover	1,421	92	232	5,527	2,349	71	179	1,543
Northampton	122	51	89	1,252	526	77	63	1,052
Onslow	1,580	59	153	3,676	3,155	78	118	556
Orange	1,126	110	75	4,235	1,643	187	116	4,032
Pamlico	262	8	19	624	563	26	18	53
Pasquotank	175	31	112	2,356	781	84	123	164
Pender	345	41	105	1,745	868	55	81	552
Perquimans	142	25	67	817	339	173	80	249
Person	594	29	57	1,815	988	49	51	306
Pitt	2,582	51	71	3,718	2,014	257	62	1,115
Polk	169	18	119	1,221	458	30	58	154
Randolph	739	19	31	1,229	2,572	41	48	411
Richmond	707	50	327	2,875	3,185	67	204	1,152
Robeson	3,112	179	436	8,584	3,927	267	254	1,977
Rockingham	1,511	70	163	5,234	2,392	218	177	2,341
Rowan	1,085	17	32	2,420	1,489	54	58	1,623
Rutherford	711	46	135	1,008	3,202	111	238	561
Sampson	817	51	110	2,193	1,169	121	91	265
Scotland	495	32	56	1,198	955	38	27	600
Stanly	345	11	26	1,152	2,185	19	25	197
Stokes	1,050	36	56	1,245	1,126	49	44	256
Surry	1,816	23	27	1,910	1,688	86	35	268
Swain	147	8	29	922	480	25	24	47
Transylvania	126	37	77	1,103	910	33	81	168
Tyrrell	132	6	32	382	212	13	16	38
Union	952	17	97	2,762	2,160	63	43	349
Vance	1,334	50	103	3,323	2,050	109	81	468
Wake	7,187	193	134	13,704	7,927	189	216	6,910
Warren	519	23	38	2,012	661	68	46	237
Washington	399	8	61	1,788	831	31	61	198
Watauga	394	11	27	2,081	875	51	47	439
Wayne	1,645	59	139	1,009	3,435	120	105	904
Wilkes	895	14	13	1,381	807	23	21	187
Wilson	1,377	84	98	2,611	2,053	76	73	459
Yadkin	715	3	3	395	236	15	10	67
Yancey	116	13	16	1,378	242	39	44	75
TOTALS: ...	105,381	4,464	8,907	260,868	170,715	9,422	8,482	82,703

**VOTES IN SECOND PRIMARY FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR
MAY 30, 1978**

COUNTY	Luther Hodges (Dem.)	John Ingram (Dem.)
Alamance	2,079	3,096
Alexander	230	731
Alleghany	1,046	826
Anson	1,207	2,073
Ashe	371	407
Avery	283	192
Beaufort	1,085	2,327
Bertie	1,171	1,070
Bladen	3,352	2,691
Brunswick	2,071	3,200
Buncombe	3,274	3,721
Burke	1,414	2,898
Cabarrus	2,222	3,460
Caldwell	932	1,261
Camden	571	556
Carteret	1,493	2,254
Caswell	466	511
Catawba	1,738	2,074
Chatham	2,395	2,780
Cherokee	1,353	1,144
Chowan	242	200
Clay	130	52
Cleveland	1,626	4,131
Columbus	3,578	5,242
Craven	2,992	3,864
Cumberland	3,620	4,534
Currituck	274	227
Dare	487	319
Davidson	1,267	2,098
Davie	786	872
Duplin	3,232	3,798
Durham	7,224	7,243
Edgecombe	1,358	1,287
Forsyth	6,103	6,396
Franklin	2,044	2,935
Gaston	1,815	3,812
Gates	1,413	554
Graham	431	456
Granville	3,485	3,355
Greene	1,838	2,170
Guilford	7,689	9,263
Halifax	1,218	1,145
Harnett	3,067	5,042
Haywood	3,042	4,136
Henderson	750	1,099
Hertford	477	335
Hoke	139	106
Hyde	285	518
Iredell	2,073	3,728
Jackson	1,457	1,521
Johnston	1,369	1,728
Jones	1,607	1,723

COUNTY	Luther Hodges (Dem.)	John Ingram (Dem.)
Lee	2,668	4,100
Lenoir	1,409	1,638
Lincoln	2,187	3,035
Macon	396	305
Madison	651	1,031
Martin	615	651
McDowell	1,807	2,017
Mecklenburg	12,628	10,011
Mitchell	400	307
Montgomery	1,460	2,322
Moore	2,619	3,719
Nash	1,226	1,737
New Hanover	5,316	5,911
Northampton	753	659
Onslow	3,505	5,639
Orange	3,836	3,033
Pamlico	365	454
Pasquotank	1,940	1,190
Pender	2,244	2,449
Perquimans	1,132	825
Person	342	485
Pitt	2,222	2,602
Polk	1,209	829
Randolph	803	2,203
Richmond	2,401	4,710
Robeson	4,454	4,140
Rockingham	3,031	3,435
Rowan	1,186	2,290
Rutherford	4,028	5,327
Sampson	914	908
Scotland	162	615
Stanly	926	2,073
Stokes	1,535	2,127
Surry	2,303	3,257
Swain	787	616
Transylvania	477	718
Tyrrell	86	122
Union	2,003	2,624
Vance	3,342	3,830
Wake	21,013	18,657
Warren	2,001	1,486
Washington	659	868
Watauga	641	618
Wayne	1,272	2,057
Wilkes	668	881
Wilson	2,078	3,444
Yadkin	247	294
Yancey	1,475	729
TOTALS:	206,223	244,469

**VOTES IN GENERAL ELECTION FOR
UNITED STATES SENATOR
NOVEMBER 7, 1978**

COUNTY	John Ingram (D)	Jesse Helms (R)
Alamance	7,907	10,596
Alexander	3,957	5,163
Alleghany	1,912	1,950
Anson	3,205	1,526
Ashe	3,824	4,364
Avery	790	2,070
Beaufort	3,343	3,523
Bertie	1,707	1,171
Bladen	3,093	2,047
Brunswick	4,898	4,762
Buncombe	17,279	18,326
Burke	7,742	8,792
Cabarrus	6,128	9,309
Caldwell	5,795	6,857
Camden	623	447
Carteret	4,373	5,381
Caswell	1,571	1,546
Catawba	9,324	15,197
Chatham	3,634	3,553
Cherokee	3,377	3,386
Chowan	884	794
Clay	1,421	1,894
Cleveland	5,600	5,243
Columbus	5,610	4,020
Craven	4,407	5,117
Cumberland	12,358	12,987
Currituck	1,165	912
Dare	1,899	2,077
Davidson	10,915	13,109
Davie	2,509	4,491
Duplin	3,659	3,805
Durham	12,220	12,931
Edgecombe	3,728	4,270
Forsyth	19,748	25,867
Franklin	2,403	3,089
Gaston	10,292	13,074
Gates	991	516
Graham	1,736	1,965
Granville	2,715	3,655
Greene	1,402	1,762
Guilford	23,786	28,687
Halifax	3,645	5,215
Harnett	4,126	5,930
Haywood	5,853	4,739
Henderson	5,778	9,389
Hertford	1,875	1,373
Hoke	1,650	1,122
Hyde	639	623
Iredell	7,210	10,183
Jackson	4,228	3,602
Johnston	4,602	7,958
Jones	1,472	1,500
Lee	2,271	3,276
Lenoir	3,811	6,534

COUNTY	John Ingram (D)	Jesse Helms (R)
Lincoln	6,966	6,852
Macon	2,840	3,584
Madison	2,907	2,233
Martin	2,040	1,977
McDowell	4,398	1,192
Mecklenburg	31,603	41,628
Mitchell	1,132	2,583
Montgomery	2,798	2,746
Moore	4,880	7,499
Nash	3,939	7,880
New Hanover	7,015	11,295
Northampton	2,614	1,427
Onslow	4,345	5,134
Orange	9,523	6,409
Pamlico	1,222	992
Pasquotank	1,950	1,809
Pender	2,282	2,441
Perquimans	765	643
Person	1,191	2,622
Pitt	6,668	7,786
Polk	1,928	2,479
Randolph	7,796	12,583
Richmond	5,536	2,555
Robeson	7,296	4,860
Rockingham	7,557	7,884
Rowan	8,015	10,624
Rutherford	6,178	5,943
Sampson	6,423	8,186
Scotland	1,819	1,466
Stanly	7,007	8,648
Stokes	5,002	5,820
Surry	6,440	7,009
Swain	1,947	1,491
Transylvania	3,046	3,234
Tyrrell	398	272
Union	4,800	5,832
Vance	2,598	3,653
Wake	28,723	41,388
Warren	2,167	1,823
Washington	1,733	1,069
Watauga	3,667	4,454
Wayne	5,134	7,991
Wilkes	9,045	11,795
Wilson	3,585	5,754
Yadkin	3,102	5,677
Yancey	3,553	3,254
TOTALS	516,663	619,151

**VOTES IN FIRST PRIMARY FOR MEMBERS OF
UNITED STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MAY 2, 1978**

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	Gene Leggett (Dem.)	James J. Bonner (Dem.)
Beaufort	4,529	305	931
Bertie	1,977	63	443
Camden	1,406	68	205
Carteret	4,800	242	684
Chowan	1,681	71	208
Craven	6,604	332	1,287
Currituck	1,297	66	247
Dare	2,387	132	480
Gates	2,184	125	377
Greene	3,437	151	363
Hertford	1,824	86	438
Hyde	1,237	50	161
Jones	2,538	91	218
Lenoir	5,812	424	984
Martin	3,158	100	397
Pamlico	1,428	62	133
Pasquotank	3,103	105	892
Perquimans	1,335	99	573
Pitt	8,471	478	968
Tyrrell	753	24	108
Washington	2,863	172	430
TOTALS	62,824	3,246	10,527

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY	L.H. Fountain (Dem.)	Elbert (Bert) Rudasill (Dem.)
Caswell	2,617	951
Edgecombe	4,711	1,156
Franklin	4,160	1,438
Granville	1,837	1,919
Halifax	3,320	1,276
Nash	5,199	1,197
Northampton	2,330	1,028
Orange	6,909	3,586
Person	3,250	711
Vance	5,827	1,684
Warren	2,125	1,390
Wilson	5,697	948
TOTALS	52,282	17,314

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY	Charles Whitley (Dem.)	Larry Turlington (Dem.)
Bladen	5,717	606
Duplin	5,956	869
Harnett	5,556	2,562
Johnston	9,091	1,436
Lee	4,159	752
Onslow	7,216	1,925
Pender	2,849	558
Sampson	3,857	959
Wayne	9,601	658
TOTALS:	54,032	10,325

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY	Ike Andrews (Dem.)	Joseph R. Overby (Joe) (Dem.)
Chatham	5,553	1,088
Durham	15,638	2,603
Randolph	3,917	791
Wake	25,785	6,172
TOTALS:	50,893	10,654

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Larry E. Harris (Rep.)	Roger L. Austin (Rep.)
Anson	32	53
Cabarrus	769	605
Davie	1,197	1,688
Montgomery	161	118
Moore	640	352
Richmond	134	155
Rowan	791	585
Scotland	28	43
Stanly	776	1,277
Union	69	479
Yadkin	1,243	1,686
Totals:	5,840	7,041

ELECTION RETURNS

755

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	R.P. (BO) Thomas (Dem.)	Lamar Gudger (Dem.)
Avery	193	378
Buncombe	6,787	10,159
Cherokee	1,274	1,748
Clay	491	593
Graham	644	530
Haywood	5,652	3,461
Henderson	2,874	1,337
Jackson	2,621	2,305
McDowell	2,098	1,933
Macon	1,237	1,559
Madison	1,386	2,197
Mitchell	422	813
Polk	1,285	1,092
Rutherford	4,693	4,358
Swain	1,011	865
Transylvania	1,373	1,444
Yancey	562	1,294
Totals:	34,633	36,066

NOTE: No primaries were held in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, or Tenth Congressional Districts in 1978.

**VOTES IN GENERAL ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NOVEMBER 7, 1978**

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Walter B. Jones (D)	James M. Newcomb (R)
Beaufort	5,013	1,570
Bertie	2,370	267
Camden	845	185
Carteret	5,930	2,962
Chowan	1,281	253
Craven	7,385	1,497
Currituck	1,633	393
Dare	2,951	933
Gates	1,297	181
Greene	2,593	439
Hertford	2,405	323
Hyde	969	244
Jones	2,485	287
Lenoir	7,541	2,310
Martin	3,276	112
Pamlico	1,688	433
Pasquotank	2,800	649
Perquimans	1,085	261
Pitt	11,312	2,655
Tyrrell	563	109
Washington	2,291	451
Totals	67,716	16,814

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	L. H. Fountain (D)	Barry L. Gardner (R)	Leslie L. Koehler (LIB)
Caswell	2,098	621	21
Edgecombe	6,242	1,452	44
Franklin	3,752	1,018	31
Granville	4,377	930	47
Halifax	6,563	1,753	57
Nash	8,357	2,920	94
Northampton	3,236	285	57
Orange	10,231	3,581	678
Person	2,257	535	28
Vance	5,169	892	42
Warren	2,935	450	33
Wilson	6,634	1,551	82
Totals	61,851	15,988	1,214

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Charles Whitley (D)	Willard J. Blanchard (R)
Bladen	3,988	487
Duplin	5,461	1,577
Harnett	6,290	2,952
Johnston	7,940	3,708
Lee	3,169	1,150
Onslow	6,818	2,424
Pender	3,110	1,137
Sampson	7,627	6,534
Wayne	10,019	2,181
Totals:	54,452	22,150

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Ike Andrews (D)	Naudeen Beek (LIB)
Chatham	4,867	163
Durham	17,068	1,129
Randolph	8,844	391
Wake	43,470	2,753
Totals:	74,249	4,436

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Stephen L. Neal (D)	Hamilton C. Horton (R)
Alleghany	2,327	1,555
Ashe	4,326	3,841
Davidson	13,321	10,635
Forsyth	24,974	21,148
Stokes	5,749	5,015
Surry	7,641	5,686
Wilkes	10,440	10,281
Totals:	68,778	58,161

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Richardson Preyer (D)	George H. Bemus (R)
Alamance	11,801	5,586
Guilford	35,911	17,051
Rockingham	10,481	1,242
Totals	58,193	26,882

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Charles Rose (D)	Raymond C. Schrump (R)
Brunswick	5,935	3,737
Columbus	7,437	2,089
Cumberland	17,405	7,738
Hoke	2,257	469
New Hanover	10,998	6,723
Robeson	9,664	2,390
Totals	53,696	23,146

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	W. G. Hefner (D)	Roger L. Austin (R)
Anson	3,696	719
Cabarrus	8,947	6,370
David	3,381	3,425
Montgomery	3,420	1,934
Moore	6,298	5,516
Richmond	6,221	1,668
Rowan	10,666	7,819
Scotland	1,901	716
Stanly	8,302	7,111
Union	6,103	4,290
Yadkin	4,233	1,344
Totals	63,168	43,942

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Charles K. Maxwell (D)	James G. Martin (R)	F. W. Pasotto (LIB)
Iredell	5,319	11,525	57
Lincoln	6,193	7,291	44
Mecklenburg	18,249	47,341	805
Totals	29,761	66,157	906

ELECTION RETURNS

759

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	James T. Broyhill (R)
Alexander	5,520
Burke	9,535
Caldwell	8,002
Catawba	17,204
Cleveland	6,270
Gaston	15,277
Watauga	5,196
Totals	67,004

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Lamar Gudger (D)	R. Curtis Ratcliff (R)
Avery	931	1,719
Buncombe	18,169	17,909
Cherokee	3,709	2,861
Clay	1,558	1,735
Graham	1,822	1,836
Haywood	6,208	4,289
Henderson	6,704	8,247
Jackson	4,568	3,111
McDowell	5,023	3,447
Macon	3,530	2,815
Madison	3,036	2,164
Mitchell	1,337	2,205
Polk	2,219	2,026
Rutherford	7,517	4,315
Swain	2,061	1,338
Transylvania	3,321	2,791
Yancey	3,747	3,024
Totals	75,460	64,832

VOTES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1972-1976

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974		1976		
	Walter B. Jones Dem.	J. Jordan Bonner Rep.	Walter B. Jones Dem.	Harry McMullan Rep.	Walter B. Jones Dem.	Joseph M. Ward Rep.	Michael M. Parker Am.
Beaufort	6,294	3,128	3,651	1,960	7,155	3,064	184
Bertie	3,086	880	2,035	197	4,134	581	28
Camden	1,050	417	688	89	1,502	255	23
Carteret	5,808	5,468	5,794	2,807	8,020	4,329	164
Chowan	2,031	682	1,120	234	2,379	470	24
Craven	7,588	3,806	6,174	1,844	10,306	3,197	111
Currituck	1,595	539	1,307	225	2,411	446	44
Dare	1,666	873	1,706	463	2,780	981	52
Gates	1,861	449	1,045	104	2,562	345	31
Greene	2,499	992	1,874	331	3,411	618	84
Hertford	2,990	901	2,219	253	4,375	685	11
Hyde	1,037	400	726	255	1,321	430	33
Jones	1,976	648	1,516	273	2,430	484	93
Lenoir	8,741	5,237	6,254	2,508	10,856	4,023	505
Martin	4,099	1,138	2,746	459	5,209	1,070	35
Pamlico	1,866	809	1,394	428	2,482	670	35
Pasquotank	4,123	1,327	3,294	698	5,382	1,217	32
Perquimans	1,315	658	865	170	2,097	407	54
Pitt	14,170	5,253	8,673	2,246	15,338	4,907	434
Tyrrell	812	280	507	116	1,076	223	6
Washington	2,831	1,178	1,735	437	3,385	893	67
Totals	77,438	35,063	55,323	16,097	98,611	29,295	2,050

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974	1976
	L. H. Fountain Dem.	Erick P. Little Rep.	L. H. Fountain Dem.	L. H. Fountain Dem.
Caswell	2,672	1,555	2,583	4,890
Edgecombe	9,749	2,337	4,451	11,700
Franklin	5,273	1,848	3,666	7,833
Granville	5,574	2,089	3,262	7,254
Halifax	9,139	3,262	4,859	12,178
Nash	12,249	4,321	6,164	15,609
Northampton	5,385	579	3,007	5,750
Orange	14,117	8,463	8,335	19,146
Person	4,369	2,712	2,377	4,102
Vance	6,413	2,317	4,480	8,699
Warren	3,123	826	2,231	4,137
Wilson	10,735	4,884	7,281	12,070
Totals	88,798	35,193	52,786	113,368

ELECTION RETURNS

761

**VOTES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1972-1976
(cont.)**

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL

County	1972	1974		1976	
	David N. Henderson Dem.	David N. Henderson Dem.	No Opposition	Charles Whitley Dem.	Willard J. Blanchard Rep.
Bladen	3,472	3,726	.....	5,853	812
Duplin	6,306	4,332	.....	8,930	2,631
Harnett	6,337	7,391	.....	10,217	4,554
Johnston	7,048	7,477	.....	11,533	6,253
Lee	4,163	3,517	.....	5,254	2,582
Onslow	8,097	6,600	.....	9,273	4,437
Pender	2,766	2,591	.....	4,758	1,686
Sampson	7,216	7,880	.....	8,654	7,312
Wayne	11,563	7,417	.....	12,721	4,822
Totals	56,968	50,931	.....	77,193	35,089

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974			1976	
	Ike F. Andrews Dem.	R. Jack Hawke Rep.	Ike F. Andrews Dem.	Ward Purrrington Rep.	Michael H. Smedberg Labor	Ike Andrews Dem.	Johnnie L. Gallemore, Jr. Rep.
Chatham	5,882	3,741	4,912	2,187	66	7,051	3,632
Durham	21,862	15,640	14,021	4,978	173	23,102	14,148
Randolph	9,606	14,305	10,445	8,783	117	12,945	13,050
Wake	35,722	38,286	33,222	17,573	314	49,067	29,087
Totals	73,072	71,972	62,600	33,521	670	92,165	59,917

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972			1974			1976		
	Brooks Hays Dem.	Wilmer D. Mizell Rep.	Stephen L. Neal Dem.	Wilmer Mizell Rep.	Lauren E. Brubaker Labor	Wilmer Mizell Rep.	Stephen L. Neal Dem.	Geoffrey M. Hooks Labor	
Alleghany ...	1,503	1,945	1,936	1,411	16	2,494	1,615	14	
Ashe	3,673	5,545	4,442	4,380	21	5,085	4,997	12	
Davidson	9,237	23,478	13,737	13,624	67	17,779	18,835	65	
Forsyth	24,511	42,497	22,937	19,050	188	45,382	32,506	92	
Stokes	4,017	6,516	5,802	5,658	43	6,534	6,172	11	
Surry	6,133	9,649	8,702	6,124	33	10,738	7,756	11	
Wilkes	5,912	11,745	7,078	8,935	57	10,777	11,248	41	
Totals	54,986	101,375	64,634	59,182	425	98,789	83,129	246	

**VOTES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1972-1976
(Cont.)**

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974			1976		
	L. Richardson Preyer Democrat	Lynwood Bullock American	Richardson Preyer Democrat	R. S. Ritchie Republican	Harry Allen Fripp Labor	Richardson Preyer Democrat	Carl Wagle Libertarian	Marion Porter Labor
Alamance . . .	14,979	752	11,083	7,760	97	20,543	322	339
Guilford	55,839	4,228	36,335	19,418	181	64,407	1,459	956
Rockingham . .	11,340	351	9,089	4,728	73	18,901	356	528
Totals	82,158	5,331	56,507	31,906	351	103,851	2,137	1,823

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972			1974		1976	
	Charles Rose Democrat	Jerry C. Scott Republican	Alvis H. Ballard American	Charles Rose Democrat	No Opposition	Charles G. Rose Democrat	M. H. Vaughan Republican
Brunswick . . .	4,694	3,694	68	6,088	.....	8,499	2,437
Columbus . . .	6,903	4,142	68	5,242	.....	12,904	1,562
Cumberland . .	19,333	13,199	223	14,335	.....	30,125	7,466
Hoke	2,197	970	13	2,240	.....	3,739	385
New Hanover . .	10,941	10,117	394	10,897	.....	17,093	7,595
Robeson	13,280	4,604	97	10,978	.....	23,103	2,510
Totals	57,348	36,726	863	49,780	.....	95,463	21,955

**VOTES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1972-1976
(cont.)**

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972			1974		1976		
	Richard Clark Democrat	Earl B. Ruth Republican	W. G. Hefner Democrat	Earl B. Ruth Republican	W. G. Hefner Democrat	Carl Eagle Republican	Bradford V. Ligon American	Franklin H. Bell Labor
Anson	3,325	2,290	2,638	903	5,647	624	19	28
Cabarrus	7,875	15,723	9,914	8,511	14,423	9,436	243	102
Davie	2,386	4,857	3,249	3,050	4,753	3,534	85	20
Montgomery .	2,933	3,607	3,573	2,465	4,996	2,117	18	18
Moore	4,851	7,721	4,966	4,799	9,198	5,342	91	74
Richmond ...	4,084	4,385	3,907	1,704	8,876	1,494	37	51
Rowan	9,629	18,092	13,343	9,504	17,422	10,854	1,455	74
Scotland	2,219	2,548	1,931	1,189	4,473	669	13	15
Stanly	6,796	10,938	7,887	7,075	10,940	6,961	65	50
Union	7,770	6,085	6,190	2,997	12,729	3,606	69	76
Yadkin	2,330	5,814	3,993	4,303	5,839	4,457	61	27
Totals	54,198	82,060	61,591	46,500	99,296	49,094	2,156	535

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972			1974		1976		
	James Beatty Democrat	James G. Martin Republican	Milton Short Democrat	James G. Martin Republican	Geoffrey M. Hooks Labor	Arthur Goodman, Jr. Democrat	James C. Martin Republican	Harley Schlanger Labor
Iredell	9,069	13,080	8,378	9,160	100	10,062	14,669	137
Lincoln	6,511	7,119	7,208	6,430	69	8,144	7,819	65
Mecklenburg .	40,591	60,157	25,801	35,442	1,289	52,641	59,809	442
Totals	56,171	80,356	41,387	51,032	1,458	70,847	82,297	644

**VOTES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1972-1976
(cont.)**

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974		1976	
	Paul L. Beck Democrat	James T. Broyhill Republican	Jack L. Rhyme Democrat	James T. Broyhill Republican	John J. Hunt Democrat	James T. Broyhill Republican
Alexander . . .	2,736	5,821	4,025	4,843	4,304	5,586
Burke	6,426	14,267	8,303	9,640	10,452	13,779
Caldwell	4,883	13,271	8,117	9,234	8,681	13,333
Catawba	7,773	24,207	9,566	14,983	11,934	23,620
Cleveland	5,126	12,891	6,541	5,423	10,743	11,710
Gaston	8,804	26,530	12,827	14,596	16,841	25,377
Watauga	3,277	6,132	3,752	4,663	4,235	6,477
Totals	39,025	103,119	53,131	63,382	67,190	99,882

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974		1976		
	Ray A. Taylor Democrat	Jesse L. Ledbetter Republican	Roy A. Taylor Democrat	Albert F. Gilman Republican	Lamar Gudger Democrat	Bruce Briggs Republican	Roy Underwood Am. A
Avery	1,058	2,970	1,120	1,588	1,376	3,435	97
Buncombe	30,978	14,096	23,468	8,176	25,453	23,311	462
Cherokee	3,554	3,938	3,912	3,051	3,647	3,143	159
Clay	1,108	1,302	1,496	1,524	1,431	1,473	76
Graham	1,456	1,358	1,635	1,362	1,685	1,643	25
Haywood	9,863	3,791	7,949	2,021	8,170	8,213	149
Henderson	8,005	7,063	7,307	4,946	8,073	10,847	162
Jackson	4,797	3,167	5,022	3,180	5,369	3,756	57
McDowell	5,321	3,534	6,034	2,285	5,860	4,632	105
Macon	3,441	2,529	4,104	2,180	4,120	3,754	118
Madison	3,296	2,366	3,862	2,072	3,085	2,996	20
Mitchell	1,521	3,324	1,759	2,169	1,622	4,068	38
Polk	2,582	2,310	3,000	1,776	2,989	2,586	65
Rutherford	7,772	5,934	8,998	3,855	10,324	6,447	151
Swain	1,890	1,358	2,168	1,616	2,262	1,603	24
Transylvania . . .	4,783	3,496	3,905	1,842	4,750	3,916	65
Yancey	3,040	2,426	3,424	2,340	3,641	2,929	23
Totals	94,465	64,062	89,163	45,983	93,857	88,752	1,796

Chapter Five

PRIMARY ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN FIRST PRIMARY

August 17, 1976

County	Democrat					Republican			
	Jetter Barker, Jr.	James B. Hunt, Jr.	Edward M. O'Herron	Thomas E. Strickland	George Wood	J. F. Alexander	David Flaherty	Wallace McCall	Coy C. Privette
Alamance	67	5,573	3,743	492	1,609	206	732	55	438
Alexander	32	1,554	247	22	171	45	330	8	564
Alleghany	2	1,023	134	23	105	36	177	9	88
Anson	24	2,124	1,067	58	476	19	71	14	32
Ashe	18	2,635	267	28	378	178	625	69	906
Avery	4	519	119	34	90	148	735	187	965
Beaufort	16	2,885	830	315	1,391	24	238	23	93
Bertie	47	1,671	330	152	841	13	19	2	13
Bladen	72	2,373	540	288	1,421	20	48	9	46
Brunswick	49	3,340	903	148	1,428	173	544	69	283
Buncombe.....	178	11,442	3,587	375	4,349	684	2,212	147	1,021
Burke	32	4,722	1,261	115	713	71	1,322	36	475
Cabarrus	62	4,823	2,862	124	824	232	649	52	1,436
Caldwell	61	3,620	1,382	150	756	77	1,964	61	341
Camden	6	497	38	23	981	3	17	6	3
Carteret	46	3,217	1,238	297	711	150	721	45	293
Caswell	27	1,796	515	138	577	10	50	6	9
Catawba	59	4,834	2,957	334	780	295	1,982	83	913
Chatham	34	2,169	1,198	122	1,733	52	414	25	203
Cherokee	13	1,280	49	10	68	81	298	20	78
Chowan	9	927	186	29	993	15	39	7	21
Clay	5	610	32	10	62	60	296	56	63
Cleveland	45	6,210	3,471	218	841	82	398	46	206
Columbus	58	4,972	1,547	457	2,202	36	236	25	108
Craven	130	3,756	1,041	637	1,277	108	296	29	164
Cumberland	92	10,917	4,970	522	3,699	170	969	110	642
Currituck	21	720	112	21	1,054	4	8	2	12
Dare	7	1,105	350	25	706	21	184	17	32
Davidson	56	5,679	2,006	235	1,409	435	1,196	68	1,746
Davie	15	939	181	51	348	255	677	52	520

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN FIRST PRIMARY
(cont.)

County	DEMOCRATS					REPUBLICANS			
	Jetter Barker, Jr.	James B. Hunt, Jr.	Edward M. O'Herron	Thomas E. Strickland	George Wood	J. F. Alexander	David Flaherty	Wallace McCall	Coy C. Privette
Duplin	51	3,612	765	805	983	37	161	34	128
Durham	128	9,791	5,353	411	3,749	302	1,085	53	455
Edgecombe	23	4,592	2,353	272	878	56	208	36	165
Forsyth	311	10,321	4,594	1,138	6,366	658	1,838	103	1,606
Franklin	9	2,533	1,128	234	1,226	28	65	15	15
Gaston	89	6,419	5,753	279	1,697	370	1,024	95	713
Gates	9	867	132	34	806	2	9	1	2
Graham	8	854	40	17	84	34	539	37	134
Granville	35	2,694	1,200	119	943	32	91	6	39
Greene	10	1,550	214	853	348	12	51	4	61
Guilford	170	14,034	8,881	944	6,864	1,352	2,284	126	1,075
Halifax	40	4,548	1,746	331	1,576	23	88	15	78
Harnett	36	4,476	1,721	350	1,237	58	283	30	408
Haywood	27	5,088	1,003	151	1,356	114	418	85	221
Henderson	45	2,790	1,108	55	532	401	1,251	162	390
Hertford	71	1,830	554	62	657	21	26	3	25
Hoke	13	1,783	710	46	304	21	41	2	15
Hyde	1	561	67	109	260	9	22	4	43
Iredell	232	4,268	2,171	191	1,131	99	478	22	1,163
Jackson	17	2,517	428	23	163	29	255	13	502
Johnson	19	5,109	1,159	787	1,663	105	342	42	267
Jones	11	1,115	117	188	282	10	13	3	36
Lee	31	1,754	2,373	110	1,486	50	322	16	82
Lenoir	32	4,531	1,367	1,429	898	55	363	19	335
Lincoln	45	3,784	1,107	59	467	184	501	16	352
Macon	11	1,845	264	27	194	44	378	40	189
Madison	29	1,608	89	15	531	101	173	21	336
Martin	25	1,754	330	185	1,130	33	72	4	40
McDowell	18	2,557	501	67	301	43	262	41	203
Mecklenburg	308	15,194	18,178	514	5,389	1,702	5,714	284	1,796
Mitchell	4	689	112	33	90	82	1,119	96	482
Montgomery	14	1,751	674	36	343	34	220	13	231
Moore	31	2,778	1,360	101	691	126	1,105	36	309
Nash	30	4,977	2,403	491	1,289	97	353	40	444
New Hanover	172	4,988	3,239	534	2,833	318	1,320	127	684
Northampton	137	2,728	302	114	1,088	4	12	1	17
Onslow	41	5,060	1,692	591	1,137	86	298	54	201
Orange	87	5,680	2,338	302	2,623	166	625	34	219
Pamlico	18	1,095	140	175	438	25	46	4	12
Pasquotank	56	1,750	172	80	2,262	19	81	12	21
Pender	16	2,079	664	88	1,043	23	242	22	49
Perquimans	17	680	79	27	1,150	11	11	4	13
Person	13	1,538	1,142	78	654	25	102	6	60
Pitt	35	6,177	1,353	1,500	1,533	109	704	50	246
Polk	27	1,583	258	21	83	79	243	40	263

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN FIRST PRIMARY (cont.)

County	DEMOCRATS					REPUBLICANS			
	Jetter Barker, Jr.	James B. Hunt, Jr.	Edward M. O'Herron	Thomas E. Strickland	George Wood	J. F. Alexander	David Flaherty	Wallace McCall	Coy C. Privette
Randolph	33	3,399	1,405	177	831	237	2,010	57	762
Richmond	112	3,265	2,208	171	990	23	123	11	96
Robeson	80	9,662	3,455	368	3,307	48	230	38	58
Rockingham	55	3,574	2,706	382	770	130	368	44	239
Rowan	52	4,771	2,039	152	1,383	1,482	588	66	1,356
Rutherford	51	4,408	1,472	126	672	429	299	39	278
Sampson	44	3,502	845	256	800	101	915	88	577
Scotland	19	1,857	842	86	753	15	97	5	30
Stanly	37	3,572	1,562	64	530	334	772	38	537
Stokes	14	1,676	557	67	433	50	346	34	484
Surry	31	3,285	1,025	105	751	107	367	27	338
Swain	10	1,202	75	7	83	15	90	12	143
Transylvania	66	2,099	367	35	392	132	268	196	154
Tyrrell	2	472	58	32	389	2	13	3	10
Union	46	3,969	1,978	146	1,126	68	330	40	219
Vance	17	2,924	1,750	174	1,212	27	142	19	84
Wake	218	20,606	11,956	1,960	10,571	915	3,135	170	1,769
Warren	10	1,426	645	96	525	17	57	14	34
Washington	12	1,413	296	128	703	16	38	8	16
Watauga	15	1,877	714	51	322	108	723	52	518
Wayne	50	2,998	1,075	6,846	878	68	496	30	270
Wilkes	39	4,340	702	45	404	597	2,222	133	2,555
Wilson	126	6,764	1,211	379	608	91	298	22	242
Yadkin	17	1,425	277	33	322	191	1,004	92	814
Yancey	8	1,752	98	23	167	54	447	20	85
Totals	5,003	362,102	157,815	31,338	121,673	16,149	57,663	4,467	37,573

VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE FIRST DEMOCRAT PRIMARY

August 17, 1976

County	Waverly Akims	C. A. Brown, Jr.	James C. Green	Herbert L. Hyde	John M. Jordan	Howard Lee	Kathryne M. McRacken	E. Frank Stephenson
Alamance . . .	404	306	2,181	498	4,648	2,581	215	107
Alexander . . .	145	51	871	179	285	273	94	21
Alleghany . . .	39	30	841	32	159	53	25	22
Anson	188	218	1,074	479	573	822	186	48
Ashe	93	94	1,432	759	372	128	117	63
Avery	30	50	134	174	209	54	46	18
Beaufort	1,467	132	1,481	119	413	1,222	194	161
Bertie	330	98	508	54	280	872	40	345
Bladen	286	160	2,529	88	242	1,248	83	67
Brunswick . . .	334	189	2,534	72	265	1,671	223	114
Buncombe . . .	1,107	1,172	1,515	10,675	1,614	2,757	401	175
Burke	454	300	1,318	997	1,159	1,895	338	101
Cabarrus	633	455	2,303	889	1,763	1,563	542	186
Caldwell	362	274	2,123	376	774	1,242	391	97
Camden	99	60	296	79	160	347	83	127
Carteret	733	218	1,344	261	1,040	924	287	200
Caswell	97	78	602	63	973	1,033	70	39
Catawba	490	244	2,465	623	2,381	1,924	532	87
Chatham	551	131	1,366	301	584	1,947	163	86
Cherokee	33	193	128	837	172	18	24	7
Chowan	475	116	281	36	341	363	36	82
Clay	15	60	55	279	206	17	32	14
Cleveland	668	284	3,637	889	1,807	1,893	688	106
Columbus	510	174	4,763	229	584	2,244	296	155
Craven	1,063	315	1,602	191	873	1,952	279	108
Cumberland . .	1,856	463	7,024	424	2,235	6,584	858	195
Currituck . . .	86	126	458	122	191	166	177	159
Dare	111	122	579	79	215	195	231	196
Davidson	994	333	2,808	1,252	1,467	1,629	421	161
Davie	77	63	365	49	519	302	80	21
Duplin	532	120	2,801	121	547	1,503	217	152
Durham	2,343	410	3,468	749	2,871	8,630	266	126
Edgecombe . . .	1,667	193	1,669	164	603	3,157	240	158
Forsyth	1,292	524	5,111	1,157	3,886	8,032	738	337
Franklin	1,035	112	1,245	134	719	1,509	99	103
Gaston	1,258	682	2,581	1,729	3,197	2,505	1,238	176
Gates	34	93	221	48	97	718	45	506
Graham	10	92	41	700	70	12	22	9
Granville	631	108	1,515	202	425	1,834	172	98
Greene	696	65	700	64	278	787	92	67
Guilford	1,660	781	5,563	2,062	5,048	11,755	773	323
Halifax	785	230	2,690	185	430	2,885	345	425
Harnett	2,197	137	2,584	97	547	1,664	220	134
Haywood	327	513	1,086	2,398	1,269	1,108	378	116
Henderson	616	543	660	1,203	232	661	162	44
Hertford	131	66	309	66	167	592	63	1,617
Hoke	163	78	863	69	302	1,117	175	26
Hyde	136	57	297	76	102	138	41	35
Iredell	468	246	2,722	378	1,510	1,491	773	139
Jackson	98	344	838	1,291	158	177	58	36

**VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE
FIRST DEMOCRAT PRIMARY
(cont.)**

County	Waverly Akins	C. A. Brown, Jr.	James C. Green	Herbert L. Hyde	John M. Jordan	Howard Lee	Kathryne M. McRacken	E. Frank Stephenson
Johnston	2,373	168	3,130	187	440	1,687	267	150
Jones	249	67	360	36	118	674	71	56
Lee	836	169	2,239	158	423	1,135	146	99
Lenoir	3,017	207	1,308	169	739	2,032	275	181
Lincoln	781	281	1,540	553	731	801	317	76
Macon	41	148	184	1,532	185	64	93	23
Madison	53	138	1,095	596	77	94	30	10
Martin	1,102	104	480	64	355	838	71	88
McDowell	254	379	575	940	497	296	200	59
Mecklenburg . .	2,540	1,083	6,937	5,714	5,758	11,092	1,360	359
Mitchell	31	56	124	347	133	46	52	21
Montgomery . .	158	114	1,111	118	492	590	113	28
Moore	399	95	2,101	206	460	1,283	246	41
Nash	1,922	290	2,481	248	700	2,828	228	155
New Hanover . .	932	467	3,686	240	1,252	3,981	388	89
Northampton . .	191	119	582	65	375	1,727	110	925
Onslow	1,116	272	3,031	114	953	1,824	505	280
Orange	651	120	1,355	827	976	6,722	208	95
Pamlico	195	50	365	37	251	633	103	28
Pasquotank . . .	413	194	1,148	127	268	1,153	170	205
Pender	282	94	1,451	54	258	1,354	144	23
Perquimans . . .	98	69	481	70	205	354	112	206
Person	330	130	836	127	439	1,188	78	49
Pitt	3,403	184	1,887	309	738	3,014	384	174
Polk	190	158	570	317	186	316	34	49
Randolph	296	204	2,378	183	1,252	1,049	150	51
Richmond	815	434	1,525	506	934	1,491	281	56
Robeson	1,035	669	5,318	365	2,138	4,987	1,088	279
Rockingham . . .	583	223	1,246	227	2,320	2,109	266	112
Rowan	602	467	1,793	516	2,112	1,665	676	129
Rutherford	1,046	513	1,232	774	1,645	608	497	109
Sampson	348	66	2,833	62	255	1,578	126	73
Scotland	378	75	786	129	405	1,012	539	22
Stanly	380	283	2,022	436	1,025	858	329	50
Stokes	171	168	1,180	90	380	500	81	34
Surry	433	144	2,080	265	833	783	169	76
Swain	19	102	91	1,011	74	25	16	9
Transylvania . .	286	367	325	1,071	182	357	89	181
Tyrrell	91	53	138	47	97	285	61	47
Union	402	306	2,802	551	938	1,073	422	137
Vance	616	124	1,486	217	695	2,176	256	166
Wake	11,027	465	10,923	2,809	4,286	13,724	738	407
Warren	289	63	589	70	268	1,191	98	56
Washington . . .	452	87	456	81	246	811	123	105
Watauga	130	78	1,033	282	495	519	177	32
Wayne	2,152	366	2,713	394	2,050	3,180	201	87
Wilkes	420	173	2,900	504	419	557	218	73
Wilson	2,088	381	2,812	246	493	2,247	173	95
Yadkin	157	80	727	188	262	313	115	58
Yancey	65	128	738	598	184	73	63	25
Totals	75,647	23,078	174,764	16,775	89,959	177,091	25,926	13,833

**VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE
REPUBLICAN PRIMARY
AUGUST 17, 1976**

County	William S. Hiatt	Odell Payne
Alamance	561	705
Alexander	438	424
Alleghany	281	20
Anson	98	36
Ashe	1,513	137
Avery	903	553
Beaufort	214	127
Bertie	29	9
Bladen	69	42
Brunswick	604	323
Buncombe	2,086	1,224
Burke	1,138	592
Cabarrus	1,241	778
Caldwell	1,511	651
Camden	15	13
Carteret	809	294
Caswell	39	27
Catawba	1,713	1,373
Chatham	344	285
Cherokee	227	205
Chowan	37	26
Clay	217	211
Cleveland	436	228
Columbus	186	118
Craven	426	98
Cumberland	1,078	645
Currituck	16	5
Dare	127	77
Davidson	2,143	1,020
Davie	882	417
Duplin	229	108
Durham	992	524
Edgecomb	306	129
Forsyth	2,548	960
Franklin	118	52
Gaston	1,289	753
Gates	7	7
Graham	368	235
Granville	112	42
Greene	91	25
Guilford	1,446	3,171
Halifax	134	59
Harnett	486	257
Haywood	530	239
Henderson	1,095	905
Hertford	49	21
Hoke	54	21
Hyde	48	21
Iredell	1,035	483
Jackson	438	222
Johnston	429	238

**VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN THE
REPUBLICAN PRIMARY (cont.)**

August 17, 1976

County	William S. Hiatt	Odell Payne
Jones	41	16
Lee	213	144
Lenoir	536	151
Lincoln	671	320
Macon	406	188
Madison	305	180
Martin	60	46
McDowell	328	171
Mecklenburg	3,615	4,102
Mitchell	744	569
Montgomery	233	208
Moore	872	496
Nash	611	234
New Hanover	1,436	609
Northampton	22	8
Onslow	386	225
Orange	684	246
Pamlico	54	14
Pasquotank	83	32
Pender	211	83
Perquimans	24	16
Person	100	45
Pitt	646	299
Polk	339	151
Randolph	768	1,803
Richmond	123	70
Robeson	214	129
Rockingham	468	239
Rowan	1,687	1,260
Rutherford	589	386
Sampson	927	503
Scotland	66	41
Stanly	790	715
Stokes	760	90
Surry	752	81
Swain	118	129
Transylvania	452	244
Tyrrell	14	12
Union	355	242
Vance	160	85
Wake	3,213	1,791
Warren	59	33
Washington	44	26
Watauga	986	257
Wayne	425	310
Wilkes	2,946	1,316
Wilson	403	166
Yadkin	1,322	385
Yancey	384	144
Totals	61,830	38,145

VOTES CAST FOR SECRETARY OF STATE AND STATE TREASURER IN THE FIRST PRIMARY

August 17, 1976

County	SECRETARY OF STATE				STATE TREASURER				
	George W. Breece Democrat	Thad Eure Democrat	C. Y. Nanny Republican	Asa T. Spaulding, Jr. Republican	Harlan E. Boyles Democrat	Lane Brown Democrat	Jack P. Jurney Democrat	J. Howard Coble Republican	George B. McLeod Republican
Alamance	3,572	6,313	391	809	4,663	4,251	434	861	429
Alexander	820	1,061	342	491	1,187	498	74	384	482
Alleghany	346	753	61	186	813	235	39	184	62
Anson	1,642	1,862	46	85	1,501	1,718	186	75	54
Ashe	1,108	1,763	279	1,023	1,867	874	92	879	458
Avery	335	379	546	821	467	193	37	866	552
Beaufort	2,063	3,027	116	207	2,670	1,742	233	210	125
Bertie	1,110	1,319	21	15	1,364	429	110	25	12
Bladen	2,382	1,856	71	55	2,151	1,744	196	67	41
Brunswick	2,546	2,480	329	560	2,245	1,958	438	758	328
Buncombe	7,054	11,193	1,308	1,730	7,087	8,310	1,033	1,694	1,282
Burke	3,134	3,329	654	1,026	3,863	2,205	309	1,156	535
Cabarrus	3,697	4,362	638	1,287	3,888	3,782	347	1,246	717
Caldwell	2,860	2,660	772	1,236	3,416	1,562	378	1,139	941
Camden	528	764	14	12	466	510	101	13	15
Carteret	1,776	3,171	277	797	3,167	1,393	223	718	367
Caswell	1,010	1,651	21	40	1,265	908	248	48	19
Catawba	4,101	4,509	1,011	1,927	5,114	2,686	455	1,959	1,055
Chatham	2,349	2,542	238	369	2,415	1,820	299	464	167
Cherokee	377	973	190	246	625	656	48	315	117
Chowan	713	895	21	51	703	705	63	40	36
Clay	296	357	146	266	260	271	70	266	157
Cleveland	3,766	6,117	291	357	5,950	2,929	658	423	232
Columbus	3,863	4,370	167	129	3,408	3,228	824	171	128
Craven	2,559	3,358	219	286	3,742	1,681	248	317	199
Cumberland	12,550	7,240	645	1,031	8,178	9,251	882	908	815
Currituck	671	1,007	4	14	675	582	175	11	10
Dare	780	1,165	63	140	1,201	434	116	100	102
Davidson	4,004	4,958	983	1,989	4,528	3,864	422	2,142	945
Davie	698	721	409	821	732	601	62	898	394
Duplin	3,026	2,948	101	217	2,812	2,294	364	226	102
Durham	9,947	7,417	715	983	8,168	8,241	402	966	545
Edgecombe	3,359	4,179	154	262	4,108	2,678	346	273	154
Forsyth	9,276	10,390	1,152	1,860	10,266	7,099	738	2,247	1,049
Franklin	2,147	2,693	66	96	2,407	1,908	265	113	56
Gaston	6,044	7,298	1,051	959	7,563	4,366	874	1,100	908
Gates	655	1,125	5	9	507	842	131	9	5
Graham	241	622	187	390	591	225	49	314	254
Granville	1,985	2,731	51	102	2,494	1,572	320	96	57
Greene	1,282	1,567	45	67	1,623	951	133	59	54
Guilford	12,015	13,561	1,362	2,492	13,461	9,831	699	3,519	905
Halifax	3,446	4,429	71	116	3,651	3,436	442	121	70
Harnett	4,250	3,191	242	465	3,290	3,342	411	417	305
Haywood	3,092	4,251	347	412	3,023	3,334	462	482	282
Henderson	1,767	2,139	878	1,007	1,787	1,731	174	1,172	799
Hertford	816	1,864	28	34	1,482	515	117	42	23
Hoke	1,731	1,040	27	45	1,044	1,482	142	38	35
Hyde	312	614	15	51	465	294	52	41	25

VOTES CAST FOR SECRETARY OF STATE AND STATE TREASURER IN THE FIRST PRIMARY (cont.)

