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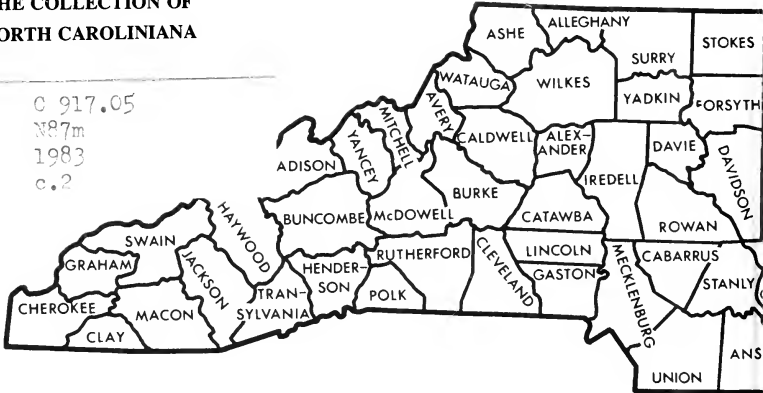
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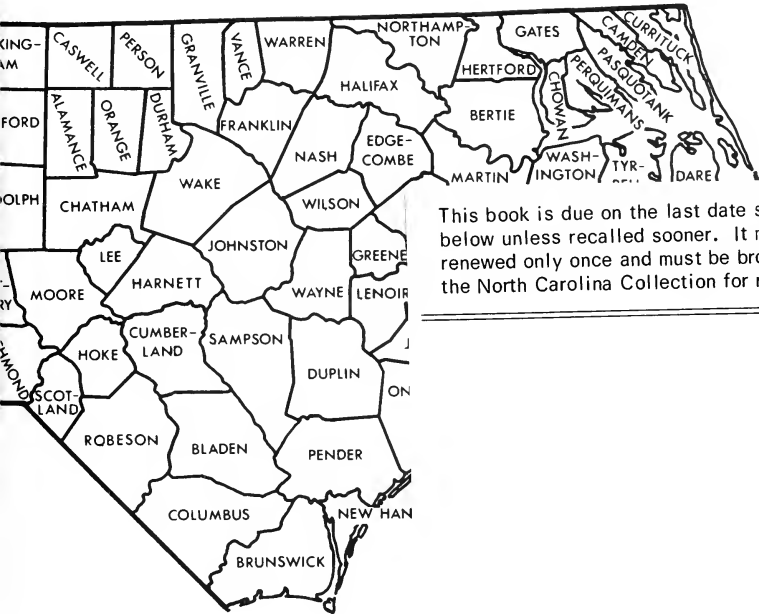
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NORTH CAROLINA MANUAL

1983-1984



Issued by

THAD EURE
Secretary of State

Edited by

John L. Cheney, Jr.
Director, Publications Division
Raleigh

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TO THE
1983 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 "Thompson", written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large loop at the beginning and a small flourish at the end.

Secretary of State

847692

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PART I
HISTORICAL MISCELLANEA



W. P. Canning, North Carolina on Maps, Raleigh, State Department of Archives and History, 1916. Plate 1.

White 1585 MS

Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Map 1000-1000-1000

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STATE

The first known European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the summer of 1524. A Florentine navigator named 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.

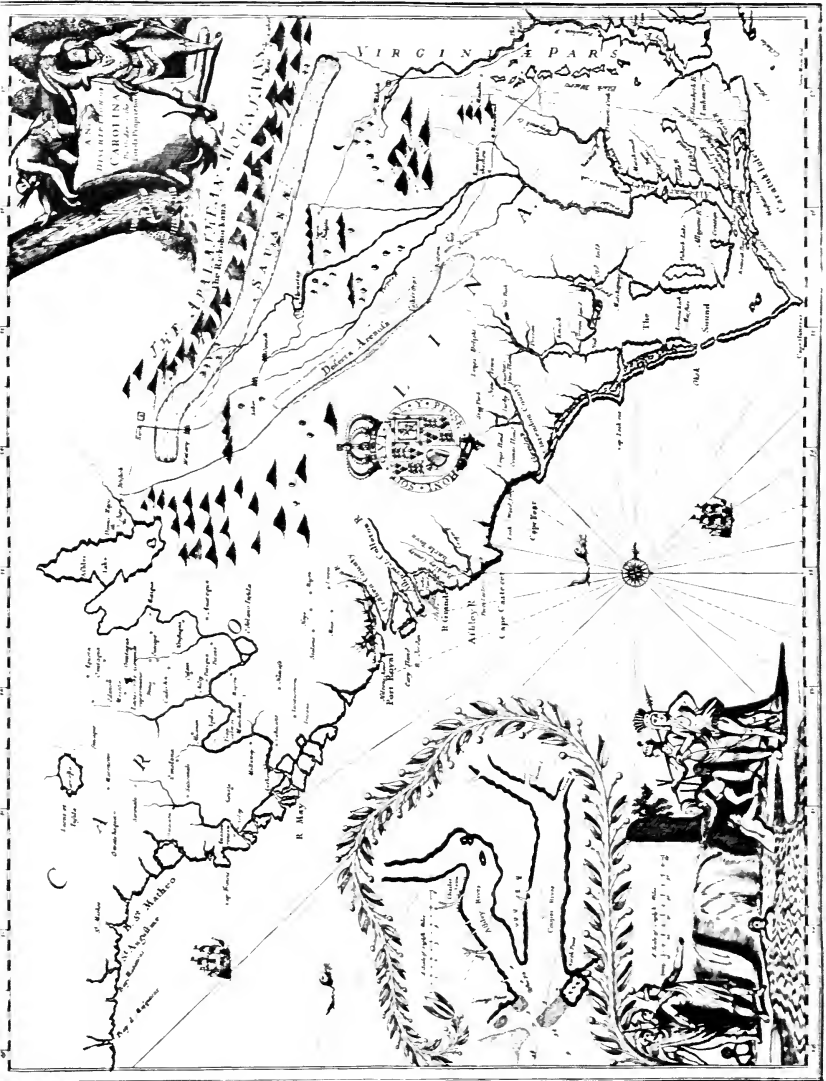
Coastal North Carolina was the scene of the first attempt to colonize America by English-speaking people. Under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, two colonies were begun in the 1580's. The first, in 1585 under the leadership of Ralph Lane, ended in failure.

A second expedition under the leadership of John White began in the spring of 1587 when 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 a 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 tidewater 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 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



W. P. Cunningham. North Carolina on Map, Raleigh, N.C. Department of Archives and History, 1965, Plate V

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Ogilby c. 1673

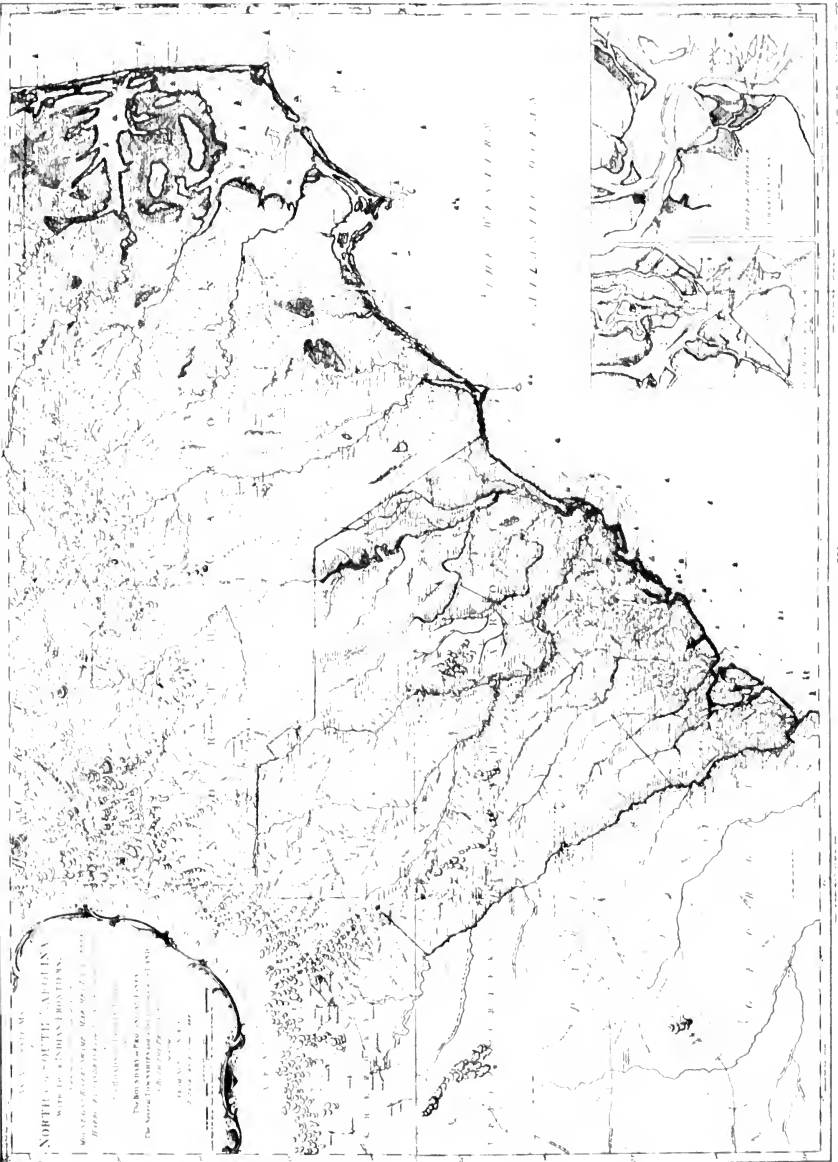
total of eleven precincts—six in Albemarle County and five in Bath County which had been created in 1696. Although the Albemarle Region was the first permanent settlement in the Carolina Area, another region was developed around present-day Charleston, South Carolina. Because of the natural harbor and 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 governmental 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 "Bath County" 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 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 the governor until such time as the governor returned, or a new governor commissioned.

The colonial assembly was made up of men elected from each precinct and 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. On the final day 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. 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 Washing-

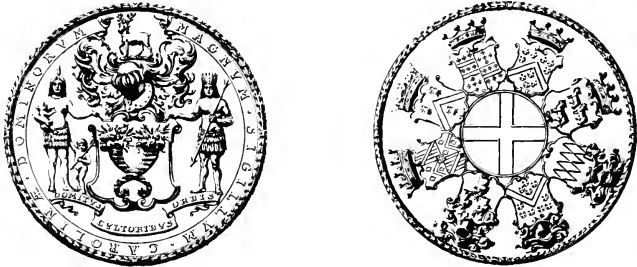
ton, Davidson, Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, Sumner, and Tennessee counties, to the Federal government. Between 1790 and 1796 the territory was known as Tennessee Territory, but in 1796 it became the fifteenth state in the Union.

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 entitled to only 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 other states. North Carolina is now entitled to only eleven representatives in Congress.

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 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 house of the general assembly



Obverse



Reverse

Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1779-1794

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 the 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 stationary 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 Phila-



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

delphia for the settlement of the State's Revolutionary 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 incised 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 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.

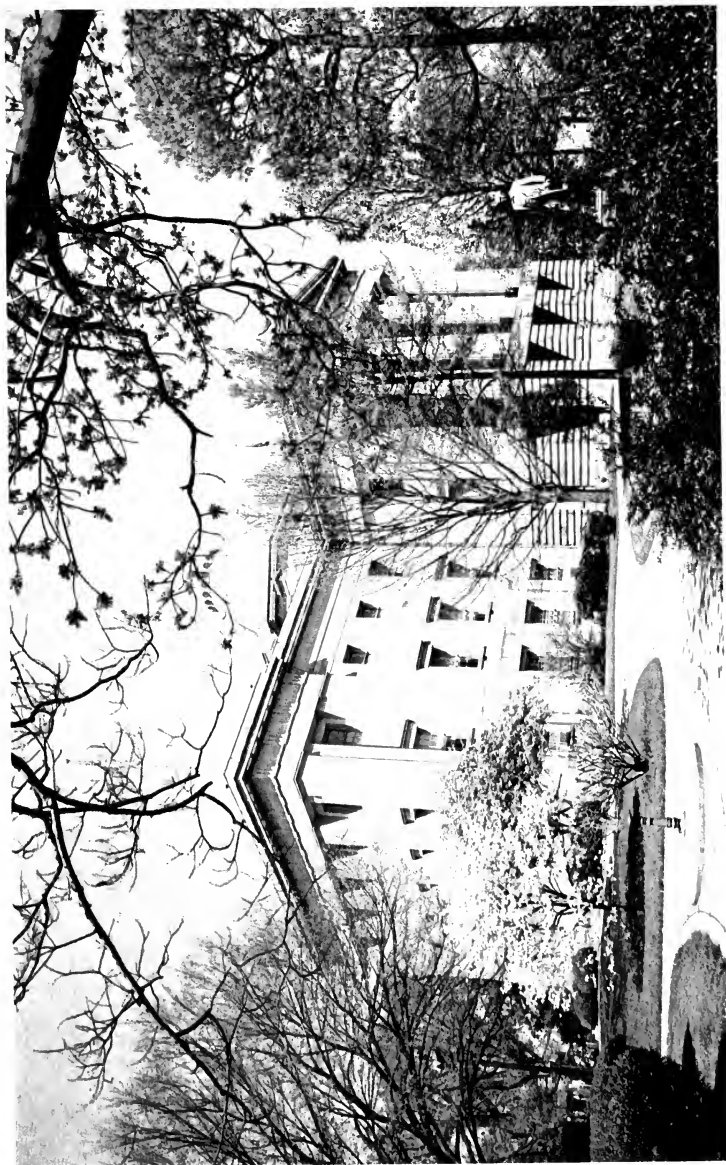
It shall be the duty of the Governor to file in the office of the Secretary of State an impression of the great seal, certified to under his hand and attested to by the Secretary of State, which impression so certified the Secretary of State shall carefully preserve among the records of this Office.



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



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



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 down 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 plasterwork, 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 to 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 noteworthy.

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 being elected to his first term, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. announced his intention of moving some of the Office of the Governor back into the Capitol. Governor Hunt and Secretary of State Thad Eure are working residents 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 Cyrrestes 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 Erectheus, 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 1933 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, refurnished 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.

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!

*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.

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.

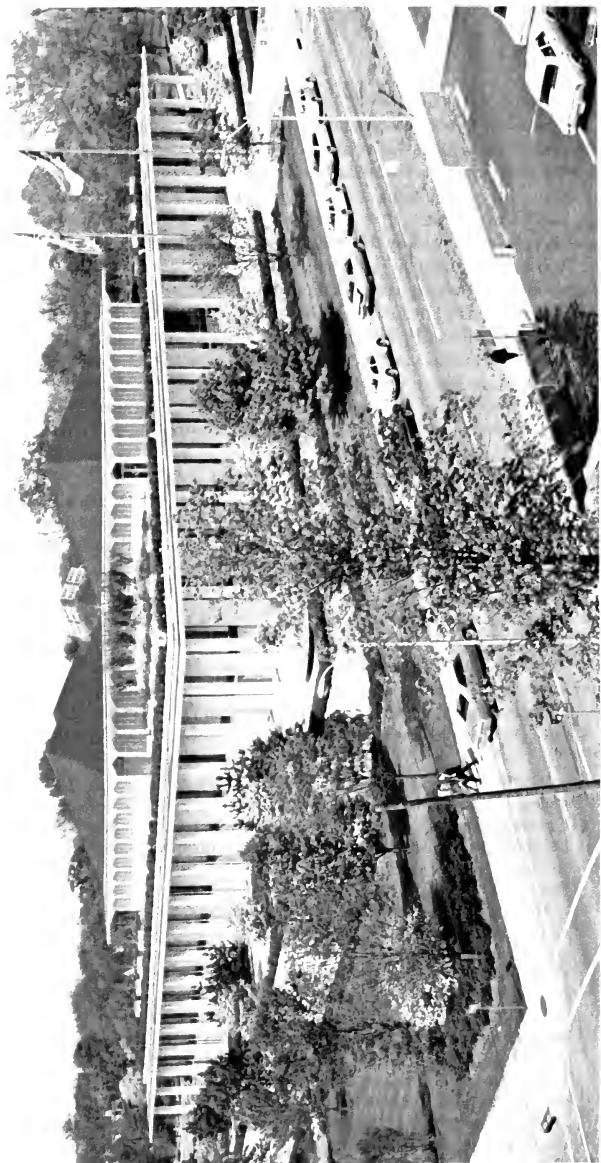
Bids on the new building were received in December, 1960 and construction began early the following year. The 1961 General Assembly appropriated an additional \$1 million for furnishings and equipment. This brought the total appropriation to \$5½ million or \$1.24 for each citizen of North Carolina.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

North Carolina has not always provided an official home for its governors and their families. Prior to 1770, the chief executive lived wherever he chose at his own expense. It was not until 1776 that the general assembly authorized the construction of the first such residence; in 1770 the magnificent Governor's Palace in New Bern was occupied by Royal Governor William Tryon. "Tryon's Palace," as the building came to be known, was destined to serve as the formal residence of governors for only a short time. It was exposed to the threats of enemy forces during the American Revolution, and the palace was virtually abandoned. In 1798 a fire destroyed all but the west wing.

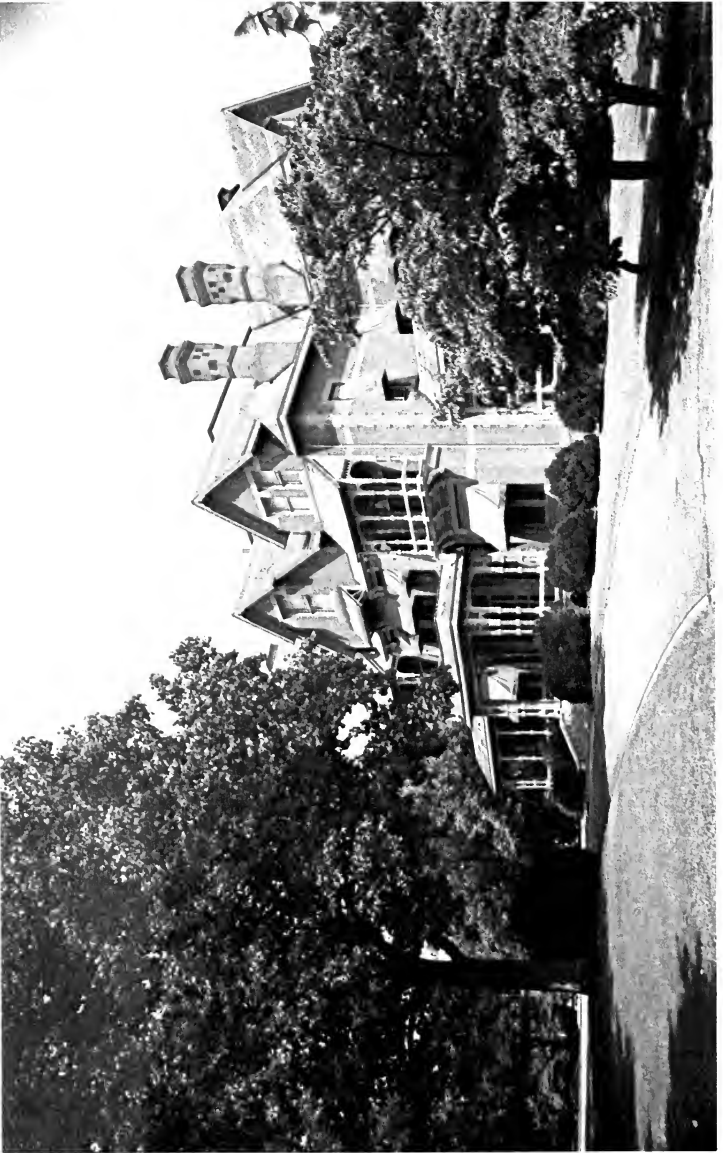
North Carolina's first legislators were traveling men. With no "fixed seat of government," early members of the general assembly traveled from plantation to plantation, town to town, until 1792, when a capital "city" was planned and laid out in the "hills of Wake" on Joel Lane's plantation. It was named in honor of the Elizabethan patron of early colonization, Sir Walter Raleigh. Shortly thereafter an act was passed by the legislature requiring the governor to reside at the permanent seat of government. Samuel Ashe of New Hanover was the first governor to come under this edict. He expressed his reaction emphatically: ". . . it was never supposed that a Man annually elected to the Chief Magistracy would commit such folly as to attempt the building of a House at the seat of Government in which he might for a time reside.