August 17, 1976

County	SECRETARY OF STATE					STATE TREASURER				
	George W. Breece Democrat	Thad Eure Democrat	C. Y. Nanney Republican	Asa T. Spaulding, Jr. Republican	Harlan E. Boyles Democrat	Lane Brown Democrat	Jack P. Jurney Democrat	J. Howard Coble Republican	George B. McLeod Republican	
Iredell	3,565	4,041	510	943	4,324	2,470	582	887	607	
Jackson	1,108	1,844	294	327	1,218	1,395	118	401	225	
Johnston	4,037	4,090	278	360	4,492	2,743	282	449	234	
Jones	688	952	23	28	650	802	104	33	20	
Lee	2,446	2,570	122	187	3,116	1,351	225	199	160	
Lenoir	3,654	4,276	238	435	4,692	2,589	335	400	292	
Lincoln	2,367	2,663	350	506	4,101	925	142	609	354	
Macon	923	1,233	175	411	1,103	737	203	372	213	
Madison	612	1,328	191	253	549	1,159	95	306	137	
Martin	1,134	1,941	42	59	1,904	747	86	60	48	
McDowell	1,517	1,666	267	220	1,549	1,251	266	294	197	
Mecklenburg	17,727	14,874	1,669	5,059	18,455	10,696	1,093	4,916	2,188	
Mitchell	274	444	563	703	442	284	59	739	512	
Montgomery	996	1,633	153	261	1,109	1,475	82	275	145	
Moore	2,477	2,218	341	950	2,478	1,729	227	830	525	
Nash	3,893	4,915	330	465	4,496	3,536	315	539	281	
New Hanover	4,469	5,530	817	1,073	5,892	2,584	458	1,196	841	
Northampton	1,528	1,948	14	15	1,770	1,279	109	15	17	
Onslow	4,497	3,637	218	380	3,515	3,745	515	333	275	
Orange	5,126	4,976	301	631	4,873	3,648	762	591	332	
Pamlico	663	1,081	23	47	973	510	111	44	29	
Pasquotank	1,930	1,741	43	63	1,799	1,265	133	69	41	
Pender	2,025	1,476	112	172	1,817	1,159	303	170	121	
Perquimans	757	1,023	12	27	696	670	138	22	14	
Person	1,201	1,732	45	97	1,528	828	105	84	68	
Pitt	4,256	5,624	303	614	5,556	3,151	454	595	344	
Polk	513	1,093	253	249	924	603	66	195	267	
Randolph	1,985	3,290	762	1,507	2,594	2,427	135	1,725	726	
Richmond	2,150	3,002	102	81	3,356	1,545	181	129	78	
Robeson	8,414	6,845	103	234	7,701	5,696	1,270	181	178	
Rockingham	2,833	3,877	189	450	4,127	1,930	440	463	207	
Rowan	3,400	4,619	905	1,928	3,662	4,034	267	1,869	1,043	
Rutherford	2,971	3,375	486	486	3,314	2,297	519	589	378	
Sampson	2,388	2,719	661	687	2,240	1,983	501	976	467	
Scotland	1,444	1,588	41	54	2,358	570	91	52	53	
Stanly	2,732	2,532	627	844	1,050	4,490	151	951	553	
Stokes	1,004	1,425	199	578	1,270	988	125	593	195	
Surry	1,513	2,879	242	352	2,491	1,547	152	446	206	
Swain	451	736	75	138	516	522	39	149	69	
Transylvania	1,318	1,439	290	395	1,204	1,178	185	382	316	
Tyrrell	395	386	10	13	285	401	59	15	12	
Union	3,008	3,494	195	373	3,657	2,549	234	355	232	
Vance	2,314	3,276	70	172	3,080	1,817	373	142	105	
Wake	21,266	20,839	1,781	2,897	26,403	12,084	808	3,302	1,625	
Warren	1,113	1,357	30	68	1,138	993	144	63	29	
Washington	1,081	1,190	22	50	1,095	1,076	95	43	27	
Watauga	1,340	1,407	377	698	1,465	988	144	819	308	
Wayne	6,016	4,859	255	433	5,050	4,708	383	440	293	
Wilkes	1,966	3,098	1,411	2,426	3,141	1,606	222	2,613	1,789	
Wilson	3,864	4,261	268	285	5,248	2,174	156	389	271	
Yadkin	794	1,123	528	1,140	898	818	127	1,213	571	
Yancey	614	1,199	218	291	1,034	567	133	343	168	
Totals	288,858	323,578	34,304	58,778	320,751	227,480	29,273	62,437	34,160	

VOTES CAST FOR STATE AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE IN THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

August 17, 1976

County	STATE AUDITOR			COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE		
	Henry L. Bridges	Walter E. Fuller	Lillian Woo	John Ingram	Joseph E. Johnson	Jerry L. Waters
Alamance	4,044	1,156	4,436	4,665	5,418	391
Alexander	1,013	249	509	1,336	448	114
Alleghany	580	225	164	580	438	72
Anson	1,488	510	1,383	2,363	949	255
Ashe	1,366	622	664	1,624	1,100	188
Avery	366	114	184	403	207	99
Beaufort	2,190	688	1,890	3,059	1,530	348
Bertie	1,010	268	749	1,243	948	82
Bladen	2,303	542	1,401	2,606	1,551	237
Brunswick	1,805	918	1,812	2,661	1,947	479
Buncombe	8,423	1,726	7,250	10,292	7,182	894
Burke	2,758	935	2,505	4,210	1,898	442
Cabarrus	3,746	1,337	2,939	5,119	2,472	579
Caldwell	2,449	889	1,924	3,050	1,355	1,229
Camden	568	184	382	797	303	124
Carteret	2,309	629	1,862	3,100	1,577	318
Caswell	1,230	565	642	1,711	682	270
Catawba	3,624	1,115	3,581	5,262	2,745	614
Chatham	2,187	533	1,966	3,138	1,356	352
Cherokee	967	151	189	857	398	91
Chowan	788	239	460	855	648	87
Clay	390	118	95	355	208	58
Cleveland	4,196	1,472	3,750	7,239	2,057	774
Columbus	3,539	1,491	2,510	4,274	3,295	670
Craven	2,507	750	2,446	4,117	1,589	259
Cumberland	6,303	1,430	11,179	11,364	7,053	901
Currituck	780	345	258	773	412	277
Dare	887	395	441	966	656	204
Davidson	4,760	977	3,039	5,171	3,487	454
Davie	711	184	453	740	617	99
Duplin	3,014	919	1,635	3,578	1,869	359
Durham	6,255	1,184	9,938	11,827	5,384	410
Edgecombe	3,969	748	2,566	4,456	2,497	444
Forsyth	7,991	1,681	9,726	11,480	7,734	814
Franklin	1,793	1,843	1,162	2,699	1,807	310
Gaston	5,329	1,724	5,818	7,814	4,340	1,116
Gates	505	246	784	801	595	181
Graham	486	190	128	548	176	120
Granville	2,234	787	1,381	2,776	1,476	363
Greene	1,324	427	905	1,388	1,241	184
Guilford	10,543	2,132	12,502	14,980	11,988	803
Halifax	3,839	916	2,867	5,106	2,311	451
Harnett	3,755	724	2,466	4,246	2,777	397
Haywood	3,236	688	3,007	4,782	2,054	392
Henderson	1,553	418	1,771	1,960	1,622	307
Hertford	1,261	255	775	1,668	684	111
Hoke	1,120	396	1,165	1,750	803	170
Hyde	424	185	219	596	196	93
Iredell	3,385	802	3,083	3,929	3,540	331

VOTES CAST FOR STATE AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE IN THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY (cont.)

August 17, 1976

County	STATE AUDITOR			COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE		
	Henry L. Bridges	Walter E. Fuller	Lillian Woo	John Ingram	Joseph E. Johnson	Jerry L. Waters
Jackson	1,783	333	742	1,937	699	279
Johnston	4,581	778	2,326	4,519	3,228	281
Jones	612	320	651	1,121	315	185
Lee	2,485	487	1,722	2,558	2,403	199
Lenoir	3,340	1,089	3,166	4,488	2,863	483
Lincoln	2,309	631	1,871	3,650	1,025	373
Macon	1,185	405	424	1,236	638	281
Madison	1,208	157	531	1,383	377	143
Martin	1,381	341	1,020	1,644	1,323	88
McDowell	1,525	542	989	1,533	1,338	318
Mecklenburg	9,648	2,182	20,579	17,587	15,762	1,634
Mitchell	429	96	213	440	316	64
Montgomery	1,394	365	702	1,737	721	171
Moore	2,097	571	1,789	2,893	1,483	263
Nash	4,615	833	2,969	5,237	2,990	433
New Hanover	3,854	760	4,733	4,839	5,350	346
Northampton	1,918	303	1,079	2,761	601	83
Onslow	3,198	1,513	3,071	4,251	2,962	962
Orange	3,047	597	6,629	6,475	2,947	491
Pamlico	657	257	680	1,309	248	125
Pasquotank	1,741	563	1,014	2,423	898	164
Pender	1,610	529	1,139	2,015	1,129	300
Perquimans	803	369	343	900	540	171
Person	1,385	325	949	1,821	1,085	128
Pitt	4,781	1,034	3,757	5,542	3,626	602
Polk	827	282	367	824	71	90
Randolph	2,390	633	2,039	3,826	1,516	233
Richmond	2,233	707	1,807	3,549	1,546	360
Robeson	6,488	2,233	5,861	7,414	6,997	1,134
Rockingham	2,889	911	2,472	3,880	2,523	379
Rowan	3,468	1,443	2,816	3,836	3,786	521
Rutherford	2,940	1,107	2,075	3,971	1,685	699
Sampson	2,775	734	1,347	2,648	2,095	311
Scotland	1,398	450	963	1,456	1,676	88
Stanly	2,287	769	2,019	3,532	1,531	360
Stokes	1,156	399	726	1,679	623	159
Surry	2,409	560	1,275	2,514	2,139	125
Swain	723	240	178	751	302	121
Transylvania	1,170	384	1,141	1,612	1,024	147
Tyrrell	325	155	253	491	154	121
Union	2,540	1,130	2,419	3,663	2,605	463
Vance	2,480	907	1,978	3,269	1,997	328
Wake	22,478	2,553	16,891	19,008	21,826	1,000
Warren	1,156	280	929	1,578	704	115
Washington	814	337	1,125	1,665	428	250
Watauga	1,118	289	1,225	1,735	788	169
Wayne	4,942	1,024	4,297	6,098	4,446	380
Wilkes	2,973	766	1,074	2,802	2,001	319
Wilson	4,177	848	2,626	5,276	2,627	238
Yadkin	886	323	584	1,003	658	214
Yancey	935	260	504	1,004	631	136
Totals	270,866	72,126	245,040	353,697	228,866	35,344

**VOTES CAST FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY**

August 17, 1976

County	COMMISSIONER OF LABOR				SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	
	John Brooks	R. J. Dunnagan	Virgil McBride	Jessie Rae Scott	Benjamin Currin	Craig Phillips
Alamance ...	1,752	1,351	621	6,766	3,657	5,890
Alexander ...	511	307	165	804	560	1,212
Alleghany ...	159	179	128	610	245	786
Anson	970	944	342	1,070	947	2,459
Ashe	277	244	1,405	907	567	2,159
Avery	154	74	90	297	203	497
Beaufort	1,959	403	551	1,733	1,988	2,626
Bertie	512	224	424	804	730	1,341
Bladen	1,543	684	380	1,509	1,767	2,337
Brunswick ...	1,820	723	384	1,634	1,611	2,652
Buncombe ...	5,343	2,023	2,469	6,761	5,084	11,699
Burke	2,349	788	528	2,718	2,185	4,132
Cabarrus	2,530	1,157	1,352	2,610	2,761	4,975
Caldwell	1,570	960	1,155	1,513	2,737	2,585
Camden	169	401	182	356	389	784
Carteret	1,686	427	474	2,015	1,836	2,913
Caswell	670	298	274	1,276	788	1,810
Catawba	2,572	993	1,076	3,613	3,006	5,296
Chatham	1,269	854	326	2,205	1,790	2,878
Cherokee	324	214	94	711	266	1,025
Chowan	384	199	106	844	522	959
Clay	245	54	64	251	233	387
Cleveland ...	2,729	1,801	1,432	3,372	2,713	6,826
Columbus ...	2,551	1,271	677	2,939	2,795	4,808
Craven	2,435	691	718	1,654	2,507	3,054
Cumberland .	7,827	2,823	1,618	5,639	6,347	12,064
Currituck ...	363	188	196	639	718	753
Dare	332	350	210	712	667	1,032
Davidson ...	2,205	2,213	943	3,304	2,830	5,920
Davie	344	252	139	591	451	939
Duplin	1,214	1,111	324	2,925	3,469	2,274
Durham	8,935	2,537	912	4,132	6,198	10,865
Edgecombe ...	3,362	851	474	2,429	3,849	3,463
Forsyth	3,824	6,579	2,445	5,543	5,063	15,035
Franklin	1,659	508	330	2,032	2,422	2,159
Gaston	3,855	2,576	2,101	3,757	5,137	7,856
Gates	275	510	172	509	346	1,185
Graham	330	172	77	245	189	637
Granville ...	1,328	754	432	1,713	3,295	1,379
Greene	725	426	206	1,252	1,197	1,511
Guilford	10,566	3,624	2,245	6,496	9,571	16,246
Halifax	2,142	1,307	828	3,251	4,175	3,397
Harnett	2,045	1,540	434	2,911	3,487	3,588
Haywood	2,839	929	699	2,377	1,698	5,148
Henderson ...	1,107	648	518	1,332	1,127	2,328
Hertford	440	298	925	678	866	1,388
Hoke	1,228	532	204	677	716	1,950
Hyde	220	82	81	427	334	521

**VOTES CAST FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR AND
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
IN THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY (cont.)**

August 17, 1976

County	COMMISSIONER OF LABOR				SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	
	John Brooks	R. J. Dunnagan	Virgil McBride	Jessie Rae Scott	Benjamin Currin	Craig Phillips
Iredell	2,010	1,302	600	3,341	2,610	4,608
Jackson	740	319	299	1,496	597	2,129
Johnston	1,959	1,692	409	3,446	4,113	3,625
Jones	744	166	148	480	682	916
Lee	1,379	1,082	485	1,575	2,670	2,066
Lenoir	3,010	1,529	685	2,315	3,946	3,700
Lenoir	1,329	872	544	2,039	1,294	3,564
Macon	545	257	247	949	579	1,425
Madison	382	116	80	1,288	458	1,359
Martin	894	222	276	1,348	1,493	1,314
McDowell	819	364	443	1,375	1,047	1,958
Mecklenburg ..	11,147	4,997	2,356	8,294	9,610	22,857
Mitchell	175	78	66	446	193	583
Montgomery ..	601	499	159	1,226	984	1,522
Moore	1,127	681	382	2,121	1,603	2,870
Nash	3,389	1,726	590	2,435	5,459	3,060
New Hanover ..	3,001	2,894	592	2,414	4,822	4,755
Northampton ..	1,426	418	542	939	1,259	2,008
Onslow	2,618	1,430	857	2,739	3,151	4,605
Orange	3,666	1,334	563	3,622	3,314	6,275
Pamlico	537	149	165	724	644	958
Pasquotank ..	860	819	462	944	1,403	1,924
Pender	882	668	249	1,452	1,399	1,899
Perquimans ..	315	196	115	918	658	936
Person	598	309	245	1,449	1,264	1,468
Pitt	4,527	1,119	588	3,098	4,484	4,839
Polk	372	236	219	630	299	1,166
Randolph	1,371	671	591	2,394	1,773	3,381
Richmond	1,363	834	588	1,887	2,058	2,838
Robeson	6,062	3,279	1,034	4,523	5,163	9,568
Rockingham ..	2,229	1,118	733	2,075	2,440	3,987
Rowan	2,611	1,102	909	2,821	2,498	5,337
Rutherford ..	1,692	1,348	880	2,124	1,867	4,259
Sampson	1,172	578	295	2,817	2,253	2,566
Scotland	878	1,096	215	635	852	2,135
Stanly	1,406	937	769	1,840	1,334	3,807
Stokes	702	530	191	906	754	1,545
Surry	924	1,875	342	1,238	1,076	3,136
Swain	254	380	126	415	289	812
Transylvania ..	1,009	296	326	931	899	1,654
Tyrrell	170	137	93	334	232	532
Union	1,879	994	880	2,013	2,025	4,458
Vance	1,979	870	524	1,858	3,201	2,300
Wake	12,424	9,656	2,618	14,637	20,142	20,552
Warren	1,018	210	180	927	1,172	1,150
Washington ..	799	486	178	772	866	1,369
Watauga	558	732	306	920	772	1,801
Wayne	2,842	2,899	1,066	3,317	5,304	4,995
Wilkes	943	1,727	539	1,740	1,622	3,266
Wilson	3,528	1,059	755	2,136	4,436	3,088
Yadkin	324	440	179	884	560	1,247
Yancey	323	123	107	1,194	498	1,236
Totals	191,160	106,925	58,720	210,984	230,160	357,136

**VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
IN THE SECOND PRIMARY**

September 14, 1976

County	GOVERNOR		LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	
	David T. Flaherty Republican	Coy C. Privette Republican	James C. Green Democratic	Howard Lee Democratic
Alamance	597	351	4,998	3,650
Alexander	266	394	1,298	395
Alleghany	90	50	894	88
Anson	76	21	1,697	967
Ashe	246	301	881	257
Avery	740	844	245	160
Beaufort	188	77	2,643	1,470
Bertie	13	8	1,161	1,061
Bladen	58	14	3,073	1,789
Brunswick	382	185	2,803	2,011
Buncombe	1,678	936	8,498	5,655
Burke	1,061	367	2,320	2,089
Cabarrus	638	1,399	3,383	1,852
Caldwell	1,601	323	2,934	1,473
Camden	11	2	382	253
Carteret	581	272	2,184	1,434
Caswell	38	9	1,188	992
Catawba	1,389	687	3,164	2,801
Chatham	312	238	2,866	2,232
Cherokee	158	116	964	137
Chowan	29	28	936	592
Clay	173	43	349	63
Cleveland	283	139	4,004	2,147
Columbus	207	115	5,709	3,202
Craven	234	155	2,833	2,841
Cumberland	616	325	8,937	6,865
Currituck	2	12	540	258
Dare	157	32	482	199
Davidson	761	1,325	4,127	2,126
Davie	439	293	612	401
Duplin	123	163	4,369	2,023
Durham	1,273	513	7,734	11,112
Edgecombe	141	164	3,340	3,615
Forsyth	1,559	1,076	6,933	10,539
Franklin	54	80	3,030	1,754
Gaston	819	537	4,535	4,275
Gates	13	1	629	717
Graham	288	99	499	62
Granville	67	42	2,493	2,178
Greene	31	63	1,607	864
Guilford	2,309	859	9,654	13,455
Halifax	70	52	3,553	3,053
Harnett	206	422	4,472	2,099
Haywood	321	166	4,254	2,001
Henderson	869	413	1,659	1,095
Hertford	18	20	1,111	1,006
Hoke	39	13	1,209	1,197
Hyde	23	31	471	214
Iredell	392	1,058	4,239	2,020
Jackson	283	317	1,741	434

**VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
IN THE SECOND PRIMARY (cont.)**

September 14, 1976

County	GOVERNOR		LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR	
	David T. Flaherty Republican	Coy C. Privette Republican	James C. Green Democratic	Howard Lee Democratic
Johnston	399	250	6,158	2,507
Jones	10	37	671	935
Lee	233	81	3,510	1,559
Lenoir	364	493	4,860	2,915
Lincoln	568	362	1,937	893
Macon	336	126	1,095	318
Madison	85	240	1,486	315
Martin	65	41	1,457	1,143
McDowell	198	178	1,728	676
Mecklenburg	5,210	1,855	11,246	15,247
Mitchell	639	308	236	144
Montgomery	183	199	1,681	885
Moore	992	229	2,473	1,665
Nash	261	380	4,499	3,130
New Hanover	799	478	4,567	4,267
Northampton	23	8	1,629	2,109
Onslow	195	111	4,097	2,108
Orange	674	214	3,706	8,376
Pamlico	63	24	985	795
Pasquotank	58	29	1,156	1,159
Pender	183	46	1,929	1,742
Perquimans	13	10	479	395
Person	59	55	1,316	1,231
Pitt	444	207	5,253	3,824
Polk	143	203	1,069	565
Randolph	1,135	658	2,846	1,392
Richmond	106	95	3,522	2,528
Robeson	150	45	6,575	5,327
Rockingham	323	197	3,123	2,532
Rowan	940	1,519	3,263	2,251
Rutherford	481	197	3,871	1,415
Sampson	712	332	3,167	1,925
Scotland	59	19	1,222	1,430
Stanly	537	428	2,194	967
Stokes	337	392	1,205	738
Surry	299	229	1,986	1,018
Swain	123	102	863	109
Transylvania	243	134	950	572
Tyrrell	13	9	404	316
Union	232	142	3,487	1,732
Vance	95	85	3,026	2,855
Wake	2,798	1,285	19,322	18,233
Warren	64	38	1,297	1,395
Washington	25	17	1,297	1,196
Watauga	558	660	950	845
Wayne	353	221	6,289	4,078
Wilkes	892	869	2,440	773
Wilson	194	187	4,141	2,864
Yadkin	741	572	912	487
Yancey	132	34	850	141
Totals	45,661	29,810	292,362	229,195

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONER OF
LABOR IN THE SECOND DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY**

September 14, 1976

County	STATE AUDITOR		COMMISSIONER OF LABOR	
	Henry L. Bridges	Lillian Woo	John Brooks	Jessie Rae Scott
Alamance	3,654	4,431	2,667	5,775
Alexander	1,054	498	646	932
Alleghany	688	180	328	567
Anson	1,353	1,187	1,255	1,282
Ashe	738	338	368	724
Avery	257	138	158	237
Beaufort	1,991	1,871	1,926	1,956
Bertie	993	834	760	1,112
Bladen	2,620	1,799	2,321	2,023
Brunswick	1,927	1,850	2,008	1,763
Buncombe	6,989	6,272	5,800	6,695
Burke	2,298	1,902	2,213	2,096
Cabarrus	2,702	2,222	2,227	2,721
Caldwell	2,322	1,628	1,998	1,898
Camden	342	226	242	309
Carteret	1,846	1,635	1,475	2,001
Caswell	1,280	682	894	1,106
Catawba	2,915	2,989	2,598	3,351
Chatham	2,401	2,340	2,072	2,687
Cherokee	871	212	215	790
Chowan	758	531	477	848
Clay	300	88	195	202
Cleveland	3,350	2,498	2,724	3,084
Columbus	4,417	3,119	3,779	3,849
Craven	2,325	2,582	2,657	2,223
Cumberland	6,604	8,923	8,382	6,459
Currituck	484	217	268	432
Dare	406	245	258	386
Davidson	3,547	2,560	2,681	3,398
Davie	552	362	381	526
Duplin	3,486	2,093	2,217	3,481
Durham	7,004	10,903	11,971	5,615
Edgecombe	3,267	3,183	3,497	2,876
Forsyth	6,450	8,497	7,094	6,632
Franklin	2,893	1,589	2,295	2,234
Gaston	4,250	3,942	4,062	4,041
Gates	457	790	346	889
Graham	412	96	294	232
Granville	2,280	1,940	1,974	2,130
Greene	1,405	913	1,085	1,224
Guilford	9,323	11,966	13,354	7,163
Halifax	3,360	2,901	2,779	3,297
Harnett	3,720	2,507	3,086	3,059
Haywood	3,245	2,907	3,364	2,692
Henderson	1,280	1,393	1,260	1,346
Hertford	997	881	957	939
Hoke	1,095	1,206	1,358	908
Hyde	406	245	274	377

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE AUDITOR AND COMMISSIONER OF
LABOR IN THE SECOND DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY (cont.)**
September 14, 1976

County	STATE AUDITOR		COMMISSIONER OF LABOR	
	Henry L. Bridges	Lillian Woo	John Brooks	Jessie Rae Scott
Iredell	3,623	2,414	2,515	3,499
Jackson	1,443	624	748	1,341
Johnston	5,093	2,634	3,625	4,037
Jones	635	876	858	615
Lee	2,573	2,036	1,995	2,354
Lenoir	3,761	3,429	4,177	2,978
Lincoln	1,727	1,013	1,109	1,589
Macon	968	417	554	806
Madison	1,057	591	374	1,248
Martin	1,239	1,117	1,231	1,139
McDowell	1,404	875	932	1,380
Mecklenburg	8,391	14,527	12,905	8,674
Mitchell	229	133	116	236
Montgomery	1,457	850	898	1,455
Moore	2,001	1,938	1,609	2,291
Nash	4,019	3,235	4,257	2,891
New Hanover	3,889	3,891	4,426	2,998
Northampton	1,664	1,767	2,083	1,224
Onslow	2,984	2,770	2,631	3,124
Orange	3,816	7,844	6,289	4,770
Pamlico	862	706	649	889
Pasquotank	1,111	921	1,000	1,028
Pender	1,693	1,252	1,276	1,615
Perquimans	459	307	216	581
Person	1,165	977	757	1,353
Pitt	4,620	4,014	4,872	3,551
Polk	833	465	645	641
Randolph	2,280	1,729	1,645	2,338
Richmond	2,226	2,436	2,319	2,520
Robeson	5,686	5,154	5,288	5,707
Rockingham	2,832	2,285	2,974	2,073
Rowan	3,279	2,086	2,583	2,721
Rutherford	2,882	2,076	2,390	2,528
Sampson	2,744	1,640	1,539	2,801
Scotland	1,167	1,083	1,179	1,114
Stanly	1,657	1,362	1,356	1,642
Stokes	1,000	698	826	883
Surry	1,573	1,018	977	1,692
Swain	777	173	385	565
Transylvania	773	720	819	659
Tyrrell	379	242	237	358
Union	2,523	2,277	2,281	2,533
Vance	2,675	2,807	3,168	2,209
Wake	21,427	14,963	18,422	17,092
Warren	1,213	1,185	1,543	930
Washington	928	1,396	1,189	1,095
Watauga	1,009	753	782	913
Wayne	5,270	4,233	4,660	4,527
Wilkes	2,087	874	1,342	1,662
Wilson	3,633	2,927	3,756	2,728
Yadkin	805	494	462	846
Yancey	650	268	370	568
Totals	251,615	228,813	240,579	231,578

Chapter Six

GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION

November 2, 1976

County	James B. Hunt, Jr. Democrat	David T. Flaherty Republican	H. F. Seawell, Jr. American	Arlan K. Andrews, Sr. Labor
Alamance	19,918	10,147	408	100
Alexander	5,650	4,178	18	8
Alleghany	2,739	1,373	8	4
Anson	5,375	967	14	1
Ashe	5,398	4,623	22	8
Avery	2,014	2,821	24	10
Beaufort	7,282	2,959	46	12
Bertie	4,377	595	24	8
Bladen	6,432	861	51	19
Brunswick	8,055	2,898	62	27
Buncombe	31,557	18,670	270	121
Burke	14,708	9,349	41	25
Cabarrus	14,542	9,684	120	34
Caldwell	12,220	9,346	45	31
Camden	1,489	259	5	1
Carteret	8,292	4,437	86	12
Caswell	4,377	886	52	8
Catawba	19,017	16,119	71	32
Chatham	6,915	3,491	175	55
Cherokee	3,886	3,001	53	11
Chowan	2,529	450	12	8
Clay	1,599	1,355	9	0
Cleveland	16,526	5,530	59	13
Columbus	11,994	2,152	54	16
Craven	10,012	3,556	97	48
Cumberland	28,646	9,654	572	148
Currituck	2,381	442	7	3
Dare	2,811	1,062	19	6
Davidson	20,493	15,660	213	40
Davie	4,076	4,161	54	8
Duplin	8,787	2,470	106	7
Durham	26,091	14,134	525	256
Edgecombe	9,567	3,051	150	23
Forsyth	46,085	29,334	646	344
Franklin	6,129	1,511	149	18
Gaston	26,980	14,039	88	51
Gates	2,524	255	9	6
Graham	1,914	1,425	2	2
Granville	6,453	1,457	124	15
Greene	3,260	798	42	5
Guilford	57,345	33,146	1,224	508
Halifax	9,900	2,994	201	21
Harnett	10,186	4,454	203	17
Haywood	11,601	4,817	41	14
Henderson	9,823	9,477	109	29

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTION (cont.)

County	James B. Hunt, Jr. Democrat	David T. Flaherty Republican	H. F. Seawell, Jr. American	Arlan K. Andrews, Sr. Labor
Hertford	4,613	576	21	8
Hoke	3,472	566	32	5
Hyde	1,353	345	11	3
Iredell	15,567	9,109	225	30
Jackson	5,838	3,459	27	21
Johnston	12,447	5,981	263	24
Jones	2,454	462	40	0
Lee	6,063	3,001	144	21
Lenoir	10,874	4,206	171	13
Lincoln	9,960	6,032	22	11
Macon	4,830	3,212	19	11
Madison	3,730	2,258	10	12
Martin	5,387	1,070	37	14
McDowell	7,011	3,571	28	5
Mecklenburg	74,833	47,363	702	466
Mitchell	2,145	3,457	16	0
Montgomery	4,633	2,454	70	4
Moore	8,168	6,291	309	37
Nash	11,548	5,484	361	34
New Hanover	18,815	8,493	280	108
Northampton	5,733	557	71	10
Onslow	10,421	3,232	71	19
Orange	16,515	7,338	200	375
Pamlico	2,377	696	23	2
Pasquotank	5,486	1,267	38	15
Pender	4,747	1,441	51	3
Perquimans	2,169	351	8	1
Person	4,733	1,937	154	41
Pitt	15,421	5,256	105	60
Polk	3,464	2,342	43	5
Randolph	14,426	13,050	305	78
Richmond	8,889	2,113	100	22
Robeson	22,212	2,539	133	24
Rockingham	15,614	6,698	268	27
Rowan	17,970	11,641	217	27
Rutherford	11,430	5,413	66	13
Sampson	9,718	5,980	88	24
Scotland	4,907	1,213	30	12
Stanly	10,249	7,764	42	11
Stokes	7,174	5,431	48	9
Surry	11,639	7,002	88	32
Swain	2,530	1,483	11	7
Transylvania	5,396	3,454	55	27
Tyrrell	1,039	215	2	1
Union	11,839	4,563	54	28
Vance	7,028	2,166	129	18
Wake	55,599	32,165	1,449	717
Warren	3,482	793	89	13
Washington	3,535	904	25	7
Watauga	5,884	4,695	15	38
Wayne	12,067	6,778	259	48
Wilkes	11,143	11,027	47	37
Wilson	11,796	3,332	167	38
Yadkin	4,795	5,332	51	7
Yancey	4,170	2,495	4	8
Totals	1,081,293	564,102	13,604	4,764

VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

November 2, 1976

County	James C. Green Democrat	William S. Hiatt Republican	Arlis F. Pettyjohn American	County	James C. Green Democrat	William S. Hiatt Republican	Arlis F. Pettyjohn American
Alamance ..	19,317	9,297	254	Jones	2,359	396	31
Alexander ..	5,411	4,243	12	Lee	6,245	2,171	37
Alleghany ..	2,595	1,383	11	Lenoir	10,563	3,813	118
Anson	5,275	797	7	Lincoln	9,773	5,847	24
Ashe	5,237	4,690	20	Macon	4,630	3,252	22
Avery	1,754	2,834	19	Madison	3,475	2,231	12
Beaufort	7,286	2,429	43	Martin	4,866	1,006	33
Bertie	3,686	374	11	McDowell	6,648	3,618	25
Bladen	6,287	832	34	Mecklenburg ..	68,709	38,927	696
Brunswick ..	7,670	2,933	78	Mitchell	1,962	3,446	17
Buncombe ..	28,600	18,155	262	Montgomery ..	4,507	2,393	37
Burke	14,342	9,163	44	Moore	8,098	5,916	103
Cabarrus	14,058	9,133	89	Nash	11,570	4,575	224
Caldwell	12,134	8,677	43	New Hanover ..	15,855	8,180	247
Camden	1,446	241	4	Northampton ..	5,404	404	24
Carteret	7,905	4,242	69	Onslow	10,262	2,934	54
Caswell	4,118	821	27	Orange	14,362	7,509	140
Catawba	18,425	15,892	67	Pamlico	2,263	599	18
Chatham	6,896	3,153	67	Pasquotank ..	4,919	1,054	39
Cherokee	3,703	2,974	61	Pender	4,531	1,267	44
Chowan	2,337	388	16	Perquimans ..	2,077	297	10
Clay	1,519	1,370	7	Person	4,036	1,283	54
Cleveland	16,222	4,916	53	Pitt	14,617	4,860	92
Columbus	11,712	2,068	39	Polk	2,947	2,358	38
Craven	9,232	3,089	81	Randolph	14,019	12,480	157
Cumberland ..	29,560	8,134	350	Richmond	8,441	1,694	60
Currituck ...	2,286	427	11	Robeson	21,290	2,172	66
Dare	2,694	937	16	Rockingham ...	15,059	6,289	141
Davidson	19,859	15,474	164	Rowan	17,583	10,982	202
Davie	3,835	4,153	44	Rutherford ...	11,091	5,295	50
Duplin	8,753	2,223	42	Sampson	9,611	5,799	41
Durham	25,075	11,359	260	Scotland	4,515	897	12
Edgecombe ...	9,262	2,507	103	Stanly	10,041	7,586	46
Forsyth	44,905	28,334	726	Stokes	6,704	5,576	37
Franklin	6,000	1,115	61	Surry	10,125	8,338	89
Gaston	26,152	13,192	106	Swain	2,352	1,469	7
Gates	2,442	232	11	Transylvania ..	5,062	3,449	43
Graham	1,839	1,454	5	Tyrrell	947	191	1
Granville	6,003	1,327	46	Union	11,765	3,915	61
Greene	3,214	623	39	Vance	7,067	1,698	42
Guilford	53,524	29,315	716	Wake	53,714	28,708	570
Halifax	10,122	2,294	132	Warren	3,195	542	36
Harnett	10,414	3,971	88	Washington ...	3,479	752	25
Haywood	11,356	4,658	43	Watauga	5,439	4,844	20
Henderson ...	9,042	9,325	106	Wayne	12,236	5,128	130
Hertford	4,171	505	10	Wilkes	10,407	11,067	67
Hoke	3,372	436	14	Wilson	10,538	2,961	112
Hyde	1,293	272	8	Yadkin	4,450	5,407	122
Iredell	15,359	8,582	214	Yancey	4,079	2,513	6
Jackson	5,558	3,498	40				
Johnston	12,074	5,394	97				
				Totals	1,033,198	521,923	9,152

**VOTES CAST FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
AND STATE TREASURER**

November 2, 1976

County	SECRETARY OF STATE		STATE TREASURER		
	Thad Eure Democrat	Asa T. Spaulding Republican	T. M. Long American	Harlan Boyles Democrat	J. Howard Coble Republican
Alamance . . .	19,659	8,649	369	19,229	8,977
Alexander . . .	5,342	4,190	10	5,451	4,118
Alleghany . . .	2,589	1,337	14	2,582	1,340
Anson	5,235	729	12	5,274	693
Ashe	5,229	4,605	17	5,255	4,586
Avery	1,729	2,770	19	1,829	2,704
Beaufort	7,186	2,289	44	7,232	2,307
Bertie	3,690	472	26	3,580	326
Bladen	6,060	679	47	5,989	638
Brunswick . . .	7,232	3,034	126	7,514	2,585
Buncombe	29,252	17,467	376	28,696	17,286
Burke	14,532	8,827	48	14,662	8,719
Cabarrus	14,164	8,768	99	14,201	8,753
Caldwell	12,241	8,286	67	12,319	8,220
Camden	1,451	232	8	1,447	224
Carteret	7,996	4,191	46	7,661	4,114
Caswell	4,126	751	35	4,105	757
Catawba	18,487	15,450	88	18,893	14,947
Chatham	6,814	3,149	65	6,911	3,024
Cherokee	3,676	2,965	58	3,655	3,008
Chowan	2,318	392	21	2,281	379
Clay	1,517	1,357	15	1,517	1,362
Cleveland	16,238	4,648	60	16,326	4,411
Columbus	11,467	1,728	56	11,415	1,542
Craven	9,381	2,806	84	9,267	2,745
Cumberland . . .	28,432	9,115	437	29,038	8,336
Curtituck	2,282	425	14	2,276	399
Dare	2,695	911	19	2,712	893
Davidson	19,954	15,109	171	19,761	15,701
Davie	3,890	3,995	53	3,865	4,025
Duplin	8,545	2,102	55	8,455	2,097
Durham	21,511	15,485	455	26,269	10,019
Edgecombe . . .	9,296	2,397	106	9,345	2,215
Forsyth	45,950	26,791	970	46,516	25,883
Franklin	6,058	1,015	55	5,988	973
Gaston	26,503	12,542	110	26,552	12,201
Gates	2,480	288	13	2,411	218
Graham	1,838	1,448	3	1,844	1,439
Granville	6,069	1,195	49	6,088	1,014
Greene	3,276	542	37	3,279	514
Guilford	48,707	32,299	735	49,727	31,417
Halifax	10,262	2,089	151	10,191	2,091
Harnett	10,194	3,946	96	10,214	3,852
Haywood	11,464	4,521	57	11,384	4,498
Henderson	9,065	9,119	149	9,123	9,088
Hertford	4,258	579	13	4,068	479
Hoke	3,347	405	18	3,318	417
Hyde	1,267	258	10	1,222	257
Iredell	15,462	8,181	304	15,746	8,041
Jackson	5,594	3,415	32	5,681	3,400
Johnston	11,938	5,210	123	11,735	5,209