The committee of the general assembly to whom Ashe's letter was referred hastened to inform him that the law was enacted before he was elected governor and could be considered "as a condition under the incumbrance of which he accepted the appointment."

Despite the remonstrance to Ashe, the general assembly took steps to provide a dwelling for the chief executive. The State Treasurer was instructed to purchase or lease a suitable house and, in 1797, a plain, two-story frame building, painted white, and an office for the governor were provided on lot 131, the southwest corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets.

This house proved helplessly inadequate. To remedy this situation, the general assembly, in 1813, appointed a committee to provide better facilities, and plans were made for the erection of a more suitable dwelling. A site was selected at the foot of Fayetteville Street facing the capitol. In 1816 the elaborate brick structure with white columned porticoes was completed and Governor William Miller became the first occupant of the "Governor's Palace."

In traditional ante-bellum fashion, the twenty succeeding governors resided in the Palace, as it was officially termed, and much of the history of the state centered there. General Lafayette was a visitor in 1825. Some sessions of the general assembly were held in the Palace following the burning of the Capitol in 1831. The last governor to occupy the Palace was Zebulon Baird Vance. Sherman and later federal occupants of the governor's palace, while they may have injured the pride of local citizens, did no serious damage to the building. But years of neglect and the structural inadequacy of the house from the very beginning made it unattractive to those governors coming into office in the years following the war. During the Reconstruction days, and until the present mansion was built, the chief executives resided in Raleigh living in rented houses, hotels or—during two administrations—in their own homes. From 1871 to 1891 the Yarborough House, a noted Raleigh hotel, served as the unofficial residence for several North Carolina governors.



Governor Vance, the last occupant of the Palace, was again in office in 1879. In that year he presented the report of a commission appointed two years previously by the legislature to investigate the possibilities of providing a suitable residence for the governor. The commission was also charged with the task of selling unused State land in and adjacent to the city of Raleigh. Proceeds from these sales were earmarked for the construction of a house and outbuildings suitable for the governor.

Meanwhile the matter of hiring an architect was investigated and David Paton naturally came to mind. Paton had established his reputation in North Carolina as the architect of the State Capitol. He was an associate of Ithiel Town of New York, the architect originally consulted in rebuilding the Capitol. By the 1880's, however, Paton was in his middle seventies and age and poor health made it necessary for him to decline the invitation to visit Raleigh to help select a location and plan a house for the governor.

The decision to build the present governor's mansion was made by the general assembly at the perseverance of Governor Thomas Jarvis. Under the governor's prompting the legislature approached the problem of providing adequate housing for the chief executive. A bill ratified in February, 1883, authorized construction of a house on Burke Square, provided for major furnishings, and required (upon its completion) the governor to occupy it. The governor and Council of State were directed to use convict labor and such materials as were "manufactured or prepared, either in whole or in part," at the penitentiary, when such a procedure seemed feasible. To finance the project, the governor was authorized to use money realized from the sale of State lands (1877) and was instructed to sell the old Palace and grounds. Expenditures were not to exceed the sum realized and an accurate accounting was demanded; a record of the money spent by the governor and council was to be entered on a journal and the auditor was instructed to check and file itemized accounts before issuing warrants for payment.

Two months after passage of the bill, the Council of State met with the governor. Jarvis was then instructed to advertise the Palace and grounds for immediate sale and to employ an architect to make sketches and specifications for the Council's consideration. Governor Jarvis accordingly wrote W. J. Hicks, architect and warden of the prison, suggesting a plan which called for construction of the house under exclusive direction of the penitentiary authorities and payment of a definite sum to that institution. The law provided that the council and the governor might call on the penitentiary for all the labor and material it could furnish "in whole or in part." Jarvis felt there might be some differences of opinion as to the meaning of the statement. He reasoned that with construction work then being done at the penitentiary, by using the same material and labor in building the mansion, a saving could be realized in buying in larger quantities. From a practical standpoint Jarvis thought the State would profit by having both projects under the same management, and experienced businessmen advised such a plan might save the State as much as twenty thousand dollars.

Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant, Gustavus Adolphus Bauer, were chosen as architects. Sloan arrived in Raleigh on April 28, 1883, with his designs for the residence. These were declared "very artistic, representing an ornate building, in modern style, three stories in height, with the ample porches, hallways, and windows which every house built in this climate should have." On May 7 came the news that the designs submitted by Sloan had been accepted, with some modifications suggested by "able builders" of the city.

Officers at the penitentiary board making a report (1882-1884) declared the building handsome in design, constructed of the best material by the best workers, using pressed brick made at the prison and trimmed with North Carolina sandstone which, they felt, gave "a very happy relief to the external appearance." They also expressed satisfaction with the artistry and convenience of the house's interior and wished to enhance it further by using an "elaborate North Carolina hard-wood finish."

In another progress report, a year later, Jarvis gave the additional information that the stone was quarried in Anson County and most of the work in finishing it had been done by the convicts. He also favored an interior of North Carolina hardwood, including the ceiling, wainscoting, and woodwork of the halls and rooms of the first floor.

Dreams of a beautiful mansion for the governor were in danger of being lost as 1889 dawned. Money for its construction had run out. A meeting of the Council of State and the governor was called to discuss the question of beginning work on the house again and pushing it to completion. As a result of their discussion, the governor was given authority "to cause the sale of the property in Raleigh belonging to the fund, the sale of which was provided for by the recent legislature, and to appropriate the proceeds to the work of completing the mansion."

By the end of December, 1890, the house was nearly finished but Governor Daniel Fowle did not move in until after the new year. He was particularly anxious to occupy the house in view of the earlier attempts to abandon it as a residence for the governor.

As soon as the mansion was reported "erected," the Council of State announced the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds would have charge of its supervision. The board was to take over in December. But in November, before it was occupied, repair and preservation work had already begun with "certain exterior and interior painting" of the woodwork. Most of the accounts emphasize the deplorable condition of the "completed house. The plumbing was cheap and dirt was laid between the floor to deaden sound.

The third floor and basement were left unfinished. On the lot were stables for "horses driven to the governor's carriage" and other outhouses. A pump provided drinking water for the mansion and a little gas engine pumped water from the two cisterns in the basement to a tank on the top floor.

The earliest laws providing for the construction of a governor's residence, as well as most of the later planning, called for the purchase of furnishings. As the cost of construction mounted, only a small portion of money remained for furniture. Some purchases were made, however, before the house was furnished and an appropriation of \$1500 in 1891 made further purchases possible. Other furnishings were bought by the individual occupants during their stay in the mansion.

On moving in, Governor Fowle brought his own furniture to make up the deficit in the mansion, setting a precedent followed for many years before the house was adequately furnished. He filed a list of furnishings in the treasurer's office to avoid any confusion in the future as to who owned what.

Elias Carr was the first governor to live at the mansion for a full term (1893-1897) of four years. Like his predecessors he soon found the house in need of furnishings and repairs. Funds were allocated by the legislature in February for necessary furniture and for "completion and repairing the mansion." Two years later another appropriation was made for work on the grounds. Some time previously the attorney general had

ruled that the mansion and grounds, as public property, were under the care of the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds and directly under the supervision of the keeper of the capitol.

As frequently seemed the case with new governors, Governor Bickett's residency began with an inspection of the mansion and recommendations in keeping with the needs found there. The superintendent of buildings and grounds made a detailed report in addition to the recommendations for improving the interior made by Architect James A. Salter and Mrs. Bickett. The repairs and improvements recommended for the exterior and surrounding grounds were extensive, amounting to nearly ten thousand dollars.

Shortly after Governor Daniel Russell came into office in 1897, the legislature appointed a committee to examine the mansion and see whether it needed any alterations. The committee reported that repairs were needed and a resolution was promptly introduced to provide the necessary money.

Mrs. Bickett wrote a letter to the joint committee on public buildings and grounds of the legislature and attached estimates given by Salter. Her plea received sufficient attention to merit the introduction of a bill for the requested repairs and renovations with the provision that these be made up to an expenditure of \$65,000 out of any funds in the hands of the State Treasurer not otherwise appropriated." This optimistic bill, however, failed to pass and a substitute law was enacted in March, 1917, allowing \$4,000 "to renovate, equip, and properly furnish the Governor's Mansion and improve the surrounding grounds." The succeeding legislature passed another act, allowing an expenditure of \$2,000 annually for the years 1919 and 1920.

As preparations were made for Governor Angus W. McLean's residence in the mansion, previous renovations were considered inadequate by the incoming governor and citizens alike. Sentiment for abandoning the house was aroused once more; it was so obsolete and so uncomfortable, public opinion in Raleigh favored scrapping the building and providing the governor with a new house in one of the city's residential sections. Burke Square could then be used as a public park.

Secretary of State W. N. Everett halted the movement. Rather than do away with the mansion, he thought it should be repaired and furnished in such a way as to provide a comfortable dwelling. Thus, he and Governor McLean must be credited not only with saving the mansion but also making it, for the first time, a house in keeping with the dignity of the governor and his office.

McLean's plans for renovating and refurnishing were based on information beyond that gained through casual observation and the complaints of his predecessors. Sometime earlier the legislature had passed a law requiring the State Board of Health to inspect all state institutions for sanitation, and the mansion, coming under this category, was inspected in February, 1925, shortly after McLean's inauguration.

The report from the Board of Health was startling. Inspection was made and ratings given on the basis used in inspecting hotels: the mansion received "the very low rating of 71." The report added that the management of a hotel receiving such a rating would be subject to indictment. A further charge was made that the principal deductions in scoring were for uncleanness.

Dr. W. S. Rankin, State Health Officer, after accompanying the sanitary engineer on his tour of inspection of the mansion, was so impressed with the necessity of making these improvements, he felt it his duty to bring the matter before the general assembly.

Secretary of State Everett had made his own examination and reported major repairs were needed for the sake of preservation. He suggested a sum not exceeding \$50,000 for these repairs and new furnishings. Although this action was taken without McLean's knowledge, upon learning of it, he soon became active in seeking authority to begin the much-needed repairs.

When money became available a firm of architects, Atwood and Nash, were employed to carry out the renovations. H. Pier-Giavina, a "decorative artist" of Wilmington helped in the interior decorating. Renovation included painting throughout and modernizing of plumbing and electrical facilities.

In working out a scheme of decoration and deciding on furniture purchases, the services of Elizabeth Thompson, local interior decorator, and the experience of Mrs. McLean were employed. The first lady, whose efforts were bent toward the simple and substantial, was eminently fitted for the task by her own "excellent taste and wide observation." Cloak rooms and servants quarters were added to the basement and the previously unfinished third floor.

It was not until McLean's administration, in 1925, that the legislature made a specific appropriation for maintaining the governor's mansion. Previously, expenditures were made, as needed, out of the general fund.

The renovation undertaken by Governor McLean was not actually completed while he was in residence. This was particularly true of the furnishings. Governor-elect Gardner felt the home of the governor should preserve a uniform appearance regardless of the temporary occupant. He asked the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds to confer with the McLeans to determine what was needed and to make provisions for these needs before he came into office. McLean brought the matter to the attention of the board and a "Special Furniture and Equipment Account Available for Incoming Governor" was set up for this purpose.

The Gardners had not been in the mansion long before the legislature passed an act authorizing the State Highway Commission to build and maintain walkways and drives "within the Mansion Square. . .". Included in this project was a plan for a general landscaping of the mansion grounds.

For advice in landscaping, Thomas W. Sears, landscape architect of Philadelphia, was contacted. Blueprints were drawn and plans submitted. Mrs. Gardner's concern for landscaping the grounds led to further interest in the exterior appearance of the house and at their suggestion the outside woodwork was painted brown to blend with the sandstone and brick.

The master plan drawn by Elizabeth Thompson in 1925, at Governor McLean's request, provided a guide for succeeding residents and allowed some consistency in furnishings and decoration. Governors of the past few decades—Ehringhaus, Hoey, Broughton, Cherry, Scott, Umstead, Hodges, Sanford, Moore, and Scott—have witnessed further changes and improvements.

The feasibility of continuing to use the Mansion as both an official residence and as the domicile of the governor and his family during his term of office has come to the forefront in recent years. The massive structure for all its beauty and heritage has been questioned from a practical aspect. The 1971 General Assembly created "The Executive Residence Building Commission" to study the current needs of the Executive family and to make recommendations regarding the future use of the Mansion. The commis-

sion was composed of seven members, two appointed by Lieutenant Governor Pat Taylor—Mr. John Church and Mr. J. J. Harrington—from the membership of the Senate, two appointed by Speaker of the House Phil Godwin—Mr. Kenneth Royall and Mr. Dwight Quinn—from the membership of the House, and three appointed by Governor Bob Scott—Mr. Wayne Corpening, Mrs. Gladys Bullard, and Mr. Charles Bradshaw. An advisory committee was also authorized to aid the Residence Commission on technical aspects.

The work of the Commission covered nearly two years of study, including periodic meetings as well as visits to other states to view Mansions and residences "which they deemed most appropriate in design and suited to the needs of the Governor of North Carolina." Following these visits, and after hearing presentations from six architectural firms, recommendations were made to the Capital Building Authority, and the firm of Dodge and Beckwith was commissioned to draw up the plans and to make cost estimates for a new Executive Residence. The plans were accepted on October 5, 1972 and the cost estimate given to the governor and Advisory Budget Commission on October 30, for inclusion in the 1973-1975 budget proposals to the general assembly.

Included in the report made to the 1973 General Assembly was an Addendum containing suggestions, made at the request of the commission, from Mr. Carroll Mann, then State Property Officer, regarding the renovation of the Mansion and the cost of such an undertaking. Also included in the Addendum were suggestions by the commission members for "modernizing and restoring the Executive Mansion," if it was kept as the Executive Residence. As a result of the Study Commission's report, the 1973 General Assembly appropriated \$575,000 for renovation and alterations of the Executive Mansion. Work began during the summer, 1973, and was completed in late 1974. The plans for the constructing of a new executive mansion have been dropped.

Since these initial renovations in 1973 and 1974, additional renovation and modernization work has been done to the Mansion to improve its energy efficiency and livability.



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 the 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 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 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 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 assumed 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. 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 insitutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and materials 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 alleged 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 alleged 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.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF 20TH MAY, 1775*

OFFICERS

Abraham Alexander, Chairman
John McKnitt Alexander, Clerk

DELEGATES

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.	

The following resolutions were presented:

1. *Resolved.* That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted or in any way form or manner contemned 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 connections 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. The controversy arises because the text of the Resolves was recalled from memory by the clerk some twenty years after the Mecklenburg meeting. The original notes had been lost in a fire.

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 uncontrolled; 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 empowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, 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 Halifax Resolves were unanimously adopted on April 12, 1776 by the 83 delegates present at the Fourth Provincial Congress assembled in Halifax. This was the first official action calling for independence taken by a state. It is important not only for this reason, but also because it was not a unilateral recommendation, but rather one directed to all the colonies and their delegates assembled at the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Virginia followed soon after and on July 4 the final draft of the Declaration of Independence was signed.

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 sufference 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 of 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 Country, 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 con-jured 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	Edward Rutledge
Lyman Hall	Thomas Heyward, Junr.
Geo[rge] Walton	Thomas Lynch, Junr.
W[illia]m Hooper	Arthur Middleton
Joseph Hewes	Samuel Chase
John Penn	W[illia] Paca
Tho[mas] 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[mas] Nelson, Jr.	Matthew Thornton
Francis Lightfoot Lee	

THE AMERICAN FLAG

Its 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 on 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 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.

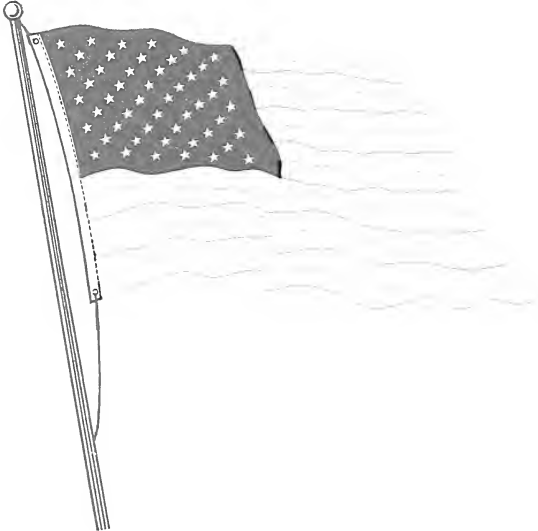
"That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the Fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

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 sugges-



tion 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

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.

(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.

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

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 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

“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 harpsichord.



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.