VOTES CAST FOR SECRETARY OF STATE AND STATE TREASURER

November 2, 1976

County	SECRETARY OF STATE		STATE TREASURER		
	Thad Eure Democrat	Asa T. Spaulding Republican	T. M. Long American	Harlan Boyles Democrat	J. Howard Coble Republican
Jones	2,348	369	32	2,346	337
Lee	6,101	2,232	41	6,040	2,054
Lenoir	10,993	3,261	116	10,956	3,162
Lincoln	9,874	5,663	22	10,030	5,537
Macon	4,651	3,187	25	4,650	3,187
Madison	3,460	2,217	15	3,419	2,215
Martin	5,143	752	31	4,993	682
McDowell	6,635	3,528	17	6,721	3,404
Mecklenburg	68,202	36,731	920	67,614	35,922
Mitchell	1,585	3,367	18	1,972	3,360
Montgomery	4,462	2,400	32	4,491	2,337
Moore	8,114	5,859	105	8,137	5,773
Nash	11,952	4,114	218	11,741	4,167
New Hanover	16,997	6,308	285	16,100	6,385
Northampton	5,408	391	30	5,269	364
Onslow	9,974	2,975	67	10,043	2,857
Orange	13,903	8,738	151	15,402	6,817
Pamlico	2,257	558	16	2,257	540
Pasquotank	4,905	1,169	38	4,845	996
Pender	4,459	1,116	68	4,505	1,046
Perquimans	2,072	320	20	2,053	293
Person	3,954	1,146	119	3,703	1,061
Pitt	15,078	4,280	96	15,107	3,996
Polk	3,162	2,355	52	3,177	2,361
Randolph	13,910	12,222	188	13,756	12,324
Richmond	8,648	1,455	66	8,527	1,489
Robeson	21,034	1,959	81	21,043	1,853
Rockingham	15,106	5,994	157	15,055	5,822
Rowan	17,882	10,526	214	17,994	10,391
Rutherford	11,274	4,981	67	11,278	4,955
Sampson	9,537	5,732	52	9,414	5,773
Scotland	4,583	794	30	4,655	736
Stanly	10,047	7,171	39	10,062	7,473
Stokes	6,903	5,288	34	6,918	5,290
Surry	11,324	6,558	88	11,384	6,516
Swain	2,301	1,462	94	2,314	1,458
Transylvania	5,085	3,348	42	4,982	3,373
Tyrrell	938	198	2	931	177
Union	11,634	3,684	83	11,754	3,587
Vance	7,189	1,553	40	7,175	1,394
Wake	56,068	27,099	813	55,908	24,984
Warren	3,088	735	32	3,100	465
Washington	3,475	729	32	3,466	722
Watauga	5,592	4,534	23	5,592	4,544
Wayne	12,534	4,703	152	12,311	4,534
Wilkes	10,440	10,694	73	10,626	10,553
Wilson	10,640	2,775	86	10,590	2,380
Yadkin	4,539	5,234	52	4,570	5,193
Yancey	4,064	2,491	6	4,081	2,488
Totals	1,031,472	508,108	11,125	1,037,156	489,768

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE AUDITORS
AND ATTORNEY GENERAL**

November 2, 1976

County	STATE AUDITOR		ATTORNEY GENERAL	
	Henry L. Bridges Democrat	Michael A. Godfrey Republican	Rufus Edmisten Democrat	Edward L. Powell Republican
Alamance	19,467	8,398	19,819	8,876
Alexander	5,353	4,171	5,582	4,102
Alleghany	2,574	1,332	2,623	1,323
Anson	5,204	731	5,259	736
Ashe	5,205	4,539	5,297	4,514
Avery	1,730	2,742	1,835	2,716
Beaufort	7,299	2,239	7,359	2,320
Bertie	3,597	306	3,662	855
Bladen	6,061	609	6,122	622
Brunswick	7,232	2,643	7,399	2,749
Buncombe	29,490	16,588	29,948	17,146
Burke	14,424	8,825	14,702	8,752
Cabarrus	13,951	8,702	14,310	8,834
Caldwell	12,122	8,275	12,915	7,900
Camden	1,446	223	1,437	236
Carteret	7,931	4,143	8,104	3,971
Caswell	4,107	724	4,110	767
Catawba	18,249	15,409	18,910	15,056
Chatham	6,969	2,933	7,150	2,900
Cherokee	3,675	2,988	3,658	3,009
Chowan	2,259	370	2,297	386
Clay	1,528	1,352	1,508	1,374
Cleveland	16,016	4,669	16,357	4,647
Columbus	11,423	1,508	11,443	1,544
Craven	9,249	2,608	9,563	2,819
Cumberland	29,359	7,774	30,018	7,771
Currituck	2,269	400	2,244	420
Dare	2,693	894	2,698	932
Davidson	19,976	14,909	20,254	15,004
Davie	3,829	4,012	3,809	4,190
Duplin	8,573	1,992	8,654	2,033
Durham	26,297	9,102	27,633	10,174
Edgecombe	9,561	2,089	9,491	2,196
Forsyth	46,806	24,286	46,908	27,498
Franklin	6,138	849	6,173	913
Gaston	25,751	12,475	26,523	12,544
Gates	2,411	215	2,401	247
Graham	1,842	1,443	1,839	1,440
Granville	6,149	875	6,194	1,012
Greene	3,291	490	3,307	521
Guilford	52,996	25,560	56,713	27,003
Halifax	10,353	1,934	10,235	2,126
Harnett	10,157	3,685	10,380	3,820
Haywood	11,516	4,406	11,443	4,506
Henderson	9,211	8,978	9,221	9,225
Hertford	4,092	460	4,081	512
Hoke	3,357	388	3,355	411
Hyde	1,247	234	1,292	241
Iredell	15,261	8,293	15,783	8,231
Jackson	5,647	3,352	5,672	3,383

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE AUDITORS
AND ATTORNEY GENERAL (cont.)**

November 2, 1976

County	STATE AUDITOR		ATTORNEY GENERAL	
	Henry L. Bridges Democrat	Michael A. Godfrey Republican	Rufus Edmisten Democrat	Edward L. Powell Republican
Johnston	11,964	4,861	12,248	5,102
Jones	2,372	318	2,384	339
Lee	6,081	2,000	6,337	2,105
Lenoir	10,984	3,063	10,966	3,304
Lincoln	9,738	5,709	9,872	5,714
Macon	4,673	3,168	4,639	3,213
Madison	3,432	2,197	3,455	2,246
Martin	5,075	645	5,186	709
McDowell	6,570	3,414	6,730	3,439
Mecklenburg	62,229	39,063	68,588	39,307
Mitchell	1,993	3,257	1,997	3,373
Montgomery	4,479	2,324	4,528	2,331
Moore	8,147	5,706	8,338	5,718
Nash	12,052	3,863	11,927	4,175
New Hanover	16,120	6,073	17,226	6,434
Northampton	5,374	340	5,283	397
Onslow	10,056	2,781	10,149	2,907
Orange	15,457	6,467	17,165	5,611
Pamlico	2,241	523	2,299	544
Pasquotank	4,846	992	4,816	1,040
Pender	4,480	1,011	4,553	1,057
Perquimans	2,061	285	2,041	306
Person	3,767	997	3,943	1,078
Pitt	15,362	3,732	15,542	3,849
Polk	3,179	2,357	3,157	2,392
Randolph	13,672	12,119	14,389	12,048
Richmond	8,367	1,476	8,470	1,634
Robeson	21,097	1,666	21,060	1,858
Rockingham	14,961	5,717	15,093	6,079
Rowan	17,497	10,554	18,005	10,486
Rutherford	11,186	5,042	11,207	5,115
Sampson	9,532	5,674	9,591	5,716
Scotland	4,457	768	4,504	818
Stanly	9,934	7,515	10,094	7,410
Stokes	6,853	5,307	6,943	5,332
Surry	11,257	6,524	11,544	6,552
Swain	2,318	1,449	2,331	1,463
Transylvania	5,028	3,323	5,097	3,377
Tyrrell	934	173	933	192
Union	11,488	3,664	11,700	3,762
Vance	7,236	1,374	7,275	1,474
Wake	58,788	22,272	59,834	24,522
Warren	3,165	412	3,209	425
Washington	3,500	680	3,538	696
Watauga	5,533	4,505	6,229	4,222
Wayne	12,615	4,234	13,007	4,486
Wilkes	10,341	10,680	11,047	10,336
Wilson	10,693	2,237	11,130	2,315
Yadkin	4,502	5,228	4,662	5,158
Yancey	4,062	2,489	4,085	2,499
Totals	1,037,090	476,350	1,066,036	489,132

VOTES CAST FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

November 2, 1976

County	Craig Phillips Democrat	Evelyn S. Tyler Republican	Arthur G. Nubrah American	County	Craig Phillips Democrat	Evelyn S. Tyler Republican	Arthur G. Nubrah American
Alamance ..	18,308	9,733	215	Jones	2,291	425	25
Alexander ..	5,305	4,258	12	Lee	5,388	2,916	32
Alleghany ..	2,566	1,369	7	Lenoir	9,990	4,144	90
Anson	5,195	802	4	Lincoln	9,718	5,806	18
Ashe	5,241	4,602	14	Macon	4,615	3,322	23
Avery	1,746	2,744	14	Madison	3,454	2,221	12
Beaufort	6,945	2,610	27	Martin	4,804	998	17
Bertie	3,606	454	16	McDowell	6,501	3,642	17
Bladen	5,894	762	25	Mecklenburg	69,799	37,428	609
Brunswick ..	7,081	2,914	90	Mitchell	2,019	3,361	15
Buncombe ..	28,734	17,206	240	Montgomery ..	4,367	2,467	26
Burke	14,244	8,934	38	Moore	7,871	6,123	84
Cabarrus	13,697	9,266	75	Nash	11,119	4,659	198
Caldwell	11,939	8,654	52	New Hanover ..	14,095	8,550	221
Camden	1,428	253	6	Northampton ..	5,230	447	10
Carteret	7,678	4,400	41	Onslow	9,687	3,250	43
Caswell	4,036	835	21	Orange	15,747	6,741	113
Catawba	17,613	15,936	69	Pamlico	2,176	623	12
Chatham	6,774	3,187	44	Pasquotank ..	4,662	1,175	31
Cherokee	3,661	2,983	54	Pender	4,325	1,209	41
Chowan	2,219	423	11	Perquimans ..	2,051	316	4
Clay	1,506	1,377	7	Person	3,576	1,272	50
Cleveland ..	15,639	5,015	200	Pitt	13,882	5,390	77
Columbus ..	11,105	1,920	36	Polk	3,149	2,366	39
Craven	8,657	3,285	55	Randolph	13,421	12,685	128
Cumberland ..	28,165	8,951	348	Richmond	8,177	1,714	49
Currituck ..	2,221	443	10	Robeson	20,726	2,193	51
Dare	2,628	954	12	Rockingham ..	14,486	6,385	108
Davidson	19,188	15,681	143	Rowan	16,853	11,610	185
Davie	3,779	4,151	28	Rutherford ..	11,086	5,138	67
Duplin	7,871	2,740	41	Sampson	9,273	5,932	41
Durham	25,383	11,191	184	Scotland	4,436	948	0
Edgecombe ..	8,930	2,669	82	Stanly	9,924	7,635	35
Forsyth	48,069	25,302	796	Stokes	6,765	5,429	29
Franklin	5,746	1,242	40	Surry	11,162	6,672	66
Gaston	25,157	12,171	106	Swain	2,303	1,458	8
Gates	2,387	246	8	Transylvania ..	5,054	3,380	42
Graham	1,845	1,443	2	Tyrrell	936	193	1
Granville	5,844	1,321	30	Union	11,539	3,823	65
Greene	3,053	725	25	Vance	6,855	1,787	35
Guilford	49,758	31,367	636	Wake	50,715	30,574	517
Halifax	9,694	2,595	86	Warren	2,893	821	29
Harnett	9,938	4,247	61	Washington ..	3,328	877	24
Haywood	11,362	4,549	42	Watauga	5,575	4,626	24
Henderson ..	9,026	8,970	109	Wayne	11,678	5,270	89
Hertford	3,971	576	12	Wilkes	10,301	10,863	42
Hoke	3,267	489	10	Wilson	9,674	3,330	72
Hyde	1,205	307	7	Yadkin	4,439	5,348	45
Iredell	15,077	8,651	193	Yancey	4,075	2,492	8
Jackson	5,546	3,456	24				
Johnston	11,201	5,758	101	Totals	1,007,318	524,691	8,076

VOTES CAST FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

November 2, 1976

County	COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE		COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE		
	James A. Graham Democrat	Kenneth H. Roberson Republican	Edwin B. Drury American	John Ingram Democrat	Edwin Tenney Republican
Alamance ...	19,784	7,938	236	19,663	8,954
Alexander ...	5,388	4,163	11	5,508	4,088
Alleghany ...	2,639	1,315	11	2,594	1,342
Anson	5,256	683	6	5,215	789
Ashe	5,306	4,533	17	5,224	4,612
Avery	1,750	2,723	16	1,746	2,752
Beaufort	7,200	2,443	28	7,259	2,377
Bertie	3,640	464	13	3,655	380
Bladen	6,127	592	35	6,097	674
Brunswick ...	7,314	2,584	92	7,507	2,640
Buncombe ...	29,156	16,478	326	29,095	17,733
Burke	14,602	8,484	39	14,677	8,615
Cabarrus	14,204	8,558	83	14,446	8,764
Caldwell	12,176	8,167	49	12,432	8,263
Camden	1,457	216	6	1,447	234
Carteret	7,982	4,034	43	7,993	4,212
Caswell	4,145	724	16	4,126	759
Catawba	18,257	14,975	92	18,875	14,845
Chatham	7,230	2,731	35	7,077	3,004
Cherokee	3,683	2,969	58	3,664	3,001
Chowan	2,297	358	11	2,268	382
Clay	1,516	1,364	8	1,512	1,367
Cleveland	16,201	4,420	58	16,364	4,649
Columbus	11,624	1,456	34	11,442	1,702
Craven	9,390	2,633	79	9,650	2,777
Cumberland .	29,511	7,296	460	29,975	8,106
Currituck ...	2,284	387	9	2,257	417
Dare	2,688	890	12	2,662	937
Davidson	20,461	14,417	188	20,449	14,796
Davie	4,010	3,882	31	4,054	4,005
Duplin	8,712	1,942	37	8,552	2,135
Durham	27,130	8,712	242	26,680	10,520
Edgecombe ..	9,451	2,198	74	9,352	2,304
Forsyth	47,689	23,277	989	47,118	26,469
Franklin	6,231	865	39	6,072	1,002
Gaston	26,413	11,947	113	26,848	12,053
Gates	2,432	208	9	2,402	223
Graham	1,841	1,435	2	1,837	1,447
Granville	6,278	948	31	6,174	1,041
Greene	3,307	523	22	3,262	553
Guilford	52,714	24,769	731	53,463	29,151
Halifax	10,232	2,097	98	10,078	2,213
Harnett	10,491	3,609	56	10,250	3,834
Haywood	11,546	4,346	51	11,494	4,548
Henderson ...	9,262	8,838	129	9,174	9,161
Hertford	4,099	495	11	4,095	524
Hoke	3,367	385	10	3,308	466
Hyde	1,267	264	10	1,279	235
Iredell	15,761	7,944	170	15,684	8,372
Jackson	5,613	3,339	29	5,621	3,405

**VOTES CAST FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE
AND COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE (cont.)**

November 2, 1976

County	COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE		COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE		
	James A. Graham Democrat	Kenneth H. Roberson Republican	Edwin B. Drury American	John Ingram Democrat	Edwin Tenney Republican
Johnston	12,300	4,869	83	12,178	5,075
Jones	2,418	320	25	2,386	331
Lee	6,242	1,933	39	6,139	2,156
Lenoir	11,087	3,106	84	10,787	3,323
Lincoln	9,922	5,532	21	9,962	5,601
Macon	4,670	3,160	21	4,607	3,237
Madison	3,450	2,192	12	3,455	2,217
Martin	4,680	1,436	19	5,113	766
McDowell	6,704	3,385	16	6,659	3,508
Mecklenburg	64,460	33,564	968	64,992	41,891
Mitchell	1,999	3,339	15	2,050	3,330
Montgomery	4,511	2,281	20	4,501	2,373
Moore	8,292	5,564	82	8,308	5,701
Nash	12,026	3,990	186	11,769	4,307
New Hanover	16,113	5,808	284	16,958	6,673
Northampton	5,346	375	9	5,360	404
Onslow	10,105	2,780	47	10,146	2,909
Orange	16,886	4,932	97	16,034	6,858
Pamlico	2,275	560	12	2,285	540
Pasquotank	4,886	948	33	4,887	1,062
Pender	4,505	1,017	46	4,539	1,054
Perquimans	2,072	290	3	2,065	292
Person	3,935	974	67	3,984	1,115
Pitt	15,157	4,241	75	15,082	4,205
Polk	3,181	2,316	43	3,145	2,397
Randolph	13,895	11,927	137	14,556	12,234
Richmond	8,456	1,389	65	8,532	1,650
Robeson	21,324	1,687	53	20,877	2,053
Rockingham	15,083	5,642	110	15,099	6,022
Rowan	19,215	9,356	164	17,890	10,766
Rutherford	11,277	4,913	53	11,304	5,033
Sampson	9,720	5,614	39	9,542	5,764
Scotland	4,661	692	0	4,426	917
Stanly	10,077	7,363	33	10,076	7,455
Stokes	6,927	5,252	21	6,962	5,296
Surry	11,385	6,357	69	11,282	6,708
Swain	2,312	1,434	17	2,316	1,446
Transylvania	5,083	3,294	43	5,152	3,397
Tyrrell	932	189	2	947	175
Union	11,733	3,472	69	11,688	3,783
Vance	7,231	1,492	32	7,189	1,539
Wake	60,536	21,731	512	56,448	26,572
Warren	3,194	431	24	3,218	477
Washington	3,455	766	22	3,498	709
Watauga	5,712	4,327	18	5,646	4,529
Wayne	12,906	4,180	103	12,892	4,483
Wilkes	10,626	10,384	53	10,465	10,761
Wilson	10,800	2,331	73	10,769	2,606
Yadkin	4,717	5,090	38	4,613	5,199
Yancey	4,057	2,492	5	4,073	2,491
Totals	1,053,650	460,735	9,017	1,048,527	500,222

VOTES CAST FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

November 2, 1976

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

County	John Brooks Democrat	T. Avery Nye, Jr. Republican	Robert W. Bennett American	County	John Brooks Democrat	T. Avery Nye, Jr. Republican	Robert W. Bennett American
Alamance ..	16,787	11,704	190	Jones	2,224	517	27
Alexander ..	5,068	4,543	9	Lee	4,880	3,501	29
Alleghany ..	2,490	1,450	16	Lenoir	9,126	5,358	69
Anson	4,865	1,127	9	Lincoln	9,302	6,266	15
Ashe	4,969	4,772	13	Macon	4,583	3,221	26
Avery	1,585	2,978	13	Madison	3,381	2,266	17
Beaufort	6,289	3,436	27	Martin	4,534	1,379	30
Bertie	3,349	763	18	McDowell	5,920	4,374	12
Bladen	5,447	1,367	29	Mecklenburg	54,537	49,211	640
Brunswick ..	6,793	3,339	92	Mitchell	1,874	3,511	18
Buncombe ..	26,257	20,298	291	Montgomery ..	4,245	2,581	21
Burke	13,820	9,444	38	Moore	7,333	6,669	67
Cabarrus	12,489	10,546	73	Nash	9,647	6,687	154
Caldwell	10,958	9,776	43	New Hanover ..	11,580	11,668	309
Camden	1,406	251	5	Northampton ..	5,212	605	15
Carteret	7,405	4,609	61	Onslow	9,290	3,468	49
Caswell	3,844	1,000	17	Orange	15,165	7,564	78
Catawba	15,358	18,496	54	Pamlico	2,141	677	13
Chatham	6,354	3,731	38	Pasquotank	4,567	1,195	38
Cherokee	3,645	2,999	56	Pender	4,101	1,487	50
Chowan	2,133	512	13	Perquimans	2,024	320	11
Clay	1,514	1,359	7	Person	3,027	2,085	71
Cleveland	13,856	7,191	51	Pitt	13,081	6,547	71
Columbus	10,385	2,768	42	Polk	3,109	2,396	41
Craven	8,046	4,272	77	Randolph	12,168	14,168	126
Cumberland ..	25,052	12,453	281	Richmond	7,449	2,588	54
Currituck	2,245	426	9	Robeson	17,574	5,950	62
Dare	2,599	992	16	Rockingham	13,841	7,360	112
Davidson	17,722	17,527	110	Rowan	15,477	13,178	151
Davie	3,419	4,485	31	Rutherford	9,798	6,634	42
Duplin	7,594	3,163	39	Sampson	8,840	6,471	36
Durham	21,830	15,872	179	Scotland	3,530	1,943	0
Edgecombe	8,154	3,771	73	Stanly	9,194	8,415	35
Forsyth	35,294	37,158	747	Stokes	6,545	5,742	20
Franklin	5,347	1,798	33	Surry	10,332	7,519	60
Gaston	23,058	16,166	84	Swain	2,286	1,469	12
Gates	2,392	229	10	Transylvania ..	4,916	3,478	51
Graham	1,838	1,461	2	Tyrrell	913	202	1
Granville	5,289	2,018	37	Union	10,549	4,994	64
Greene	2,804	1,069	20	Vance	6,195	2,641	31
Guilford	43,044	38,582	445	Wake	42,258	41,514	483
Halifax	8,862	3,930	88	Warren	2,991	871	23
Harnett	9,232	4,966	57	Washington	3,267	955	24
Haywood	11,092	4,842	43	Watauga	5,207	4,969	22
Henderson	8,419	9,931	114	Wayne	8,793	9,073	87
Hertford	3,881	716	9	Wilkes	9,709	11,587	45
Hoke	3,022	774	12	Wilson	8,112	5,640	57
Hyde	1,137	377	10	Yadkin	4,128	5,706	32
Iredell	13,520	10,395	157	Yancey	4,002	2,559	4
Jackson	5,524	3,433	24				
Johnston	9,848	7,447	80				
				Totals	900,317	645,891	7,487

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, 1960-1972

Counties	1960			1964		1968		1972		
	Terry Sanford Democrat	Robert L. Gavin Republican	I. Beverly Lake Democrat (Write-In Vote)	Dan K. Moore Democrat	Robert L. Gavin Republican	Robert W. Scott Democrat	James C. Gardner Republican	Hargrove Bowles Democrat	James E. Holshouser, Jr. Republican	Arlis F. Petty-John American
Alamance	12,437	15,763	51	14,586	15,784	19,506	13,810	11,712	17,554	211
Alexander	3,291	3,933	—	3,721	3,851	3,496	4,857	3,454	5,219	12
Alleghany	2,279	1,839	—	2,463	1,573	1,931	1,740	1,749	1,841	4
Anson	4,297	1,337	10	4,409	1,388	5,259	2,520	2,916	2,882	20
Ashe	4,728	4,663	3	4,727	4,548	4,263	4,942	3,927	5,419	11
Avery	1,310	3,860	1	1,521	2,714	1,191	3,280	835	3,449	12
Beaufort	6,004	2,605	12	6,760	2,761	5,813	5,311	5,750	4,083	19
Bertie	3,740	422	7	3,560	644	4,586	2,155	3,134	1,422	16
Bladen	4,469	1,709	10	4,568	1,769	5,444	2,681	4,228	2,159	23
Brunswick	4,254	2,931	6	4,197	3,769	4,894	3,671	4,189	4,710	37
Buncombe	23,875	24,636	—	29,249	18,084	26,339	20,285	22,113	23,088	275
Burke	10,815	12,193	16	11,617	11,274	10,339	11,963	8,614	12,382	47
Cabarrus	9,547	14,678	13	11,836	13,095	11,593	13,467	9,739	14,246	77
Caldwell	9,566	10,788	3	9,718	10,017	8,919	11,259	7,224	11,049	93
Camden	1,057	278	—	1,067	276	1,275	598	1,060	411	9
Carteret	5,249	4,515	1	5,936	4,546	5,673	5,674	6,035	5,607	26
Caswell	2,675	1,283	26	2,932	1,157	4,185	1,706	2,711	2,102	28
Catawba	14,456	18,149	6	15,770	16,413	12,807	19,575	11,724	20,766	101
Catawba	4,729	4,233	3	5,067	4,309	5,768	4,751	5,096	4,152	34
Cherokee	3,512	4,038	1	4,020	3,130	3,249	3,751	3,228	3,372	11
Chowan	1,953	415	1	1,920	525	2,302	1,230	2,054	751	2
Clay	1,416	1,547	—	1,484	1,298	1,159	1,359	1,014	1,392	5
Cleveland	11,482	7,188	44	11,871	6,821	12,834	9,452	9,608	9,593	84
Columbus	10,488	3,279	4	9,496	3,750	8,628	5,760	6,993	4,697	55
Craven	7,125	3,834	10	6,593	5,317	6,389	6,947	6,846	5,550	54
Cumberland	13,451	6,159	—	14,200	8,515	17,002	11,716	17,707	16,313	87
Currituck	1,732	314	—	1,819	366	1,715	690	1,628	580	12
Dare	1,551	701	—	1,665	641	1,516	975	1,583	1,018	6
Davidson	13,746	18,193	—	13,729	17,113	15,651	19,935	12,877	20,449	141
Davie	2,638	4,555	8	2,903	4,714	2,926	4,797	2,432	5,034	47
Duplin	7,321	2,816	63	7,246	3,503	6,688	5,352	5,975	4,081	32
Durham	17,215	14,359	4	19,704	15,160	22,469	18,811	22,046	18,809	199
Edgecombe	7,703	2,005	6	8,222	2,994	8,228	5,632	8,635	4,103	100
Forsyth	24,620	30,849	15	26,028	30,255	34,577	34,027	29,158	39,039	536
Franklin	5,061	1,039	7	5,000	1,517	5,380	4,298	5,029	2,812	40
Gaston	21,419	19,469	59	19,798	17,199	19,812	22,035	16,400	19,878	154
Gates	1,577	240	—	1,829	355	1,974	691	1,937	398	8
Graham	1,555	1,617	—	1,787	1,447	1,410	1,597	1,334	1,523	0
Granville	4,627	1,654	10	5,166	1,746	4,761	3,674	4,851	3,587	10
Greene	3,112	400	3	2,852	724	3,072	1,987	2,311	1,357	10
Guilford	29,468	40,752	32	33,278	37,551	46,688	37,161	44,288	43,118	480
Halifax	9,043	2,072	32	10,759	2,763	8,952	5,956	8,399	4,476	50
Harnett	7,915	5,166	—	7,891	5,499	7,397	7,971	6,727	6,775	24
Haywood	8,704	7,775	2	10,525	5,654	9,726	5,928	7,475	5,384	32
Henderson	5,537	9,868	7	7,237	7,535	9,923	9,553	5,556	9,681	72
Hertford	3,277	554	4	4,196	689	4,337	1,583	3,135	1,331	26
Hoke	2,228	472	9	2,379	636	3,344	1,125	2,378	969	12
Hyde	1,133	482	—	1,179	414	1,249	718	907	590	10
Iredell	9,627	11,557	14	12,960	11,176	11,745	12,346	10,055	12,629	255
Jackson	4,354	3,622	—	5,375	2,875	4,176	3,579	4,203	3,868	6

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES, 1960-1972 (cont.)

Counties	1960			1964		1968			1972		
	Terry Sanford Democrat	Robert L. Gavin Republican	I. Beverly Lake Democrat (Write-In Vote)	Dan K. Moore Democrat	Robert L. Gavin Republican	Robert W. Scott Democrat	James C. Gardner Republican	Hargrove Bowles Democrat	James E. Holsouser, Jr. Republican	Arlis F. Pettyjohn American	
Johnston	9,881	6,198	8	9,520	7,485	8,955	11,017	8,025	9,285	65	
Jones	1,971	502	—	2,293	586	1,839	1,430	1,910	833	17	
Lee	3,997	3,070	—	3,585	3,454	4,803	3,523	4,203	3,422	34	
Lenoir	8,095	3,578	11	9,371	3,784	7,836	7,615	8,385	6,310	83	
Lincoln	7,010	6,534	9	6,991	6,122	6,443	6,831	6,635	7,191	43	
Macon	3,497	3,422	—	4,169	2,617	3,409	3,069	2,887	3,143	10	
Madison	4,848	4,193	—	3,622	3,722	3,134	2,852	3,004	2,704	11	
Martin	5,842	600	13	5,029	1,204	5,497	2,569	4,116	1,891	41	
McDowell	5,491	5,571	3	5,972	4,537	5,370	4,819	3,992	5,255	24	
Mecklenburg	43,403	42,365	169	46,847	46,829	56,721	46,023	44,578	59,661	1,566	
Mitchell	1,421	4,506	1	1,716	3,305	1,426	3,701	1,092	3,982	8	
Montgomery	3,459	3,516	3	3,812	3,492	4,020	3,649	3,382	3,353	30	
Moore	5,815	5,462	2	5,964	5,610	6,111	5,878	6,246	6,938	76	
Nash	10,238	3,619	8	10,638	4,776	9,409	9,449	10,348	6,905	198	
New Hanover	13,171	9,657	34	11,364	12,874	13,618	12,076	11,776	13,670	323	
Northampton	4,875	443	13	5,486	651	5,944	1,859	5,024	1,274	27	
Onslow	5,731	2,534	9	6,081	3,503	5,330	6,749	6,879	5,870	41	
Orange	7,443	4,840	16	8,174	6,199	11,491	6,434	13,607	10,117	61	
Pamlico	1,722	1,012	2	1,849	1,017	1,861	1,521	1,728	1,041	3	
Pasquotank	4,845	1,375	3	5,030	1,591	4,392	2,598	4,192	1,667	60	
Pender	2,816	1,164	11	3,215	1,841	3,493	2,041	2,496	2,168	16	
Perquimans	1,515	429	1	1,833	498	1,903	1,029	1,456	500	5	
Person	4,325	1,744	7	5,085	1,690	4,781	3,907	4,533	3,483	11	
Pitt	12,551	3,162	34	12,005	4,259	12,920	9,243	11,154	8,674	79	
Polk	2,952	2,578	2	3,203	2,471	2,683	2,627	2,337	2,607	25	
Randolph	9,628	16,021	11	9,848	14,681	9,858	15,782	9,370	15,561	153	
Richmond	8,503	2,965	—	8,354	2,616	7,320	3,902	5,360	3,727	54	
Robeson	12,214	2,846	28	14,528	2,831	14,283	4,580	13,002	5,823	40	
Rockingham	10,984	9,473	39	11,353	9,139	12,892	10,987	9,758	10,592	78	
Rowan	13,770	16,739	56	14,622	15,001	15,759	16,401	11,421	16,062	154	
Rutherford	9,333	8,202	—	10,090	6,620	9,408	7,345	6,640	7,554	26	
Sampson	7,832	7,143	3	7,981	7,761	7,709	8,093	7,259	7,341	33	
Scotland	3,909	940	2	4,093	897	4,239	1,420	3,122	2,252	32	
Stanly	8,708	10,681	4	7,248	9,550	7,706	10,464	7,399	10,759	47	
Stokes	4,685	4,756	17	5,140	4,566	5,083	5,425	4,702	6,058	51	
Surry	8,594	9,603	4	9,361	8,441	8,959	9,667	7,024	8,835	113	
Swain	2,300	1,800	—	2,352	1,481	1,872	1,404	1,704	1,569	4	
Transylvania	3,870	3,732	1	5,007	3,277	4,403	4,097	3,826	4,520	37	
Tyrrell	1,026	222	—	1,093	266	905	345	714	380	1	
Union	7,670	3,610	18	7,685	3,622	7,891	5,690	8,506	5,823	46	
Vance	5,762	1,892	10	6,073	2,430	6,612	4,669	5,210	4,312	25	
Wake	25,407	17,856	50	30,515	21,163	33,598	30,918	37,453	42,227	379	
Warren	3,135	552	13	3,715	1,023	3,549	1,782	2,788	1,503	13	
Washington	2,492	910	—	2,463	1,073	2,854	1,877	2,578	1,513	7	
Watauga	4,127	4,607	—	3,797	4,225	4,262	6,236	3,725	5,950	18	
Wayne	8,057	4,775	1	10,135	6,779	9,156	9,722	10,101	8,613	132	
Wilkes	8,148	12,884	3	8,148	12,362	6,610	11,989	5,826	12,364	68	
Wilson	8,102	2,829	14	7,808	4,215	8,187	7,699	9,416	6,612	86	
Yadkin	3,081	6,973	1	3,483	6,101	3,236	6,727	2,404	6,131	120	
Yancey	3,629	3,084	—	3,732	2,074	2,933	2,464	2,832	2,727	22	
Totals	735,248	613,975	1,137	790,343	606,165	821,233	737,075	729,104	767,470	8,211	

Chapter Seven

TABULATIONS OF TOTAL VOTES

UNITED STATES SENATOR

1960

B. Everett Jordan	324,188
Addison Hewlett	217,899
Robert W. Gregory	31,463
Robert M. McIntosh	23,988

1962

Claude L. Greene, Jr. (R)	31,756
Charles H. Babcock (R)	20,246

1966

B. Everett Jordan	445,454
Hubert E. Seymour, Jr.	116,548

1968

First Primary

Sam J. Ervin, Jr.	499,392
John T. Gathings, Sr.	48,357
Charles A. Pratt	60,362
Fred G. Brummitt	30,126
Robert V. Somers (R)	48,351
Edwin W. Tenney, Jr. (R)	40,023
J. L. Zimmerman (R)	43,644

Second Primary

Robert V. Somers (R)	8,816
D. L. Zimmerman (R)	5,734

1972

First Primary

B. Everett Jordan	340,391
Nick Galifianakis	377,993
J. R. Brown	27,009
Eugene Grace	22,156
James C. Johnson (R)	45,303
William H. Booe (R)	16,032
Jesse Helms (R)	92,496

UNITED STATES SENATOR—Continued

Second Primary

B. Everett Jordan	267,997
Nick Galifianakis	333,558

1974

Fred D. Chandley	4,534
John M. Ferrell	3,466
Nick Galifianakis	189,815
Robert B. Morgan	294,986
William H. Hare	5,401
James T. Johnson	6,138
Mildred T. Keene	5,178
Robert Morgan	294,986
Charles B. Riddle	3,575
Henry H. Wilson	67,247
William S. Stevens (R)	62,419
B. E. Sweatt (R)	6,520
Wood Hall Young (R)	26,918

1974

First Primary

Lawrence Davis	105,381
Joseph Felmet	4,464
William B. Griffin	8,907
Luther Hodges	260,868
John Ingram	170,715
David P. McNight	9,422
Thomas B. Sawyer	8,482
McNeill Smith	82,703

Second Primary

Luther Hodges	206,223
John Ingram	244,469

GOVERNOR

1960

First Primary

Terry Sanford	269,463
I. Beverly Lake	181,692
Malcolm B. Seawell	101,148
John D. Larkins, Jr.	100,757

Second Primary

Terry Sanford	352,133
I. Beverly Lake	275,905

1964

First Primary

L. Richardson Preyer	281,430
Dan K. Moore	257,872
I. Beverly Lake	217,172
Kidd Brewer	8,026
Bruce Burleson	2,445
R. J. Stansbury	2,145
Robert L. Gavin (R)	53,145
Don Badgley (R)	2,018
Charles W. Strong (R)	8,652

Second Primary

Dan K. Moore	480,431
L. Richardson Preyer	293,863

1968

Robert W. Scott	337,368
J. Melville Broughton, Jr.	233,924
Reginald Hawkins	129,808
James C. Gardner (R)	113,584
John L. Stickley (R)	42,483

1972

First Primary

Hargrove Bowles	367,433
Zebulon V. K. Dickson	4,470
Reginald Hawkins	65,950
Wilbur Hobby	58,990
Gene Leggett	6,352
Hoyt P. Taylor	304,910
Thomas E. Chappell (R)	957
James C. Gardner (R)	84,906
Leroy Gibson (R)	1,083
James E. Holshouser, Jr. (R)	83,637
Bruce E. Burleson (A)	251
Arlis F. Pettyjohn (A)	335

GOVERNOR—Continued

Second Primary

Hargrove Bowles	336,034
Hoyt P. Taylor	282,345
James C. Gardner (R)	68,134
James E. Holshouser, Jr. (R)	69,916

1976

First Primary

Jeter Barker, Jr.	5,003
James B. Hunt, Jr.	362,102
Edward M. O'Herron, Jr.	157,815
Thomas E. Strickland	31,338
George Wood	121,673
J. F. Alexander (R)	16,149
David T. Flaherty (R)	57,663
Wallace E. McCall (R)	4,467
Coy C. Privette (R)	37,573

Second Primary

David T. Flaherty (R)	45,661
Coy C. Privette (R)	29,810

STATE OFFICERS

1960

First Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

Terry Sanford	269,463
I. Beverly Lake	181,692
Malcolm B. Seawell	101,148
John D. Larkins, Jr.	100,757

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

H. Cloyd Philpott	238,353
C. V. Henkel	181,850
David M. McConnell	175,150
David Bailey (R)	10,704
S. Clyde Eggers (R)	6,401
Otha B. Batten (R)	3,645

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

Charles F. Gold	422,981
John N. Frederick	133,370
J. E. Cameron (R)	11,934
Deems H. Clifton (R)	6,748

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

Clifton L. Moore	385,247
William J. Cocke	148,116

Second Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

Terry Sanford	352,133
I. Beverly Lake	275,905

1964

First Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

L. Richardson Preyer	281,430
Dan K. Moore	257,872
I. Beverly Lake	217,172
Kidd Brewer	8,026

STATE OFFICERS—Continued

Bruce Burleson	2,445
R. J. Stansbury	2,145
Robert L. Gavin (R)	53,145
Charles W. Strong (R)	8,652
Don Badgley (R)	2,018

First Primary

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Robert W. Scott	308,992
H. Clifton Blue	255,424
John R. Jordan, Jr.	140,277
Clifton Lee Bell (R)	40,143
Robert A. Flynt (R)	14,640

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

Frank Crane	348,453
Frank Castlebury	140,350
John B. Wardell, Jr.	116,676

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

Edwin S. Lanier	398,428
John B. Whitley	135,384
John N. Frederick	83,970
John C. Clifford (R)	41,238
Ralph B. Pfaff (R)	13,943

Second Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

Dan K. Moore	480,431
L. Richardson Preyer	293,863

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Robert W. Scott	373,027
H. Clifton Blue	359,000

1968

FOR GOVERNOR

Robert W. Scott	337,368
J. Melville Broughton, Jr.	233,924
Reginald Hawkins	129,808
James C. Gardner (R)	113,584
John L. Stickley (R)	42,483

STATE OFFICERS—Continued

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

H. Patrick Taylor, Jr.	418,035
Mrs. James M. Harper, Jr.	148,613
Frank M. Matlock	52,686
Trosper Noland Combs (R)	33,268
Don H. Garren (R)	98,437

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Robert Morgan	353,522
Wade Bruton	240,975

FOR STATE TREASURER

Edwin Gill	405,650
Sneed High	187,625

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

A. Craig Phillips	220,473
Raymond A. Stone	186,647
Everette Miller	95,835
William D. Harrill	49,880
Wendell W. Smiley	28,640

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

Edwin S. Lanier	337,331
George A. Belk	88,485
John B. Whitley	86,863
Fred Benton	76,479
Everett L. Peterson (R)	77,697
Carl W. Rice (R)	49,775

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

Frank Crane	363,671
John B. Waddell	180,099

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS

Raymond B. Mallard	424,837
Kidd Brewer	152,604

STATE OFFICERS—Continued

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS

Naomi E. Morris	283,345
Walter C. Holton	260,385

1970

JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS

R. A. Hedrick	212,950
Harry C. Martin	188,386

1972

First Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

Hargrove Bowles	367,433
Zebulon V. K. Dickson	4,470
Reginald Hawkins	65,950
Wilbur Hobby	58,990
Gene Leggett	6,352
Hoyt P. Taylor, Jr.	304,910
Thomas E. Chappell (R)	957
James C. Gardner (R)	84,906
Leroy Gibson (R)	1,083
James E. Holshouser, Jr. (R)	83,637
Bruce E. Burlison (A)	251
Arlis F. Pettyjohn (A)	335

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Allen C. Barbee	51,602
Reginald L. Frazier	43,228
Margaret Harper	151,819
James B. Hunt, Jr.	329,727
Roy Sowers, Jr.	177,016
Norman H. Joyner (R)	51,354
John A. Walker (R)	99,361

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Thad Eure	471,848
Louis M. Wade	212,278

STATE OFFICERS—Continued

FOR STATE TREASURER

Edwin Gill	494,498
Jack Turney	145,711

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

John H. O'Connell	215,740
A. Craig Phillips	436,970

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

John S. Blanton, Jr.	69,413
John C. Brooks	145,059
William C. Creel	298,124
Phillip Ellen	27,586
Robert C. Folger	60,558
John B. Wardell	42,401

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

George A. Belk	132,070
George B. Cherry, Jr.	104,490
Johnny R. Clark	72,041
Cecil Duncan	37,853
John R. Ingram	156,463
E. Russell Secrest	161,966

Second Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

Hargrove Bowles	336,034
Hoyt P. Taylor, Jr.	282,345
James C. Gardner (R)	68,134
James E. Holshouser, Jr. (R)	69,916

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

John C. Brooks	251,293
William C. Creel	297,339

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

John R. Ingram	283,810
E. Russell Secrest	270,809

STATE OFFICERS—Continued

1974

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

Elreta Alexander (R)	37,865
James Newcombe (R)	55,037

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

James Exum, Jr.	231,534
Reginald Frazier	82,015
R. A. Hedrick	146,336

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

William Copeland	216,179
Eugene Hafer	70,980
James Webster, Jr.	135,100

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS

Robert Martin	246,726
Tom Matthews	163,928

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS

Gerald Arnold	231,822
Pretlow Winborne	176,931

1976

First Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

Jeter Barker, Jr.	5,003
James B. Hunt, Jr.	362,102
Edward M. O'Herron, Jr.	157,815
Thomas E. Strickland	31,338
George Wood	121,673
J. F. Alexander (R)	16,149
David T. Flaherty (R)	57,663
Wallace E. McCall (R)	4,467
Coy C. Privette (R)	37,573

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Waverly Akins	75,647
C.A. Brown, Jr.	23,078