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

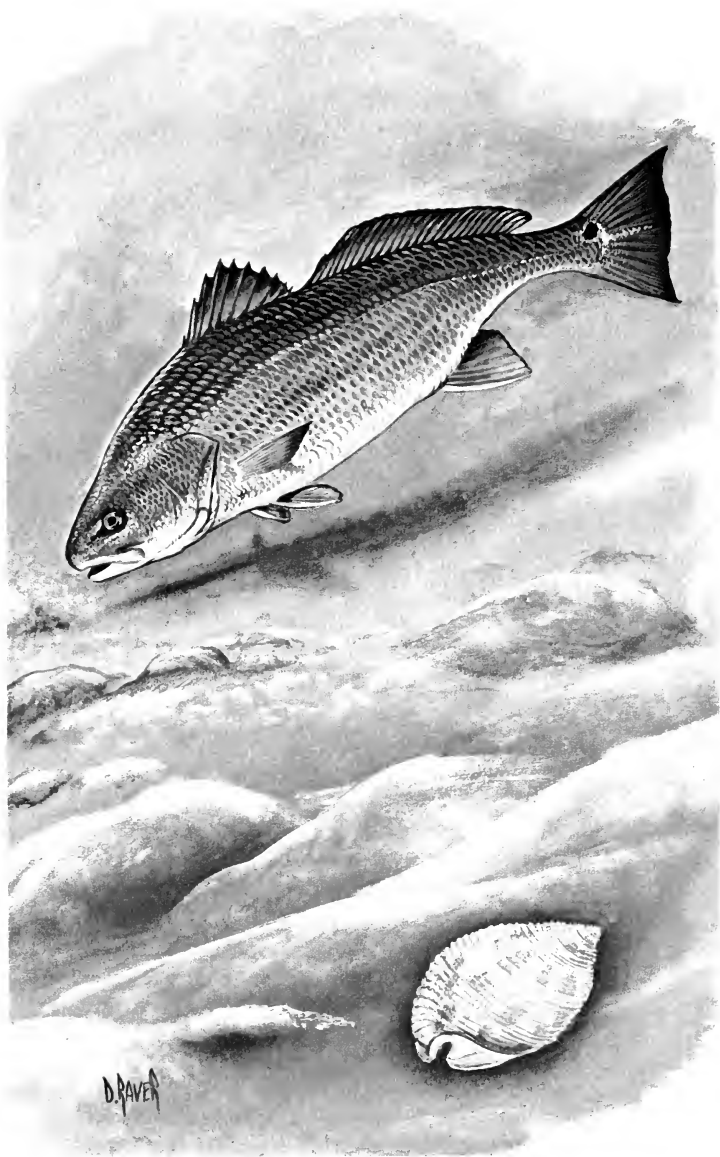
The General Assembly of 1969 designated the Gray Squirrel as the official State Mammal. (*Session Laws*, 1969 c. 1207; G. S. 145-5.)

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.

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).



D. RAVEN

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 fisherman.

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 weigh up to 75 pounds although most large ones average between 30 and 40 pounds.

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.)

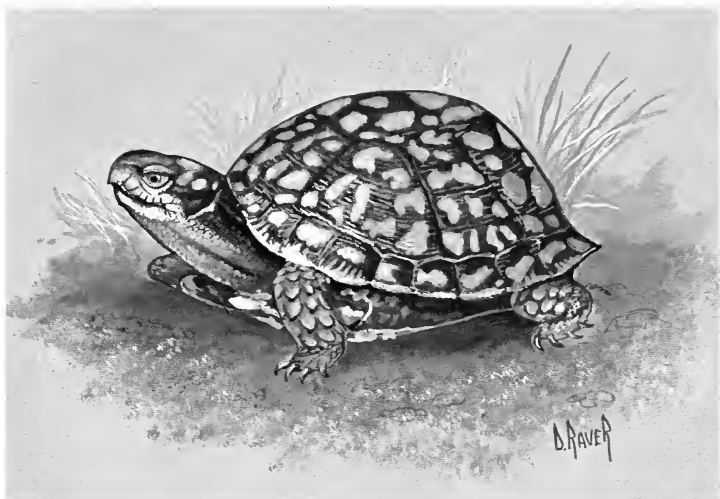


THE STATE PRECIOUS STONE

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 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 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 prehistoric 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 courthouses 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 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 1926)

WILLIAM GASTON
With spirit

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
BY MRS. E. E. RANDOLPH

1. Car - o - li - na! 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 rhododendron'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.

Dates of Public Holidays

(a) The following are declared to be legal public holidays:

- (1) New Year's Day, January 1.
- (2) Robert E. Lee's Birthday, January 19.
- (3) Washington's Birthday, the third Monday in February.
- (3a) Greek Independence Day, March 25.
- (4) Anniversary of signing of Halifax Resolves, April 12.
- (5) Confederate Memorial Day, May 10.
- (6) Anniversary of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20.
- (7) Memorial Day, the last Monday in May.
- (8) Easter Monday.
- (9) Independence Day, July 4.
- (10) Labor Day, the first Monday in September.
- (11) Columbus Day, the second Monday in October.
- (11a) Yom Kippur.
- (12) Veterans Day, November 11.
- (13) Tuesday after the first Monday in November in years in which a general election is to be held.
- (14) Thanksgiving Day, the fourth Thursday in November.
- (15) Christmas Day, December 25.

Provided that Easter Monday and Memorial Day, the last Monday in May, shall be a holiday for all State and national banks only.

(b) Whenever any public holiday shall fall upon Sunday, the Monday following shall be a public holiday. (1881, c. 294; Code, s. 3784; 1891, c. 58; 1899, c. 410; 1901, c. 25; Rev., s. 2838; 1907, c. 996; 1909, c. 888; 1919, c. 287; C.S., s. 2959; 1935, c. 212; 1959, c. 1011; 1969, c. 521; 1973, c. 53; 1979, c. 84; 1981, c. 135.)

PART II
CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OF NORTH CAROLINA

Chapter One

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA

by
John L. Sanders*

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 formu-

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la 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 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 agreement.

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 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 government 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 and 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 amendments 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 would 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 use 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. 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," this bill provided for the first time since 1835 that the governor serve 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, prohibited the governor and lieutenant governor from serving successive four-

year terms of the same office. The gubernatorial succession amendment was submitted to the people along with four other amendments in November, 1977. All five were ratified by the people.

Between 1977 and 1982, only one constitutional amendment was submitted to the people. In 1980, after The General Assembly of 1979 ratified an act proposing that the Constitution be changed "to require justices and judges of the General Court of Justice to be authorized to practice law [in the courts of this State]," the people approved the amendment at the general elections held November 4, 1980. In order not to disqualify anyone already serving in the court system, the law exempted anyone who was serving or who would begin serving "on or before January 1, 1981."

In 1982, five amendments were submitted to the people at the primary elections held June 29, 1982. One amendment created much controversy and garnered substantial opposition from current and past political leaders of both parties, as well as the general citizenry of North Carolina. This amendment called for increasing the term of office for legislators from two years to four years. It, along with an amendment granting "to appropriate public bodies . . . additional powers to develop new and existing seaports and airports . . ." and one authorizing "the issuance of revenue bonds to finance and re-finance higher education facilities owned by nonprofit corporations," were rejected by the people — the former rather handily, the other two by narrow margins. Two amendments were ratified by the people in 1982. One permitted the temporary recall of retired justices or judges of the State Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals "to serve on the court or courts of the division from which he was retired." The other amendment adopted provided "for a direct appeal from the North Carolina Utilities Commission to the Supreme Court" of "a final order or decision of the North Carolina Utilities commission." January 1, 1983, was the effective date for both of the adopted amendments.

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.

Constitutional 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.

NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITIONS VOTED ON BY THE PEOPLE, 1868-1982

Year of Vote	Ratified	Rejected
1868	1	0
1873	8	0
1876	1	0
1880	2	0
1888	1	0
1892	0	1
1900	1	0
1914	0	10
1916	4	0
1918	2	0
1920	2	0
1922	0	1
1924	3	1
1926	1	0
1928	1	2
1930	0	3
1932	1	3
1936	5	0
1938	2	0
1942	2	0
1944	5	0
1946	1	1
1948	1	3
1950	5	0
1952	3	0
1954	4	1
1956	4	0
1958	0	1
1962	6	0
1964	1	1
1966	1	0
1968	2	0
1970	6	1
1972	5	0
1974	1	1
1976	2	0
1977	5	0
1980	1	0
1982	2	3
Totals	92	33

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).

Chapter Two

CONSTITUTION 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. *Severignty 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. *Rights 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, 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 non-capital 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 witness 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, not 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 determined 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 district; 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 county 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 on the first day of January next after 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 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 laws 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, 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, street, 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 relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability;
- (l) 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 the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor 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.

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 to 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 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 or 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, 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 division, 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 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 shall appoint for a term of two years, for nomination 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 the other courts. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction to review, when authorized by law, direct appeals from a final order or decision of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

(2) *Courts 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 or 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 Great 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 of 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.

Sec. 22. *Qualification of Justices and Judges.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge of the Superior Court, or Judge of District Court. This section shall not apply to persons elected to or serving in such capacities on or before January 1, 1981.

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 or the entire county, city, or town.

(5) *Purpose 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 or 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 personal exemptions and deductions 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 percent 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 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 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 the law.

(2) *Retirement funds.* Neither the General Assembly nor any public officer, employee, or agency shall use or authorized 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 purpose, 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 credited 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 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 had 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, edu-

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 sup-

port, 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 instructions 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 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 Assembly. 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.

Chapter Three

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.*

*See Article XIV, Amendments.

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.†

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 the 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

†See Article XVII, Amendments.

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 be 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 or 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

*See Article XVI, Amendments.

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 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

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

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.

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 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 attained.

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 HAMPSHIRE
John Langdon
Nicholas Gilman

MASSACHUSETTS
Nathaniel Gorham
Rufus King,

CONNECTICUT
W[illia]m Sam[ue]l Johnson
Roger Sherman
Geo[rge] Clymer
Jared Ingersoll
Gouv. Morris

DELAWARE
Geo[rge] 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

NEW YORK
Alexander Hamilton

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

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

*These amendments known as The Bill of Rights, were declared in force December 15, 1791. North Carolina ratified these ten amendments on December 22, 1789 (Ch. 19, *Laws of 1789*).

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 him, 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. It was ratified by North Carolina on February 7, 1795.)

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 12 of December, 1803, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 21, 1803. 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 ratified by North Carolina on December 4, 1865 (Resolution, *Public Laws of 1865*. It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was conditionally 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 or 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. North Carolina ratified it on July 4, 1868 (Resolution 2, Public Laws of 1868).]

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. North Carolina ratified it on March 5, 1869 (Public Laws of 1868-69). 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. North Carolina ratified it on February 11, 1911 (Resolution 11, *Public Laws of 1911*).]

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. North Carolina ratified it on January 25, 1913 (Resolution 10, *Public Laws of 1913*).]

ARTICLE XVIII

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquours 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. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 16, 1919 (Resolution 8, *Public Laws of 1919*).]

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 by three-quarters of the States. It was ratified by North Carolina on May 6, 1971 (Ch. 327, *Session Laws of 1971*). The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification, 47 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, First Session. On February 6, 1933, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by thirty-nine states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 5, 1933 (Resolution 4, *Public Laws of 1933*).]

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. North Carolina did not ratify this Amendment. 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. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 28, 1951 (Ch. 136, *Session laws of 1951*).]

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. North Carolina did not ratify it.]

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 23, 1964. It was not ratified by North Carolina.]

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 38th State (Nevada) February 10, 1967. It was ratified by North Carolina on March 22, 1967 (Ch. 77, *Session Laws of 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. It was ratified by North Carolina on July 1, 1971 (Ch. 725, *Session Laws of 1971*).]

PART III
CENSUS

POPULATION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Twentieth Census of the United States — 1980

The 1980 Census, the Twentieth Census of the United States, was one of the most accurate ever taken. There have been numerous challenges to the figures released by the Bureau of the Census; however, most of these challenges are the result of growth rates being lower than anticipated by local governmental officials. The lower figures are due to the figures of the 1970 Census which were found to be higher in many cases than they actually were. This created a faulty base on which to make initial projections during the decade of the seventies.

In North Carolina there were 42 incorporated places of 10,000 or more in 1980. Three of these reached this size since 1970 — Boone, Havelock, and Laurinburg. Of the incorporated places over 10,000, Charlotte is the largest with 314,447 people, followed by Greensboro with 155,642 and Raleigh with 149,771. Winston-Salem, the third largest in 1970, experienced a drop from 132,913 in 1970 to 131,885 in 1980. During the 1970's several of the incorporated urban areas annexed military bases which were adjacent to them. This in part accounts for the dramatic increases in the population of certain incorporated areas.

According to the final figures of the 1980 Census, 97 of the counties gained in population. This is quite a change from the previous census which showed only 62 counties with gains while 38 had declines. Currituck County showed the greatest percentage gain with an increase of 91.2%. Dare County was a distant second with a 59.0% increase. Brunswick County was third at 47.7%.

The first census of North Carolina was taken in 1790, returning a population of 393,751. The population has shown an increase in 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; and 5,000,000 between 1960 and 1970. The recent census reveals that the present population of North Carolina is 5,874,429. This represents a growth rate of 15.5%, or more than three quarters of a million people, during the last decade as opposed to a rate of approximately 12%, or half a million people, during the 1960's. Almost half (47.7%) of the 1970-1980 change in population was due to net migration. This is in contrast to the previous decade where all the growth was due to natural increase (or an excess of births over deaths). In fact, natural increase during the 1960's was greater than total growth, due to a net out-migration of 70,319 persons during that decade. If the same high rate of natural increase in the 1960's had continued during the 1970's the state would have had around 271,000 more residents than reflected in the 1980 figure. As it was, a tremendous increase in net migration much more than offset the decrease in birth rates.

North Carolina has a total area of 52,712 square miles of which 48,798 is land area and 3,914 is water. Based on the population figures of 1980, North Carolina has a density of 111.4 inhabitants per square mile — an increase of 15 over the 1970 density figure of 96.4 inhabitants.

The tables that follow give various population figures based on tabulations made during the 1980 census and corrections of initial reporting errors and any changes that have occurred since April 1, 1980.

**TABLE 1. STATE POPULATION STATISTICS —
CENSUS STATISTICS & PROJECTIONS**

1-A. Components of Population Change.

	1960-1970	Percent Change	1970-1980	Percent Change	Change in Rates
Growth	528,256	12.0	790,018	15.5	3.5
Births	1,011,061	22.0	861,157	17.0	-5.0
Deaths	412,486	9.0	464,508	9.0	0.0
Natural Increase	598,575	13.0	396,649	8.0	-5.0
Net Migration	-70,319	-2.0	393,369	7.0	9.0

1-B. Regional Components of Growth.

	1960-1970	Percent Change	1970-1980	Percent Change	Change in Rates
Growth:					
Coastal Plain	72,788	4.47	230,888	13.58	9.11
Piedmont	366,352	17.05	410,636	16.33	-0.72
Mountains	89,116	11.43	148,494	17.10	5.67
Births:					
Coastal Plain	379,266	23.30	328,207	19.30	-4.00
Piedmont	471,843	21.96	397,598	15.81	6.15
Mountains	159,964	20.52	135,368	15.58	-4.94
Deaths:					
Coastal Plain	146,280	8.99	157,489	9.26	0.27
Piedmont	192,378	8.95	222,830	8.86	-0.09
Mountains	73,838	9.47	84,197	9.69	0.22
Natural Increase:					
Coastal Plain	232,986	14.31	170,718	10.04	-4.27
Piedmont	279,465	13.01	174,768	6.95	-6.06
Mountains	86,126	11.05	51,171	5.89	-5.16
Net Migration:					
Coastal Plain	-160,198	-9.84	60,170	3.50	13.38
Piedmont	86,887	4.04	235,868	9.38	5.34
Mountains	2,990	0.38	97,323	11.20	10.82

1-C. Statewide Census Figures.

Date of Data	Population	Change from Last Census	Percent Change
April 1, 1960	4,556,155	494,226	12.2
April 1, 1970	5,084,411	528,256	11.6
April 1, 1980	5,874,429	790,018	15.5
July 1, 1985*	6,241,000		
April 1, 1990*	6,601,000	787,227	13.5

* Projected Data

TABLE 2. COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS, 1980 CENSUS

County	Land Area in Square Miles	1970 Census		1980 Census		Percent Change 1970-1980
		Total Population	Density	Total Population	Density	
Alamance	428	96,502	225.1	99,319	232.1	2.9
Alexander	259	19,466	75.2	24,999	96.5	28.4
Alleghany	225	8,134	36.2	9,587	42.6	17.9
Anson	533	23,488	44.1	25,649	48.1	8.9
Ashe	426	19,571	45.9	22,325	52.4	14.1
Avery	245	12,655	51.7	14,409	58.8	13.9
Beaufort	826	35,980	43.6	40,355	48.9	12.2
Bertie	698	20,528	29.4	21,024	30.1	2.4
Bladen	883	26,477	30.0	30,491	34.5	15.1
Brunswick	856	24,223	28.3	35,777	41.8	47.7
Buncombe	657	145,056	220.8	160,934	245.0	10.9
Burke	511	60,364	118.1	72,504	141.9	20.1
Cabarrus	363	74,629	205.6	85,895	326.6	15.1
Caldwell	469	56,699	120.9	67,746	144.4	19.5
Camden	239	5,453	22.8	5,829	24.4	6.9
Carteret	536	31,603	59.0	41,092	76.7	30.0
Caswell	428	19,055	44.5	20,705	48.4	8.7
Catawba	394	90,873	230.6	105,208	267.0	15.8
Chatham	709	29,554	41.7	33,415	47.1	13.1
Cherokee	452	16,330	36.1	18,933	40.4	15.9
Chowan	173	10,764	62.2	12,558	72.6	16.7
Clay	209	5,180	24.8	6,619	31.7	27.8
Cleveland	468	72,556	155.0	83,435	177.6	15.0
Columbus	945	46,937	49.7	51,037	54.0	8.7
Craven	699	62,554	89.5	71,043	101.6	13.6
Cumberland	654	212,042	324.2	247,160	377.9	16.6
Currituck	246	6,976	28.4	11,089	45.1	59.0
Dare	391	6,995	17.9	13,377	34.2	91.2
Davidson	549	95,627	174.2	113,162	206.1	18.3
Davie	265	18,855	71.2	24,599	92.8	30.5
Duplin	815	38,015	46.6	40,952	50.2	7.7
Durham	295	132,681	449.8	152,785	517.9	15.2
Edgecombe	510	52,341	102.6	55,988	109.8	7.0
Forsyth	419	215,118	513.4	243,683	581.6	13.3
Franklin	491	26,820	54.6	30,055	61.2	12.1
Gaston	356	148,415	416.9	162,568	456.7	9.5
Gates	337	8,524	25.3	8,875	26.3	4.1
Graham	292	6,562	22.5	7,217	24.7	10.0
Granville	537	32,762	61.0	34,043	63.4	3.9
Greene	267	14,967	56.1	16,117	60.4	7.7
Guilford	655	288,645	440.6	317,154	484.2	9.9
Halifax	734	53,884	73.4	55,286	75.3	2.6
Harnett	603	49,667	82.4	59,570	98.8	19.9
Haywood	551	41,710	75.7	46,495	84.4	11.5
Henderson	378	42,804	113.2	58,580	155.0	36.9
Hertford	353	24,439	66.7	23,368	66.2	-4.4
Hoke	389	16,436	42.3	20,383	52.6	24.0
Hyde	613	5,571	9.1	5,873	9.6	5.4
Iredell	572	72,197	126.2	82,538	144.3	14.3
Jackson	491	21,593	44.0	25,811	52.6	19.5