STATE OFFICERS—Continued

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—continued

James C. Green	174,764
Herbert L. Hyde	58,775
John M. Jordan	89,959
Howard N. Lee	177,091
Kathryn M. McRacken	25,926
E. Frank Stephenson	13,833
William S. Hyatt (R)	61,830
Odell Payne (R)	38,145

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

George W. Breece	288,858
Thad Eure	323,578
C.Y. Nanney (R)	34,304
Asa T. Spaulding, Jr. (R)	58,778

FOR STATE AUDITOR

Henry L. Bridges	270,751
Walter E. Fuller	72,126
Lillian Woo	245,697

FOR STATE TREASURER

Harlan E. Boyles	320,751
Lane Brown	227,480
Jack P. Journey	29,223
J. Howard Coble (R)	62,437
George B. McLeod (R)	34,160

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Benjamin Currin	230,160
A. Craig Phillips	357,136

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

John Ingram	353,697
Joseph E. Johnson	228,866
Jerry L. Waters	35,344

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

John C. Brooks	191,160
R.J. Dunnagan	106,925
Virgil McBride	58,720
Jessie Rae Scott	210,984

STATE OFFICERS—Continued**Second Primary**

FOR GOVERNOR

David T. Flaherty (R)	45,661
Coy C. Privett (R)	29,810

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

James C. Green	292,362
Howard N. Lee	229,195

FOR STATE AUDITOR

Henry L. Bridges	251,615
Lillian Woo	228,813

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

John C. Brooks	240,579
Jessie Rae Scott	231,578

GENERAL ELECTIONS

*Democrat**Republican**American***1964****President**Lyndon B. Johnson
800,139Barry M. Goldwater
624,844**Governor**Dan K. Moore
790,343Robert L. Gavin
606,165**Lieutenant Governor**Robert W. Scott
815,994Clifford Lee Bell
526,727**Secretary of State**Thad Eure
809,990Edwin E. Butler
503,932**Auditor**Henry L. Bridges
789,721Everett L. Peterson
503,488**Treasurer**Edwin Gill
801,958Charles J. Mitchell
502,977**Superintendent of Public Instruction**Charles F. Carroll
828,608**Attorney General**Wade Bruton
792,902T. Worth Coltrane
506,878**Commissioner of Agriculture**James A. Graham
803,373Van S. Watson
498,364**Commissioner of Labor**Frank Crane
824,693**Commissioner of Insurance**Edwin S. Lanier
804,459John C. Clifford
501,349**1966****Chief Justice Supreme Court**R. Hunt Parker
514,655

GENERAL ELECTIONS—Continued

<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>American</i>
	1968	
	President	
Hubert H. Humphrey 464,113	Richard M. Nixon 627,192	George Wallace 496,188
	Governor	
Robert W. Scott 821,233	James C. Gardner 737,075	
	Lieutenant Governor	
H. Patrick Taylor, Jr. 801,955	Don H. Garren 646,643	
	Secretary of State	
Thad Eure 792,406	John East 637,095	
	State Auditor	
Henry L. Bridges 777,672	Theodore C. Conrad 625,052	
	State Treasurer	
Edwin Gill 788,602	Clyde R. Greene 623,527	
	Superintendent of Public Instruction	
Craig Phillips 795,402	Joe L. Morgan 621,488	
	Attorney General	
Robert Morgan 798,160	Warren H. Coolidge 616,372	
	Commissioner of Agriculture	
James A. Graham, Jr. 787,179	Claude L. Greene, Jr. 621,032	
	Commissioner of Labor	
Frank Crane 781,547	R. K. Ingle 620,901	
	Commissioner of Insurance	
Edwin S. Lanier 794,081	Everett L. Peterson 625,592	

GENERAL ELECTIONS—Continued

*Democrat**Republican**American*

1970

Chief Justice Supreme CourtWilliam H. Bobbitt
564,778

1972

PresidentGeorge S. McGovern
438,705Richard M. Nixon
1,054,889John G. Schmitz
25,018**Governor**Hargrove Bowles
729,104James E. Holshouser, Jr.
767,470Arlis F. Pettyjohn
8,211**Lieutenant Governor**James B. Hunt, Jr.
812,602John A. Walker
612,002Benjamin G. McLendon
8,865**Secretary of State**Thad Eure
765,386Grace J. Rohrer
603,226**State Auditor**Henry L. Bridges
743,827L. Norman Shronce
586,522**State Treasurer**Edwin Gill
748,846Theodore C. Conrad
612,691**Superintendent of Public Instruction**A. Craig Phillips
771,328Carl Eagle
589,486**Attorney General**Robert Morgan
813,545Nicholas A. Smith
565,296**Commissioner of Agriculture**James A. Graham, Jr.
761,734Kenneth H. Roberson
580,628**Commissioner of Labor**William C. Creel
756,384Frederick R. Weber
585,059

GENERAL ELECTIONS—Continued

<i>Democrat</i>	<i>Republican</i>	<i>American</i>
	Commissioner of Insurance	
John R. Ingram 771,846	L. W. Douglass 573,129	Michael Murphy 11,055

1974**Attorney General**

Rufus L. Edmisten 618,046	James Carson 390,626	Marion Porter 13,318
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Chief Justice of Supreme Court

Susie M. Sharp 745,376	James M. Newcombe 264,661	Stanley Ezrol 5,333
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**1976
President¹**

Jimmy Carter 927, 365	Gerald R. Ford 741,960	Thomas J. Anderson 5,607
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Governor²

James B. Hunt, Jr. 1,081,293	David T. Flaherty 564,102	H. F. Seawell, Jr. 13,604
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Lieutenant Governor

James C. Green 1,033,198	William S. Hiatt 521,923	Arlis F. Pettyjohn 9,152
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Secretary of State

Thad Eure 1,031,472	Asa T. Spaulding, Jr. 508,108	T. M. Long 11,125
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State Auditor

Henry L. Bridges 1,037,090	Michael A. Godfrey 466,350
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GENERAL ELECTIONS—Continued*Democrat**Republican**American***State Treasurer**Harlan E. Boyles
1,037,156J. Howard Coble
489,768**Superintendent of Public Instruction**Craig Phillips
1,007,318Evelyn S. Tyler
524,691Arthur G. Nuhrah
8,076**Attorney General**Rufus L. Edmisten
1,066,036Edward L. Powell
489,132**Commissioner of Agriculture**James A. Graham
1,053,650Kenneth H. Roberson
460,735Edwin B. Drury
9,017**Commissioner of Insurance**John Ingram
1,048,527Edwin Tenney
500,222**Commissioner of Labor**John C. Brooks
900,317T. Avery Nye
645,891Robert W. Bennett
7,487

PART VII
NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Chapter One

A BRIEF HISTORY OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

As did its neighboring colonies, pre-Revolutionary North Carolina relied heavily upon the county for local government purposes. Justices of the peace, as a body or court, administered the affairs of the county. They were men of standing, often men of substance, and generally leaders in their communities. Independence from England brought no wrenching changes in the system. In the early days of North Carolina's statehood, the justices were appointed by the governor to serve for good behavior; but, in making his appointments the governor relied on recommendations from the General Assembly. Thus, as a matter of practical politics, the members of the legislature from a given county had a powerful voice in the selection of that county's justices of the peace and, thus, in the government of the county.

Taken as a group, the justices in a county formed a court known as the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Any three justices, sitting together, constituted a quorum for the transaction of business. It was common practice for the justices to meet each January, select a chairman, then elect five of their number to hold the regular sessions of the court for the year. A first, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions appointed the county sheriff, the coroner, and the constables. Later these offices were made elective—sheriff and coroner from the county at large and constables from captain's districts (a militia-mustering area). The justices were also responsible for appointing a clerk of court, a register of deeds, a county attorney, a county trustee (treasurer), a surveyor, and overseers or wardens of the poor.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions had a task that was dual in nature. Although called a court—and it did perform judicial functions—it also had administrative duties. Thus, the justices were responsible for assessing and levying taxes; they were charged with establishing and maintaining roads, bridges, and ferries; they granted licenses to taverns and controlled the prices charged for food; and they were responsible for the erection and control of mills. Through the power of appointment already noted, they supervised the work of the law enforcement officers, the administrative officers of the court, the surveyor, and the wardens of the poor. Taxes were collected by the sheriff.

In its judicial capacity, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions heard civil cases (except those assigned by law to a single justice or to a higher court); it was responsible for probate, dower, guardianships, and the administration of estates; and it had jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment did not extend to life, limb, or member.

The county itself was a single political unit; there were no townships; and the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, through its appointive and administrative powers, exerted strong control over county affairs. However, it should be emphasized that at the time the voters had no direct control over the court and thus no direct control over county government. Such was the situation until the end of the Civil War.

When the North Carolina Constitution was rewritten in 1868, its draftsmen, many of whom were acquainted with local government systems in other parts of the country, devised a new and apparently more democratic plan of organization for the counties. It bore strong resemblance to the plans developed in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Although the position of justice of the peace was retained, the old Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was eliminated. Its judicial responsibilities were distributed between the justices and the superior court. Its administrative work was assigned to a board of county commissioners composed of five members elected by the voters of the county at large.

The county commissioners were made responsible for public buildings, schools, roads and bridges, and the financial affairs of the county, including taxation. The wide appointive powers of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were not transferred to the board of county commissioners. Instead, the voters of the county elected the sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, register of deeds, surveyor, and treasurer. The sheriff continued to serve as tax collector.

Each county was divided into townships—a distinct innovation—and the voters of each township elected two justices of the peace and a clerk who served as the governing body of the township. Under the county commissioners' supervision, the township board was responsible for roads and bridges and for the assessment of property for taxation. Each township had a constable and each had a school committee.

This long ballot system was consciously constructed to favor the newly formed Republican Party, whose support was gathered from the newly enfranchised black people who had been slaves only three years before, from native whites of small means who had opposed secession and remained loyal to the Union throughout the Civil War, and from a relatively small number of prominent citizens who believed that the state's shattered fortunes could be recovered only through cooperation and understanding between the races and accommodation with the dominant national political party. It was intended to destroy forever the political power of the landowners, professional people, and merchants who had dominated state government, and thus local government under the old system, for nearly a century. Although most of these people were disenfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution because they had "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof" by actively supporting the Confederacy, they formed a new political party called the Conservative Party devoted to restoring as much of the pre-war social and governmental system as was possible under the circumstances. The new system of county government contained in the Constitution of 1868 became one of their major targets.

Seven years after the Constitution of 1868 established the county commissioners and township systems, political control shifted to the conservatives. By convention in 1875, the Constitution was amended to authorize the General Assembly to modify the plan of county government established in 1868. And the legislature was quick to exercise its power. The board of county commissioners was not abolished, but members were to be chosen by the justices of the peace of the county rather than by the people at large. While the commissioners retained their responsibilities, decisions on matters of substance could not be put into effect without the concurrence of a majority of the justices—all of whom were elected by the legislature. The justices were made responsible for conducting all elections. And this was only the general law—in more than a few counties, the board of commissioners was also made subject to legislative appointment.

This hobbling arrangement lasted for twenty years. In 1895, the right of the people to elect county commissioners was restored in most counties, and the necessity for approval of the board's decisions by the justices of the peace was repealed.

Townships were stripped of their powers, but they were retained as convenient ad-

ministrative subdivisions, primarily for road building and maintenance purposes. Finally, in 1905 the people of all 100 counties regained direct control over the board of commissioners through the ballot box.

The County as a Body Politic and Corporate

A county, as a defined geographic subdivision of the state, serves many purposes. Churches, civic clubs, and other societal institutions use counties as convenient subdivisions for their own purposes. The business world may assign sales territories and franchises to areas composed of one or more counties. The county may play a role in the psychology of people born and raised "in the country"—it serves to establish where they are from and who they are, thus becoming a part of their personal identity. But the county was created in the first instance by the state as a political unit, and this remains its primary purpose.

Nearly forty years ago, the North Carolina Supreme Court was called upon to define what a county is from a legal point of view. (The case before the Court was one in which Wake County was a litigant; thus the court spoke in terms of that county, but what the Court had to say is equally true of the other ninety-nine counties):

"Wake County is a body politic and corporate, created by the General Assembly of North Carolina for certain public and political purposes. Its powers as such, both express and implied, are conferred by statutes, enacted from time to time by the General Assembly, and are exercised by its Board of Commissioners. . . . "In the exercise of ordinary governmental functions, [counties] are simply agencies of the State, constituted for the convenience of local administration in certain portions of the State's territory, and in the exercise of such functions they are subject to almost unlimited legislative control, except when the power is restricted by constitutional provisions." In *O'Berry, State Treasurer v. Mecklenburg County*, 198 N.C. 357, 151 S.E. 880 [1930], it is said, "The weight of authority is to the effect that all the powers and functions of a county bear reference to the general policy of the State, and are in fact an integral portion of the general administration of State policy."

It is instructive to examine some of the phrases used in this quotation: A county is a "body politic and corporate," according to the Court. A body politic is a civil division of the state for purposes of governmental administration. A body corporate is a legal entity. In private law, a corporation is a legal person. A county is a legal entity or corporation of a special sort and with a public function. As such, it can buy and hold property, sue and be sued, and enter into contracts—all functions necessary to make its work as a body politic effective.

Historically, the *primary* purpose for erecting a county was to serve state purposes and to perform state functions in a given area rather than to serve the purposes of a particular geographic community. (By way of contrast, a city was *primarily* formed at the request of the people within its jurisdiction to serve the needs of the inhabitants.)

For the Supreme Court to say that "all the powers and functions of a county bear reference to the general policy of the State and are in fact an integral portion of the general administration of State policy" is not as restrictive as might at first reading appear. "State policy" is a very broad frame of reference; it can touch any aspect of local government. Thus, the truly significant nugget in the Supreme Court's definition of the role of counties is its statement that in the exercise of their functions counties "are subject to almost unlimited legislative control, except when the power is restricted by constitutional provisions." In effect, if the General Assembly can be persuaded to assign counties any given power or responsibility, and, if the Constitution does not prohibit it, that assignment becomes state policy for county administration.

The Court's phrases should not be drained of meaning, but they must be read in the light of the freedom the General Assembly has in withholding, assigning, withdrawing, and supervising the specific powers of any agency of government—state, county, municipality, or special district. The development of "state policy" with regard to the allocation of functions among governmental units and agencies is necessarily determined by successive legislatures' changing ideas of what is best calculated to achieve desired results.

Experience plays a major role in the determination of state policy. Not infrequently financial emergency and stress have produced a climate favorable to re-examination of the allocation of governmental responsibilities. Until Governor McLean's administration, the state allowed counties, cities, and other local units almost unlimited freedom in borrowing money and issuing bonds. With no one to advise them, no one to warn them, in marketing their securities, many counties overextended their obligations and saw their credit ratings drop to the point where they had to pay crippling rates of interest. Eventually, some faced bankruptcy. In 1927, on the basis of this experience, and recognizing a statewide concern, the legislature established the County Government Advisory Commission and gave it the supervisory powers necessary to correct the situation. This commission effected a reversal in local government financing, and its successor, the Local Government Commission, remains one of the bulwarks of North Carolina government today.

Experience with various local arrangements for road building and maintenance had a comparable effect on state policy. It is not accidental that North Carolina counties are no longer responsible for this work. Reflecting the concern of the people of the state, the legislature recognized a community of interest in roads wider than the single county and defined state policy on roads accordingly. Comparable redefinitions of the area of concern have affected governmental responsibility for operating schools, conducting elections, housing the state's system of lower courts and their records, maintaining property ownership and mortgage records, enforcing much of the state's criminal law, administering public health and public welfare programs, and carrying on state programs designed to promote the development of agriculture. Some of these functions are the responsibility of the boards of county commissioners, and some are assigned to other boards with varying relationships to the board of county commissioners. Thus, apart from the role played by the commissioners in any of these fields, it is the policy of the state to make extensive use of its counties in carrying out a large number of essential governmental operations.

From the beginning, the county has been used as the basic local unit in the judicial system and for law enforcement—there one finds the court, the courthouse, the sheriff, the jail, the clerk, and the court records. But the court is not a *county* court; it is a unit of the *state's* judicial system. The judge, the solicitor, the clerk, and the magistrates are state officials who administer state law, not county law.

Until 1966, the county was the accepted unit for popular representation in the General Assembly. Each county was guaranteed at least one member of the House of Representatives, and although legislative representation must now be allocated among districts designed to achieve equitable distribution of population, those districts do not cross county lines. In this way the county retains some significance as a unit in the state's legislative system.

The General Assembly expresses and codifies its state policy decisions by enacting statutes. In assigning duties and powers to counties, the legislature sometimes speaks in terms of mandate or command and sometimes in terms of permission and discretion. Thus, for example, counties are required to provide adequate housing for public schools, while they are given discretionary authority to exercise planning and zoning powers.

The General Assembly makes two kinds of laws: it enacts general statutes that apply statewide, but it also enacts local or special laws that apply exclusively within named coun-

ties or cities. The State Constitution contains limitations on legislative authority to enact local laws dealing with a substantial list of topics, but in the absence of constitutional restriction, the legislature is free to permit local variety and experiment, a freedom once denounced by students of government but now seen as a useful device for demonstrating new ideas and approaches to governmental problems. Given this legislative freedom, any discussion of county powers and responsibilities must always be prefaced with a caution that what is being said about counties in general may not be true for a particular county.

The Board of County Commissioners

We have seen that the county, as a body politic and corporate, is a legal person capable of holding and managing property and possessed of many powers conferred on it by law. The county exercises its powers and discharges its responsibilities through its board of commissioners. In the words of G.S. 153A-12,

“Except as otherwise directed by law, each power, right, duty, function, privilege and immunity of the corporation [i.e., the county] shall be exercised by the board of commissioners.”

This statute goes on to say that the county’s legal powers shall be carried into execution as provided by the laws of the state, but if a power is “conferred or imposed by law without direction or restriction as to how it is to be exercised or performed,” the power or responsibility “shall be carried into execution as provided by ordinance or resolution of the board of commissioners.”

Each county in the state has a board of commissioners, but no two boards are exactly alike. In many states, general laws prescribe a form of government for all counties, or for all counties in classes defined by population. In these states, one would expect to find essentially the same form of government in counties of comparable size. Not so in North Carolina. Our boards of county commissioners vary in size, term of office, method of election, method of selecting the chairman, and administrative structure. And these variations bear no correlation to the population of the county or any other objective criteria.

In number of members, the boards of commissioners vary from three to seven, with the great majority (76 out of 100 as of 1974) having five members. Only twelve of the boards serve two-year terms; nearly two-thirds (64 as of 1974) serve staggered four-year terms. The remainder serve either straight four-year terms (that is to say, the terms of all members expire at the same time), or a combination of two-year and staggered four-year terms. Fifty-eight boards, as of 1974, are elected at large; the remaining 42 counties are divided into districts for the purpose of nominating and electing the commissioners. However, in only eight of these 42 are the board members either nominated or both nominated and elected by district voters only. In the remaining 34 counties the districts are used only as representational devices; the members are required to reside in and represent districts, but all nominations and elections are conducted at large. In the great majority of the counties, the chairman of the board of commissioners is selected by and from the board itself, but in nine counties, all in the far west, he is elected separately. In mid-1974, more than half of the counties employ a manager, coordinator, or administrator to supervise all county departments as the board’s chief administrative officer. In the remaining counties, the board appoints all department heads directly and supervises each separately.

All county commissioners are elected by the people in partisan elections held in November of even-numbered years—the same time as the elections for members of the General Assembly and other state officers. But not every county elects all members of its board every

two years. Because of the interplay of staggered four-year terms, two-year terms, and straight four-year terms, about half of the state's county commissioners are elected at each general election. Newly elected commissioners take office on the first Monday in December following their election by taking the oath of office. There is no requirement that a person be nominated as the candidate of a political party in order to run for the office of county commissioner, but this is almost invariably the practice. After the 1974 elections, 396 of the 477 county commissioners were affiliated with the Democratic Party, 80 belonged to the Republican Party, and one was independent.

Vacancies in the board of commissioners are filled by appointment of the remaining members. A person appointed to fill a vacancy must be a member of the same political party as the person he replaced (if that person was elected as the nominee of a political party), and the executive committee of that political party has the right to be consulted before the appointment is made, although the board is not bound to follow any advice the committee may give. If the vacancy occurs in a two-year term or in the last two years of a four-year term, the appointment is for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs in the first two years of a four-year term, the appointment runs only until the next general election, when an election is held to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Occasionally, a board of commissioners finds itself deadlocked and unable to fill a vacancy. Since nearly all of the boards of commissioners have an odd number of members, one vacancy means that the remaining members can be equally divided between two candidates, so that neither candidate can receive a majority vote. Recognizing this problem, the law provides that when a board of commissioners fails to fill a vacancy in its membership for 60 days, the clerk to the board of commissioners must report the vacancy to the clerk of superior court, who must fill the vacancy within 10 days after the day the vacancy is reported to him.

The law also provides for another contingency that has not yet occurred. If the number of vacancies on the board is such that a quorum cannot be obtained, the chairman of the board must appoint enough members to make up a quorum and the board then proceeds to fill the vacancies. If this situation exists and the office of chairman is also vacant, the clerk of superior court may act in the chairman's stead on petition of any remaining member of the board or any five registered voters of the county. Whoever makes appointments to the board is bound by the rules that each appointee must be a member of the same political party as the person he is to replace and that the party executive committee must be consulted.

A newly elected or appointed county commissioner assumes the powers and duties of his office by taking the oath of office prescribed by the North Carolina Constitution in the following words:

"I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as County Commissioner of County, so help me God."

The law gives to several public officials the authority to administer oaths, but in most counties it is customary to have the oath of office for members of the board of commissioners, the sheriff, and the register of deeds administered by the resident superior court judge, the chief district judge, or the clerk of superior court.

A person elected to public office may take the oath of office at any time on or after the date fixed by law for him to do so. For a newly elected county commissioner, that date is the first Monday in December following his election. This is also the regular meeting date for the board in most counties. If a newly elected commissioner is unable to take the oath then due to

illness or for some other reason, he may take it at a later time. However, the Constitution provides that public officers continue to hold office until their successors are chosen and qualified. Thus, a member of the board of commissioners who was defeated in the election or chose not to seek re-election retains his office until his successor takes the oath of office.

In all but nine counties, the chairman of the board of commissioners is selected by the board itself. In eight counties the office of chairman of the board of commissioners is a separate office, and the chairman is elected as such by the people. In one county, the commissioner elected with the highest vote is automatically designated chairman of the board. In all counties, the board itself must choose a vice-chairman to act in the absence or disability of the chairman. Except in the nine counties mentioned, the board designates its chairman at its first regular meeting in December for a term of one year. Customs vary as to how the selection is made. In most counties, it is customary for the chairman to serve as long as he is re-elected and retains the confidence of his colleagues. In others, the member elected with the highest vote is usually designated the chairman. In still others, the chairmanship rotates among the members.

The chairman of the board presides at all meetings. By law, he has not only the right but also the duty to vote on all questions before the board unless he is excused by a standing rule of the board or by consent of the remaining members. However, he may not vote to break a tie vote in which he participated. He is generally recognized by law as the chief executive officer of the county and may acquire considerable prestige and influence by virtue of his position. Although as a general rule he has no more legal power than other members of the board, he does have special authority to declare states of emergency under the state laws governing riots and civil disorders. He also has authority to call special meetings of the board on his own initiative.

The board is required by law to hold at least one meeting each month, although it may meet as frequently as necessary. Many counties have found in recent years that two regular meetings each month are needed. The board may select any day of the month and any public place within the county for its regular meetings, but in the absence of a formal resolution of the board selecting some other time or place, the law requires the board to meet on the first Monday of the month at the courthouse. Ten o'clock in the morning is the customary time of day for commissioners' meetings, although the law has never specified the time of day. In recent years, some boards have begun to hold some of their regular meetings in the evening to allow greater public attendance.

Special board meetings may be called by the chairman or by a majority of the other board members. The law lays down specific rules for calling special meetings. A special meeting must be called by written notice stating the time, place, and subjects to be considered. This notice must be posted on the courthouse bulletin board and delivered to each member of the board at least 48 hours before the meeting. Unless all members attend or sign a written waiver, only business related to the subjects stated in the notice may be transacted at a special meeting. The usual rules do not apply to special meetings called to deal with an "emergency," which is not defined by the law, but even then the persons who call the meeting must take "reasonable action to inform the other members and the public of the meeting."

The board of commissioners is subject to the Open Meetings Statute, enacted in 1971. This law forbids most public bodies, both state and local, to hold meetings that are not open to the public. The law is broadly worded and often difficult to interpret. In general, it prohibits a majority of the members of a board of commissioners from gathering together in closed or secret session for a purpose of "conducting hearings, participating in deliberations or voting upon or otherwise transacting public business," except when the subject of discussion falls within one of the exceptions set out in the statute. The exceptions are:

- (1) Acquisition, lease, or sale of property;
- (2) Negotiations with county employees or their representatives as to the terms or conditions of employment;
- (3) Matters concerning hospital management, operation, and discipline;
- (4) Any matter coming within the physician-patient or lawyer-client privilege;
- (5) Conferences with legal counsel and other deliberations concerning court actions or proceedings.

(These descriptions of the exceptions are summarized from the statute and should not be taken as complete.)

The law leaves most procedural matters to the discretion of the board, but it does set out a few rules that must be followed. The board may take no action unless a quorum is present, and the law defines a quorum as a majority of the full membership of the board without regard to vacancies. For example, a quorum of a five-member board is always three members even though there may be two vacancies. Once a quorum is present at a meeting, a member cannot destroy the quorum by leaving the room without the consent of the remaining members. The law provides that if a member withdraws from the meeting room without being excused by a majority of the members remaining, he is counted as present for quorum purposes. The board also has the legal power to command the sheriff to take absent members into custody and bring them to the meeting place. However, such action can be taken only when a quorum is already present.

The law places a duty on each member to vote on each question before the board unless he is excused by his colleagues, and excuses are permitted only when the matter before the board concerns the financial interest or official conduct of the member requesting the excuse. Although this duty is clearly present in the law, there are no enforcement provisions for it.

The board must see to it that the clerk to the board keeps full and accurate minutes of its proceedings. The minute book must be open to public inspection, and the results of each vote taken by the board must be recorded in it. Each member has the right to demand a roll-call vote on any question put to the board; and when such a demand is made, the names of those voting on each side of the question must be recorded.

The board has the power to adopt its own written rules of procedure. The only legal restraint on these rules is that they must be "in the spirit of generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure."

Except for the few special powers held by the chairman of the board, the legal powers and duties of county commissioners are vested in the board of commissioners acting as a body. An individual commissioner has no power of his own; but when he meets with his fellow commissioners in a validly called and held meeting, a majority of the board has and may exercise control of those functions of county government confided to the care of the board of commissioners. The board takes formal action in one of three forms: orders, resolutions, and ordinances. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, their definitions may be useful to illustrate how the board acts.

An *order* is usually a directive to a county administrative officer to take or refrain from taking a specified action. For example, a board of commissioners may enter an order directing the county manager to advertise for bids for a new office building. An order may also formally declare the existence of a given state of fact, such as an order declaring the results of a bond election. Finally, an order may sometimes be used to decide a question before the board, such as an order awarding a construction contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

A *resolution* usually expresses the sense of the board on a question before it. For example, the board may adopt a resolution requesting the county's legislative delegation to in-

roduce a local bill, or it may resolve to petition the State Department of Transportation to pave a rural road.

An *ordinance* is an action of the board taken in its capacity as the county's legislative body. As such, an ordinance is analagous to an act of the General Assembly. The board of commissioners may adopt ordinances relating to such varied matters as zoning, subdivision control, dogs running at large, use of county parking lots, street numbers on rural roads, use of the county landfill, and so forth.

The law does not regulate the manner in which orders and resolutions are adopted by a board of commissioners, beyond the minimum requirements of a valid meeting at which a quorum is present, but there are several laws governing the adoption of ordinances. An ordinance may be adopted at the meeting at which it is introduced only if it receives a unanimous affirmative vote, all members of the board present and voting. If it passes but with less than this unanimous vote, it may be finally passed by a majority vote at any time within 100 days after its introduction. This rule does not apply to the budget ordinance (which may be passed at any meeting at which quorum is present), or to a bond ordinance (which always requires a public hearing before passage and in most cases approval by the voters as well), or to any ordinance on which the law requires a public hearing before adoption (such as a zoning ordinance).

Once an ordinance is adopted, it must be filed in an ordinance book, separate from the minute book. The ordinance book must be indexed and made available for public inspection. The budget ordinance, bond ordinances, and ordinances of "limited interest or transitory nature" may be omitted from the ordinance book, but the book must contain a section showing the caption of each omitted ordinance and the page in the minute book at which it appears.

The board of commissioners has authority to adopt and issue a code of ordinances.

In the course of a normal year, a board of commissioners will hold several public hearings. Some hearings will be required by law, such as the hearing on the budget ordinance, or on a bond ordinance, or on a zoning ordinance or amendment thereto. Some of them may be held on the board's own initiative to give interested citizens an opportunity to make their views known to the board on controversial issues such as a dog-control ordinance. Laws requiring public hearings do not set out how the hearing must be conducted; they only require that one be held. However, the law does allow the board itself to adopt reasonable rules governing the conduct of public hearings. These rules may regulate such matters as the time allotted to each speaker, designating spokesmen for groups, selecting delegates from groups when the hearing room is too small to hold everyone who wants to attend, and maintaining order and decorum.

The law dictates many, if not most, features of how the county government will be organized. The sheriff and register of deeds are elected by the people. There is a board of education, a board of health, a board of social services, and a board of elections for each county and, in many counties, a board of alcoholic beverage control. The tax supervisor, tax collector, county attorney, county manager, and clerk to the board of commissioners are appointed directly by the commissioners. Yet in every county there are a number of county departments, agencies, or offices that are directly under the administrative jurisdiction of the board. With respect to these agencies, the board of commissioners has authority to organize the county government in any way it sees fit.

Except for a few counties in which the chairman of the board is a full-time administrative officer, each board of commissioners has discretionary authority to adopt the county manager form of government by appointing a manager.

The board of commissioners must have a clerk, who is responsible for keeping the minute book and the ordinance book. The clerk also has a wide variety of miscellaneous duties, all directly related to official actions of the board of commissioners. In the past, the register of deeds usually acted as clerk to the board, but this custom is passing. A few boards now have a clerk who has no other duties, but most boards have designated some county official or employee such as the manager or finance officer to act as clerk to the board. The clerk is appointed directly by the board and serves at its pleasure.

The board of commissioners must appoint a county attorney, who serves as the board's legal adviser. The exact nature of the county attorney's duties varies from county to county, as does the amount and method of his compensation. A few counties have established a full-time position of county attorney, and in those counties the county attorney may provide legal services to nearly all county agencies except the board of education (which always employs its own attorney.) The county attorney is not appointed to a definite term; he serves at the pleasure of the board.

Chapter Two

THE COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

ALAMANCE

Alamance was formed in 1849 from Orange. The name is supposed to be derived from the Indian word meaning "blue clay." The county gets its name from the Alamance Creek on the banks of which was fought on May 17, 1771, the battle between the colonial troops under Governor Tryon and the Regulators. It is in the central part of the State and is bounded by Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, and Caswell counties. The present area is 428 square miles and the population is 100,400. The first court was ordered to be held at Providence Meeting House until a courthouse could be erected, provided the justices of the peace at the first session did not select some other place for all subsequent courts until the buildings were completed. Commissioners were named to select a site in the center of the county, acquire land, erect a courthouse, and lay out a town by the name of Graham. Graham, established in 1851, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

6th Congressional District
Multi-County Region G

18th Senatorial District
22nd Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Louise B. Wilson
Register of Deeds**	Margaret T. Hartis
Sheriff**	John H. Stockard
County Manager	Don C. Flowers, Jr.
County Attorney	Dow M. Spaulding
Finance Officer	Colleen I. Foust
Purchasing Agent	Eleanor Knight
Dir., Planning	Leonard T. Hysong
Dir., Recreation	R. Dean Coleman
Tax Supervisor	Paul F. Nance
Tax Collector	C. Eugene Worley
Chmn., ABC Board	A. D. Moore

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Dr. Robert B. McQueen
Supt., County Schools	Dr. Robert A. Nelson
Chmn., Elections Bd.	H. Clay Hemric
Supv., Elections Bd.	Elizabeth B. Culp
Dir., Social Services	Annie Laurie Burton
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Marvella V. Koury
Agricultural Exten.	Millis Wright
Forest Ranger	Robert B. Jones
County Engineer	Larry A. Alley
County Librarian	Philip W. Ritter
Civil Preparedness	David C. Cauble, Jr.
Veterans Service Off.	Ola H. Hudson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	N. N. Fleming, III	Haw River
Commissioner**	Harvey R. Newlin	Burlington
Commissioner**	Jack O'Kelley	Burlington
Commissioner**	Jack Paris	Graham
Commissioner**	J. Frank Warren, Jr.	Burlington

**Denotes elective office.

ALEXANDER

Alexander was formed in 1847 from Iredell, Caldwell, and Wilkes counties. It was named in honor of William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg County, several times a member of the Legislature and speaker of the House of Commons. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Iredell, Catawba, Caldwell, and Wilkes counties. The present area is 259 square miles and the population is 23,400. The court was ordered to be held at James's Cross Roads until the county seat could be established. Commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat as near the center as possible, to acquire

land, lay off the town of Taylorsville, and erect public buildings. Taylorsville is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

10th Congressional District
Multi-County Region E

23rd Senatorial District
35th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Martha J. Adams
Register of Deeds**	W. Bayford Rogers
Sheriff**	Thomas E. Reiber
County Administrator	Jimmy M. Varner
County Attorney	Jerry A. Campbell
Purchasing Agent	Jimmy M. Varner
Dir., Recreation	William R. Glad
Tax Supervisor	Travis Wike
Chmn., ABC Board	C.K. Sherrill

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Tim Glass
Supt., County Schools	Dwight L. Icenhour
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Harold L. Price
Supv., Elections Bd.	Mildred Mullis
Dir., Social Services	Nan Campbell
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Melvin F. Eyerman
Agricultural Exten.	William Westbrook
Forest Ranger	Billy Meadows
County Librarian	Kay White

Board of County Commissioners.

Chairman**	Harry L. Robertson	Taylorsville
Commissioner	Hurshel C. Teague	Taylorsville
Commissioner**	Cecil R. Frye	Taylorsville

ALLEGHANY

Alleghany was formed in 1859 from Ashe. It was named for an Indian tribe, and the name is derived from "a corruption of the Delaware Indian name for the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers and is said to have meant 'a fine stream.'" It is in the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of Virginia and Surry, Wilkes, and Ashe counties. The present area is 225 square miles and the population is 9,200. The act creating the county ordered the court to be held at Shiloh Church until the public buildings were erected unless otherwise directed by the justices of the peace. Commissioners were named to locate a site for the county seat at the geographical center of the county, acquire the land, establish the town of Sparta, and erect the courthouse. Sparta is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

5th Congressional District
Multi-County Region D

15th Senatorial District
28th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Joan B. Atwood
Register of Deeds**	Danny E. Finney
Sheriff**	Joe Roberts
Comptroller**	Dr. Jack P. Cain & Dr. Gale J. Ashley
County Manager	Bryan L. Edwards
County Attorney	Dan R. Murray
Finance Officer	Brenda G. Davis
Dir., Recreation	Frank Bustie
Tax Supv., Collector	Irene R. Wagner
Chmn., ABC Board	Jesse Gentry

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Gene Gray
Supt., County School	John F. Woodruff
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Helen Folger
Supv., Elections Bd.	Iva Lee Hudson
Dir., Social Services	Doris W. Bustie
Dir., Health Services	Carl Tuttle Wooten
Agricultural Exten.	Helen Dosiernn
County Ranger	Edsel C. Andrews
County Librarian	Mildred Torney
Civil Preparedness	James R. Boyer
Veterans Service Off.	Robert E. Edwards

Board of County Commissioners.

Chairman**	Leo Tompkins	Ennice
Commissioner**	Tom Doughton	Sparta
Commissioner**	Guy T. Perry	Piney Creek

ANSON

Anson was formed in 1750 from Bladen. It was named in honor of George, Lord Anson, a celebrated English admiral who circumnavigated the globe. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Union, Stanly, and Richmond counties. Its area is 533 square miles and its population 24,300. From 1755 to 1780 the county seat was called Anson Court House. In 1782 and 1783 laws were passed concerning the courthouse. In the latter year New Town was authorized to be established. In 1787, Newton, the county seat, was changed to Wadesboro. Wadesboro is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region H

17th Senatorial District
26th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Frank Hightower
Register of Deeds**	Edna T. White
Sheriff**	Tommy W. Allen
County Manager	Taron S. Jones
County Attorney	H. P. Taylor, Jr.
County Engineer	J. N. Pease Assoc.
Finance Officer	Maxine N. Wright
Purchasing Agent	Taron S. Jones
Dir., Recreation	Richard Bazinet
Tax Supervisor	Carroll Pratt
Tax Collector	Gene Olmstead
Chmn., ABC Board	Bovee Covington

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Gene Edward Tucker
Supt., County Schools	Arthur Summers
Chmn., Elections Bd.	R. V. Liles
Supv., Elections Bd.	Gloria H. Cameron
Dir., Social Services	Rankin Whittington
Dir., Health Services	Barry Blick
Agricultural Exten.	John Potter
Forest Ranger	Milt Pegrum
County Librarian	Rex Klett
Civil Preparedness	Gene Edward Tucker
Veterans Service Off.	Robert J. Moore

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	H. Hampton Martin	Wadesboro
Commissioner**	Benjamin C. Brasington, Jr.	Wadesboro
Commissioner**	Francis M. Faulkner	Wadesboro
Commissioner**	Fred O. Black, Jr.	Wadesboro
Commissioner**	C. C. Sikes	Wadesboro

ASHE

Ashe was formed in 1799 from Wilkes. It was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, a Revolutionary patriot, a superior court judge, and governor of the State. It is in the north-western section of the State and is bounded by the States of Tennessee and Virginia, and Alleghany, Wilkes, and Watauga counties. The present area is 426 square miles and the population is 20,500. In 1803 the town of Jefferson was laid out and the public buildings erected. Jefferson is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

5th Congressional District
Multi-County Region D

15th Senatorial District
28th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Virginia Johnson
Register of Deeds**	Shirley B. Wallace
Sheriff**	Richard Waddell
County Manager	Richard C. Miller
County Attorney	Allen Worth & Thomas S. Johnston
Finance Officer	Patricia T. Fowler
Dir., Recreation	Michael D. Houck
Tax Supervisor	Doris C. Burchette
Tax Collector	Roy Ed Roland
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Brett Summey

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Roger H. Jackson
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Van Woodruff
Supv., Elections Bd.	Irene Austin
Dir., Social Services	Francis P. Tucker
Dir., Health Services	Carl Tuttle
Agricultural Ext.	Chuck Gardner
Forest Ranger	L. F. Anderson
County Librarian	Jo Carter
Civil Preparedness	Michael D. Houck
Veterans Service Off.	Oscar Ray Blevins

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman**	Richard W. Lemly	Fleetwood
Commissioner**	Carroll Waddell	West Jefferson
Commissioner**	Dr. James Rhodes	West Jefferson
Commissioner**	Fred Absher	West Jefferson
Commissioner**	Bob McCoy	West Jefferson

AVERY

Avery County was formed in 1911 from Mitchell, Watauga, and Caldwell. It was named in honor of Colonel Waightstill Avery, a soldier of the Revolution and attorney general of North Carolina. It is in the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and the counties of Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell and Mitchell. The present area is 245 square miles and the population is 14,800. Commissioners were named in the act establishing the county who were to select two or more sites for the county seat after which the county vote on the sites. Whatever site was selected, it was to be called Newland. Newland, the county seat, was named in honor of W. C. Newland, then lieutenant governor of North Carolina.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region D**

**24th Senatorial District
39th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Billy J. Vance	Supt., County Schools	Henry McGee
Register of Deeds**	Ronald J. Benfield	Chmn., Elections Bd.	Ms. Hope B. Teaster
Sheriff**	J. D. Braswell	Supv., Elections Bd.	Donald Thompson
County Manager	Robert C. Wiseman	Dir., Social Services	Clifford Aldridge
County Attorney	Bill Cocke	Agricultural Ext.	Waightstill Avery
Finance Officer	Patti D. Setzer	Forest Ranger	Maynard Ollis
Purchasing Agent	Robert Wiseman	County Librarian	Margaret Braswell
Dir., Recreation	Joe Ollis	Civil Preparedness	L. E. McGuire
Tax Supervisor	Buster E. Hayes	Veterans Service Off.	Ronald J. Benfield
Tax Collector	Eva Jo Townsend		
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Fred O. Hughes		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Edward T. Vance	Crossnore
Commissioner**	Earl F. Pritchard	Newland
Commissioner**	Hall Young	Minneapolis
Commissioner**	Newland E. Johnson	Minneapolis
Commissioner**	Robert E. Hobson	Minneapolis

BEAUFORT

Beaufort was first called Pamptecough, the name being changed about 1712. It was named for Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, who in 1709 became one of the Lords Proprietors. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Craven, Hyde, Martin, Pamlico, Pitt, and Washington counties. The present area is 826 square miles and the population is 40,200. Bath, incorporated in 1705, was the first county seat. Washington was made the county seat in 1785.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region Q

1st Senatorial District
2nd Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Bessie J. Cherry
Register of Deeds**	John I. Morgan
Sheriff**	Ottis Davis
County Manager	Graham Pervier
County Attorney	William P. Mayo
County Engineer	Earl Bonner
Finance Officer	Jay M. Hodges, Jr.
County Planner	John Prevette
Tax Supervisor	Edward W. Stowe
Tax Collector	Hubert Johnson
Chmn., ABC Board	George W. Taylor
Chmn., Education Bd.**	W. L. Guilford

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Gray Hodges
Chmn., Elections Bd.	O. J. Gaylord
Supv., Elections Bd.	Charlotte T. Nichols
Dir., Social Services	Anne Harrell
Dir., Health Services	Emmaree Taylor
Agricultural Exten.	Marion C. Griffin
County Ranger	Scott Beasley
Forest Ranger	William D. Fields
County Librarian	Barbara Walker
Civil Preparedness	E. Eugene Allgood
Veterans Service Off.	Frances Whitehead

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Ledruue Buck	Chocowinity
Commissioner**	Mrs. Arthur Lee Moore	Washington
Commissioner**	Frank T. Bonner	Aurora
Commissioner**	Marion Dilday	Belhaven
Commissioner**	Grover Boyd, Jr.	Washington

BERTIE

Bertie was formed in 1722 from Chowan. It was named in honor of James Bertie, a Lords Proprietor. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Albemarle Sound, Chowan River, and Washington, Martin, Halifax, Northampton, and Hertford counties. Its area is 698 square miles and its population is 21,100. An act of 1743 provided that the courthouse, etc., "shall be built between Cusby Bridge and Will's Quarter Bridge." Windsor was established in 1766 and was made the county seat in 1774.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region Q

1st Senatorial District
5th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Thomas S. Speight
Register of Deeds**	Peggy R. Jones
Sheriff**	Edward H. Daniels
County Manager	John E. Whitehurst
County Attorney	John R. Jenkins, Jr.
Finance Officer	John E. Whitehurst
Purchasing Agent	John E. Whitehurst
Tax Supervisor	Jack A. Williford
Tax Collector	Jack A. Williford
Chmn., ABC Board	Kenneth Bryant

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	
Supt., County Schools	Larry T. Ivey
Chmn., Elections Bd.	M. W. Britt
Supv., Elections Bd.	Edith Williford
Dir., Social Services	Mary E. Whitted
Dir., Health Services	Robert S. Parker
Agricultural Exten.	Wm. J. Griffin, Jr.
Forest Ranger	Larry J. Lawrence
County Librarian	Frances C. Hoggard
Veterans Service Off.	Carolyn B. Bond

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Charles H. Edwards	Lewiston
Commissioner**	Dancy G. White	Windsor
Commissioner**	Joe W. Spruill	Aulander
Commissioner**	T. E. Brown	Colerain
Commissioner**	W. J. Barnacasel	Windsor

BLADEN

Bladen was formed in 1731 from New Hanover. It was named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the Board of Trade which had charge of colonial affairs. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by Sampson, Pender, Columbus, Robeson, and Cumberland counties. The present area is 883 square miles and its population 29,800. The county seat was first called Bladen Court House. Elizabethtown, established in 1773, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region N**

**11th Senatorial District
19th Representative District**

	<i>Office</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Office</i>
Clerk of Court**	Smithy S. Harris	Chmn., Education Bd.**	C. O. Bridger
Register of Deeds**	Carl S. McCulloch	Supt., County Schools	William J. Har
Sheriff**	...Earl Storms	Chmn., Elections Bd.	...H. L. Kenall
County Manager	Douglas L. Evans	Supt., Elections Bd.	...Louis T. Vaught
County Attorney	Joseph B. Chandler, Jr.	Dir., Social Services	...Charles Prince
Finance Officer	Ella Sue Bullock	Dir., Health Services	...Steven Moffat
Dir., Industrial Dev.	...Paul Butler	Agricultural Exten.	...Ralph Sassar
Dir., Planning	William M. Davis, Jr.	Forest Ranger	...Frank H. Sholar
Dir., Recreation	...John Wallace	County Librarian	...Jim McKee
Tax Supervisor	Robert G. Roberts	Civil Preparedness	William M. Davis, Jr.
Tax Collector	William D. Carter	Veterans Service Off.	...Louis T. Vaught

Board of County Commissioners.