**TABLE 2. COUNTY POPULATION STATISTICS,
1980 CENSUS (Continued)**

County	Land Area in Square Miles	1970 Census		1980 Census		Percent Change 1970-1980
		Total Population	Density	Total Population	Density	
Johnston	797	61,737	77.5	70,599	88.6	14.4
Jones	467	9,779	20.9	9,705	20.8	-0.8
Lee	256	30,467	119.0	36,718	143.4	20.5
Lenoir	400	55,204	138.0	59,819	149.5	8.4
Lincoln	297	32,682	110.0	42,372	142.7	29.6
McDowell	436	30,648	70.3	35,135	80.6	14.6
Macon	513	15,788	30.8	20,178	39.3	27.8
Madison	450	16,003	35.6	16,827	37.4	5.1
Martin	455	24,730	54.4	25,948	120.7	4.9
Mecklenburg	530	354,656	669.2	404,270	762.8	14.0
Mitchell	215	13,447	62.5	14,428	67.1	7.3
Montgomery	488	19,267	39.5	22,469	46.0	16.6
Moore	704	39,048	55.5	50,505	71.7	29.3
Nash	544	59,122	108.7	67,153	123.4	13.6
New Hanover	185	82,996	448.6	103,471	559.3	24.7
Northampton	536	23,099	43.1	22,584	42.1	-2.2
Onslow	765	103,126	134.8	112,784	147.4	9.4
Orange	400	57,567	143.9	77,055	192.6	33.9
Pamlico	338	9,467	28.0	10,398	30.8	9.8
Pasquotank	228	26,824	117.6	28,462	124.8	6.1
Pender	871	18,149	20.8	22,215	25.5	22.4
Perquimans	246	8,351	33.9	9,486	38.6	13.6
Person	401	25,914	64.6	29,164	72.7	12.5
Pitt	655	73,900	112.8	90,146	137.6	22.0
Polk	239	11,735	49.1	12,984	54.3	10.6
Randolph	798	76,358	95.7	91,728	114.9	20.1
Richmond	475	39,889	84.0	45,481	95.7	14.0
Robeson	949	84,842	89.4	101,610	107.0	19.8
Rockingham	569	72,402	127.2	83,426	146.1	15.2
Rowan	523	90,035	172.2	99,186	189.6	10.2
Rutherford	563	47,337	84.1	53,787	95.5	13.6
Sampson	945	44,954	47.6	49,687	52.6	10.5
Scotland	319	26,929	84.4	32,273	101.2	19.8
Stanly	398	42,822	107.6	48,517	121.9	13.3
Stokes	457	23,782	52.0	33,086	72.4	39.1
Surry	536	51,415	95.9	59,449	110.9	15.6
Swain	524	8,835	16.9	10,283	19.6	16.4
Transylvania	382	19,713	51.6	23,417	61.3	18.8
Tyrrell	390	3,806	9.8	3,975	10.2	4.4
Union	639	54,714	85.6	70,380	110.1	28.6
Vance	249	32,691	131.3	36,748	147.6	12.4
Wake	858	229,006	266.9	301,327	351.2	31.6
Warren	424	15,810	37.3	16,232	38.3	2.7
Washington	343	14,038	40.9	14,801	43.2	5.4
Watauga	317	23,404	73.8	31,666	99.8	35.3
Wayne	557	85,408	153.3	97,054	174.2	13.6
Wilkes	757	49,524	65.4	58,657	77.5	18.4
Wilson	375	57,486	153.3	63,132	168.4	9.8
Yadkin	336	24,599	73.2	28,439	84.6	15.6
Yancey	312	12,629	40.5	14,934	47.9	18.3

TABLE 3. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census	Percent Change
Albemarle	Stanly	11,126	15,110	35.8
Asheboro	Randolph	10,797	15,252	41.3
Asheville	Buncombe	57,820	53,583	-7.3
Boone	Watauga	8,754	10,191	16.4
Burlington	Alamance	35,930	37,266	3.7
Cary	Wake	7,640	21,763	184.9
Chapel Hill	Durham, Orange	26,199	32,421	23.7
Charlotte	Mecklenburg	241,420	314,447	30.2
Concord	Cabarrus	18,464	16,942	-8.2
Durham	Durham	95,438	100,831	5.7
Eden	Rockingham	15,871	15,672	-1.3
Elizabeth City	Pasquotank, Camden	14,381	14,002	-2.6
Fayetteville	Cumberland	53,510	59,507	11.2
Gastonia	Gaston	47,322	47,333	0.0
Goldsboro	Wayne	26,960	31,871	18.2
Greensboro	Guilford	144,076	155,642	8.0
Greenville	Pitt	29,063	35,740	23.0
Havelock	Craven	3,012	17,718	488.2
Henderson	Vance	13,896	13,522	-2.7
Hickory	Burke, Catawba	20,569	20,757	0.9
High Point	Randolph, Guilford	63,229	63,380	0.2
Jacksonville	Onslow	16,289	17,056	4.7
Kinston	Lenoir	23,020	25,234	9.6
Laurinburg	Scotland	8,859	11,480	29.6
Lenoir	Caldwell	14,705	13,748	-6.5
Lexington	Davidson	17,205	15,711	-8.7
Lumberton	Robeson	16,961	18,340	8.1
Monroe	Union	11,282	12,639	12.0
Morganton	Burke	13,625	13,763	1.0
New Bern	Craven	14,660	14,557	-0.7
Raleigh	Wake	122,830	150,255	22.3
Reidsville	Rockingham	13,636	12,492	-8.4
Roanoke Rapids	Halifax	13,508	14,702	8.8
Rocky Mount	Edgecombe, Nash.	34,284	41,283	20.4
Salisbury	Rowan	22,515	22,677	0.7
Sanford	Lee	11,716	14,773	26.1
Shelby	Cleveland	16,328	15,310	-6.2
Statesville	Iredell	20,007	18,622	-6.9
Thomasville	Davidson	15,230	14,144	-7.1
Wilmington	New Hanover	46,169	44,000	-4.7
Wilson	Wilson	29,347	34,424	17.3
Winston-Salem	Forsyth	133,683	131,885	-1.3

**TABLE 4. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF
2,500-9,999 INHABITANTS**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census	Percent Change
Ahoskie	Hertford	5,105	4,887	-4.3
Apex	Wake	2,234	2,847	27.4
Archdale	Randolph, Guilford	4,874	5,745	17.9
Beaufort	Carteret	3,368	3,826	13.6
Belmont	Gaston	5,054	4,607	-8.8
Benson	Johnston	2,267	2,792	23.2
Bessemer City	Gaston	4,991	4,787	-4.1
Black Mountain	Buncombe	3,204	4,083	27.4
Brevard	Transylvania	5,412	5,323	1.5
Canton	Haywood	5,158	4,631	-10.2
Carrboro	Orange	5,058	7,517	48.6
Cherryville	Gaston	5,258	4,844	-7.9
Clayton	Johnston	3,103	4,091	31.8
Clinton	Sampson	7,157	7,552	5.5
Conover	Catawba	3,355	4,245	26.5
Dallas	Gaston	4,059	3,340	-17.7
Davidson	Mecklenburg, Iredell	2,931	3,241	10.6
Dunn	Harnett	8,302	8,962	7.9
Edenton	Chowan	4,956	5,264	6.2
Elizabethtown	Bladen	1,418	3,551	150.4
Elkin	Surry, Wilkes	2,899	2,858	-1.4
Elon College Town	Alamance	2,150	2,873	33.6
Enfield	Halifax	3,272	2,995	-8.5
Erwin	Harnett	2,852	2,828	-0.8
Fairmont	Robeson	2,827	2,658	-6.0
Farmville	Pitt	4,424	4,707	6.4
Forest City	Rutherford	7,179	7,688	7.1
Franklin	Macon	2,336	2,640	13.0
Fuquay-Varina	Wake	3,576	3,110	-13.0
Garner	Wake	4,923	9,556	94.1
Gibsonville	Guilford, Alamance	2,019	2,865	41.9
Graham	Alamance	8,172	8,674	6.1
Granite Falls	Caldwell	2,388	2,580	8.0
Hamlet	Richmond	4,627	4,720	2.0
Hendersonville	Henderson	6,443	6,862	6.5
Hillsborough	Orange	1,444	3,019	109.1
Hope Mills	Cumberland	1,866	5,412	190.0
Hudson	Caldwell	2,820	2,888	2.4
Kernersville	Forsyth	4,815	6,802	41.3
Kings Mountain	Cleveland, Gaston	8,465	9,080	7.3
La Grange	Lenoir	2,679	3,147	17.5
Lincolnton	Lincoln	5,293	4,879	-7.8
Longview	Burke, Catawba	3,360	3,587	6.8
Louisburg	Franklin	2,941	3,238	10.1
Lowell	Gaston	3,307	2,917	-11.8

TABLE 4. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF 2,500-9,999 INHABITANTS (Continued)

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census	Percent Change
Madison	Rockingham	2,018	2,806	39.0
Maiden	Catawba, Lincoln	2,416	2,574	6.5
Marion	McDowell	3,335	3,684	10.5
Maxton	Robeson, Scotland	1,885	2,711	43.8
Mayodan	Rockingham	2,875	2,627	-8.6
Mebane	Alamance, Orange	2,573	2,782	8.1
Mint Hill	Mecklenburg		7,915	
Mocksville	Davie	2,529	2,637	4.3
Mooresville	Iredell	8,808	8,575	-2.6
Morehead City	Carteret	5,233	4,359	-16.7
Mount Airy	Surry	7,325	6,862	-6.3
Mount Holly	Gaston	5,107	4,530	-11.3
Mount Olive	Duplin, Wayne	4,914	4,876	-0.8
Murfreesboro	Hertford	4,418	3,007	-31.0
Nashville	Nash	1,670	2,678	60.4
Newton	Catawba	7,857	7,624	-3.0
North Wilkesboro	Wilkes	3,357	3,260	-2.9
Oxford	Granville	7,178	7,603	5.7
Pembroke	Robeson	1,982	2,698	36.1
Plymouth	Washington	4,774	4,571	-4.3
Raeford	Hoke	3,180	3,630	14.2
Red Springs	Robeson	3,383	3,607	6.6
Rockingham	Richmond	5,852	8,300	41.8
Roxboro	Person	5,370	7,532	40.3
Rutherfordton	Rutherford	3,245	3,434	5.8
Scotland Neck	Halifax	2,869	2,834	-1.2
Selma	Johnston	4,356	4,762	9.3
Siler City	Chatham	4,689	4,446	-5.2
Smithfield	Johnston	6,677	7,288	9.2
Southern Pines	Moore	5,937	8,620	45.2
Southport	Brunswick	2,220	2,824	27.2
Spencer	Rowan	3,075	2,938	-4.5
Spindale	Rutherford	3,848	4,246	10.3
Spring Lake	Cumberland	3,968	6,273	58.1
Tabor City	Columbus	2,400	2,710	12.9
Tarboro	Edgecombe	9,425	8,634	-8.4
Troy	Montgomery	2,429	2,702	11.2
Valdese	Burke	3,182	3,364	5.7
Wadesboro	Anson	3,977	4,119	3.6
Wake Forest	Wake	3,148	3,780	20.1
Wallace	Duplin, Pender	2,905	2,903	-0.1
Warsaw	Duplin	2,701	2,910	7.7
Washington	Beaufort	8,961	8,418	-6.1
Waynesville	Haywood	6,488	6,765	4.3
Whiteville	Columbus	4,195	5,565	32.7
Williamston	Martin	6,570	6,159	-6.3
Wingate	Union	2,569	2,615	1.8
Woodfin	Buncombe		3,260	
Wrightsville Beach	New Hanover	1,701	2,910	71.3