Chairman**	...Robert G. Hester	...Elizabethtown
Commissioner**	...W. Vance Clark	...Elizabethtown
Commissioner**	...Braxton Edge	...Fayetteville
Commissioner**	...Byron McNeill	...Elizabethtown
Commissioner**	...Wilbur Register	...Council

BRUNSWICK

Brunswick was formed in 1764 from New Hanover and Bladen. It was named in honor of the town of Brunswick, which was named for King George I, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the Cape Fear River, and Columbus, Pender, and New Hanover counties. The present area is 856 square miles and the population is 37,200. Brunswick, established in 1745, was made a borough town in 1754, and when Brunswick County was established in 1761 it was made the county seat. In 1779 the county seat was authorized to be moved to the plantation of John Bell near Lockwood's-Folly Bridge. In 1784 Walkersburg, named in honor of John Walker on whose land it was situated, was established. Provisions were made in the act for a courthouse and other public buildings to be established there. It was located to Deep Water Point. This act specified that the courts were to be held at the most convenient place until the courthouse was completed.

It is doubtful that the act was put into effect because in 1808 an act was passed authorizing the removal of the courthouse from Lockwood's Folly to Smithville. Court was held at the courthouse from 1805-1810. The record does not indicate where the courthouse was. From April 1810 to 1858 court was held at the courthouse in Smithville. This town, established in 1792, was named in honor of Benjamin Smith, governor of North Carolina, 1810-1811. In 1879 an effort to move the courthouse failed. In 1887 Smithville was changed to Southport. Southport served as the county seat until 1977 when the county seat was moved to Bolivia following a referendum on the question.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

7th Congressional District
Multi-County Region O

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Greg Bellamy
Register of Deeds**	William Gaither
Sheriff**	Herman Strong
County Manager	Cary Milligan
County Attorney	John R. Hughes
Finance Officer	Richard Lusk
Dir., Planning	Tom Rabon, Jr.
Dir., Public Inform.	Paul Reeves
Purchasing Agent	Gary Lesh
Dir., Recreation	Howard Edgerton
Tax Supervisor	Paul Crump

11th Senatorial District
11th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Tax Collector	Homer McKeithan
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Shirley Rabson
Supt., County Schools	Ralph King
Chmn., Elections Bd.	H. Orle Gore
Supv., Elections Bd.	Lynda Babson
Dir., Social Services	Milton Jackson
Dir., Health Services	Edgar B. Harris
Agricultural Exten.	Milton Coleman
County Librarian	Bob Russell
Civil Preparedness	Ellis M. Stanley
Veterans Service Off.	Cleon Hewett

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Pearly Vereen	Ash
Commissioner	Cletis D. Clemmons	Supply
Commissioner**	Wayland Vereen	Yaupon Beach
Commissioner**	Franky Thomas	Leland
Commissioner**	Wilber Rabon	Leland
Commissioner**	Rozell Hewett	Shallotte

BUNCOMBE

Buncombe was formed in 1791 from Burke and Rutherford. It was named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded and captured at the Battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and in May, 1778, died a paroled prisoner in Philadelphia. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by McDowell, Henderson, Haywood, Madison, and Yancey counties. The present area in 657 square miles and the population is 153,900. Asheville, named in honor of Samuel Ashe, governor of North Carolina, 1796-1798, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region B

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	J. Ray Elingburg
Register of Deeds**	Otto DeBruhl
Sheriff**	Thomas H. Morrissey
Tax Collector**	R. D. Eskridge
County Attorney	Floyd D. Brock
County Engineer	Joseph J. Enderie
Finance Officer	William F. Taylor
County Planner	Charles Tessier
Purchasing Agent	Wayne Jacklin
Dir., Recreation	Michael H. Zeugner
Tax Supervisor	Edward H. McElrath

26th Senatorial District
43rd Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Edna M. Roberts
Supt., County Schools	Dr. N. A. Miller
Chmn., Elections Bd.	William D. Britt
Supv., Elections Bd.	Sonya Friedrich
Dir., Social Services	Margaret H. Coman
Dir., Health Services	Dr. James B. Tenney
Agricultural Exten.	David Burnette
Forest Ranger	Allan S. Woody
County Librarian	Margaret Morrow
Civil Preparedness	M. Jerry VeHaun
Veterans Service Off.	Michael R. Hyatt

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	R. Curtis Rateliff	Asheville
Commissioner**	Cary C. Owen	Asheville
Commissioner**	Doris P. Giezentanner	Asheville
Commissioner**	Zeb R. Sheppard	Asheville
Commissioner**	William Oglesby	Asheville

BURKE

Burke was formed in 1777 from Rowan. The act was to become effective June 1, 1777. It was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, a member of the Continental Congress and governor of North Carolina, 1781-1782. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Catawba, Cleveland, Rutherford, McDowell, Avery, and Caldwell counties. The present area is 511 square miles and the population is 66,800. The act establishing Burke specified that the first court was to be held at a place the justices should decide until they selected a permanent place for the courthouse and had the same erected. In 1784 Morgansborough was established and made the county seat. Morganton is the present county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**10th Congressional District
Multi-County Region E**

**24th Senatorial District
39th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Major A. Joines
Register of Deeds**	Roger McGumsey
Sheriff**	Jerry Richards
County Manager	Kenneth Thompson
County Attorney	Claude Sitton
Dir., Adm. Ser.	Wayne Whisnant
County Engineer	Chester West
Finance Officer	Riek Self
Dir., Planning	John Avery
Purchasing Agent	Wayne Whisnant
Dir., Recreation	Gayle Stedman
Tax Supv. Collector	Dave Bodenheimer
Chmn., ABC Board	James Connelly

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Martha Hemphill
Supt., County Schools	Charles Weaver
Chmn., Elections Bd.	James Beck
Supv., Elections Bd.	Beatrice Williams
Dir., EMS Fire Marshall	Marvin Sawyer
Dir., Social Services	James Blakley
Dir., Health Services	Elmo Pascal
Agricultural Exten.	Leshie Miller
County Ranger	Winfield Rhyne
County Librarian	Mary Barnett
Civil Preparedness	J. C. Sossoman
Veterans Service Off.	Nancy Duckworth

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Johnny Pons	Valdese
Commissioner**	Robert Netherton	Morganton
Commissioner**	Charles Winters	Morganton
Commissioner**	James Gordon	Morganton
Commissioner**	James Cates	Morganton

CABARRUS

Cabarrus was formed in 1792 from Mecklenburg. It was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus of Edenton, several times a member of the Legislature and four times speaker of the House of Legislature and four times speaker of the House of Commons. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by Stanly, Union, Mecklenburg, Iredell, and Rowan counties. The present area is 363 square miles and the population is 80,300. In 1795 an act was passed naming commissioners to erect a courthouse on the land of Samuel Huguey which had already been selected as a proper place for the county seat. They were to lay out the town of Concord. Concord was incorporated in 1806, and is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region F**

**22 Senatorial District
33rd Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Estus B. White
Register of Deeds**	James O. Bonds
Sheriff**	James B. Roberts
County Manager	Charles D. McGinnis
County Attorney	John R. Boger, Jr.
Finance Officer	Blair D. Bennett
Fire Marshall	James L. Pharr
Dir., Inspections	Charlie B. Irvin
County Planner	W. S. Chandler, Jr.
Purchasing Agent	Charles D. McGinnis
Dir., Recreation	William K. Cowan
Tax Supervisor	Stephen B. Harkey
Tax Collector	C. Ray McKinney

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	
Supt., County Schools	Joseph N. Fries
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Bachman S. Brown, Jr.
Supv., Elections Bd.	Ruby F. Little
Dir., Ambulance	Joe E. Shue
Dir., Social Services	Frances B. Long
Dir., Health Services	Albert J. Klimas
Agricultural Exten.	Albert E. Bishop
Forest Ranger	William F. Morganz
Dog Warden	Arthur Leon Overcash
County Librarian	Daniel MacNeill
Civil Preparedness	William O. Richards
Veterans Service Off.	O'Neil Turner

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Troy R. Cook	Concord
Commissioner**	Marcelle Milloway	Concord
Commissioner**	Ralph C. Bonds	Concord
Commissioner**	James W. Lentz	Concord
Commissioner**	J. Ray Allen	Concord

CALDWELL

Caldwell was formed in 1841 from Burke and Wilkes. It was named in honor of Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina. He strongly advocated a public school system and a railroad across the center of the State from Morehead City to Tennessee. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Alexander, Catawba, Burke, Avery, Watauga, and Wilkes counties. The present area is 469 square miles and the population is 62,200. The court was ordered to be held at the store of George Powell near the house of George Smith, Jr., until a courthouse was erected. Commissioners were named to select a site as near the center of the county as possible, acquire land for a town, and erect a courthouse. Lenoir, named in honor of William Lenoir, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**10th Congressional District
Multi-County Region E**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Mary Hood Thompson
Register of Deeds**	Patsy Thomas Fowler
Sheriff**	Bliff Benfield
County Manager	L. Norman Shronce
County Attorney	Bruce Vanderblemen
Finance Officer	L. Norman Shronce
Dir., Planning	Barry Warren
Purchasing Agent	L. Norman Shronce
Dir., Public Inform.	Jerry Cole
Tax Supervisor	Robert Wakefield
Tax Collector	Mary Cole

**24th Senatorial District
34th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Maneval Bohick
Supt., County Schools	Dave Porter
Chmn., Elections Bd.	C. C. Huskins
Supv., Elections Bd.	Edna Koontz
Dir., Social Services	Melvin Martin
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Marjorie Strawn
Agricultural Exten.	Tommy Andrews
County Ranger	Steve McMasters
County Librarian	Dave Larson
Civil Preparedness	Barry Warren
Veterans Service Off.	Paul D. Williams

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Earl H. Tate	Lenoir
Commissioner**	Faye S. Beal	Lenoir
Commissioner**	R. Donnie Goodale	Lenoir
Commissioner**	Ernest B. Bohick	Lenoir
Commissioner**	Charles W. Herman	Lenoir

CAMDEN

Camden was formed in 1777 from Pasquotank. It was named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, who was one of the staunchest friends of the Americans in the British Parliament. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by the state of Virginia, and Albemarle Sound, Pasquotank, Gates, and Currituck counties. The present area is 239 square miles and the population is 5,900. Camden is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region R

1st Senatorial District
1st Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Caroline G. Halstead	Supt., County Schools	Thomas W. Parker, Jr.
Register of Deeds**	Jack Leary	Chmn., Elections Bd.	W. W. Forehand
Sheriff**	Robert F. Berry	Supv., Elections Bd.	Margaret Ambrose
Coroner**	Carroll Godfrey	Dir., Social Services	John B. Spangler
County Attorney	E. Ray Etheridge	Dir., Health Services	Howard B. Campbell
Finance Officer	Kathleen S. Cherry	Agricultural Exten.	Gordon Sawyer
Tax Supervisor	Jack Leary	County Ranger	Charles F. Walston
Tax Collector	Robert F. Berry	Regional Librarian	Alise Irvin
Chmn., ABC Board	Charles F. Walston	Civil Preparedness	Vail Bridgers
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Melvin Jeradds	Veterans Service Off.	Stephen H. Alford

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	T. F. Leary	Camden
Commissioner**	Kenneth Whitehurst	Camden
Commissioner**	M. J. Johnson, Sr.	Camden
Commissioner**	Samuel K. Shaw	Camden
Commissioner**	Paul DeBerry	Camden

CARTERET

Carteret was formed in 1722 from Craven. It was named in honor of Sir John Carteret, afterwards (1741) earl of Granville, one of the Lords Proprietors. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Onslow, Jones, and Craven counties and on the banks by Hyde County. The present area is 536 square miles and the population is 38,600. Beaufort, established in 1723 and named in honor of Henry, Duke of Beaufort, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region P

2nd Senatorial District
4th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Mary G. Austin	Chmn., Elections Bd.	Raymond T. Edwards
Register of Deeds**	Sharon Piner	Supv., Elections Bd.	Teresa Aldridge
Sheriff**	Richard L. Thomas	Dir., Social Services	Robert D. Eason
County Attorney	Richard Stanley	Dir., Health Services	Mrs. B. Lewis
Finance Officer	Lewis Lee Edwards	Agricultural Exten.	Jim Bunce
Dir., Recreation	Niel Lewis	County Ranger	A. Neal Chadwick
Tax Supervisor	Ronnie Smith	County Librarian	Minnie Simpson
Tax Collector	Joel Hancock	Civil Preparedness	Harry G. Williams
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Richard B. Parker	Veterans Service Off.	Bert Conner
Supt., County Schools	T. Lenwood Lee		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Nathan Garner	Newport
Commissioner**	Doug Fleming	Atlantic Beach
Commissioner**	Mary Sue Noe	Morehead City
Commissioner**	Nelson Gillikin	Morehead City
Commissioner**	Gerald Whitehurst	Morehead City

CASWELL

Caswell was formed in 1777 from Orange. The act was to become effective June 1, 1777. It was named in honor of Richard Caswell, member of the first Continental Congress, first governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence, and Major General in the Revolutionary army. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Person, Orange, Alamance, and Rockingham counties, and by the state of Virginia. The present area is 428 square miles and the population is 20,100. The act creating the county authorized the first court to be held at the home of Thomas Douglas; it also named commissioners to select a location and have the courthouse, prison, and stocks erected. In 1783 Leesburg was established "adjoining to where the Caswell Court House now stands." In 1791, when Person was formed, the court was ordered to be held at Joseph Smith's. Also, commissioners were named in the act to erect the courthouse as near the center of the county as possible. The courthouse at Leesburg was ordered sold by the commissioners of Caswell and Person. In 1829 an act was passed directing the justices to enlarge the public square, or buy some land elsewhere and erect a new courthouse. In 1833 Yanceyville was established at the courthouse. It was named in honor of Bartlett Yancey and is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region G**

**15th Senatorial District
13th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Julian P. Moore
Register of Deeds**	Mary Lee Carter
Sheriff**	J. I. Smith, Jr.
County Attorney	R. Lee Farmer
Finance Officer	J. Alvin Brooks
Tax Supervisor	Cecil K. Cobb
Tax Collector	Cecil K. Cobb
Chmn., ABC Board	G. Cleve Daniel
Chmn., Education Bd.**	James Y. Blackwell, Jr.

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Willard W. Woodard
Chmn., Elections Bd.	J. Bradley Crook
Supv., Elections Bd.	Judith L. Lister
Dir., Social Services	Frank Hinson
Dir., Health Services	Thomas L. Johnson
Agricultural Exten.	Minton Small
County Ranger	Herbert Jones
County Librarian	Lloyd Osterman
Civil Preparedness	Ralph L. Payne
Veterans Service Off.	Frank Hinson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	H. Wilson Watlington	Yanceyville
Commissioner**	Maud F. Gatewood	Yanceyville
Commissioner**	Robert V. Wiley	Yanceyville
Commissioner**	Bobby F. Aldridge	Yanceyville
Commissioner**	C. Ben Rowland	Yanceyville

CATAWBA

Catawba was formed in 1842 from Lincoln. It was named for an Indian tribe which lived in that section of the State. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Iredell, Lincoln, Burke, Caldwell, and Alexander counties. The present area is 394

square miles and the population is 103,500. The act establishing the county named commissioners to acquire land within two miles of the center of the county, lay out a town by the name of Newton, and erect a courthouse. Controversy developed over the location. Consequently in 1815 an act was passed authorizing the erecting of the courthouse in Newton, which is now the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

10th Congressional District
Multi-County Region E

23rd Senatorial District
37th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Eunice Mauney
Register of Deeds**	Ruth Mackie
Sheriff**	T. Dale Johnson
County Manager	J. Thomas Landy
County Attorney	W. Gene Sigmon
County Engineer	T. Jack Matthews
Finance Officer	William W. Yelton
Dir., Planning	Richard Greathouse
Public Inform. Dir.	Sylvia Bajorek
Purchasing Agent	Carole Paris
Tax Supervisor	Bobby R. Miller
Tax Collector	Gerald K. Fleming
Chmn., ABC Board	Blake Watts

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	William Bradshaw
Supt., County Schools	Carl H. Tuttle
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Edward H. Pulliam
Supv., Elections Bd.	Joyce Radisill
Dir., Social Services	Bobby K. Boyd
Dir., Health Services	Howard M. Surface
Dir., Mental Health	Paul E. Blackstone
County Ranger	Ted Overcash
County Librarian	John A. Pritchard
Agricultural Exten.	Edwin F. Nolley
Civil Preparedness	David A. Yount
Veterans Service Off.	Carl T. Hendricks, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Kenneth E. Martin	Newton
Commissioner**	Gary A. Whitener	Hickory
Commissioner**	L. David Huffman	Newton
Commissioner**	J. Bruce Teague	Hickory
Commissioner**	Betty Pitts Cooke	Hickory

CHATHAM

Chatham was formed in 1771 from Orange. The act became effective April 1, 1771. It was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham who was a most eloquent defender of the American cause in the English Parliament during the Revolution. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Wake, Harnett, Lee, Moore, Randolph, Alamance, Orange, and Durham counties. The present area is 709 square miles and the population is 30,700. The act establishing the county provided for the courts to be held at the home of Stephen Poe. It also named commissioners to have a courthouse, prison, and stocks erected. In 1778 a town was established on the land formerly belonging to Ambrose Edwards where the courthouse was. This town was named Chatham. Chatham Court House was mentioned in correspondence, 1776-1782. In 1785 a law establishing Pittsboro on Miles Scurlock's land on which the courthouse stood was enacted. In 1787 an act was passed stating that the heirs of Scurlock would not allow a town to be established on their land. Therefore, the trustees of the town were advised to purchase land from William Petty adjoining the Scurlock tract and lay off a town. It was named Pittsboro in honor of William Pitt, the younger. In 1787 Pittsboro was made the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

4th Congressional District
Multi-County Region J

16th Senatorial District
17th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Janice Oldham
Register of Deeds**	Fleet Reddish
Sheriff**	Jack Elkins
County Manager	William B. Coleman
County Attorney	Robert L. Gunn
Finance Officer	Celest C. Bryan
Purchasing Agent	William B. Coleman
Dir., Planning	Michael Surface
Tax Supervisor	James Spell
Tax Collector	Joseph F. Burns
Chmn., ABC Board	W. H. McAllister, Jr.

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Jack Wilkie
Supt., County Schools	Perry W. Harrison
Chmn., Elections Bd.	B. C. Smith
Supv., Elections Bd.	Betty West
Dir., Social Services	Robert E. Hall
Dir., Health Services	Dr. C. S. Fuller, Jr.
Agricultural Exten.	John Cooper
County Ranger	Ron Helms
Forest Ranger	Adolphus B. Clark
County Librarian	Evelyn Parks
Veterans Service Off.	Clark Allred

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Earl D. Thompson	Pittsboro
Commissioner**	Gus Murchison, Jr.	Gulf
Commissioner**	Carl Thompson	Bear Creek
Commissioner**	C. W. Lutherloh	Pittsboro
Commissioner**	Henry Dunlap, Jr.	Siler City

CHEROKEE

Cherokee was formed in 1839 from Macon. It was named in honor of the Indian tribe who still lived in the western part of the State. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the states of Georgia and Tennessee and Graham, Swain, Macon, and Clay counties. The present area is 452 square miles and the population is 18,000. The courts were ordered to be held at one of the houses at Fort Butler until a courthouse could be erected. Fort Butler was in the town of Murphy. Murphy is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region A**

**27th Senatorial District
45th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Rosemary Crooke
Register of Deeds**	Jack Carter
Sheriff**	Blain Stalcup
County Manager	Ronald G. Hill, Sr.
County Attorney	L. L. Mason
Finance Officer	Susan Bicknell
Purchasing Agent	Susan Bicknell
Dir., Recreation	Winfield Clonts
Tax Supervisor	Thelma Crawford
Tax Collector	Kathryn Hunsucker
Chmn., ABC Board	Charles R. Higdon

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Election Bd.**	Joe Phillips
Supt., County Schools	John Jordan
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Ray C. Sims
Supv., Elections Bd.	Betty Mulkey
Dir., Social Services	V. O. Ayers
Dir., Health Services	Ronald G. Hill
County Ranger	J. J. Jeffries
Forest Ranger	Harold Coleman
County Librarian	Doris L. Carringer
Agricultural Exten.	Jack Earley
Civil Preparedness	Ronald G. Hill
Veterans Service Off.	Willard Greene

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	John E. Boring	Andrews
Commissioner**	J. Robert Penland	Murphy
Commissioner**	William W. Webb	Murphy

CHOWAN

Chowan was formed in 1670 as a precinct in Albemarle County. It was named in honor of an Indian tribe, Chowanor, which lived in the northeastern part of the Colony. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Albemarle Sound, Chowan River, and Bertie, Hertford, Gates, and Perquimans counties. The present area is 173 square miles and the population is 11,700. In 1720, Edenton, which was named in honor of Governor Charles Eden, was established. In 1722 it was designated and has continued to be the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region R

1st Senatorial District
1st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Lena M. Leary
Register of Deeds**	Anne K. Spruill
Sheriff**	Troy E. Toppin
Coroner**	Maryin Barham
County Manager	Henry E. Duck
County Attorney	Merill Evans, Jr.
Finance Officer	Pansy A. Elliott
County Planner	Washington Regional Off.
Dir., Recreation	Mike Johnson
Tax Stpw. Collector	Dallas L. Jethro, Jr.
Chmn., ABC Board	Junius W. Davis

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Eugene Jordan
Supt., County Schools	Dr. John B. Dunn
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Robert S. Harrell
Supv., Elections Bd.	Corinne F. Thorud
Dir., Social Services	Hazel S. Elliott
Dir., Health Services	Howard B. Campbell
Agricultural Exten.	R. Markham Thompson
County Ranger	Allen R. Elks
Forest Ranger	Roger Sprivey
County Librarian	Louise Darby
Civil Preparedness	Murray D. Ashley
Veterans Service Off.	John Lee Spruill

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	C. A. Phillips	Edenton
Commissioner**	J. D. Peele	Edenton
Commissioner**	Lester T. Copeland	Tyner
Commissioner**	Alton G. Elmore	Edenton
Commissioner**	George E. Jones	Edenton

CLAY

Clay was formed in 1861 from Cherokee. It was named in honor of Henry Clay. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Georgia and Cherokee and Macon counties. The present area is 209 square miles and the population is 5,700. Commissioners were directed to hold their first meeting in the Methodist Church near Fort Hembree. Special commissioners were named to select a site for the courthouse and lay out a town by the name of Hayesville. Hayesville, named in honor of George W. Hayes, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region A

27th Senatorial District
45th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Ralph Allison
Register of Deeds**	Ruby Ledford
Sheriff**	E. Hartsell Moore
County Attorney	William E. Carter
Finance Officer	William M. Green
Tax Supervisor	William M. Green
Tax Collector	Jerry E. Lowe
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Richard Serogus
Supt., County Schools	Paul K. Beal

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	George Anderson
Supv., Elections Bd.	Debbie Crisp
Dir., Social Services	Merinda Swanson
Dir., Health Services	Jack Sellers
County Ranger	Gary Mease
County Librarian	Cora Johnson
Agricultural Exten.	P. W. England
Civil Preparedness	Howard C. Martin
Veterans Service Off.	Jerry L. Lowe

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	B. Howard Wimpey	Hayesville
Commissioner**	Wayne G. West	Wayne
Commissioner**	Max Payne	Brasstown

CLEVELAND

Cleveland was formed in 1841 from Rutherford and Lincoln. It was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleaveland, a noted partisan leader of the western Carolina frontier and one of the heroes at Kings Mountain. It is in the southwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Rutherford, Burke, Lincoln, and Gaston counties. The present area is 468 square miles and the population is 81,000. The first court was ordered to be held at the home of William Weathers. At this court the justices were to obtain a place to hold future named to acquire land and lay out a town by the name of Shelby was passed changing the spelling of Cleveland from "Cleaveland county" to "Cleveland county." Shelby was incorporated in 1843 and is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**10th Congressional District
Multi-County Region C**

**25th Senatorial District
40th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Ruth S. Dedmon
Register of Deeds**	Marjorie H. Rogers
Sheriff**	J. Haywood Allen
Coroner**	Bennett Masters
County Manager	J. R. Hendrick
County Attorney	Robert W. Yelton
Finance Office	J. R. Davison
Purchasing Agent	J. R. Davison
Tax Supervisor	James O. Hendrick
Tax Collector	James M. Hardin

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Mary Lou Barrier
Supt., County Schools	
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Ralph Gilbert
Supv., Elections Bd.	Gay R. Champion
Dir., Social Services	Hal D. Smith
Dir., Health Services	Richard G. Steeves
Agricultural Exten.	Henry W. Dameron
County Ranger	W. D. Ivester
County Librarian	Maude Kelsey
Civil Preparedness	J. R. Hendrick
Veterans Service Off.	Ina Towery

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Jack Palmer, Jr.	Shelby
Commissioner**	Coleman W. Goforth	Shelby
Commissioner**	L. E. Hinnant	Kings Mountain
Commissioner**	Hugh Dover	Shelby
Commissioner**	David M. Stamey	Polkville

COLUMBUS

Columbus was formed in 1808 from Brunswick and Bladen. It was named in honor of the discoverer of the New World. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Robeson, Bladen, Pender, and Brunswick counties. The present area is 945 square miles and the population is 53,000. In 1810 Whitesville was laid out on James B. White's land and the public buildings were ordered to be erected there. Whiteville is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**7th Congressional District
Multi-County Region O**

**11th Senatorial District
19th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Lacy R. Thompson	Chmn., Education Bd.**
Register of Deeds**	Ila N. Penny	Supt., County Schools
Sheriff**	Clayton Norton	Chmn., Elections Bd.
Coroner**	William Rhodes	Supv., Elections Bd.
County Attorney	James E. Hill, Jr.	Dir., Social Services
Finance Officer	Emogene W. Suggs	Dir., Health Services
Dir., Recreation	Pempsy Herring	Agricultural Exten.
Tax Supervisor	.....	County Librarian
Tax Collector	Roscoe Enzor	Civil Preparedness
		Veterans Service Off.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	C. Waldo Marlowe	Whiteville
Commissioner**	Junior W. Dew	Hallsboro
Commissioner**	Edward W. Williamson	Cerro Gordo
Commissioner**	David L. McPherson	Chadburn
Commissioner**	L. A. Hinson	Whiteville

CRAVEN

Craven was first created as Archdale Precinct of Bath County in 1705. The name was changed about 1712. It was named in honor of William Lord Craven, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Carteret, Jones, Lenoir, Pitt, Beaufort, and Pamlico counties. The present area is 699 square miles, and the population is 71,900. The county seat was first called Chattawka, or Chattoocka, and later, in 1723, Newbern. Newbern—the law fixed the spelling in 1897—is the county seat. There is no description of the precinct.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region P**

**2nd Senatorial District
3rd Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Dorothy Pate	Chmn., Education Bd.**
Register of Deeds**	Theresa Shipp	Supt., County Schools
Sheriff**	C. W. Bland	Chmn., Elections Bd.
Finance Officer	J. Wilbur Williamson	Supv., Elections Bd.
Dir., Planning	Tyler B. Harris	Dir., Social Services
Dir., Recreation	George B. Sawyer	Dir., Health Services
Tax Supervisor	Paul Laverman	Agricultural Exten.
Tax Collector	Ivy Lynn Rawls	County Librarian
Chmn., ABC Board	E. W. Summrell	Civil Preparedness

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Grover C. Lancaster, Jr.	Vanceboro
Commissioner**	W. J. Wynne, Jr.	Havelock
Commissioner**	R. Frank Hargett	New Bern
Commissioner**	George B. Nelson	New Bern
Commissioner**	John B. Willis	New Bern

CUMBERLAND

Cumberland was formed in 1754 from Bladen. It was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of King George II. Cumberland was the commander of the English Army at the Battle of Culloden, in which the Scotch Highlanders were so badly defeated in 1746. Many of them came to America, and their principal settlement was in Cumberland County. Cumberland was changed to Fayette County in early

1784, but the act was repealed at the next General Assembly, which met in November, 1784. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by Sampson, Bladen, Robeson, Hoke, Harnett, and Johnston counties. The present area is 654 square miles and its population is 245,100. The county seat was first called Cumberland Court House. In 1762 Campbelton was established at Cross Creek with provisions for the public buildings. In 1778 Cross Creek and Campbelton were joined and the courthouse was ordered to be erected in that part of the town known as Cross Creek. In 1783 Campbelton was changed to Fayetteville in honor of Lafayette. Fayetteville is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

7th Congressional District
Multi-County Region M

10th Senatorial District
20th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Tommy Griffin
Register of Deeds**	Marion A. Clark
Sheriff**	Ottis F. Jones
Coroner**	Norma Currie
County Manager	C. L. Twine
County Attorney	Heman Clark
County Engineer	Rodney Honeycutt
Finance Officer	John F. Nalepa
Dir., Inspect Dept.	John Ray
Dir., Personnel	David Loyd
County Planner	Cliff Strassenburg
Purchasing Agent	Polly Bryant
Dir., Recreation	Elmer Arnette
Tax Supervisor	John Martin

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Tax Collector	A. B. Johnson
Chmn., ABC Board	J. B. Julian
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Louis Spillman
Supt., County Schools	C. Wayne Collier
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Charles Kirkman
Supe., Elections Bd.	Rebecca Clark
Dir., Ambulance Ser.	Philip M. Guy
Dir., Social Services	E. C. Modlin
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Jesse Williams
Dir., Mental Health	Billy K. Graham
Agricultural Exten.	B. T. McNeill
Dir., Auditorium	Jack Shands
County Librarian	C. David Warren
Civil Preparedness	Hans Larsen
Veterans Service Off.	Joyce Carter

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	E. J. Edge, Jr.	Fayetteville
Commissioner**	J. McN. Gillis	Fayetteville
Commissioner**	Billy D. Horne	Stedman
Commissioner**	M. M. Beard	Fayetteville
Commissioner**	Arthur Lane	Fayetteville

CURRITUCK

Currituck was formed as early as 1668 as a precinct of Albemarle County. It is "traditionally said to be an Indian word for wild geese, Coratank." It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, Albemarle Sound, Camden County, and the state of Virginia. The present area is 246 square miles and the population is 11,600. Currituck Court House, mentioned as early as 1755, was name of the county seat. Today the words "Court House" have been dropped and only Currituck is used.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region R

1st Senatorial District
1st Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Mrs. Wiley B. Elliot
Register of Deeds**	Linda Ballance
Sheriff**	Norman Newbern, Jr.
County Attorney	William Brumsey
Finance Officer	Diana Walker
Tax Supv., Collector	W. C. Dozier
Chmn., ABC Board	Fletcher Humphries
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Francis Morris
Supt., County Schools	Jeanne Meigs

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	J. P. Murray
Supt., Elections Bd.	Marcus G. Gallimore
Dir., Social Services	Cora Edge
Dir., Health Services	Dr. John B. Sledge, Jr.
Agricultural Exten.	Jerry Hardesty
County Ranger	Howard Forbes, Jr.
Forest Ranger	Barry Walker
County Librarian	Grace Austin
Civil Preparedness	J. B. Brumsey

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**

Baxter William
 Charlie Dozier
 James Voliva
 R. H. Ferrell
 Ernie Bowden

Currituck
 Jarvisburg
 Sligo
 Moxock
 Corolla

DARE

Dare was formed in 1870 from Currituck, Tyrrell, and Hyde. It was named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in America. It is in the eastern section of the State, and is bounded by Pamlico, Croatan, and Albemarle sounds, Hyde and Tyrrell counties (and on the banks by the Atlantic Ocean). The present area is 391 square miles and the population is 10,700. Manteo, named in honor of an Indian Chief, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
 Multi-County Region R**

**1st Senatorial District
 1st Representative District**

Officer
 Clerk of Court**
 Register of Deeds**
 Sheriff**
 County Manager
 County Attorney
 Finance Office
 Tax Supervisor
 Tax Collector
 Purchasing Agent
 Public Inform. Dir.
 Chmn., ABC Board

Officer
 C. S. Meekins
 Alva Wise
 Frank M. Cahoon
 Jack W. Cahoon
 Dwight H. Wheless
 Cindy B. Daniels
 Terry L. Wheeler
 A. B. Seagins
 Cindy B. Daniels
 George J. Spence
 W. Ray White

Officer
 Chmn., Education Bd.
 Supt., County Schools
 Chmn., Elections Bd.
 Supt., Elections Bd.
 Dir., Social Services
 Dir., Health Services
 Agricultural Extens.
 County Ranger
 Forest Ranger
 County Librarian
 Civil Preparedness
 Veterans Service Off.

Louis Midgett
 Steve Basnight, Jr.
 Louise Dollard
 Cheryl A. Johnston
 Doris J. Bonner
 Joseph J. Stokes
 Robert I. Spake
 Terry Waterfield
 Louis Midgett, Jr.
 Judy Israel
 Frank M. Cahoon
 Patricia P. Cahoon

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**

Thomas B. Gray
 Joe Lamb, Jr.
 H. R. Langley
 Jack C. Tillet
 John S. Bone

Buxton
 Nags Head
 Manteo
 Manteo
 Manteo

DAVIDSON

Davidson was formed in 1822 from Rowan. It was named in honor of General William Lee Davidson, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was killed at Cowan's Ford. When General Greene retreated across North Carolina before Cornwallis in 1781 he stationed troops under Davidson at Cowan's Ford on the Catawba River to delay the British army. The British attacked the Americans, killing General Davidson, and forced a passage. The United States government has erected a monument in his honor on Guilford Battle Ground. The county is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Randolph, Montgomery, Rowan, Davie, Forsyth, and Guilford counties. The present area is 549 square miles and the population is 104,000. Lexington is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

5th Congressional District
Multi-County Region G

21st Senatorial District
30th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Hugh Shepherd
Register of Deeds**	Ronnie Callicutt
Sheriff**	Paul McCrary
County Manager	Douglas Flick
County Attorney	James F. Mock
Finance Office	Billy Bryan
Dir., Planning	John Gray
Dir., Public Inform.	
Purchasing Agent	Douglas Flick
Dir., Recreation	Bruce Davis
Tax Supervisor	Bruce Cope
Tax Collector	Kent Beek
Chmn., ABC Board	Joe Biesecker

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	
Supt., County Schools	Lawson Brown
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Bernard H. Thomas
Supv., Elections Bd.	Elizabeth Craver
Dir., Social Services	Doris Lopp
Dir., Health Services	Richard Baxley
Agricultural Exten.	Bill Holtzman
County Ranger	Bill Hedrick
Forest Ranger	Foy Farabee
County Librarian	Nancy Fullbright
Civil Preparedness	Howard Veach
Veterans Service Off.	Howard Veach

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Robert G. Hedrick Jr.	Lexington
Commissioner**	Tommy C. Evans	Thomasville
Commissioner**	Reid C. Sink	Lexington
Commissioner**	C. H. Timberlake, Jr.	Lexington
Commissioner**	Brown Loflin	Denton

DAVIE

Davie was formed in 1836 from Rowan. It was named in honor of William Richardson Davie, a distinguished Revolutionary soldier, a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, governor of North Carolina, special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to France, and one of the founders of the University of North Carolina. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, Yadkin, and Forsyth counties. The present area is 265 square miles and the population is 22,600. In 1837 the court was ordered to be held at Mocksville. Mocksville, incorporated in 1839, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region G

21 Senatorial District
30th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Delores C. Jordan
Register of Deeds**	J. Kermit Smith
Sheriff**	George E. Smith
County Manager	Ronald H. Vogler
County Attorney	John T. Brock
Finance Office	Reta O. Vogler
Tax Supervisor	C. David Hendrix
Tax Collector	Pauline H. Wagner
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Bennie Naylor

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	James E. Everidge
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Henry P. Vanhoy
Supv., Elections Bd.	Margaret Shaw
Dir., Social Services	Donald C. Wall
Dir., Health Services	Ms. Connie L. Stafford
Agricultural Exten.	Leo F. Williams
County Ranger	Ron Knight
County Librarian	Dave Fergusson
Civil Preparedness	Jesse A. Boyce, Jr.
Veterans Service Off.	Duke B. Tutterow

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Glenn S. Howard	Advance
Commissioner**	Joe Long	Mocksville
Commissioner**	Charles E. Alexander	Coolceemee
Commissioner**	Bill Foster	Mocksville
Commissioner**	C. Lawrence Reavis	Mocksville

DUPLIN

Duplin was formed in 1750 from New Hanover. It was named in honor of Thomas Hay, Lord Duplin, an English nobleman. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Jones, Onslow, Pender, Sampson, Wayne, and Lenoir counties. The present area is 815 square miles and the population is 40,700. From 1755 to 1780 the county seat was called Duplin Court House, but the location was not specified. The county court minutes merely say that the court was held at the court-house. In 1816 Kenansville was laid out on the public lands and a new courthouse ordered to be erected. On and after January, 1819, the court was held in the courthouse in Kenansville. Kenansville is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region P**

**5th Senatorial District
10th Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	John J. Johnson
Register of Deeds**	Christine W. Williams
Sheriff**	T. Elwood Revelle
County Attorney	Russell J. Lanier, Jr.
Finance Officer	Russell E. Tucker
Dir., Personnel	Mary F. Stevens
Dir., Planning	.....
Dir., Sanitary Landfill	David Underhill
Tax Supervisor	Frank B. Moore
Tax Collector	S. Leland Grady
Dir., Water Mgmt.	David Underhill
Comm., Education Bd.**	Russell Brock

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Charles H. Yelverton
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Claude L. Hepler
Supv., Elections Bd.	Carolyn Murphy
Dir., Social Services	Millie L. Brown
Dir., Health Services	Joe L. Costin
Dir., Mental Health	Dr. E. J. Lraman
Dir., Nutrition	Walter Brown
Agricultural Exten.	Lois Britt
County Ranger	Odell Raynor
County Librarian	John D. Archibald
Civil Preparedness	W. Hiram Brinson
Veterans Service Off.	Frank B. Moore

Board of County Commissioners.