**TABLE 5. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF
1,000-2,499**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Aberdeen	Moore	1,592	1,945
Andrews	Cherokee	1,383	1,621
Angier	Harnett	1,431	1,709
Aulander	Bertie	947	1,214
Banner Elk	Avery	754	1,087
Belhaven	Beaufort	2,259	2,430
Bethel	Pitt	1,514	1,825
Beaulaville	Duplin	1,156	1,060
Biltmore Forest	Buncombe	1,298	1,499
Bladenboro	Bladen	783	1,385
Blowing Rock	Caldwell, Watauga	801	1,337
Boiling Springs	Cleveland	2,284	2,381
Boonville	Yadkin	687	1,028
Bryson City	Swain	1,290	1,556
Burgaw	Pender	1,744	1,586
Burnsville	Yancey	1,348	1,452
Carolina Beach	New Hanover	1,663	2,000
Chadbourn	Columbus	2,213	1,975
China Grove	Rowan	1,788	2,081
Coats	Harnett	1,051	1,385
Cornelius	Mecklenburg	1,296	1,460
Clyde	Haywood	814	1,008
Cramerton	Gaston	2,142	1,869
Creedmore	Granville	1,405	1,641
Dobson	Surry	933	1,222
Drexel	Burke	1,431	1,392
East Spencer	Rowan	2,217	2,150
Ellerbe	Richmond	913	1,415
Elm City	Wilson	1,201	1,561
Fair Bluff	Columbus	1,039	1,095
Four Oaks	Johnston	1,057	1,049
Franklinton	Franklin	1,459	1,394
Fremont	Wayne	1,596	1,736
Garysburg	Northampton	231	1,434
Granite Quarry	Rowan	1,344	1,294
Grifton	Lenoir, Pitt	1,860	2,179
Harrisburg	Cabarrus	—	1,433
Haw River	Alamance	—	2,117
Hazelwood	Haywood	2,057	1,811
Hertford	Perquimans	2,023	1,941
Huntersville	Mecklenburg	1,538	1,294
Jamestown	Guilford	1,297	2,148
Jefferson	Ashe	943	1,086
Jonesville	Yadkin	1,659	1,752

**TABLE 5. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF
1,000-2,499 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Kenly	Johnston, Wilson	1,370	1,433
Kill Devel Hills	Dare	357	1,796
Lake Waccamaw	Columbus	924	1,133
Landis	Rowan	2,297	2,092
Liberty	Randolph	2,167	1,997
Lillington	Harnett	1,155	1,948
Locust	Stanly	—	1,590
Long Beach	Brunswick	493	1,834
Lucama	Wilson	610	1,070
Mars Hill	Madison	1,623	2,126
Marshville	Union	1,405	2,011
Matthews	Mecklenburg	783	1,648
Mount Gilead	Montgomery	1,286	1,423
Mount Pleasant	Cabarrus	1,174	1,210
Murphy	Cherokee	2,082	2,070
Nags Head	Dare	414	1,020
Newport	Carteret	1,735	1,883
Norwood	Stanly	1,896	1,818
Pilot Mountain	Surry	1,309	1,090
Pinetops	Edgecombe	1,379	1,465
Pineville	Mecklenburg	1,948	1,525
Pittsboro	Chatham	1,447	1,332
Princeton	Johnston	1,044	1,034
Princeville	Edgecombe	654	1,508
Ramseur	Randolph	1,328	1,162
Randleman	Randolph	2,312	2,156
Ranlo	Gaston	2,092	1,774
Rich Square	Northampton	1,254	1,057
Robbins	Moore	1,059	1,256
Robbinsville	Graham	777	1,370
Robersonville	Martin	1,910	1,981
Rockwell	Rowan	999	1,339
Roseboro	Sampson	1,235	1,227
Rose Hill	Duplin	1,448	1,508
Rowland	Robeson	1,358	1,841
Rural Hall	Forsyth	—	1,336
Rutherford College	Burke	—	1,108
St. Pauls	Robeson	2,011	1,639
Snow Hill	Greene	1,359	1,374
Sparta	Alleghany	1,304	1,687
Spring Hope	Nash	1,334	1,254
Spruce Pine	Mitchell	2,333	2,282
Stallings	Union	—	1,826
Stanley	Gaston	2,336	2,341
Stoneville	Rockingham	1,030	1,054

**TABLE 5. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF
1,000-2,499 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Swansboro	Onslow	1,207	976
Sylva	Jackson	1,561	1,699
Taylorsville	Alexander	1,231	1,103
Trentwoods	Craven	719	1,177
Troutman	Iredell	797	1,360
Tryon	Polk	1,951	1,796
Walnut Cove	Stokes	1,213	1,147
Waxhaw	Union	1,248	1,208
Weaverville	Buncombe	1,280	1,495
Weldon	Halifax	2,304	1,844
Wendell	Wake	1,929	2,222
Whispering Pines	Moore	362	1,160
Wilkesboro	Wilkes	2,038	2,335
Windsor	Bertie	2,199	2,126
Winterville	Pitt	1,437	2,052
Yadkinville	Yadkin	2,232	2,216
Zebulon	Wake	1,839	2,055

**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF
LESS THAN 1,000**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Alexander Mills	Rutherford	988	643
Alamance	Alamance		320
Alliance	Pamlico	577	616
Ansonville	Anson	694	794
Arapahoe	Pamlico	474	467
Arlington	Yadkin	711	872
Ashenville	Bertie	247	227
Atkinson	Pender	325	298
Aurora	Beaufort	620	698
Autryville	Sampson	213	228
Ayden	Pitt	3,450	184
Bailey	Nash	724	685
Bakersville	Mitchell	409	373
Bath	Beaufort	231	207
Battleboro	Edgecombe, Nash	562	632
Bayboro	Pamlico	821	759
Beargrass	Martin	99	82
Belville	Brunswick	59	102
Belwood	Cleveland		613
Black Creek	Wilson	449	523
Boiling Spring Lakes	Brunswick	245	998
Bolivia	Brunswick	185	252
Bolton	Columbus	534	563
Bostic	Rutherford	289	476
Bridgeton	Craven	520	461
Broadway	Lee	694	908
Brookford	Catawba	590	467
Brunswick	Columbus	206	223
Bunn	Franklin	284	505
Calabash	Brunswick	128	
Calypso	Duplin	462	639
Cameron	Moore	204	225
Candor	Montgomery	561	868
Cape Carteret	Carteret	616	944
Carthage	Moore	1,034	925
Casar	Cleveland	339	346
Cashiers	Jackson	230	553
Castalia	Nash	265	358
Caswell Beach	Brunswick		110
Catawba	Catawba	565	509
Centerville	Franklin	123	135
Cerro Gordo	Columbus	322	295
Chadwick Acres	Onslow	12	15
Chocowinity	Beaufort	566	644
Claremont	Catawba	788	880

TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Clarkton	Bladen	662	664
Cleveland	Rowan	614	595
Cofield	Hertford	318	465
Colerain	Bertie	373	284
Columbia	Tyrrell	902	758
Columbus	Polk	731	727
Como	Hertford	211	89
Conetoe	Edgecombe	160	215
Conway	Northampton	694	678
Cove City	Craven	485	500
Creswell	Washington	633	426
Crossnore	Avery	264	297
Danbury	Stokes	152	140
Dellview	Gaston	—	7
Denton	Davidson	1017	949
Dillsboro	Jackson	215	179
Dover	Craven	585	600
Dortches	Nash	—	885
Dublin	Bladen	283	477
East Arcadia	Bladen	—	461
Earl	Cleveland	—	206
East Bend	Yadkin	485	602
East Laurinburg	Scotland	487	536
Elk Park	Avery	503	535
Ellenboro	Rutherford	465	560
Emerald Isle	Carteret	122	865
Eureka	Wayne	263	303
Everetts	Martin	198	213
Faison	Duplin	598	636
Faith	Rowan	506	552
Fallston	Cleveland	301	614
Falcon	Cumberland, Sampson	357	339
Falkland	Pitt	130	118
Fountain	Pitt	434	424
Foxfire	Moore	—	153
Franklinville	Randolph	794	607
Garland	Sampson	656	885
Gaston	Northampton	1,105	883
Gatesville	Gates	338	363
Gibson	Scotland	502	533
Glen Alpine	Burke	797	645
Godwin	Cumberland	129	340
Goldston	Chatham	364	353
Greenevers	