Chairman**	William J. Coston	Warsaw
Commissioner**	S. Franklin Williams	Wallace
Commissioner**	D. J. Fussell, Sr.	Rose Hill
Commissioner**	Calvin C. Turner	Albertson
Commissioner**	Allen D. Nethercutt	Chinquapan

DURHAM

Durham was formed in 1881 from Orange and Wake. It was named for the city of Durham which was named in honor of Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham who donated the land on which the railroad station was located. The building of the railroad station was the beginning of the town of Durham. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Wake, Chatham, Orange, Person, and Granville counties. The present area is 295 square miles and the population is 146,900. Durham, incorporated in 1866 as the Town of Durham in Orange County, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**4th Congressional District
Multi-County Region L**

**13th Senatorial District
16th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	James Leo Carr
Register of Deeds**	Ruth C. Garrett
Sheriff**	William A. Allen
County Manager	E. S. Swindell, Jr.
Asst. to County Mgr.	Garry Umstead
County Attorney	Lester W. Owen
Finance Officer	Loris Coleclough, Jr.
Purchasing Agent	Burley Clayton
Dir., General Ser.	Wade Copeland
Dir., Planning	Deryl F. Bateman
Tax Supervisor	S. Bruce Mangum
Tax Collector	Louis M. Bryan
Chmn., ABC Board	Charles Lewis

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Curtis Crutchfield
Supt., County Schools	Dr. Frank Yeager
Chmn., Elections Bd.	William A. Marsh
Supv., Elections Bd.	Jo M. Overman
Dir., Co. Hosp. Corp.	Thomas R. Howerton
Dir., Social Services	Dan C. Hudgins
Dir., Health Services	John D. Fletcher
Dir., Mental Health	Thomas W. Lane
Agricultural Exten.	Carl F. Hodges
Dir., Animal Control	James Y. Morris
County Ranger	William D. Colville
County Librarian	George R. Linder
Civil Preparedness	Col. John N. Schomig
Veterans Service Off.	Mrs. Buna C. O'Briant

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Dewey S. Scarboro	Durham
Commissioner**	William V. Bell	Durham
Commissioner**	Edwin B. Clements	Durham
Commissioner**	Howard Easley	Durham
Commissioner**	Elna B. Spaulding	Durham

EDGECOMBE

Edgecombe was formed in 1741 from Bertie, although deeds begin in 1732 and one will dates from 1733. [No action had been taken on a bill to establish the county in 1734.] It was named in honor of Richard Edgecombe, who became Baron Edgecombe in 1742, an English nobleman and a lord of the Treasury. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Martin, Pitt, Wilson, Nash, and Halifax counties. The present area is 510 square miles and the population is 55,400. The first county seat was Edgecombe Court House. Tarboro was established in 1760 and was made the county seat in 1764.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region I**

**6th Senatorial District
7th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Curtis Weaver
Register of Deeds**	Mace Edmondson
Sheriff**	Philip H. Ellis
County Manager	Allen Lee Harrell
County Attorney	Herbert H. Taylor, Jr.
Finance Officer	Allen Lee Harrell
Dir., Planning	Louis Strickland
Purchasing Agent	Allen Lee Harrell
Tax Supervisor	James A. Pitt
Tax Collector	Collis S. Hayes
Chmn., ABC Board	R. L. Corbet

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Jasper Proctor
Supt., County Schools	Lee R. Hall
Chmn., Elections Bd.	George A. Goodwin
Supv., Elections Bd.	Patsy Whaley
Dir., Social Services	Claudia Edwards
Dir., Health Services	Hugh Young
Agricultural Exten.	Joseph Perry
County Ranger	Gerald N. Perry
County Librarian	Mary Jo Godwin
Civil Preparedness	Dwight C. Lamm
Veterans Service Off.	Alton B. Clemmons

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Clarence Wickham	Tarboro
Commissioner**	Hassell Thigpen	Tarboro
Commissioner**	Berry L. Anderson	Tarboro
Commissioner**	Ruth Cherry	Rocky Mount
Commissioner**	Guy E. Barnes	Rocky Mount

FORSYTH

Forsyth was formed in 1849 from Stokes. It was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, a native of Stokes County who fell on the northern frontier in the second war with England. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Guilford, Davidson, Davie, Yadkin, and Stokes counties. The present area is 419 square miles and the population is 233,100. The act establishing the county ordered the first court to be held at the town hall of Salem, at which time the justices were to select a place for future courts until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a place for the public buildings, acquire the land, and lay out a town. In 1851 an act was passed naming the county seat Winston. In 1879 an act was passed authorizing that Winston and Salem be combined, provided the people voted for the same. In 1913 Winston and Salem were incorporated as one town and Winston-Salem became the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**5th Representative District
Multi-County Region G**

**20th Senatorial District
29th Representative District**

Officer
 Clerk of Court**
 Register of Deeds**
 Sheriff**
 Court Manager
 County Attorney
 Finance Officer
 Dir. Personnel
 Dir. Planning
 Dir. Public Inform.
 Purchasing Agent
 Dir. Recreation
 Tax Supervisor
 Tax Collector
 Comm. ABC Board

Officer
 A. E. Blackburn
 Eunice Ayers
 C. Manly Lancaster
 H. L. Jenkins
 P. Eugene Price, Jr.
 Kenneth C. Brennan
 Reginald D. Luper
 John A. Donnelly
 Donald L. Farmer
 Mark Scrosky
 W. Harvey Pardue
 Cameron H. Earston, Jr.
 Evelyn A. Terry

Officer
 Chmn., Education Bd.**
 Supt., County Schools
 Chmn., Elections Bd.
 Supv., Elections Bd.
 Dir., Environmental
 Dir., Social Services
 Dir., Health Services
 Dir., Mental Health
 Agricultural Exten.
 County Ranger
 Forest Ranger
 Dir., Public Libraries
 Civil Preparedness
 Veterans Service Off.

Officer
 James A. Adams
 H. B. Goodson
 Kathie R. Chastain
 Robert R. Fulp
 Gerald M. Thornton
 Dr. Thomas R. Dundon
 Dr. George E. Hamilton
 Forrest H. Harmon
 Ron Hartley
 Kenneth Talley
 William H. Roberts
 Dorothy Fentress
 Charles D. McNatt

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman**
 Vice-Chairman**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**

Fred D. Hauser
 Mazie S. Woodruff
 David L. Drummond
 Grady P. Swisher
 James N. Ziegler, Jr.

Winston-Salem
 Winston-Salem
 Winston-Salem
 Winston-Salem
 Winston-Salem

FRANKLIN

Franklin was formed in 1779 from Bute. It was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Nash, Wake, Granville, Vance, and Warren counties. The present area is 491 square miles and the population is 28,600. The act establishing the county authorized that the first court be held at the home of Benjamin Seawell. The justices were to determine where subsequent courts were to be held until the courthouse could be erected. In 1779 Lewisburg was established on land purchased by the commissioners for the erection of the courthouse. Louisburg is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region K

7th Senatorial District
14th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Ralph S. Knott
Register of Deeds**	Martha D. Shearin
Sheriff**	William T. Dement
County Attorney	W. H. Taylor
Finance Officer	K. A. Braswell
Tax Supv./Collector	C. W. Strother
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Lloyd West
Supt., County Schools	Warren Smith
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Clarence E. Pinnell

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supv., Elections Bd.	George Champion, Jr.
Dir., Social Services	Jane York
Dir., Health Services	Dr. J. B. Wheless
Agricultural Exten.	C. T. Dean, Jr.
County Ranger	Burley Clark
Forest Ranger	Joseph E. Smith
County Librarian	Mrs. Dale Burnes
Civil Preparedness	George Champion, Jr.
Veterans Service Off.	George Champion, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Robert Lee Swanson	Louisburg
Commissioner**	Bruce W. Honeycutt	Franklinton
Commissioner**	James A. Weathers	Louisburg
Commissioner**	James S. Hunt	Louisburg
Commissioner**	B. T. Rowe, Jr.	Louisburg
Clerk to the Board	Jean Shearin	Louisburg

GASTON

Gaston was formed in 1846 from Lincoln. It was named in honor of William Gaston, a member of Congress and a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. It is in the southwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Cleveland, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg counties. The present area is 356 square miles and the population is 159,400. The court was ordered to be held at the home of Jesse Holland until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat as near the center of the county as possible provided it was in two miles of Long Creek Baptist Meeting House. They were to acquire land, lay out a town by the name of Dallas, and erect a courthouse. Dallas continued to be the county seat until 1909 when Gastonia was, by popular vote, selected as the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

10th Congressional District
Multi-County Region F

25th Senatorial District
38th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Betty Jenkins
Register of Deeds**	Gloria B. Musard
Sheriff**	C. L. Waldrep
County Manager	David G. Hunscher
County Attorney	Grady B. Stott
Finance Officer	W. Mack Davis
Purchasing Agent	J. M. Stoll, Jr.
Dir., Recreation	Carl Baber
Tax Supervisor	Tommy B. Ballard
Tax Collector	Eugene Maier
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Riek L. Smyre

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Dr. Zane Eargle
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Joseph B. Roberts, III
Supv., Elections Bd.	Julia Chandler
Dir., Social Services	Ben Carpenter
Dir., Health Services	Mary Edith Rogers
Agricultural Exten.	Max Erwin
County Ranger	Yates C. Smith
Forest Ranger	Yates C. Smith
County Librarian	Barbara Heafner
Civil Preparedness	O. H. Dale
Veterans Service Off.	Charles W. Hawkins

Board of County Commissioners

Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**

Eric Q. Cloninger, Jr.
 Eric Black
 Gary Carson
 Harjo B. Gaston
 Robert L. Hayner
 Porter McTeer
 Charles A. Rhyne

Dallas
 Cherryville
 Bessemer City
 Belmont
 Gastonia
 Gastonia
 Stanley

GATES

Gates was formed in 1779 from Chowan, Hertford, and Perquimans counties. It was named in honor of General Horatio Gates, who commanded the American Army at the Battle of Saratoga. At this battle an entire British Army was captured, but General Gates contributed nothing to that success. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, and Hertford counties, and the state of Virginia. The present area is 337 square miles and the population is 8,300. The act establishing the county provided that commissioners be appointed to select a site centrally located for the erection of a courthouse, etc., and to have the building erected. In 1781, an act was passed to levy an additional tax for the completion of the public buildings. The Legislature of 1830-31 passed an act which said that the place now known as Gates Court House, in the county of Gates, shall in the future be known and described by the name of Gatesville.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
 Multi-County Region R**

**1st Senatorial District
 5th Representative District**

Officer
 Clerk of Court**
 Register of Deeds**
 Sheriff**
 County Manager
 County Attorney
 Dir., Recreation
 Tax Supv. Collector
 Comm. ABC Board
 Comm. Education Bd **

Officer
 Tobe Daniels
 Tazewell D. Eure
 William H. Eure
 Edward C. McDuffie
 Philip P. Godwin
 Susan Hamill
 William P. Mitchell
 G. W. Ward
 A. F. Stallings

Officer
 Supt., County Schools J. E. R. Perry
 Chmn., Elections Bd. W. Raleigh King
 Supv., Elections Bd. Frances Mitchell
 Dir., Social Services Mary D. Plyler
 Dir., Health Services Wade W. Burgess
 Agricultural Exten. Zackie W. Harrell
 County Ranger T. C. Vaughan, Jr.
 County Librarian Louise Boone
 Veterans Service Off. William P. Mitchell

Board of County Commissioners:

Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**

Lamar A. Benton Hobbsville
 Sherwood Eason Gatesville
 Troy A. Greene Eure
 R. E. Miller, Sr. Gates
 G. P. Kittrell, Jr. Corapeake

GRAHAM

Graham was formed in 1872 from Cherokee. It was named in honor of William A. Graham, United States senator, governor of North Carolina, secretary of the navy, and a Confederate States senator. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Cherokee and Swain counties. The present area is 292 square miles and the population is 6,700. The first meeting of the county commissioners was ordered to be held at King & Cooper's store; commissioners were named to lay out a town as the county seat. The county seat is Robbinsville.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region A

27th Senatorial District
45th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	O. W. Hooper, Jr.
Register of Deeds**	Leonard Davis
Sheriff**	Fred R. Anderson
County Manager	Darrell Crisp
County Attorney	Roger Dillard
Finance Officer	A. J. Peterson, Jr.
Purchasing Agent	Darrell Crisp
Dir., Recreation	Bergin Edwards
Tax Supervisor	Carol Crisp, Acting
Tax Collector	A. J. Peterson, Jr.

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn. Education Bd.**	Jesse Ralph Jenkins
Supt., County Schools	Modeal Walsh & Lonnie Snider
Chmn., Elections Bd.	C. P. Sawyer
Supv., Elections Bd.	Allene O. Adams
Dir., Social Services	Christine H. Corpensing
Dir., Health Services	Darrell Crisp
Agricultural Exten.	Roger Hyatt
County Ranger	James E. Brown
County Librarian	Wanda Sue Phillips
Veterans Service Off.	Gladys Crisp

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Eugene McMonigle	Robbinsville
Commissioner**	Raymond Williams	Robbinsville
Commissioner**	Thomas M. Carver	Robbinsville

GRANVILLE

Granville was formed in 1746 from Edgecombe. It was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville, who owned the Granville District. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Vance, Franklin, Wake, Durham, and Person counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 537 square miles and the population is 32,700. The first county seat was called Granville Court House. In 1748 the location selected became unsatisfactory. Therefore, it was ordered that the courthouse be located on a branch of Tar River called Tabb's Creek. Oxford was made the county seat in 1811. It was incorporated in 1816 and is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region K

13th Senatorial District
13th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Mary Ruth C. Helms
Register of Deeds**	Flora O. Mann
Sheriff**	William A. Jenkins
County Attorney	William T. Watkins
Finance Officer	
County Planner	John K. Nelms
Tax Supervisor	Daniel M. Faucette, Jr.
Tax Collector	Jean O. Hight
Chmn., ABC Board	Charles Hart
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Dorothy G. Pruitt

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	L. C. Adcock
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Aubrey S. Hardee
Supv., Elections Bd.	Louise Ford
Dir., Social Services	William W. Mullen
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Charles D. Rollins
Agricultural Exten.	Frank H. Baker
County Ranger	Ken Craft
Forest Ranger	Babe Ruth Matthews
County Librarian	Violet B. Coats (acting)
Civil Preparedness	John K. Nelms
Veterans Service Off.	Pello Lee Duncan

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Floyd Elliott	Oxford
Commissioner**	Henry Currin	Oxford
Commissioner**	James I. Carey	Oxford
Commissioner**	Willard W. King	Oxford
Commissioner**	Elmo Blackley	Oxford

GREENE

Greene County was formed in 1799 from Glasgow. The county was originally named for James Glasgow, but when he became publicly involved in land frauds it was changed to Greene in honor of Nathanael Greene, Washington's right-hand man. Greene is regarded as second only to Washington as the greatest soldier of the Revolution. He fought the Battle of Guilford Court House which saved North Carolina from the British. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Pitt, Lenoir, Wayne, and Wilson counties. The present area is 267 square miles and the population is 14,800. In 1811 Snow Hill was laid out at the courthouse and is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region P

8th Senatorial District
8th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Cleo W. McKeel	Chmn., Education Bd.**	Seroba Aiken
Register of Deeds**	Lula H. Heath	Supt., County Schools	George S. Taylor
Sheriff**	Early Whaley	Chmn., Elections Bd.	Melvin Cunningham
Coroner**	L. W. Rouse	Dir., Social Services	Everett Ryder
County Attorney	I. Joseph Horton	Dir., Health Services	Ronald H. Clitherow
Finance Officer	G. L. Mewborn, Jr.	Agricultural Exten.	Richard A. Hayes
Dir., Recreation	Charles Williams	County Ranger	Zell C. Smith
Tax Supervisor	Robert Gerald Heath	County Librarian	Janet Frey
Tax Collector	Nolia P. Carraway	Civil Preparedness	Fred S. Speight
Chmn., ABC Board	L. H. Stocks	Veterans Service Off.	James W. Barrow

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	William A. Jones	Snow Hill
Commissioner**	Frank L. Walston, Jr.	Walstonburg
Commissioner**	James M. Creech	Snow Hill
Commissioner**	J. B. McLawhorn	Hookerton
Commissioner**	Phillip Harrison	Snow Hill

GUILFORD

Guilford was formed in 1771 from Rowan and Orange. The act creating Guilford became effective April 1, 1771. It was named in honor of Francis North who was Earl of Guilford, and English nobleman. He was the father of Lord North who was Prime Minister under George III during the Revolution. Lord North afterward succeeded his father as Earl of Guilford. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, and Rockingham counties. The present area is 655 square miles and the population is 308,700. The first court was ordered held at the home of Robert Lindsay. It also provided that commissioners bought land of John Campbell for the courthouse site. In 1785 Martinsville was laid out at the courthouse. It was named in honor of Alexander Martin, governor of North Carolina, 1782-1785 and 1789-1792. The courthouse had been called Guilford Court House until the passage of this act. Commissioners were named by the act of 1807 to select a place at the center of the county for the erection of a new courthouse, as the old one was badly in need of repair and not conveniently located. Commissioners were also named to purchase 30 acres of land and have the new courthouse erected. They were to sell the old courthouse. In 1808 the new county seat was named Greensborough in honor of Nathanael Greene. Today Greensboro is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

6th Congressional District
Multi-County Region G

19th Senatorial District
23rd Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Joseph E. Slate, Jr.
Register of Deeds**	Mark Stewart
Sheriff**	Paul H. Gibson
County Manager	John V. Witherspoon
County Attorney	William B. Trevorror
Finance Officer	Thomas H. Cashwell
Dir., Planning	John R. Hampton
Purchasing Agent	Jack Jones, Jr.
Tax Supv. Collector	Roger C. Cotten
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Mrs. Evon W. Dean

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Douglas P. Magann, III
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Sarah W. Herbin
Supv., Elections Bd.	Carolyn Hurley
Dir., Social Services	Wayne Metz
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Joseph Holliday
Dir., Mental Health	Daylon T. Greene
Agricultural Exten.	John A. Crawford
County Ranger	Bruce B. Byrd
Forest Ranger	John F. Spivey, Jr.
Civil Preparedness	Marilyn J. Braun
Veterans Service Off.	Larry D. Causey

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Forrest E. Campbell	Greensboro
Commissioner**	Ogden Deal	Greensboro
Commissioner**	Gaston D. Faison	Greensboro
Commissioner**	Fred L. Preyer	Greensboro
Commissioner**	Paul W. Clapp	Greensboro

HALIFAX

Halifax was formed in 1758 from Edgecombe. The act was to become effective in January, 1759. It was named in honor of George Montagu, Second Earl of Halifax. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Bertie, Martin, Edgecombe, Nash, Warren, and Northampton counties. The present area is 734 square miles and the population is 55,200. The first court was held at Enfield. Halifax was made the county seat by an act passed in 1758. It is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region L

6th Senatorial District
6th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	J. C. Taylor
Register of Deeds**	Travis S. Uzzell
Sheriff**	W. C. Bailey
County Manager	M. Thomas Barnes
County Attorney	John A. James
Finance Officer	M. Thomas Barnes
Tax Supervisor	James F. Hunter
Tax Collector	Vivial C. Birdsong
Chmn., Education Bd.**	C. Macon Moore, Jr.

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Luther A. Adams
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Wiley D. Connell
Supv., Elections Bd.	Elizabeth Carlisle
Dir., Social Services	Edward L. Garrison
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Richard E. Frazier
Dir., Mental Health	Daylon T. Greene
Agricultural Exten.	Clyde D. Poedlin
Forest Ranger	Jordan W. Johnson
Civil Preparedness	
Veterans Service Off.	Jesse A. Harvell, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Harry A. Branch	Enfield
Commissioner**	David L. Allsbrook	Scotland Neck
Commissioner**	Frank B. Neal	Roanoke Rapids
Commissioner**	Robert P. Thorpe	Littleton
Commissioner**	Richard M. Taylor	Roanoke Rapids
Commissioner**	Grover E. Howell	Weldon

HARNETT

Harnett was formed in 1855 from Cumberland. It was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, an eminent Revolutionary patriot, president of the Provincial Council, president of the Council of Safety, delegate to the Continental Congress, and author of the Halifax Resolutions of April 12, 1776. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Chatham, Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Lee, Wake, Johnston and Sampson counties. The present area is 603 square miles and the population is 56,200. The courts were ordered to be held at Summerville until a courthouse was erected unless otherwise directed by a majority of the justices of the peace. It also named commissioners to locate the geographical center of the county, acquire the land, lay out a town and erect the public buildings. The town was called Toomer in honor of John D. Toomer of Cumberland, a judge of the superior and of the supreme court. Many people became dissatisfied with the location, and in 1859 an act was passed to allow the voters to decide whether Toomer should remain the county seat or a new location be selected. If a new site was selected, it should be called Lillington. Lillington was named in honor of Alexander Lillington. It is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region M**

**14th Senatorial District
18th Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Georgia Lee Brown	Chmn., Education Bd.**	Hoke Smith
Register of Deeds**	Flora G. Milton	Supt., County Schools	R. A. Gray
Sheriff**	Lewis C. Rosser	Chmn., Elections Bd.	W. H. Randall
County Manager	M. H. Brock	Supv., Elections Bd.	Virginia Warren
County Attorney	Edward H. McCormick	Dir., Social Services	Helen R. Crews
Finance Officer	H. D. Carson, Jr.	Dir., Health Services	Henry S. Thompson
County Planner	Tony M. Tucker	Agricultural Exten.	James E. Goff
Purchasing Agent	M. H. Brock	County Ranger	Fred Taylor
Dir., Recreation	Robert A. Barefoot	Forest Ranger	Charles Rudy Matthews
Tax Supervisor	William T. Allen	County Librarian	Margaret Randall
Tax Collector	W. Earl Jones	Civil Preparedness	Thomas T. Lanier
Chmn., ABC Board	Frank Hockaday	Veterans Service Off.	Jean M. Irvin

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Jesse Alpin	Dunn
Commissioner**	M. H. Brock	Lillington
Commissioner**	Rudy Collins	Fuquay-Varina
Commissioner**	Bill Shaw	Spring Lake
Commissioner**	Lloyd G. Stewart	Lillington

HAYWOOD

Haywood was formed in 1808 from Buncombe. It was named in honor of John Haywood, treasurer of North Carolina, 1787-1827. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Madison, Buncombe, Transylvania, Jackson, and Swain counties. The present area is 551 square miles and the population is 44,800. The first court was ordered to be held at Mount Prospect, at which time the justices could decide on some other place for holding court until a courthouse could be erected. In 1809 the justices of the peace were authorized to appoint commissioners to erect the courthouse. "In the erection of the public buildings at Mount Prospect there was laid the foundation of the little city of Waynesville . . . In the record of the court of pleas and quarter sessions the name of Waynesville occurs first in 1811." Waynesville was confirmed as a town by legislative act in 1810. Waynesville is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region A

27th Senatorial District
44th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	William G. Henry
Register of Deeds**	Charles G. Howell
Sheriff**	C. Jack Arrington
County Manager	Edwin Russell
County Attorney	Leon M. Killian, III
Finance Officer	Darrell H. Clark
County Planner	Mary N. Henigbaum
Purchasing Agent	Edwin Russell
Dir., Recreation	David R. Leatherwood
Tax Supervisor	Frances R. Williams
Tax Collector	Carl A. Setzer
Dir., Social Services	James M. Berdine

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Dir., Health Services	Dr. R. Stuart Roberson
Chmn., ABC Board	J. B. Siler
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Robert A. Cathey
Supt., Schools	Dr. Daniel E. Todd, Jr.
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Thomas A. Garrett
Supv., Elections Bd.	Jackie Caldwell
Agricultural Exten.	Herman E. McCall
Forest Ranger	W. L. Teague
County Librarian	Katherine Armitage
Civil Preparedness	James W. Reed, Jr.
Veterans Service Off.	Charles D. lance

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Edwin Russell	Waynesville
Commissioner**	Frank D. Bradshaw	Waynesville
Commissioner**	Ruby B. Bryson	Waynesville
Commissioner**	Carl W. Greene	Canton
Commissioner**	R. Hessie Terrell	Clyde

HENDERSON

Henderson was formed in 1838 from Buncombe. It was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Transylvania, Haywood, Buncombe, McDowell, Rutherford, and Polk counties. The present area is 378 square miles and the population is 52,200. The first court was to be held at the home of Hugh Johnston, at which time the justices were to decide on a place for future courts until a courthouse was erected. Commissioners were named to acquire land, lay out a town, and erect a courthouse. This town was to be named Hendersonville. The commissioners selected a site which is now called Horse Shoe, but much dissatisfaction developed over the selection and two factions arose, one called the River party and the other the Road party. The River party favored the Horse Shoe site. In 1839 the Road party enjoined the sale of lots of the site selected at the Horse Shoe and the controversy soon waxed so warm that the Legislature ordered an election to be held to determine the location by popular vote. The Road party was successful. In 1840 Hendersonville was laid out on land deeded by Michael King of Charleston, South Carolina, for that purpose. Hendersonville is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region B

27th Senatorial District
42nd Representative District

Office
 Clerk of Court**
 Register of Deeds**
 Sheriff**
 County Attorney
 Finance Officer
 County Planner
 Purchasing Agent
 Dir., Recreation
 Tax Collector**
 Tax Supervisor
 Chmn., ABC Board

Officer
 Thomas H. Thompson
 Ruby H. Maxwell
 Albert Jackson
 Charles Waters
 David E. Nicholson
 Mike Epley
 Denver W. Warnock
 Gerhard V. Tauscher
 Elizabeth B. King
 Terry F. Lyda
 Pete Folsom

Officer
 Chmn., Education Bd.** William McKay
 Supt., Schools Glenn Marlow
 Chmn., Elections Bd. Ruth T. Somashko
 Supv., Elections Bd. Kate M. Lancaster
 Dir., Social Services Annette Parks
 Dir., Health Services George Bond
 Agricultural Exten. Grover Westmoreland
 Forest Ranger Vincent W. Hudgins
 County Librarian Elizabeth Marshall
 Civil Preparedness R. Thomas Edmundson
 Veterans Service Off. L. A. Boyles

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman** Mildred Barringer Hendersonville
 Commissioner** Candler A. Willis Hendersonville
 Commissioner** William T. Drake Hendersonville
 Commissioner** William Francis, Jr. Hendersonville
 Commissioner** Joe D. Spearman Hendersonville

HERTFORD

Hertford was formed in 1759 from Chowan, Bertie, and Northampton. The act was to become effective May 1, 1760. It was named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, a nobleman. He was a brother of General Conway, a distinguished British soldier and member of Parliament, who favored the repeal of the Stamp Act. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Gates, Chowan, Bertie, and Northampton counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 353 square miles and the population is 21,000. The first court was held at Cotton's Ferry on the south side of Chowan River. Winton, established in 1766, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
 Multi-County Region G**

**1st Senatorial District
 5th Representative District**

Office
 Clerk of Court**
 Register of Deeds**
 Sheriff**
 County Manager
 County Attorney
 Finance Officer
 County Planner
 Tax Collector
 Tax Supervisor
 Chmn., ABC Board

Officer
 Richard T. Vann
 Gwendolyn P. Hawks
 James Baker
 J. Wayne Deal
 J. Guy Revelle, Jr.
 J. Wayne Deal
 Harvey Britton
 P. B. Woodley

Officer
 Chmn., Education Bd.**
 Supt., County Schools
 Chmn., Elections Bd. Clarence L. Willoughby
 Supv., Elections Bd. Sue G. Francis
 Dir., Social Services Margaret Balentine
 Dir., Health Services Wade W. Burgess
 Agricultural Exten. Bill Register
 County Ranger Charles Edwards
 County Librarian Louise Boone
 Civil Preparedness Clarence L. Willoughby
 Veterans Service Off. Jean M. Taylor

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman** J. D. Flowers Cofield
 Commissioner** R. Gilbert Whitley Como
 Commissioner** L. M. Brinkley Ahsoskie
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**

HOKE

Hoke was formed in 1911 from Cumberland and Robeson. It was named in honor of Robert F. Hoke, a major-general in the Confederate States Army. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by Cumberland, Robeson, Scotland, Moore, and Harnett counties. The present area is 389 square miles and the population is 19,200. Raeford is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

7th Congressional District
Multi-County Region N

12th Senatorial District
21st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Juanita Edmund
Register of Deeds**	Della Maynor
Sheriff**	David M. Barrington
County Manager	James E. Martin
Asst. County Manager	Lester G. Simpson
County Attorney	Duncan B. McFayden
Finance Officer	Charles A. Davis
County Planner	William T. Altman
Purchasing Agent	James E. Martin
Dir., Recreation	Don Slaughter
Tax Supervisor	Lester G. Simpson
Tax Collector	Elizabeth Livingston
Chmn., ABC Board	Alfred K. Leach

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Dr. R. M. Jordan
Supt., County Schools	Raz Autry
Chmn., Elections Bd.	J. Scott Poole
Supv., Elections Bd.	Rose W. Sturgeon
Dir., Social Services	Benjamin Niblock
Dir., Health Services	Susan McKenzie (acting)
Agricultural Exten.	Wendell Young
County Ranger	Lynwood Pilkington
Forest Ranger	Robert A. Jones
County Librarian	Dorothy Cameron
Civil Preparedness	William T. Niven
Veterans Service Off.	Marion Clark

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	John G. Balfour	Lumber Bridge
Commissioner**	James A. Hunt	Raeford
Commissioner**	Neill W. McPhatter	Red Springs
Commissioner**	Daniel H. Devane	Raeford
Commissioner**	Mabel M. Riley	Raeford

HYDE

Hyde was first called Wickham, the name being changed about 1712. It was named in honor of Edward Hyde, governor of North Carolina and a grandson of the Earl of Clarendon. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Pamlico Sound and Beaufort, Washington, Tyrrell, and Dare counties (and on the banks by the Atlantic Ocean and Dare and Carteret counties). The present area is 613 square miles and the population is 5,700. The courts were held in the courthouse in Bath until 1729. In that year an act was passed separating the precincts of Beaufort and Hyde and authorizing a courthouse to be built on the land of William Webster. In 1738 a town by the name of Woodstock was laid out on Webster's land. The courthouse at Woodstock burned about 1789, and in 1790 an act was passed moving the courthouse to Bell's Bay or Jasper's Creek. Thus, the county seat was on Jasper's Creek, 1791-1792. A law was passed in 1791 establishing a town on the land belonging to German Bernard "where the courthouse stands." This town was called German-town. In 1820 the old courthouse was authorized to be sold and a new one erected at Lake Landing or within two miles of it. In 1836 commissioners were named to purchase land from Zacheriah Gibbs for a county seat, or within one-fourth mile of the place called Swan Quarter, and erect a courthouse. Swan Quarter is the county seat. There is no description of this precinct at the time it was established.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region R**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Walter A. Crodle
Register of Deeds**	Lora E. Mooney
Sheriff**	Charlie J. Cahoon
County Manager	Clifford Swindell
County Attorney	John S. Fletcher
Finance Officer	Kathleen C. Gurgamus
Dir., Public Inform.	Douglas Gibbs
Purchasing Agent	Kathleen C. Gurgamus
Dir., Recreation	Herbert Brickhouse
Tax Supv. Collector	Linda M. Basnight
Chmn., ABC Board	William E. Williams

**1st Senatorial District
2nd Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.	Carl M. Cahoon, Sr.
Supt., County Schools	David S. Coble
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Lila G. Mason
Dir., Social Services	Thomas R. Lynch
Dir., Health Services	Clifford Swindell
Agricultural Exten.	George W. O'Neal
County Ranger	Willie Mack Carawan
County Librarian	Barbara K. Walker
Civil Preparedness	W. J. Lupton
Veterans Service Off.	Lora E. Mooney

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	J. B. Berry	Fairfield
Commissioner**	Edward A. O'Neal	Swan Quarter
Commissioner**	William F. Williams	Swan Quarter

IREDELL

Iredell was formed in 1788 from Rowan. It was named in honor of James Iredell of Edenton. He was one of the leaders in the State advocating the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Washington appointed him a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1790. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Catawba, Alexander, Wilkes, Yadkin, and Davie counties. The present area is 572 square miles and the population is 80,000. Statesville, established in 1789, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**9th Congressional District
Multi-County Region F**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Carl G. Smith
Register of Deeds**	L. Lynn Nesbitt
Sheriff**	LeRoy Reavis
County Manager	John T. Smith
County Attorney	Robert N. Randall
Finance Officer	George W. Wooten
County Planner	Lou Burgess
Purchasing Agent	F. William Furches, Jr.
Dir. Recreation	Rudy Davis
Tax Administrator	Lois K. Troutman
Tax Collector	Thurston L. Houston

**23rd Senatorial District
35 Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	James Dobson
Chmn., Elections Bd.	James A. Dobson, Jr.
Supt., Elections Bd.	Floy Wilkinson
Dir., Social Services	Dorothy M. Fleming
Dir., Health Services	William Mashburn
Agricultural Exten.	Kenneth E. Baughn
County Ranger	Kelly Beeson
County Librarian	Flint Norwood
Civil Preparedness	John T. Fleming
Veterans Service Off.	Mebane Henderson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Joe H. Troutman	Statesville
Commissioner**	Larry M. Rhye	Statesville
Commissioner**	William A. Mills	Statesville
Commissioner**	Frances L. Murdock	Troutman
Commissioner**	Samuel L. Ostwald	Troutman

JACKSON

Jackson was formed in 1851 from Haywood and Macon. It was named in honor of Andrew Jackson, who won an over-whelming victory from the British at New Orleans in 1815 and who was twice President of the United States. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the states of South Carolina and Georgia and Macon, Swain, Haywood, and Transylvania counties. The present area is 491 square miles and the population is 26,100. The first court was ordered to be held at the home of Daniel Bryson, Sr., and after that session the courts were held at Allen Fisher's store until the courthouse was erected. In 1852 an act was passed authorizing an election to be held to decide on moving the county seat from Webster to Sylva. The election was held May 8, 1913, and was carried by a majority of 675. Sylva furnished the site and \$10,000 in cash for the new courthouse. Sylva is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region A**

**27th Senatorial District
44th Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Frank Watson, Jr.
Register of Deeds**	Conrad Burrell
Sheriff**	Fred Holcombe
County Manager	Wayne Hooper
County Attorney	Creighton Sossoman
Finance Officer	Wayne Hooper
County Planner	Joel Freeman
Purchasing Officer	Dan Dietz
Dir., Recreation	Terry Ramsey
Tax Supervisor	Cecil Dills
Tax Collector	Joyce Clayton
Chmn., ABC Board	Tom Murray

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Walter Dietz
Supt., County Schools	Dr. James Wilson
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Angus H. Fisher
Supv., Elections Bd.	Eva A. Green
Dir., Social Services	David Noland
Dir., Health Services	Randall Turpin
Agricultural Exten.	Ken Perry
County Ranger	Ben Summers
County Librarian	Jeanette Newsom
Civil Preparedness	Boyd B. Sossamon
Veterans Service Off.	Britton M. Moore

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Wayne Hooper	Sylva
Commissioner**	Brad Pell	Sylva
Commissioner**	Woody Hampton	Sylva

JOHNSTON

Johnston was formed in 1746 from Craven. It was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, governor of North Carolina, 1734-1752. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Wilson, Wayne, Sampson, Cumberland, Harnett, Wake, and Nash counties. The present area is 797 square miles and the population is 67,500. The first court was held at the home of Francis Stringer at the Ferry of Neuse River. Court was held at Hinton's Quarter on the south side of Neuse River, 1759-1760, and probably before that date. In August, 1771, it was held at John Smith's. From 1771 to 1776 the county seat was called Johnston Court House. In 1771 Smithfield was established "where the Court House, prison and stocks now stand." Smithfield is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region J**

**9th Senatorial District
14th Representative District**

Officer
 Clerk of Court**
 Register of Deeds**
 Sheriff**
 Surveyor**
 Coroner**
 County Manager
 County Attorney
 Finance Officer
 Purchasing Agent
 County Planner
 Tax Supervisor
 Tax Collector
 Chmn., ABC Board

Officer
 Will R. Crocker
 Julia C. Medlin
 George Johnson
 Dennis Blackburn
 Jimmy D. McLaurin
 Kramer Jackson
 William R. Britt
 Kramer Jackson
 Eleanor N. Creech
 Kenneth Windley
 Johnnie Stott
 Harper Godwin
 Jimmy Nelson

Officer
 Chmn., Education Bd.** John Radford (acting)
 Supt., County Schools E. S. Simpson
 Chmn., Elections Bd Elizabeth R. Hoyle
 Supv., Elections Bd Ann B. Stallings
 Dir., Social Services Howard Benton (acting)
 Dir., Health Services Helen M. Ray
 Agricultural Exten. Bruce Woodard
 County Ranger Donald Huddler
 Forest Ranger H. J. Whitley
 County Librarian Eleanor Hooks (acting)
 Civil Preparedness Wayne Strickland
 Veterans Service Off. Marie Creech (acting)

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman** Norman C. Denning Four Oaks
 Commissioner** Frank B. Holding Smithfield
 Commissioner** J. E. Rogerson Kenly
 Commissioner** John M. Booker, DVM Smithfield
 Commissioner** James W. Cash Clayton

JONES

Jones was formed in 1779 from Craven. It was named in honor of Willie Jones of Halifax who was one of the leaders of the Revolution, president of the Council of Safety and an opponent of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was due chiefly to his influence that the Convention of 1788 refused to ratify the Federal Constitution. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Craven, Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, and Lenoir counties. The present area is 467 square miles and the population is 9,600. The first court was directed to be held at the home of Thomas Webber at Trent Bridge, and to continue there until the courthouse was built unless some other place was selected. In 1784 an act was passed authorizing a town by the name of Trenton to be laid out where the courthouse stood. Trenton is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region P**

**5th Senatorial District
Repl. Representative District**

Officer
 Clerk of Court** Ronald Metts
 Register of Deeds** William D. Parker
 Sheriff** R. Wesley Mallard, Jr.
 County Director Colon L. Godwin
 County Attorney James R. Hood
 Finance Officer Larry P. Meadows
 Tax Supv. Collector Julian D. Waller
 Chmn., ABC Board A. F. Banks
 Chmn., Education Bd Marvin Philyaw
 Supt., County Schools J. S. Collins

Officer
 Chmn., Elections Bd. Richard C. Tyndall, Jr.
 Supv., Elections Bd. Linda Banks
 Dir., Social Services Louise K. Mills
 Dir., Health Services Dr. John A. Parrott
 Agricultural Exten. Myrtle Franks (acting)
 County Ranger Rick Wells
 Forest Ranger Felix Sykes, Jr.
 County Librarian Carol Mattocks
 Civil Preparedness Richard C. Tyndall, Jr.
 Veterans Services Off. William D. Parker

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman** Horace B. Phillips Trenton
 Commissioner** J. R. Jarman Pollocksville
 Commissioner** Tommie Brown Trenton
 Commissioner** Osborne Coward Trenton
 Commissioner** James E. Wynn Trenton

LEE

Lee was formed in 1907 from Moore and Chatham. The act was to become effective April 1, 1908. It was named in honor of Robert E. Lee. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Harnett, Moore, and Chatham counties. The present area is 256 square miles and the population is 35,100. Sanford is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region J

14th Senatorial District
18th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Sion Kelly
Register of Deeds**	Pattie Mae McGilvary
Sheriff**	Harold R. Thomas
County Attorney	Kenneth R. Hoyle
Finance Officer	Beatrice C. Fields
Dir., Recreation	Charles J. Grubb, Jr.
Tax Supervisor	James L. Clark
Tax Collector	Nathan D. Crissman
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Robert W. Dairymple
Supt., County Schools	Kenneth H. Brinson

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Karen Johnson
Supv., Elections Bd.	Witt Ray
Dir., Social Services	James E. Coats
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Corodon S. Fuller, Jr.
Agricultural Exten.	Thomas M. Haislip
Forest Ranger	Allen Matthews
County Librarian	Mary S. Gurley
Civil Preparedness	Billy Ray Cameron
Veterans Service Off.	Mary Alice Crissman

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Ken S. Harmon	Sanford
Commissioner**	Jack Funderburke	Sanford
Commissioner**	Lila P. Nielson	Sanford
Commissioner**	Gordon A. Wicker	Sanford
Commissioner**	Clyde J. Rhyne	Sanford

LENOIR

Lenoir was formed in 1791 from Dobbs. It was named in honor of William Lenoir, one of the heroes of Kings Mountain. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Craven, Jones, Duplin, Wayne, Greene, and Pitt counties. The present area is 400 square miles and the population is 61,000. When Kinston was established in 1762 it was in Dobbs County. It was made the county seat of Dobbs in 1764, and when Dobbs was abolished in 1791 Kinston became the county seat of Lenoir.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region P

5th Senatorial District
3rd Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	M. E. Creech
Register of Deeds**	Gwynn L. Rouse
Sheriff**	Leo Harper
County Attorney	Thomas R. Griffin
Finance Officer	Hugh M. Stroud
Dir., Recreation	Jimmy Tyer
Tax. Supv./Collector	Thomas C. Posey
Chmn., ABC Board	Oscar Waller
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Oliver Smith
Supt., County Schools	Young H. Allen

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	William B. Taylor
Supv., Elections Bd.	Mary S. Jeffress
Dir., Social Services	Martha H. D. Bovinet
Dir., Health Services	Dr. John A. Parrott
Agricultural Exten.	William S. Lamm
Forest Ranger	Bert Nobles
County Librarian	Hollis Haney
Civil Preparedness	Ned Stroud, Jr.
Veterans Service Off.	Claude P. Hardy, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Richard S. Winkle	Kinston
Commissioner**	William E. Brewer	Pink Hill
Commissioner**	Reuben J. Davis	Kinston
Commissioner**	Howard A. Hardy	Kinston
Commissioner**	Isabelle Fletcher	Kinston

LINCOLN

Lincoln was formed in 1779 from Tryon. It was named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of the Revolution whom George Washington appointed to receive the sword of Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yorktown. It is in the south-western section of the State and is bounded by Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cleveland, Catawba, and Iredell counties. The present area is 297 square miles and the population is 39,700. The act establishing the county appointed commissioners to select a convenient and central place and to erect a courthouse and prison. In 1782 and in 1784 new commissioners were appointed, as the previously appointed commissioners had failed to act. In 1785 Lincoln was established on land selected for the county seat. It is the present county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**9th Congressional District
Multi-County Region F**

**25th Senatorial District
38th Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Nellie L. Bess	Supt., County Schools	Norris S. Childers
Register of Deeds**	Elizabeth S. Carpenter	Chmn., Elections Bd.	J. W. Dellinger
Sheriff**	Harven A. Crouse	Supv., Elections Bd.	Judy Caudill
County Manager	Fred M. Houser	Dir., Social Services	Betty A. Rhyne
County Attorney	Robert C. Lewis	Dir., Health Services	Dr. Melvin F. Eyerman
Purchasing Officer	Fred M. Houser	Agricultural Exten.	David P. Choate
Dir., Recreation	Betty G. Ross	Forest Ranger	Calvin C. Mosteller
Tax Supv., Collector	W. Blair Abernathy	County Librarian	Louise Stouemire
Chmn., ABC Board	John K. Cline	Civil Preparedness	J. Robert Willis
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Virginia Sullivan	Veterans Service Off.	Bobby W. Duckworth

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Harry D. Ritchiey	Lincolnton
Commissioner**	James W. Warren	Lincolnton
Commissioner**	Elwyn L. Beam	Vale
Commissioner**	Russell L. Dellinger	Stanly
Commissioner**	C. Euray Lawing	Crouse

MACON

Macon was formed in 1828 from Haywood. It was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, speaker of the House of Representatives, United States senator, and president of the Constitutional Convention of 1835. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Georgia and Clay, Cherokee, Swain, and Jackson counties. The present area is 513 square miles and the population is 19,300. The first court was ordered to be held in the town of Franklin. Franklin is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region A

27th Senatorial District
45th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	A. W. Perry
Register of Deeds**	Milton Fouts
Sheriff**	Hubert E. Bateman
County Manager	Joel R. Mashburn
County Attorney	Richard S. Jones, Jr.
Dir., Public Inform.	Joel R. Mashburn
Dir., Recreation	Guy Taylor
Tax Supv./Collector	Harry Kinsland
Chmn., Education B.**	Jerry Sutton
Supt., County Schools	Wesley Hill

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	J. D. Southard
Supv., Elections Bd.	Sarah Waldrop
Dir., Social Services	Dorothy Crawford
Dir., Health Services	David Simpson
Agricultural Exten.	Robert Rollins
Forest Ranger	Fred Cunningham
County Librarian	Cynthia Modlin
Civil Preparedness	Reid Womack
Veterans Services Off.	Reid Womack

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Milles A. Gregory	Franklin
Commissioner**	C. Siler Slagle	Franklin
Commissioner**	Clarence E. Mason	Franklin
Commissioner**	Robert C. Carpenter	Franklin
Commissioner**	Brice Rowland	Franklin

MADISON

Madison was formed in 1851 from Buncombe and Yancey. It was named in honor of James Madison, the fourth President of the United States. It is in the western section of the State, and is bounded by Yancey, Buncombe, and Haywood counties and the state of Tennessee. The present area is 450 square miles and the population is 17,400. The first court was ordered to be held at the tavern house of Adolplus Baird at which time the majority of the justices could adjourn to any other place they determined until a courthouse could be erected. Seven commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat. When the place was finally decided on, the commissioners were to acquire a tract of land, lay out a town by the name of Marshall, and erect a courthouse. Marshall, named in honor of John Marshall, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region B

26th Senatorial District
44th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	James W. Cody
Register of Deeds**	Jena Lee Buckner
Sheriff**	E. Y. Ponder
County Attorney	Larry Leake
Finance Officer	David P. Caldwell
Dir., Recreation	Dean Ball
Tax Collector**	Harold Wallin
Tax Supervisor	Ernest Snelson
Chmn., ABC Board	Mattie Ray Ramsey
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Emory Wallin

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Robert L. Edwards
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Patricia L. Franklin
Supv., Elections Bd.	Sharon Ray
Dir., Social Services	Donald F. Harrell
Dir., Health Services	Edward A. Morton
Agricultural Exten.	Earle Wise
Forest Ranger	Tony Webb
County Librarian	Lucille R. Roberts
Civil Preparedness	Don L. West
Veterans Service Off.	Don L. West

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Ervin Adams	Marshall
Commissioner**	Virginia Anderson	Marshall
Commissioner**	James T. Ledford	Weaverville

MARTIN

Martin was formed in 1771 from Halifax and Tyrrell. It was named in honor of Josiah Martin, the last royal governor of North Carolina. It is probable that this county's name would have been changed like those of Dobbs and Tryon but for the popularity of Alexander Martin, who was governor, 1782-1785 and 1789-1792. It is in the eastern section of the State, and is bounded by Washington, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Halifax, and Bertie counties. The present area is 155 square miles and the population is 25,300. The act establishing the county made no provision for the courthouse, prison, and stocks. However, a law was passed making provision for levying special taxes for the county seat. There is nothing to indicate the location. In 1779 Williamston, first called Squhawky, was laid out on the land of Thomas Hunter. Williamston is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region Q

6th Senatorial District
6th Representative District

Table with 2 columns: Office and Officer. Includes Clerk of Court, Register of Deeds, Sheriff, County Attorney, Finance Officer, County Planner, Purchasing Officer, Dir. Recreation, Tax Supervisor, Tax Collector, Chmn., ABC Board.

Table with 2 columns: Office and Officer. Includes Chmn., Education Bd., Supt., County Schools, Chmn., Elections Bd., Supv., Elections Bd., Dir., Social Services, Dir., Health Services, Agricultural Exten., Forest Ranger, County Librarian, Civil Preparedness, Veterans Service Off.

Board of County Commissioners:

Table with 2 columns: Commissioner and Location. Includes Chairman, Commissioner, Commissioner, Commissioner.

McDOWELL

McDowell was formed in 1842 from Rutherford and Burke. It was named in honor of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an officer of the Revolution. It is in the west central section of the State and is bounded by Burke, Rutherford, Henderson, Buncombe, Yancey, Mitchell, and Avery counties. The present area is 436 square miles and the population is 35,100. The court was ordered to be held at the home of Jonathan L. Carson until the county seat could be established. The act also named commissioners to select a site as near the center of the county as possible, acquire land, lay out a town by the name of Marion, and erect a courthouse. Marion is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region C

26th Senatorial District
41st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Ruth B. Williams
Register of Deeds**	Ruth L. Lambeth
Sheriff**	Bobby R. Haynes
County Manager	Jack H. Harmon
County Attorney	Robert C. Hunter
Bldg. Inspector	James C. Staton
Finance Officer	Judy A. Wright
Purchasing Officer	Jack H. Harmon
Dir., Recreation	James Hardin
Tax Supervisor	Joyce Poteat
Tax Collector	Mrs. Roni G. Hall

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Dr. James Peppers
Supt., County Schools	James E. Johnson
Chmn., Elections Bd.	S. R. Triplett
Supv., Elections Bd.	Earline Brown
Dir., Social Services	Michael S. Gibson
Dir., Health Services	Clifford Fields
Agricultural Exten.	Robert L. Love
County Librarian	Alice Newell
Civil Preparedness	William Rosenfeld
Veterans Service Off.	Cecil Dobson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Paul Richardson	Old Fort
Commissioner**	Guy Hensley	Marion
Commissioner**	Ned L. McGimsey	Nebo
Commissioner**	Jane Greenlee	Marion
Commissioner**	Dr. George Ellis	Old Fort

MECKLENBURG

Mecklenburg was formed in 1762 from Anson. The act was to become effective February 1, 1763. It was named in honor of Princess Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Queen of George III who was King of England. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Gaston, Lincoln, Iredell, Cabarrus, and Union counties. The present area is 530 square miles and the population is 395,400. Charlotte, named for Princess Charlotte and established in 1766, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**9th Congressional District
Multi-County Region F**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Robert M. Blackburn
Register of Deeds**	Charles E. Crowder
Sheriff**	John Kelly Wall
County Manager	Glenn C. Blaisdell
Asst. County Managers	Nathan E. Alberty H. E. Marshall Raymond Casner William E. Bates
County Attorney	Marvin A. Bethune
Accounting Manager	Lloyd A. Baker
Bldg. Inspector	James C. Staton
County Engineer	E. Kenneth Hoffman
Finance Officer	Nathan E. Alberty
Dir., Personnel	L. J. Strickland
County Planner	Fred E. Bryant
Purchasing Office	D. C. Brown, Jr.

**22nd Senatorial District
36th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Dir., Recreation	David H. Singletary
Tax Supervisor	Robert P. Alexander
Tax Collector	J. A. Stone
Chmn., ABC Board	Charles E. Knox
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Phil Berry
Supt., Schools	Dr. Jay Robinson
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Pat Pierce
Supv., Elections Bd.	William B. A. Culp, Jr.
Dir., Social Services	Edwin A. Chapin
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Charles H. Miller
Dir., Mental Health	Dr. Charles Edwards
Agricultural Exten.	Phil Haas
County Librarian	Arial A. Stephens
Civil Preparedness	Kenneth D. Williams
Veterans Service Off.	James D. Howard

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Edwin B. Peacock, Jr.	Charlotte
Commissioner**	William H. Booe	Charlotte
Commissioner**	Elisabeth G. Hair	Charlotte
Commissioner**	W. Thomas Ray	Charlotte
Commissioner**	Ann D. Tomas	Charlotte

MITCHELL

Mitchell was formed in 1861 from Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, and McDowell. It was named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor in the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition on Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi River, Dr. Mitchell fell and was killed. He was buried on the top of this lofty mountain. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Avery, McDowell, and Yancey counties. The present area is 215 square miles and the population is 14,100. The first court was ordered to be held at Eben Child's. Commissioners were named to acquire the land, establish a town by the name of Calhoun, and erect a courthouse. The justices of the peace refused to levy taxes for the erection of the courthouse in Calhoun. They maintained it was inconvenient to three-fourths of the citizens. They said the matter should, therefore, be referred to the Assembly. In 1862 an act was passed authorizing the people to decide by ballot for Calhoun, or for Davis as the county seat. In 1863 an act was passed which stipulated that the county seat should be located at the geographical center of the county by actual survey and measurements. In 1863 the justices met and unanimously agreed that Norman's Hill should be selected as the county seat. From 1861 to 1866 commissioners were appointed to acquire the land and lay out a town. At the regular September term, 1866, held at Davis, the commissioners reported that they had acquired 29 acres of land and sold the lots. In 1868 the county seat was changed from Davis to Bakersville. Bakersville was incorporated in 1870 and is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region D**

**24th Senatorial District
39th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Arthur Ray Ledford
Register of Deeds**	Glenn Whitson
Sheriff**	Coy Holfield
County Attorney	Jerry Wilson
Finance Officer	Johnny Gouge
Purchasing Agent	Johnny Gouge
Tax Supervisor	Bruce Stamey
Tax Collector	Arthur Ayres
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Art Greene
Supt., County Schools	Robert Young

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Glenn Young
Supv., Elections Bd.	Cathy Woody
Dir., Social Services	James S. Griffith
Dir., Health Services	Connie Bowman
Agricultural Exten.	Ed. Terrill
Forest Ranger	Windell Biddix
County Librarian	Vaughy Young
Civil Preparedness	George Bartlett
Veterans Service Off.	Burbage Buchanan

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Robert Hughes	Bakersville
Commissioner**	Charles M. Buchanan	Green Mountain
Commissioner**	Albert Canipe	Spruce Pine
Commissioner**	J. Wayne Hall	Spruce Pine
Commissioner**	J. D. Holfield	Spruce Pine

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery was formed in 1779 from Anson. It was named in honor of Richard Montgomery who, in 1775, lost his life at the battle of Quebec in the attempt to conquer Canada. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by Moore, Richmond, Stanly, Davidson, and Randolph counties. The present area is 488 square miles and the population is 19,700. The act establishing the county specified that the first court should be held at the home of Henry Munger, and all subsequent courts were to be held where justices of the peace decided until a courthouse could be erected. Another act was passed that same year

naming commissioners to select fifty acres of land centrally located and erect a courthouse, prison, and stocks. By 1783 there had developed dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants as to the location the commissioners had selected. However, the Assembly that year authorized the courthouse to be constructed on the land purchased. The act provided for adequate ferries across the Yadkin and Uaree rivers on court, public, and election days. In 1785 the General Assembly was petitioned to authorize the removal of the courthouse. In 1791 an act was passed directing that the center of the county be located by actual survey, at which place Stokes was to be established. The commissioners, however, failed to act, and in 1792 new commissioners were named. The courts were to be held at the home of Mark Bennet unless the justices decided on some other place more convenient. In 1794 commissioners were again named to select a site for the courthouse. In that year, Henderson was established at the confluence of the Yadkin and Uaree rivers. In 1795 the courthouse, on the land formerly belonging to James Tindall, was authorized to be sold. Tindallsville had been established in that year. In 1815 commissioners were named to locate the center of the county, purchase land, and erect a courthouse. They were authorized to sell the old courthouse and lot in the town of Henderson and apply the proceeds to the erection of the new buildings. In 1816 Laurenceville was named under the authority of a law enacted in 1815 establishing a town at the courthouse. In 1843 the courthouse was ordered to be moved from Laurenceville to the geographical center. Commissioners were named to locate the center, to acquire land, to lay out a town and to erect the public buildings. In 1844 Troy was established as the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region H

17th Senatorial District
26th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Charles M. Johnson
Register of Deeds**	Thad Cranford
Sheriff**	Eben R. Wallace, Jr.
County Attorney	Russell J. Hollers
Finance Officer	James S. Smitherman
Tax Supv./Collector	Van McQueen
Chmn., ABC Board	John T. Kern
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Howard Dorsett
Supt., County Schools	John T. Jones

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	John T. Kern
Supv., Elections Bd.	Lucille W. Carter
Dir., Social Services	Frank M. Ledbetter
Dir., Health Services	Dr. John C. Glenn, Jr.
Agricultural Exten.	Walter H. Bowers
Forest Ranger	Carl A. Wood
County Librarian	Lonnie Johnson
Civil Preparedness	Eben R. Wallace
Veterans Service Off.	Mrs. Lee E. Pipkin

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	H. Page McAulay	Candor
Commissioner**	Clarence R. Williams	Star
Commissioner**	Kell Brown	Troy
Commissioner**	Albert L. McAuley	Mt. Gilead
Commissioner**	J. C. Thompson	Mt. Gilead

MOORE

Moore County was formed in 1784 from Cumberland. It was named in honor of Captain Alfred Moore of Brunswick, a soldier of the Revolution and afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Scotland, Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, Chatham, and Lee counties. The present area is 704 square miles and the population is 44,700. The act establishing the county provided for the erection of the public buildings. In 1795 an act was passed which stated that the location of the courthouse was inconvenient; it named commissioners to purchase land near the center of the county and erect a new

courthouse. In 1796 an act was passed establishing Carthage on land where the courthouse was to stand. In 1803 an act was passed naming commissioners to lay out a town and build a courthouse as directed in the 1796 act. In 1806 Carthage was changed to Fagansville. In 1818, "Fegansville" was changed to Carthage. Carthage is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region II

16th Senatorial District
25th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Charles M. McLeod
Register of Deeds**	Grier W. Gilmore
Sheriff**	Jerome Whipple
County Manager	W. S. Taylor
County Attorney	M. G. Boyette, Sr.
Finance Officer	Estelle T. Wicker
County Planner	Tony Carlyle
Purchasing Officer	Martin L. Criscoe
Dir., Recreation	Lawrence W. Moubry
Tax Supervisor	Estelle T. Wicker
Tax Collector	Don Richardson
Chmn., ABC Board	J. Ellis Fields

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Mrs. John L. Frye
Supt., County Schools	Robert E. Lee
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Angus M. Brewer
Supv., Elections Bd.	Doris G. Fuquay
Dir., Social Services	
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Alfred G. Siege
Agricultural Exten.	Talmdage Baker
County Ranger	Robert L. Edwards
County Librarian	Karen Seawell
Civil Preparedness Fire Marshall	Joseph Adams
Veterans Service Off.	Richard E. Cagle

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Lee William	Carthage
Commissioner**	Arthur Purvis	High Falls
Commissioner**	Carolyn Blue	Eagle Springs
Commissioner**	A. E. Parker	Southern Pines
Commissioner**	James M. Craven	Pinebluff

NASH

Nash was formed in 1777 from Edgecombe. It was named in honor of General Francis Nash, who was mortally wounded while fighting under George Washington in Germantown. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Edgecombe, Wilson, Johnston, Franklin, and Halifax counties. The present area is 544 square miles and the population is 68,100. The act establishing the county provided that the first court be held at the home of Micajah Thomas, and all subsequent courts at a place to be decided upon by the justices of the peace until the courthouse could be erected. The act also named commissioners to select a site for the county seat. The first courthouse was to be on "Peach Tree." In 1782 the funds for constructing the public buildings were inadequate and additional taxes were levied. The county seat was called Nash Court House. In 1815 an act was passed naming commissioners to locate the center of the county and purchase fifty acres of land on which to erect a courthouse. Other commissioners were named to lay out the town of Nashville and to have the courthouse erected. Court was ordered held at the old courthouse until the new building was finished. There was much bickering and dissatisfaction among the citizens concerning the location of the courthouse between 1815 and 1825. Finally, Nashville was satisfactorily agreed upon and has continued to be the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region I.

7th Senatorial District
7th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Rachel M. Joyner
Register of Deeds**	Margaret B. Doughtie
Sheriff**	Franklin D. Brown
County Manager	L. R. Holoman, Jr.
County Attorney	James W. Keel, Jr.
Finance Officer	L. R. Holoman, Jr.
County Planner	Robert Bridwell
Purchasing Officer	Wayne Moore
Tax Supv./Collector	William W. Ward
Chmn., ABC Board	George I. Womble

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Ed Brady
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Adolph C. Brantley
Supv., Elections Bd.	Louise L. Lawson
Dir., Social Services	Genora H. Greene
Dir., Health Services	William Hill
Agricultural Exten.	William S. Shackelford
Forest Ranger	James E. Brown
County Librarian	Annie Parker
Civil Preparedness	Dwight C. Lamm
Veterans Service Offs.	Irene Logrette Hobart Brantley

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	F. B. Cooper, Jr.	Nashville
Commissioner**	H. Jeff Cobb, Jr.	Rocky Mount
Commissioner**	W. S. Williams, Jr.	Middlesex
Commissioner**	Allen H. Brown	Rocky Mount
Commissioner**	Robert E. Siler	Rocky Mount

NEW HANOVER

New Hanover was formed in 1729 from Craven. It was named in honor of the royal family of England, members of the House of Hanover. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the Cape Fear River, and Brunswick and Pender counties. The present area is 185 square miles and the population is 102,600. New Town or Newton was its first county seat. It was changed to Wilmington in 1739. Wilmington is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**7th Congressional District
Multi-County Region O**

**4th Senatorial District
12th Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Louise D. Rehder
Register of Deeds**	Lois C. LeRay
Sheriff**	Thomas A. Radewicz
Coroner**	Robert Smith
County Manager	Daniel W. Eller
County Attorney	James C. Fox
County Engineer	Robert M. Williams, Jr.
Finance Officer	George Felix Cooper
Dir., Juvenile Ser.	James Miller
County Planner	Richard A. Fender
Purchasing Officer	Ileyward C. Bellamy
Dir., Recreation	James Steve Stevens
Tax Supervisor	Larry Powell

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Tax Collector	Janie Straughn
Chmn., ABC Board	William Rehder
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Dr. John Coddington
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Edward C. Snead
Supv., Elections Bd.	Dorothy M. Harrell
Dir., Social Services	F. Wayne Morris
Dir., Health Services	Dr. James A. Finger
Agricultural Exten.	Durwood Baggett
Airport Manager	R. C. Shackelford, Jr.
County Librarian	Katherine Howell
Civil Preparedness	Col. Ben Washburn
Veterans Service Off.	Thurston Formy-Duval

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Ellen Williams	Wilmington
Commissioner**	Claud O'Shields, Jr.	Wilmington
Commissioner**	Karen Gottovi	Wilmington
Commissioner**	Vivian S. Wright	Wilmington
Commissioner**	Dr. Howard Armistead, Jr.	Wilmington

NORTHAMPTON

Northampton was formed in 1741 from Bertie. It was named in honor of James Crompton, Earl of Northampton, an English nobleman. It is in the northeastern section

of the State and is bounded by Hertford, Bertie, Halifax, and Warren counties, and the state of Virginia. The present area is 536 square miles and the population is 23,100. In 1806 Atherton was established as the courthouse, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region I

1st Senatorial District
5th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	R. Jennings White	Supt., County Schools	George Stancil
Register of Deeds**	Wilson Bridgers	Chmn., Elections Bd.	Jasper Jones
Sheriff**	Bob W. Corey	Supe., Election Bd.	Barbara A. Coker
County Attorney	John Franklin McKeller	Dir., Social Services	James P. Clark
Building Inspector	H. C. Guthrie	Dir., Health Services	Albert Metts
County Engineer	Leo Green	Agricultural Exten.	Douglas Eason
Finance Officer	E. Stewart Taylor, Jr.	County Ranger	Dwight Davis
Purchasing Officer	H. C. Guthrie	Forest Ranger	LeRoy Wheeler
Tax Supervisor	W. T. Bradley	County Librarian	Lillian Pearce
Tax Collector	Elizabeth Hughes	Civil Preparedness	John Gurganus
Chmn., ABC Board	Bartlett Burgwyn	Veterans Service Off.	Ola Mae Barrett
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Lynmore Gay		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Jasper Eley	Jackson
Commissioner**	J. H. Liverman, Jr.	Woodland
Commissioner**	J. W. Faison	Seaboard
Commissioner**	W. W. Grant	Garysburg
Commissioner**	Grady L. Martin	Conway

ONSLow

Onslow was formed in 1734 from New Hanover. It was named in honor of Arthur Onslow, who for more than thirty years was speaker of the House of Commons in the British Parliament. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Pender, Duplin, Jones, and Carteret counties. The present area is 765 square miles and the population is 117,800. The act creating the county ordered the justices to select a site for a courthouse. The act also validated all acts of the court held in accordance with a commission issued (November 23, 1731) by Governor Burrington for that purpose. From July, 1734, to January, 1735, court was held "at the court house on New River." In January, 1735, it was held at Joseph Howard's. In July of that year it was held at Christian Heidleburg's, and from then until 1737 it was held at Joseph Howard's. After April, 1737, it was held "at the courthouse on New River." The courthouse was burned between January and April, 1744. Between April, 1744, and January, 1753, court was held "at Johnston on New River." Johnston was established in 1741. It is evident that for a while court was held in private homes, as James Foyle and Thomas Black were paid for allowing the court to sit at their homes. In January, 1753, the court met at Jonathan Melton's on North East New River, a storm having destroyed Johnston in September, 1752. In July, 1757, court was held at the new courthouse at Wantland's Ferry on New River. In 1819 a new courthouse was authorized to be established within one-half mile from the old courthouse and on the same side of the river. In 1842 Jacksonville was authorized, but it was not laid out after 1849. It is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region P

3rd Senatorial District
4th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Everitt Barbee
Register of Deeds**	Mildred Thomas
Sheriff**	W. G. Woodward
Surveyor**	Bobby Williams
County Manager	Thomas M. Roach
County Attorney	Roger A. Moore
Finance Officer	R. G. Leary
County Planner	Kenneth Windley
Purchasing Officer	O. T. Marshburn
Dir., Recreation	Gene Cole
Tax. Supv. Collector	Crawford Collins
Chmn., ABC Board	Timmons Jones
Chmn., Education Bd.**	J. Paul Tyndall

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Everett L. Waters
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Harold L. Waters
Supv., Elections Bd.	Letitia Marshburn
Dir., Social Services	Sue Applewhite
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Jesse Suitor
Agricultural Exten.	
County Ranger	Shelton Brickhouse
Forest Ranger	Donald Edwards
County Librarian	Ms. Patsy Hansel
Civil Preparedness	Ernest Harst
Veterans Service Off.	Louis Shephard
Clk., Bd. of Comm.	Belinda Formyduval

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Ormond Barbee	Richlands
Commissioner**	Luther Midgett	Jacksonville
Commissioner**	Edward Hurst	Swansboro
Commissioner**	Herschel Brown	Jacksonville
Commissioner**	Joseph Bynum	Jacksonville

ORANGE

Orange was formed in 1752 from Johnston, Bladen, and Granville. It was named in honor of the infant William V of Orange. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Durham, Chatham, Alamance, Caswell, and Person counties. The present area is 400 square miles and the population is 74,200. The first courthouse was authorized to be established in 1754 where the western path crosses the Eno River on the land of James Watson. Childsburg was established in 1759. It was changed to Hillsboro in 1766. Hillsboro is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region J

16th Senatorial District
17th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Frank S. Frederick
Register of Deeds**	Betty June Hayes
Sheriff**	C. D. Knight
County Manager	Sam M. Gattis
County Attorney	Coleman, Bernholz & Dickerson
Finance Officer	Neal Evans
Dir., Planning	James Polatty
Dir., Recreation	R. Wayne Weston
Tax Supervisor	William Laws
Tax Collector	John Horner
Chmn., ABC Board	Temple Gobbel

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Oscar Compton
Supt., County Schools	Michael Simmons
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Joseph L. Nassif
Supv., Elections Bd.	Barbara Strickland
Dir., Social Services	Thomas Ward
Dir., Health Services	Jerry Robinson
Agricultural Exten.	Ebert Pierce
County Ranger	Robert Harris
County Librarian	Lloyd J. Osterman
Civil Preparedness	Burch C. Compton
Veterans Service Off.	Nancy B. Wagoner

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Richard Whitted	Hillsboro
Commissioner**	Norman F. Gustavson	Chapel Hill
Commissioner**	Anne Barnes	Chapel Hill
Commissioner**	Norman Walker	Rougemont
Commissioner**	Donald Wilhoit	Chapel Hill

PAMLICO

Pamlico County was formed in 1872 from Craven and Beaufort. It was named after the sound of the same name. Pamlico was the name of an Indian tribe in Eastern North Carolina. There was a Pamptecough Precinct in North Carolina at early as 1705, but it was changed to Beaufort about 1712. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Pamlico Sound, Neuse River, and Craven and Beaufort counties. The present area is 338 square miles and the population is 9,500. Court was held at an old store in Vandimere until 1876. In that year, an act was passed authorizing the commissioners to submit to a vote of the people the question of moving the county seat from Vandimere to some other place. Bayboro was made the county seat. It was incorporated in 1881.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region P**

**2nd Senatorial District
3rd Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Sadie Edwards	Chmn., Elections Bd.	J. Manson McClees
Register of Deeds**	Ira J. McCotter	Supv., Elections Bd.	Mary Edwards
Sheriff**	Leland V. Brinson	Dir., Social Services	Ms. Willie Sutton
County Attorney	Bernard B. Hollowell	Dir., Health Services	Charles J. McCotter
Finance Officer	William R. Rice	Agricultural Exten.	James L. Rea
Dir., Recreation	David Rea	Forest Ranger	Tommy Potter
Tax Supv. Coll.	Lesley Robinson	County Librarian	Mildred Carey
Chmn., ABC Board	Preston Spruill	Civil Preparedness	Derrill Quigley
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Rufus Brinson	Veterans Service Off.	Rebecca Cahoon
Supt., County Schools	George R. Brinson		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Robert A. Paul	Bayboro
Commissioner**	James D. Spencer	Alliance
Commissioner**	Charles M. Alexander	Stonewall
Commissioner**	Patsy H. Sadler	Hobucken
Commissioner**	Don Lee, Jr.	Arapahoe

PASQUOTANK

Pasquotank was formed as early as 1668 as a precinct of Albemarle County. Its name is derived from an Indian word pasketanki which meant "where the current [of the stream] divides or forks." It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Albemarle Sound and Perquimans, Gates and Camden counties. The present area is 228 square miles and the population is 28,900. It is not known when the first courthouse was built, but from 1737 to 1757 the courthouse was at Brook Field. In 1758 it was moved to Relfe's Point. It remained there until 1762 or probably a little later. From 1765 until 1785 the courthouse was at Winfield. In 1784 the Assembly directed that it be moved to Nixonton, and from 1785 to 1800 Nixonton was the county seat. In 1799 Elizabeth (City) Town was named the county seat and on June 6, 1800, the first court was held there. Elizabeth City was first called Redding, which town was established in 1793. Redding was changed to Elizabeth Town in 1794, and Elizabeth Town was changed to Elizabeth City in 1801. It is the county seat. There is no description of the precinct when it was established.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region R

1st Senatorial District
1st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Mrs. Francis Thompson
Register of Deeds**	J. C. Spence
Sheriff**	Davis Sawyer
County Manager	John W. Shore
County Attorney	Herbert T. Mullen, Jr.
Finance Officer	Mac M. Miller
County Planner	Howard Capps
Tax Supervisor	Martin F. Hines
Tax Collector	Melvin F. Wright

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Harry Thomas
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Walter G. Symons
Supv., Elections Bd.	Mildred Umphlett
Dir., Social Services	Ernest Y. Anderson
Dir., Health Services	Howard Campbell
Agricultural Exten.	Don Baker
County Librarian	Alise Irvin
Civil Preparedness	Tommy Scott
Veterans Service Off.	Steven H. Alford

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	W. Raleigh Carver	Elizabeth City
Commissioner**	W. C. Owens, Jr.	Elizabeth City
Commissioner**	Alphonso Nixon	Elizabeth City
Commissioner**	Lois Foster	Elizabeth City
Commissioner**	J. Selby Scott	Elizabeth City

PENDER

Pender was formed in 1875 from New Hanover. It was named in honor of General William D. Pender of Edgecombe, a Confederate soldier who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, and Onslow counties. The present area is 871 square miles and the population is 22,200. The county commissioners were ordered to hold their first meeting at Rocky Point. The act provided for the establishment of the town of Cowan as the county seat. In 1877 an act was passed repealing that section of the law relative to the town, and another law was enacted whereby the qualified voters were to vote on the question of moving the county seat to South Washington or any other place which the majority of the voters designated. Whatever place was selected, the town should be called Stanford. In 1879 Stanford was changed to Burgaw, which was by that law incorporated. It is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region O

4th Senatorial District
11th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Frances N. Futch
Register of Deeds**	Hugh Overstreet, Jr.
Sheriff**	James F. Bradshaw
County Attorney	Clifton L. Moore, Jr.
Dir., Comm. Dev.	Lewis F. Dunn
Dir., Economic Dev.	Howard Holly
Finance Officer	Howard Holly
County Planner	Howard Holly
Tax Supervisor	James L. Smith
Tax Collector	H. L. Webb
Chmn., ABC Board	H. P. Bell, Jr.

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	W. D. Robbins
Supt., County Schools	M. D. James
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Charles E. Pearsall
Supv., Elections Bd.	Gail H. Lee
Dir., Social Services	Jewell H. Harrell
Dir., Health Services	Dr. John T. Does (acting)
Agricultural Exten.	William F. Walker
Forest Ranger	Maxie J. Lanier
County Librarian	Paul A. Subr
Civil Preparedness	W. M. Baker
Veterans Service Off.	Reginald W. Fussell

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman**	John W. James, Jr.	Burgaw
Commissioner**	David Paul	Rocky Point
Commissioner**	Cecil Eakins	Ivanhoe
Commissioner**	Gordon Jones	Burgaw
Commissioner**	Marvin Antry	Hampstead

PERQUIMANS

Perquimans was formed as early as 1668 as a precinct of Albemarle County. It was named in honor of an Indian tribe. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Albemarle Sound and Chowan, Gates, and Pasquotank counties. The present area is 246 square miles and the population is 8,900. Hertford, established in 1758 on the land of Jonathan Phelps, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region R**

**1st Senatorial District
1st Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	W. Jarvis Ward	Chmn., Elections Bd.	William L. Tilley
Register of Deeds**	Jean C. White	Supv., Elections Bd.	Elizabeth E. Winslow
Sheriff**	Julian H. Broughton	Dir., Social Services	N. Paul Gregory, Jr.
County Attorney	John V. Matthews	Dir., Health Services	Howard B. Campbell
Finance Officer	D. F. Reed, Jr.	Agricultural Exten.	Richard H. Bryant
Purchasing Officer	D. F. Reed, Jr.	Forest Ranger	John E. Hurdle, Jr.
Tax Supv. Collector	Keith W. Haskett	County Librarian	Wayne Henritze
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Clifford Winslow	Civil Preparedness	Keith W. Haskett
Supt., County Schools	James P. Harrell	Veterans Service Off.	John G. Beers

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Joseph W. Nowell	Hertford
Commissioner**	Lester H. Simpson	Hertford
Commissioner**	Waldo Winslow	Belvidere
Commissioner**	W. W. White, Jr.	Hertford
Commissioner**	Marshall Caddy	Hertford

PERSON

Person County was formed in 1791 from Caswell. The act was to become effective February 1, 1792. It was named in honor of General Thomas Person, a Revolutionary patriot, a member of the Council of Safety and a trustee of the University of North Carolina. He gave a large sum of money to the University, and a building was erected in his honor, which is called Person Hall. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Granville, Durham, Orange, and Caswell counties, and the state of Virginia. The present area is 401 square miles and the population is 27,300. In 1792 Pitman's was mentioned in an act as the place where the courthouse was to be established. In 1793 Roxboro at the courthouse and is now the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region K**

**13th Senatorial District
13th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	W. Thomas Humphries
Register of Deeds**	J. Alex Bass
Sheriff**	Ernest T. Dixon
County Manager	Roy L. Lowe
County Attorney	James W. Tolin, Jr.
Finance Officer	Rachel B. Long
Dir., Recreation	Robert Daniel Walker
Tax Supv./Collector	Ben F. Solomon
Chmn., ABC Board	S. Oscar Jones
Chmn., Education Bd.**	James E. Winslow
Supt., County Schools	Walter S. Rogers

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Dolian Long
Supv., Elections Bd.	Lawrence Rogers
Dir., Social Services	Margaret A. Britte
Dir., Health Services	Thomas L. Johnson
Dir., Emergency Ser.	Terry W. Fuller
Agricultural Exten.	Fred J. Rivers
Forest Ranger	Ronald W. Tilley
County Librarian	Patrice Ebert
Civil Preparedness	Carolyn S. Whitt
Veterans Service Off.	Emogene G. Carver

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	J. B. Oakley	Pitman
Commissioner**	Curtis W. Bradsher	Pitman
Commissioner**	David L. Hodge, Jr.	Pitman
Commissioner**	Malcolm H. Montgomery	Pitman
Commissioner**	Harry G. Stonbraker	Pitman

PITT

Pitt was formed in 1760 from Beaufort. The act was to become effective January 1, 1761. It was named in honor of William Pitt. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Beaufort, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, Wilson, Edgecombe, and Martin counties. The present area is 655 square miles and the population is 81,300. The act establishing the county authorized the courts to be held at the home of John Hardy until a courthouse could be built. It also directed the justices to contract for the construction of the courthouse, prison, and stocks on John Hardy's land on the south side of Tar River, near the Chapel known as Hardy's Chapel.

In 1771 Martinsboro was established on Richard Evans's land, and in 1774 the courthouse, prison, and stocks were moved to Martinsboro. Court was held at the home of John Lessley until the new courthouse, prison and stocks were completed. In 1787 Martinsborough was changed to Greenville. Greenville is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region Q**

**6th Senatorial District
8th Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Sandra Gaskins
Register of Deeds**	Elvira T. Allred
Sheriff**	Ralph L. Tyson
County Manager	H. Reginald Gray
County Attorney	W. W. Speight
Dir., Development	Reese Hart
Finance Officer	Margaret M. Roberts
County Planner	Larry Hurlocker
Dir., Public Inform.	Carolyn Hibbard
Dir., Recreation	Alice Keene
Tax Supervisor	Jimmie E. Hardee
Tax Collector	W. R. Smith
Chmn., ABC Board	J. P. Davenport, Jr.

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Mark W. Owens, Jr.
Supt., County Schools	Arthur S. Alford
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Clifton W. Everett, Jr.
Supv., Elections Bd.	Margaret Register
Dir., Social Services	Dorothy L. Bolton
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Robert Ehinger
Dir., Mental Health	Dr. Stephen K. Creech
Agricultural Exten.	Leroy James
County Ranger	Wilton B. Pate
Forest Ranger	Mark Webb
County Librarian	Elizabeth Copeland
Civil Preparedness	Robert E. Joyner
Veterans Service Off.	Walter Tucker

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	R. L. Martin	Bethel
Commissioner**	Ed N. Warren	Greenville
Commissioner**	B. Alton Gardner	Ayden
Commissioner**	Bruce Strickland	Bell Arthur
Commissioner**	Charles P. Gaskins	Greenville
Commissioner**	Burney L. Tucker	Winterville

POLK

Polk was formed in 1855 from Rutherford and Henderson. It was named in honor of Colonel William Polk "who rendered distinguished service in the Battles of Germantown, Brandywine and Eutaw, in all of which he was wounded." It is in the southwestern section of the State, and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Henderson and Rutherford counties. The present area is 239 square miles and the population is 13,000. The act directed that the court and records should be kept at the home of J. Mills until a courthouse could be erected. It also named commissioners to obtain a site for public buildings, lay out a town by the name of Columbus, and erect a courthouse. Columbus is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region C**

**27th Senatorial District
40th Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Judy Arledge
Register of Deeds**	Doris Scoggins
Sheriff**	Boyce L. Carswell
County Manager	Barry A. Miller
County Attorney	Jay Foster
Building Inspector	Keith Ritchey
Finance Officer	Barry A. Miller
Dir., Recreation	Randy Greene
Tax Supv. Collector	H. Scott Camp
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Charles Tucker
Supt., County Schools	David A. Cromer

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Paul Gilbert
Supv., Elections Bd.	Debra Giles
Dir., Social Services	Edward Inman
Dir., Health Services	Cliff Fields
Mental Health Coor.	Joel Dobbins
Agricultural Exten.	Reagan Ammons
County Ranger	Roger Lequire
Forest Ranger	Joseph Ritchie
County Librarian	Walter Gray
Veterans Service Off.	Wayne Johnson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Opal Suave	Landrum, SC
Commissioner**	Ralph Arledge	Mill Spring
Commissioner**	B. D. Mills	Landrum, SC

RANDOLPH

Randolph was formed in 1779 from Guilford. It was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, who was president of the Continental Congress. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Chatham, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson, Guilford, and Alamance counties. Its present area is 798 square miles and its population is 86,600. The act establishing the county authorized the first court and all subsequent courts to be held at the home of Abraham Reese unless otherwise decided upon by the justices of the peace until a courthouse could be built. Commissioners were named to select a site for the county seat. In 1783 the commissioners were named. This act directed that court be held at the home of William Bell until the courthouse was completed. In 1785 an act was passed removing the court from the home of William Bell and allowing the justices at each court to decide where the next court would meet until the courthouse was completed. In 1788 a town was established at the courthouse on the land of Thomas Dauggan. This town was named Johnstonville in honor of Samuel Johnston. In 1791 an act was passed authorizing the construction of a prison at the courthouse. In 1792 an act was passed authorizing commissioners to select the center of the county and have a new courthouse erected, as the old courthouse was not in the center of the county. In 1796 Asheborough was established as the county seat on the land of Jesse Henley. In 1819 a new courthouse was authorized to be built in Asheborough. Asheboro is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

4th Congressional District
Multi-County Region C

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	John Skeen
Register of Deeds**	Annie Shaw
Sheriff**	Robert Mason
County Manager	Frank Boling
County Attorney	Bill Ivey
Finance Officer	W. Frank Willis
Purchasing Agent	Hal Johnson
Tax Supv./Collector	Wayne Underwood
Chmn., ABC Board	Sherrill Shaw
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Jo Ann Parker

16th Senatorial District
24th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	John Lawrence
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Fred Lane
Supv., Elections Bd.	Elizabeth M. Oakley
Dir., Social Services	Mr. Marion Smith
Dir., Health Services	George Elliott
Agricultural Exten.	
Forest Ranger	Roy Edmonds
County Librarian	Nancy Brenner
Civil Preparedness	Helen Barnes
Veterans Service Off.	Helen Barnes

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Richard K. Pugh	Asheboro
Commissioner**	Kenyon Davidson	Asheboro
Commissioner**	Thurman Hogan	Asheboro
Commissioner**	Matilda Phillips	Liberty
Commissioner**	Richard Petty	Randleman

RICHMOND

Richmond was formed in 1779 from Anson. It was named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and a principal secretary in William Pitt's second administration. He was a staunch friend of the American colonies and made a motion in the House of Lords that the colonies be granted their independence. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Anson, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore, and Scotland counties. Its present area is 475 square miles and its population is 41,900. The county seat was first called Richmond Court House but in 1784 a town was established there by the name of Rockingham. Rockingham is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region H

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Miriam F. Greene
Register of Deeds**	Martha R. Gordon
Sheriff**	R. W. Goodman
County Administrator	Johnny Sutton
County Attorney	John T. Page, Jr.
County Engineer	Nicholas W. Dockery
Finance Officer	Ruth O. Bullard
Dir., Recreation	Bruce C. Bartlam
Tax Supervisor	Amsey A. Boyd
Tax Collector	Margaret Fountain

17th Senatorial District
27th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Mrs. Hugh O. Queen
Supt., County Schools	Iris Leonard
Chmn., Elections Bd.	W. L. Adeock
Supv., Elections Bd.	Margaret Barber
Dir., Social Services	Brent P. Yount
Dir., Health Services	Barry A. Blich
Agricultural Exten.	Wallace G. Flynt
Forest Ranger	Ronald M. Cline
County Librarian	Verjie Pepper
Veterans Services Off.	Terry Wallace

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	J. Richard Conder	Rockingham
Commissioner**	Jimmy L. Maske	Rockingham
Commissioner**	Maceo R. McEachern	Hamlet
Commissioner**	Herbert C. Diggs	Rockingham
Commissioner**	Vernon W. McDonald	Rockingham
Commissioner**	J. Prentice Taylor	Hamlet

ROBESON

Robeson was formed in 1787 from Bladen. It was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Robeson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the leaders at the battle of Elizabethtown which was fought in September, 1781. By this battle the Tories in the southeastern part of the State were crushed. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Scotland, Hoke, Cumberland, Bladen, and Columbus counties. The present area is 949 square miles and the population is 97,300. The courthouse was erected on land which formerly belonged to John Willis. A lottery was used to dispose of the lots and to establish the town. In 1788, Lumberton was established and is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

7th Congressional District Multi-County Region N

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Ben F. Floyd, Jr.
Register of Deeds**	D. G. Kinlaw
Sheriff**	Hubert Stone
Coroner**	Chalmers Biggs
County Manager	W. Paul Graham
County Attorney	Joseph C. Ward, Jr.
Dir., Code Enforcement	William R. Stone
Finance Officer	W. Paul Graham
Dir., Ind. Agr. Dev.	Tony Smith
Purchasing Agent	T. Y. Hester, Jr.
Dir., Recreation	Stacy Wells
Tax Supervisor	James A. Jacobs
Tax Collector	Carl D. Stephens

12th Senatorial District 21st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Ralph Hunt
Supt., County Schools	Purnell Swett
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Charles McDowell
Supv., Elections Bd.	Elizabeth McR. Morton
Dir., Social Services	Russell M. Sessoms
Dir., Health Services	Bobby E. Rogers
Dir., Human Services	Chris Antwi
Agricultural Exten.	W. C. Williford
Forest Ranger	David E. Carter
County Librarian	Diana Tope
Civil Preparedness	E. L. Whiting
Veterans Service Off.	J. Earl Musselwhite

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Herman Dial	Pembroke
Commissioner**	Sammy Cox	Lumberton
Commissioner**	Luther W. Herndon	Parkton
Commissioner**	J. W. Hunt	Fairmont
Commissioner**	Thomas S. Jones	Fairmont
Commissioner**	Bobby Dean Locklear	Lumberton

ROCKINGHAM

Rockingham was formed in 1785 from Guilford. It was named in honor of Charles Watson-Wentworth, Second Marquis of Rockingham, who was a leader of a party in the British Parliament which advocated American independence. He was Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was repealed. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Caswell, Guilford, and Stokes counties of the state of Virginia. The present area is 569 square miles and the population is 79,300. The first court was held at the home of Adam Tate, at which time the justices were to decide on the place for holding future courts until the courthouse could be erected. In 1787 an act was passed which directed the courthouse to be erected on the land of Charles Mitchell on the east side of Big Rock House Creek. In 1796 an act was passed authorizing the purchase of land from Robert Galloway & Company, where the public buildings were situated, and the laying out of Wentworth. In 1797 an act was passed suspending operations on the Wentworth courthouse. In 1798 commissioners were named to establish Wentworth on land given by Robert Galloway for that purpose. The first court was held at Wentworth in May, 1799. Wentworth is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

6th Congressional District
Multi-County Region G

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Frankie C. Williams
Register of Deeds**	Irene Pruitt
Sheriff**	C. D. Vernon
County Manager	Numa R. Baker, Jr.
County Attorney	Hugh P. Griffin, Jr.
Finance Officer	H. Glenn Powell
Tax Supv./Collector	William E. Doolittle
Chmn., Education Bd.**	S. F. Rakestraw
Supt., County Schools	Dr. Richard H. Schultz

15th Senatorial District
22nd Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Albert J. Post
Supv., Elections Bd.	Leone Dunn
Dir., Social Services	Glenn D. Fuqua
Dir., Health Services	William V. Thompson
Agricultural Exten.	Horace J. Hux
Forest Ranger	Mike Hodges
County Librarian	Martha Davis
Civil Preparedness	Gerald R. Wallace
Veterans Service Off.	Eunice L. Atkins

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	T. Watson Rakestraw	Reidsville
Commissioner**	Weldon R. Price	Reidsville
Commissioner**	Clarence E. Tucker	Reidsville
Commissioner**	R. I. Smith, Jr.	Eden
Commissioner**	Troy Hodges	Eden

ROWAN

Rowan was formed in 1753 from Anson. It was named in honor of Matthew Rowan who was a prominent leader before the Revolution and who for a short time after the death of Governor Gabriel Johnston was acting governor. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Davidson, Stanly, Cabarrus, Iredell, and Davie counties. Its present area is 523 square miles and its population is 93,100. The county seat was first called Rowan Court House. It has been called Salisbury since about 1755. Salisbury is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region F

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Francis C. Glover
Register of Deeds**	Jean K. Ramsey
Sheriff**	John F. Stirewalt
County Manager	Seth S. Murdoch
County Attorney	Clarence Klutz
Finance Officer	Seth S. Murdoch
County Planner	Raymond Hayworth
Purchasing Agent	Seth S. Murdoch
Dir., Recreation	Jimmy Foltz
Tax Supervisor	Wallace Peeler
Chmn., ABC Board	Jack Crowell

21st Senatorial District
31st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Curtis Rogers
Supt., County Schools	E. Wade Mobley
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Herman F. Beaver
Supv., Elections Bd.	Patricia Nelson
Dir., Social Services	Edwin Koontz
Dir., Health Services	Herbert Hawley
Agricultural Exten.	Harold Caudill
Forest Ranger	Wayne Alexander
County Librarian	Phil Barton
Civil Preparedness	Leslie Lee
Veterans Service Off.	Robert Wolfe

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Paul S. Smith	Salisbury
Commissioner**	Rufus H. Honeycutt	China Grove
Commissioner**	Hall Steele	Bear Poplar
Commissioner**	John Wear, M.D.	Salisbury
Commissioner**	Brad Ligon	Salisbury

RUTHERFORD

Rutherford was formed in 1779 from Tryon. It was named in honor of Griffith Rutherford, one of the most prominent of the Revolutionary patriots. He led the expedition that crushed the Cherokees in 1776 and rendered other important services both in the Legislature and on the battlefield. It is in the southwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Polk, Henderson, McDowell, Burke, and Cleveland counties. Its present area is 563 square miles and its population is 52,400. The act establishing the county provided that the first court be held at the home of Joseph Walker and the justices were to decide on the most convenient place to hold succeeding courts until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a place for the county seat. In 1781 an act was passed stating that the original act had not been complied with, and new commissioners were appointed. In 1782 another act was passed, stating that the previous commissioners had failed to erect a courthouse and that the last named commissioners had selected the land of James Holland in the fork of Shepard's Creek. The act authorized the commissioners to purchase fifty acres of land from James Holland and erect the buildings. In 1784 an act was passed which stated that the place selected by the commissioners was not convenient; therefore, new commissioners were named to survey the county, locate the center, purchase land and erect the public buildings. The courthouse, prison, and stocks were not finished in 1785. In 1787 Rutherford was established on the land purchased for the county seat. Two acres were reserved for the public buildings. Rutherfordton was incorporated in 1793 and is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District Multi-County Region C

25th Senatorial District 40th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Joan Jenkins
Register of Deeds**	C. F. Jones
Sheriff**	Damon H. Huskey
County Attorney	Jervis A. Arledge
County Accountant	Joe L. Swing
CETA Administrator	Fred Reed
Building Inspector	I. K. Flack
Dir., Personnel	Robert S. Irvin
Purchasing Agent	Robert S. Irvin
Dir., Recreation	Clyde E. Smith
Tax Supervisor	Joe P. Justice
Tax Collector	Dewitt K. Riggerstaff

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Dr. Bob England
Supt., County Schools	Dr. Douglas Pearson
Chmn., Elections Bd.	James Burwell
Supv., Elections Bd.	Lois Owens
Dir., Social Services	Robert Reid Jones
Dir., Health Services	Clifford Fields
Dir., Emergency Med.	Carol Hawkins
Agricultural Exten.	George E. Biddix
Forest Ranger	Olin W. Freeman
County Librarian	Marion McGuinn
Veterans Service Off.	Herbert L. Downey

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	O. M. York	Forest City
Commissioner**	Hugh D. McBrayer	Forest City
Commissioner**	W. C. Giles	Spindale
Commissioner**	Horace Yelton	Forest City
Commissioner**	Harvey Powell	Caroleen

SAMPSON

Sampson was formed in 1784 from Duplin. It was named in honor of Colonel John Sampson, who was a member of Josiah Martin's council. It is in the eastern section of the State, and is bounded by Wayne, Duplin, Pender, Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, and Johnston counties. The present area is 945 square miles and the population is 49,700. The act establishing the county directed that the first court be held at the home of James

Myhand, at which place the justices were to decide where all subsequent courts were to be held until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a central location, purchase land, and erect the public buildings. It is probable that the courthouse was called Sampson Court House on the public lands of the county. Clinton is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region M

9th Senatorial District
19th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Charlie T. McMullen
Register of Deeds**	Mae H. Troublefield
Sheriff**	W. Cranford Fann
County Manager	Paul G. Butler, Jr.
County Attorney	Dale P. Johnson
Finance Officer	Jerry D. Hobbs
County Planner	John Chaffee
Dir., Recreation	Walker W. Bellamy
Tax Supervisor	Marvin Wells
Tax Collector	Edward C. Eatman
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Cris A. Jackson

Supt., County Schools	David M. Singley
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Raymond Harrell
Supv., Elections Bd.	Sylvia C. Thornton
Dir., Social Services	Robert L. Gribble, Jr.
Dir., Health Services	Mitchell A. Sakey
Agricultural Exten.	Worth G. Gurkin
Forest Ranger	Johnny Ray Powell
County Librarian	William E. Snyder, Jr.
Civil Preparedness	Lowell Hollingsworth
Veterans Service Off.	Joseph Torraine

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Thomas E. Turlington	Clinton
Commissioner**	Joe Butler	Roseboro
Commissioner**	C. Marion Butler	Clinton
Commissioner**	Jesse L. Lindsay	Clinton
Commissioner**	R. Fletcher Pearson	Clinton

SCOTLAND

Scotland was formed in 1899 from Richmond. It was named for the country of Scotland, the northern portion of the British Isles. It is in the southeastern section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Richmond, Moore, Hoke, and Robeson counties. The present area is 319 square miles and the population is 30,800. Laurinburg is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region N

17th Senatorial District
21st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	J. Mason McGregor
Register of Deeds**	Jane P. Callahan
Sheriff**	C. Alfred White
County Manager	John Q. Byrd
County Attorney	Edward H. Johnston, Jr.
Finance Officer	John Q. Byrd
County Inspector	Ronnie Rivers
Purchasing Agent	Robert N. Thompson
Dir., Recreation	William J. Scott
Tax Supervisor	S. A. McKimmon
Tax Collector	Jack Woods
Chmn., ABC Board	Archie W. Bunch
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Herbert McKeithan

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Archie W. Bunch
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Rev. Samuel L. Townsend
Supv., Elections Bd.	Grace Corbett
Dir., Social Services	B. Harry Maney
Dir., Health Services	Lucille Bridgeman
Dir., Mental Health	Jerri White
Dir., Ambulance Ser.	G. M. Tardiff
Agricultural Exten.	K. V. Perkins
Forest Ranger	James McMillan
County Librarian	Henry W. Hall
Civil Preparedness	Daniel N. Shaw
Veterans Service Off.	Charles Edward Smith

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman**	Albert R. McMillan, Jr.	Laurinburg
Commissioner**	Dr. William H. Morgan	Laurinburg
Commissioner**	Daniel N. Shaw	Wagram
Commissioner**	James A. Gibson	Laurinburg
Commissioner**	Dr. James S. Mitchener	Laurinburg
Commissioner**	Floyd W. Nichols	Laurinburg
Commissioner**	John W. Calhoun	Lauren Hill

STANLY

Stanly was formed from Montgomery. It was named in honor of John Stanly who for many years was a member of the Legislature and several times speaker of the House of Commons. It is in the central section of the State and is bounded by Montgomery, Richmond, Anson, Union, Cabarrus, and Rowan counties. The present area is 398 square miles and the population is 45,800. Albemarle is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**8th Congressional District
Multi-County Region F**

**17th Senatorial District
32nd Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Joe Lowder	Supt., County Schools	Dr. Jim E. Martin
Register of Deeds**	Ray B. Crisco	Chmn., Elections Bd.	C. G. Boone
Sheriff**	Ralph McSwam	Supv., Elections Bd.	Jewell T. Simpson
County Manager	R. F. Helms	Dir., Social Services	John M. Link, Jr.
County Attorney	Craig Hopkins	Dir., Health Services	Beecher R. Gray
Finance Officer	Doris R. Garland	Agricultural Exten.	J. Frank Simpson
Planning Coordinator	Cliff Copeland	County Ranger	Joe Goode
Purchasing Agent	R. F. Helms	Forest Ranger	David Long
Tax Supt., Collector	Gerald L. Wright	County Librarian	Sue Garden
Chmn., ABC Board	Raymond Skidmore, Jr.	Civil Preparedness	R. F. Helms (acting)
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Bob J. Furr	Veterans Service Off.	Tom Leonard

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman**	Paul E. Bowers	Albemarle
Commissioner**	Leon D. Parker	Albemarle
Commissioner**	Alton Crowell	Richfield
Commissioner**	Hazel D. Efrid	Stanfield
Commissioner**	N. A. Tony Lowder	Albemarle

STOKES

Stokes was formed in 1789 from Surry. It was named in honor of Captain John Stokes, a soldier of the Revolution, who was desperately wounded at the Waxhaw Massacre when Colonel Buford's regiment was cut to pieces by Tarleton. After the war Washington appointed him a judge of the United States district court of North Carolina. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Rockingham, Forsyth, and Surry counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 457 square miles and the population 30,900. When Stokes was taken from Surry the old courthouse was ordered to be sold, and the proceeds were to be equally divided between Surry and Stokes and applied towards the erection of new courthouses. The act ordered the first court to be held at the home of Gray Bynum, and all subsequent courts were to be held where the justices designated until the courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select the site and have the public buildings erected. In 1790 Germantown was laid out on land deeded to the county

from Michael and Henry Fry. Germantown remained the county seat until 1849 when Forsyth was taken from Stokes. The act establishing Forsyth county directed that the first court of Stokes after the passage of the act be held at Germantown, at which time the justices were to determine a location for the new courthouse and jail. In 1851 Crawford was established as the county seat. In 1852 Crawford was changed to Danbury. Danbury is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

5th Congressional District
Multi-County Region G

15th Senatorial District
28th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Robert A. Miller
Register of Deeds**	Frances H. Burwell
Sheriff**	William F. Southern, Jr.
County Manager	Jerry W. Rothrock
County Attorney	William F. Marshall, Jr.
Finance Officer	Joyce M. Spencer
County Planner	Jerry W. Rothrock
Purchasing Agent	E. A. Easley
Dir., Recreation	Ronald Mendenhall
Tax Supervisor	Tim McGee
Tax Collector	Fred Young
Chmn., ABC Board	Bill Fulton

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Lloyd Collins
Supt., County Schools	Dr. Kent S. Moseley
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Richard Rutledge
Supv., Elections Bd.	Elaine M. State
Dir., Social Services	Paul Priddy
Dir., Health Services	William Johnson, Jr.
Agricultural Exten.	Jack Barnes
Forest Ranger	Michael Pell
County Librarian	Tom Dews
Civil Preparedness	Kenneth Bishop
Veterans Service Off.	Jim W. Jones

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	William H. Gentry	King
Commissioner**	J. G. H. Mitchell	Walnut Cove
Commissioner**	Ellis Boyles	King
Commissioner**	Elma King	Westfield
Commissioner**	Margorie C. Dunlap	Walnut Cove

SURRY

Surry was formed in 1771 from Rowan. The act became effective April 1, 1771. It was named in honor of the county of Surry in England, birthplace of the then Governor William Tryon. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by the state of Virginia and Stokes, Yadkin, Wilkes, and Alleghany counties. The present area is 536 square miles and the population is 56,800. The act erecting the county provided for the court to be held "constantly" at Gideon Wright's until the courthouse could be constructed. Commissioners were named to select the place and have the courthouse, prison, and stocks erected. By 1774 some of the commissioners were named to finish the building. In 1779 the courthouse was established at Richmond on land of Colonel Martin Armstrong and William Sheppard. In 1789 Surry was divided and Stokes was formed from it. When this was done the old courthouse was inconvenient for either county. Therefore, the act dividing the county specified that the court was to be held at the home of Richard Horn until a courthouse, prison, and stocks could be erected at a central place. Another act passed that year directed that the old courthouse be sold and the money be equally divided between Surry and Stokes, the proceeds to be used on their respective courthouses. In 1790 Rockford was established on fifty-three acres of land deeded by Thomas and Moses Ayres for that purpose. Commissioners were named to erect public buildings. In 1851, when Yadkin was formed from Surry, the act named and directed commissioners to locate the center of the county and fix the county seat. It also named commissioners to acquire fifty acres of land by purchase or donation and erect the courthouse. The law also stipulated that the town was to be named Dobson. Dobson is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

5th Congressional District
Multi-County Region G

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	David J. Beal
Register of Deeds**	Dennis W. Cameron
Sheriff**	Bill Hall
County Manager	W. E. Bondurant (acting)
County Attorney	Folger & Folger
Finance Officer	Peggy Johnson
Purchasing Agent	W. E. Bondurant
Tax Supervisor	Katye Simpson
Tax Collector	Peggy Sparger
Chmn., Education Bd.**	

15th Senatorial District
28th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County School	Charles Graham
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Stephen G. Royster
Supv., Elections Bd.	Marge Folger
Dir., Social Services	Carl R. Brittan
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Robert M. Caldwell
Agricultural Exten.	Charles Jackson
Forest Ranger	Eddie L. Rose
County Librarian	Mrs. Glenna Lanier
Civil Preparedness	Jimmy Atkins
Veterans Service Off.	Edworth Nixon

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Louis H. Comer	Mt. Airy
Commissioner**	Fletcher Harris	Mt. Airy
Commissioner**	ReElla Ball	Dobson
Commissioner**	Kermit Draughn	Dobson
Commissioner**	Mr. Henry Rudenhour	Pilot Mtn.

SWAIN

Swain was formed in 1871 from Jackson and Macon. It was named in honor of David L. Swain, governor of North Carolina and president of the University of North Carolina. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Graham counties. The present area is 524 square miles and the population is 10,700. The first court was ordered to be held at Cold Spring Meeting House. Special commissioners were named to select a site for the courthouse, provided all the commissioner could agree on a certain place. If they could not agree, the county commissioners were to submit the question of selecting a place to the voters. The county commissioners were to lay out a town by the name of Charleston which was to be the county seat. In 1889 Charleston was changed to Bryson City in honor of Colonel Thad Dillard Bryson. Bryson City is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region A

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Harold H. Sandlin
Register of Deeds**	Maggie M. Warren
Sheriff**	Dave Wiggins, Jr.
County Manager	Carl J. Horton
County Attorney	Joseph Pachnowski
Finance Officer	Sherry Jenkins
Purchasing Agent	Sherry J. Jenkins
Dir., Recreation	William G. Davis, Jr.
Tax Supervisor	Carl J. Horton
Tax Collector	Kathleen Glover
Chmn., Education Bd.	Jimmy Arvey

27th Senatorial District
44th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	James Causby
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Richard W. McLean
Supv., Elections Bd.	Ruby Burrell
Dir., Social Services	William D. Sharpe
Dir., Health Services	Russell Childers
Agricultural Exten.	C. D. Bunn
Forest Ranger	Orris Hughes
County Librarian	Mark Bayles
Civil Preparedness	John Mattox
Veterans Service Off.	Glen McHan

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	James L. Cogburns	Bryson City
Commissioner**	W. T. Rolon	Bryson City
Commissioner**	Jack Smith	Bryson City

TRANSYLVANIA

Transylvania was formed in 1861 from Henderson and Jackson. Its name is derived from two Latin words, trans meaning "across" and sylvia meaning "woods." It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Jackson, Haywood, and Henderson counties. The present area is 382 square miles and the population is 22,100. The first court was ordered to be held at the home of B. C. Langford. Commissioners were named to select a site for the public buildings within five miles of W. P. Poor's store and to acquire land and lay out Brevard. Brevard is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region B**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Marian M. McMahon
Register of Deeds**	Fred H. Israel
Sheriff**	Milford C. Hubbard
County Manager	Edgar P. Israel
County Attorney	Jack H. Potts
Purchasing Agent	Claire Sharp
Dir., Recreation	Charles J. Milner
Tax Collector**	Vernon P. Fullbright
Chmn., ABC Board	C. Few Lyda
Chmn., Education Bd.**	

**27th Senatorial District
43rd Representative District**

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Harry C. Corbin
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Jean Hooper
Supv., Elections Bd.	Jometa H. Thomas
Dir., Social Services	Alvin Penland
Dir., Health Services	Alvin Penland
Agricultural Exten.	Robert Hyatt
Forest Ranger	Don Segal
County Librarian	Elizabeth Kapp
Civil Preparedness	Joe E. Orr
Veterans Service Off.	Fred H. Israel

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Leighton W. Martin	Brevard
Commissioner**	Janice L. Bryant	Brevard
Commissioner**	Dennis R. Hamilton	Pisgah Forest
Commissioner**	Richard E. Loftis	Brevard
Commissioner**	Dwight L. Moffitt	Brevard

TYRRELL

Tyrrell was formed in 1729 from Chowan, Bertie, Currituck, and Pasquotank. It was named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell, who at one time was one of the Lords Proprietors. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Dare, Hyde, and Washington counties and the Albemarle Sound. The present area is 390 square miles and the population is 4,000. It is quite evident that a courthouse was not built until some time between 1740 and 1751. Prior to this date courts were held in private homes, but generally at the home of William Frayley, (also spelled Frailes, Frylies or Fryleys). In 1751, court was held at the courthouse on Kindrick's Creek. Between 1774 and 1776, court was held at the home of Benjamin Spruill. Between 1777 and 1800 court was held at the courthouse on Scuppernong River. In 1799, commissioners were named to erect the public buildings in Elizabeth Town. On July 28, 1800, the first court was held in Elizabeth Town. In 1801, Elizabeth Town was changed to Columbia, which was recorded as the county seat in 1802. Columbia is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region R**

**1st Senatorial District
1st Representative District**

Office
 Clerk of Court**
 Register of Deeds**
 Sheriff**
 County Manager
 County Attorney
 Finance Officer
 Tax Supervisor
 Tax Collector
 Chmn., ABC Board
 Chmn., Education Bd**
 Supt., County Schools

Officer
 Nola H. Cunningham
 Mary B. Carriker
 Frank L. Fowler
 John C. Munn
 C. Frank Griffin
 Pearl F. Helms
 Luther McPherson
 John C. Munn
 David Dyre
 Tom J. Haywood
 Max W. McCollum

Officer
 Chmn., Election Bd
 Supt., Election Bd
 Dir., Social Services
 Dir., Health Services
 Agricultural Extension
 Forest Ranger
 County Librarian
 Civil Preparedness
 Veterans Service Off.

Officer
 John Kirkman
 Robert L. Mitchell
 James W. Ryan
 Homer B. Glover
 Frances S. Voliva
 Ronald Brickhouse
 Frances Sexton
 June R. Cooper
 G. Cecil Lilley, Sr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**

Dirwood M. Cooper
 Delmar C. Owens
 Lem A. Cohoon
 Joseph L. Landino
 Joseph T. Laverman, Jr.

Columbia
 Columbia
 Columbia
 Columbia
 Columbia

UNION

Union was formed in 1812 from Anson and Mecklenburg. At the time the county was formed there was a dispute between local Whigs and Democrats as to whether it should be named Clay or Jackson. The name Union was suggested and adopted as a compromise because the new county was created from parts of two others. It is in the south central section of the State and is bounded by the state of South Carolina and Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Stanly, and Anson counties. The present area is 639 square miles and the population is 66,200. Commissioners were named in the act to select a site, lay out a town by the name of Monroe, and erect a courthouse. Monroe is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**8th Congressional District
 Multi-County Region F**

**12th Senatorial District
 33rd Representative District**

Officer
 Clerk of Court**
 Register of Deeds**
 Sheriff**
 County Manager
 County Attorney
 Finance Officer
 Dir., Planning
 Purchasing Agent
 Dir., Recreation
 Tax Supervisor
 Tax Collector

Officer
 Chmn., ABC Board
 Chmn., Education Bd**
 Supt., County Schools
 Chmn., Elections Bd.
 Supt., Elections Bd.
 Dir., Social Services
 Dir., Health Services
 Agricultural Extension
 County Librarian
 Civil Preparedness
 Veterans Service Off.

Officer
 Charles Sturgis
 Parks Helms
 Dr. B. Paul Hammack
 Dewey L. English, Jr.
 Sarah Gulledege
 Gene Herrell
 Jim Brown
 M. C. Howell
 Barbara Johnson
 John Tarlton
 Wylie Pennigar

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Commissioner**
 Clerk to the Board

Joe R. Hudson
 Charlie H. Simpson
 Roger Tice
 W. T. Helms, Jr.
 H. R. Johnson
 Barbara W. Moore

Monroe
 Monroe
 Monroe
 Monroe
 Monroe
 Monroe

VANCE

Vance was formed in 1881 from Granville, Warren, and Franklin. It was named in honor of Zebulon Baird Vance, a member of Congress, governor of North Carolina, and

United States senator. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Warren, Franklin, and Granville counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 249 square miles and the population is 34,000. The act directed the county commissioners to select a site in Henderson for the erection of the courthouse. Henderson is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region K

7th Senatorial District
13th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Mary Lou Barnett
Register of Deeds**	Sarah H. Hale
Sheriff**	Bobby L. Hamm
County Attorney	Henry W. Hight, Jr.
Finance Officer	Emily G. Whitten
Dir., Planning	J. Edwin Fisher
Purchasing Agent	Emily G. Whitten
Dir., Recreation	L. Franklin Ragan
Tax Supv., Collector	Wilton W. Wortham
Chmn., ABC Board	Carson Ellis
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Elmus Pegram

Supt., County Schools	Kenneth F. England
Chmn., Elections Bd.	John R. Mundy
Supv., Elections Bd.	Deva Paschall
Dir., Social Services	Edwin H. Modlin
Dir., Health Services	Charles D. Rollins
Agricultural Exten.	Henry Q. Simmons
County Ranger	George Fleming
Forest Ranger	Howard R. Gillis
County Librarian	Nannie A. Crowder
Civil Preparedness	Pearl L. Orr
Veterans Service Off.	E. Roscoe Orr

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	L. Nelson Falkner	Henderson
Commissioner**	J. L. Roberson	Henderson
Commissioner**	William H. Hughes	Henderson
Commissioner**	Charles L. Foster	Henderson
Commissioner**	J. Timothy Pegram	Henderson

WAKE

Wake was formed in 1771 from Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange. The act became effective March 12, 1771. It was named in honor of Margaret Wake, wife of William Tryon. It is in the east central section of the State and is bounded by Johnston, Harnett, Chatham, Durham, Granville, and Franklin counties. The present area is 858 square miles and the population is 289,500. The first courthouse was erected at what is known as Bloomsbury. It was called Wake County Court House until 1792, when Raleigh was established and made the capital of the State. Raleigh is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

4th Congressional District
Multi-County Region J

14th Senatorial District
15th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	J. Russell Nipper
Register of Deeds**	Roy B. McKenzie, Jr.
Sheriff**	John H. Baker, Jr.
County Manager	Garland H. Jones
County Attorney	Michael R. Ferrell
Finance Officer	Mary M. Bryant
County Planner	John G. Scott
Dir., Public Inform.	Dan R. Crtcher
Purchasing Agent	Bill F. Tingen
Dir., Recreation	Douglas D. Longhini
Tax Supervisor	Lonnie W. Bost

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Tax Collector	Jimmy A. Stephenson
Chmn., ABC Board	John M. Alexander
Chmn., Education Bd.**	John T. Massey, Jr.
Supt., County Schools	Dr. John A. Murphy
Chmn., Elections Bd.	William W. Phillips, Jr.
Supv., Elections Bd.	Martha R. McLaughlin
Dir., Social Services	James A. Wight
Dir., Health Services	Dr. Jane H. Wooten
Agricultural Exten.	Victor R. Lynn
Forest Ranger	Charles Langston
County Librarian	H. William O'Shea

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Betty Ann Knudsen	Raleigh
Commissioner**	J. T. Knott, Jr.	Knightsdale
Commissioner**	R. B. Heater	Cary
Commissioner**	Vassar P. Shearon	Wake Forest
Commissioner**	Elizabeth B. Cofield	Raleigh
Commissioner**	M. Edmund Aycok	Raleigh
Commissioner**	J. Stewart Adeock	Fuquay-Varina

WARREN

Warren was formed in 1779 from Bute. It was named in honor of Joseph Warren, a soldier of Massachusetts who fell while fighting at Bunker Hill. It is in the northeastern section of the State and is bounded by Northampton, Halifax, Franklin, and Vance counties and the state of Virginia. The present area is 424 square miles and the population is 17,100. The act establishing the county specified that the first court was to be held at the courthouse of Bute; it also provided that subsequent courts were to be held at a place decided upon by the justices of the peace until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a site at the center of the county, purchase land and have the courthouse, prison, and stocks erected. In 1779 another act was passed establishing Warrenton. This act provided that the courts were to be held at the home of Thomas Christmas until the courthouse was built. Warrenton is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region J

7th Senatorial District
13th Representative District

Officer

Officer

Clerk of Court**	Ann B. Davis
Register of Deeds**	J. H. Hundley
Sheriff**	Clarence A. Davis
County Manager	Glenwood Newsome
County Attorney	Charles T. Johnson, Jr.
Finance Officer	A. P. Rodwell, Jr.
Purchasing Agent	Henry Holtzmann
Tax Supervisor	Janice W. Haynes
Tax Collector	A. P. Rodwell, Jr.
Chmn., ABC Board	W. K. Lanier
Chmn., Education Bd **	Ernest A. Turner

Supt., County Schools	Michael F. Williams
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Janice Crump
Supv., Elections Bd.	Mariam Coleman
Dir., Social Services	Julian W. Farrar
Dir., Health Services	Joseph Lennon
Agricultural Exten.	L. B. Hardage
County Ranger	H. Irvin Haithcock
Forest Ranger	Allen Norwood
County Librarian	Mary L. Limer
Civil Preparedness	James B. Whitley
Veterans Service Off.	Russell L. Currin

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Walter J. Harris	Warrenton
Commissioner**	Clyde R. Edwards	Norlina
Commissioner**	William T. Skinner	Littleton
Commissioner**	Herbert C. Harris	Littleton
Commissioner**	George Shearin, Sr.	Norlina

WASHINGTON

Washington was formed in 1799 from Tyrrell. It was named in honor of George Washington. It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Martin, and Bertie counties, and the Albemarle Sound. The present area is 343 square miles and the population is 15,200. The courts were ordered to be held at Lee's Mill until a courthouse could be erected. Plymouth, already in existence when the county was established, was incorporated in 1807. In 1823 the courthouse was moved from Lee's Mill to Plymouth. In 1873 the General Assembly authorized that the county seat be moved

from Plymouth to McKey's Ferry provided the people approved the same by popular vote. Plymouth is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

1st Congressional District
Multi-County Region R

1st Senatorial District
1st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Louise S. Allen
Register of Deeds**	Bertie O. Lilley
Sheriff**	Robert S. Sawyer
County Manager	Bill Hartman
County Attorney	R. Wendell Hutchins
Finance Officer	Ralph Hunter
Tax Supervisor	Larry L. Davenport
Tax Collector	Gail G. Hart
Chmn., ABC Board	James W. Sawyer
Chmn., Education Bd.**	

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Robert Alligood
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Art Furlough
Supv., Elections Bd.	Susan Hillard
Dir., Social Services	Hobart Freeman
Dir., Health Services	H. B. Glover
Agricultural Exten.	Guy Whitford
County Ranger	James Davenport
County Librarian	William Varin
Civil Preparedness	Theodor C. Martin
Veterans Services Off.	Harold W. Woolley

Board of County Committeons:

Chairman**	R. D. Swain	Plymouth
Commissioner**	Joe Foster	Plymouth
Commissioner**	W. R. Sexton	Plymouth
Commissioner**	Mayme W. Davenport	Creswell
Commissioner**	C. M. Stokes	Roper

WATAUGA

Watauga was formed in 1849 from Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, and Yancey. It was named for the Watauga River, which name came from an Indian word meaning "beautiful water." It is in the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, and Avery counties. The present area is 317 square miles and the population is 23,404. The first court was ordered to be held at the home of George Council, at which time justices of the peace were to decide upon a place for future courts until the courthouse was erected. Commissioners were named to select a site for a county seat "which site shall be between Reuben Bartley's and a point one-half mile west of Willie McGee's east and west direction, and between John Pennell's and Howard's Knob north and south direction." They were to acquire the land and lay out a town and erect the public buildings. In 1851 a superior court was established for Watauga, and it directed that court was to be held in the courthouse at Boone. Boone, named in honor of Daniel Boone, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

10th Congressional District
Multi-County Region D

24th Senatorial District
28th Representative District

	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	John T. Bingham	Supt., County Schools	J. Lester Probst
County Register	Phyllis Foster	Chmn., Elections Bd.	J. D. Winebarger
County Sheriff**	Ward G. Carroll	Supv., Elections Bd.	Reta Faye Warren
County Executive	B. Gary McGee	Dir., Social Services	Carlise Joyce
County Attorney	Stan E. Eggers, III	Dir., Health Services	Carl Tuttle
County Office	Donald Dotson	Agricultural Exten.	Gene Brewer
Purchasing Agent	Donald Dotson	Forest Ranger	Rudy Johnson
Dir., Recreation	Don Lucas	County Librarian	Mary Sue Morgan
Tax Supervisor	Larry McLean	Civil Preparedness	John T. Trivette
Tax Collector	George Younce	Veterans Services Off.	Carson L. McNeil
County Education Bd.**	Paul Brown		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Edwards S. Cletcher	Boone
Commissioner**	Len D. Hagaman, Jr.	Boone
Commissioner**	Gene Wilson	Boone
Commissioner**	Dennis Trivette	Vilas
Commissioner**	Larry Stanbery	Boone

WAYNE

Wayne was formed in 1779 from Dobbs. It was named in honor of Anthony Wayne, one of Washington's most trusted soldiers. His courage amounted almost to rashness, and the soldiers called him "Mad Anthony Wayne." It is in the eastern section of the State and is bounded by Greene, Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson, Johnston, and Wilson counties. The present area is 557 square miles and the population is 92,600. The act establishing the county provided that the first court should be held at the home of Josiah Sasser at which time the justices were to decide on a place for all subsequent courts until a courthouse could be erected. By 1782 the commissioners were named. In 1787 an act was passed establishing Waynesborough on the west side of the Neuse on the land of Andrew Bass "where the courthouse now stands." In 1845, and again in 1847, acts were passed moving the courthouse from Waynesborough to Goldsboro provided the people voted for the same. Goldsboro is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

**3rd Congressional District
Multi-County Region P**

**8th Senatorial District
9th Representative District**

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Shelton Jordan	Tax Attorney	W. Dortch Langston, Jr.
Register of Deeds**	Margaret M. Peacock	Chmn., ABC Board	Shelton B. Taylor
Sheriff**	W. I. Adams	Chmn., Education Bd.**	Atlas Price
County Executive	Bruce S. Grice, Sr.	Supt., County Schools	Dr. John K. Wooten
County Attorney	E. B. Borden Parker	Chmn., Elections Bd.	J. Thomas Brown, Jr.
Electrical Inspector	George H. Wells	Supv., Elections Bd.	Evelyn Hooks
Finance Officer	Bruce S. Grice, Sr.	Dir., Social Services	Floyd R. Evans
Fire Marshal	Carl Ray Coley	Dir., Health Services	Dr. O. Aiken Mays
Dir., Industrial Dev.	W. Craig Kennedy, Jr.	Agricultural Exten.	Wesley T. Townsend
County Planner	B. Reid Tunstall, Jr.	Animal Control Off.	Horace Hood
Purchasing Agent	Alfonzo King	Forest Ranger	James W. Williams
Supt. Bldgs. & Grounds	Shelton E. Smith	County Librarian	Robert E. Burgin
Tax Supervisor	Will R. Sullivan	Civil Preparedness	Albert R. Peterson
Tax Collector	George C. Sasser	Veterans Services Off.	Albert R. Peterson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Dallas W. Price	Seven Springs
Commissioner**	Larson Withers	Goldsboro
Commissioner**	Paul C. Garrison, Jr.	Mt. Olive
Commissioner**	G. Mark Goforth	Goldsboro
Commissioner**	Deloit Cotton	Mt. Olive

WILKES

Wilkes was formed in 1777 from Surry and the District of Washington. The act was to become effective February 15, 1778. It was named in honor of John Wilkes who was a violent opponent of the Tory party in England. He was not allowed to take his seat in Parliament to which he had been elected. The Americans imagined that he was suffering in the cause of liberty and named this county in his honor. It is in the northwestern section of the State and is bounded by Yadkin, Iredell, Alexander, Caldwell, Watauga, Ashe, Alleghany, and Surry counties. The present area is 757 square miles and the population is 92,600. The act establishing the county stipulated that the first court was to be held at the home of John Brown. Commissioners were named to select a place centrally located for the erection of the courthouse, prison and stocks. The second court was held June 1, 1778, in the "bent of the Yadkin." The next day it was held at Mulberry Field Meeting House. On June 3 the commissioners who were to select a site for the county seat reported as follows: "We, the commissioners appointed by act of Assembly to lay out and appoint the proper place in the county of Wilkes where to erect a courthouse, prison, pillory and stocks of the said county, have met and materially considered the same, do adjudge and appoint the place where the Mulberry Meeting House stands as the most central, suitable and proper place whereon to locate public buildings." In September, 1778, court was held at the courthouse at Wilkes. In 1795 an act was passed naming new commissioners to select a site for the erection of a courthouse, pillory, and stocks. It also named commissioners to purchase fifty acres of land on which to lay out a town and to erect public buildings. By 1801 Wilkesborough had been laid out at the courthouse. In 1823 an act was passed authorizing a new courthouse to be erected on the public square in Wilkesborough, as the old one was unfit for use. In 1825 the Assembly authorized a new courthouse to be erected in the center of the public square in Wilkesboro. Wilkesboro is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

5th Congressional District
Multi-County Region D

24th Senatorial District
34th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Wayne Roope
Register of Deeds**	Ray Welborn
Sheriff**	Kyle Gentry
County Manager	John T. Barber
County Attorney	Joe O. Brewer
Finance Officer	T. Edwards Bowers
County Planner	William D. Forbes
Dir., Recreation	Craig Freas
Tax Supervisor	John T. Hoots
Tax Collector	Jack Reid
Chmn., Education Bd.**	John W. Bryan, Jr.

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	C. Wayne Bradburn
Chmn., Elections Bd.	George Cunningham
Supv., Elections Bd.	Audrey Goodman
Dir., Social Services	Jack S. Elledge
Dir., Health Services	Alton M. Brown
Agricultural Exten.	Henry Ramsour
Forest Ranger	Edwin M. McGee
County Librarian	Valerie H. Kneer
Civil Preparedness	Clay A. Blackburn
Veterans Services Off.	Walter D. Martin

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Gerald Lankford	Wilkesboro
Commissioner**	C. C. Combs	N. Wilkesboro
Commissioner**	Traey Walker	Wilkesboro
Commissioner**	T. D. Carter	Elkin
Commissioner**	Max Bauguess	Purlear

WILSON

Wilson was formed in 1855 from Edgecombe, Nash, Johnston, and Wayne. It was named in honor of Louis D. Wilson, many times a member of the Legislature from Edgecombe County, a soldier of the Mexican War who died near Vera Cruz of fever, and the benefactor of the poor of his native county. It is in the east central section of the State and is bounded by Pitt, Greene, Wayne, Johnston, Nash, and Edgecombe counties. The present area is 375 square miles and the population is 61,200. The court was ordered to be held at Benjamin Barden's store in Wilson, a village already established, until a courthouse could be built. Commissioners were to acquire a site within one-fourth of a mile of the town of Wilson and erect a courthouse. The caption "corporate Tisnot [Toisnot] Depot, and Hickory Grove in the county of Edgecombe into a town by the name of Wilson." Wilson is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

2nd Congressional District
Multi-County Region I.

7th Senatorial District
7th Representative District

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	W. A. Boone, Jr.
Register of Deeds**	Shirley T. Leyshon
Sheriff**	W. Robin Pridgen
County Manager	R. L. Shuford, Jr.
County Attorney	Moore, Weaver & Beaman
Finance Officer	R. L. Shuford, Jr.
Dir., Planning	Garry C. Mercer
Purchasing Agent	Paul L. Walters, III
Dir., Solid Waste	H. Marvin Mercer
Tax Supervisor	B. Ross Ingram
Tax Collector	G. Thomas Davis
Chmn., ABC Board	Marvin Turner

<i>Officer</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Milton Adams
Supt., County Schools	Dr. W. O. Fields, Jr.
Chmn., Elections Bd.	John R. Harriss
Supv., Elections Bd.	Helen Saleeby
Dir., Social Services	Jerry A. Smith
Dir., Health Services	Ron Clitherow
Agricultural Exten.	Connie Jernigan
Forest Ranger	Raymond E. Denton
County Librarian	Josie Tomlinson
Civil Preparedness	R. C. Smith
Veterans Services Off.	Robert L. Thaxton

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Roy L. Champion	Wilson
Commissioner**	John Daniel Wilson	Wilson
Commissioner**	J. Preston Harrell	Stantonsburg
Commissioner**	C. Charles Barnes	Sims
Commissioner**	Onnie R. Cockrell, Jr.	Wilson
Commissioner**	H. David Glover	Wilson
Commissioner**	W. D. P. Sharpe, III	Wilson

YADKIN

Yadkin was formed in 1850 from Surry. Its name is derived from the Yadkin River which runs through it. It is supposed to be an Indian name. It is in the north central section of the State and is bounded by Forsyth, Davie, Iredell, Wilkes, and Surry counties. The present area is 336 square miles and the population is 28,100. The first court was ordered to be held at Dowellton, at which time the justices were to adjourn to any place they wished until a courthouse could be erected. Commissioners were named to select a site for the courthouse as near the center of the county as possible. Also, they were to acquire the land and lay off a town by the name of Wilson. In 1852 an act was passed changing Wilson to Yadkinville. Yadkinville is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

5th Congressional District
Multi-County Region G

23rd Senatorial District
34th Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Harold J. Long
Register of Deeds**	Mrs. Billie Renegar
Sheriff**	Jack Henderson
County Manager	James E. Haynes
County Attorney	James L. Graham
Finance Officer	Geraldine V. Nance
Purchasing Agent	James E. Haynes
Dir., Recreation	Dale Flynn
Tax Supervisor	Ronald Nations
Tax Collector	Linda H. Williams
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Leon Thomasson

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Supt., County Schools	Paul Welborn
Chmn., Elections Bd.	Howard Logan
Supv., Elections Bd.	Marie D. Wooten
Dir., Social Services	Edsel B. Wooten, Jr.
Dir., Health Services	Anne Cain
Agricultural Exten.	Sam J. Young
County Ranger	Bruce Beck
Forest Ranger	Odell Spillman
County Librarian	Barbara K. Norman
Civil Preparedness	Raymond W. Swaim
Veterans Services Off.	Walter A. Reynolds

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Billy H. Williams	East Bend
Commissioner**	Grady J. Hunter	Boonville
Commissioner**	Jack F. Shore	Yadkinville
Commissioner**	Sam J. Bray	Hamptonville
Commissioner**	Billie R. Vestal	Yadkinville

YANCEY

Yancey was formed in 1833 from Burke and Buncombe. It is named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, an eloquent orator, many times a member of the Legislature, speaker of the State Senate, and member of Congress. He was also one of the earliest advocates of the public school system in North Carolina. It is in the western section of the State and is bounded by the state of Tennessee and Mitchell, McDowell, Buncombe, and Madison counties. The present area is 312 square miles and the population is 14,900. The act establishing the county named and authorized commissioners to purchase land, lay out a town, and erect a courthouse. Burnsville, named for Captain Otway Burns of Beaufort, North Carolina, who won fame in the War of 1812, is the county seat.

COUNTY OFFICIALS

11th Congressional District
Multi-County Region D

26th Senatorial District
41st Representative District

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court**	Arnold E. Higgins
Register of Deeds**	Grace M. Ayers
Sheriff**	Kermit Banks
County Manager	David Blankenship
County Attorney	Staunton Norris
Finance Officer	Lois June Hughes
Dir., Public Inform.	Linda Maltba
Purchasing Agent	Jean S. Buchanan
Dir., Recreation	Eddie Bodford
Tax Supervisor	Jim Phillips
Tax Collector	Reba B. Thomas

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Chmn., Education Bd.**	Kenneth P. Hunter
Supt., County Schools	Edgar F. Hunter, Jr.
Chmn., Elections Bd.	[Contact Chairman]
Dir., Social Services	Floyd Holt
Dir., Health Services	Carl Tuttle
Agricultural Exten.	James H. Ray
County Ranger	Bacucus Hensley
County Librarian	Mary Young
Civil Preparedness	R. David Blankenship
Veterans Services Off.	Jewel W. McIntosh

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman**	Alton Robinson	Burnsville
Commissioner**	Richard Miller	Burnsville
Commissioner**	Clay Miller	Burnsville

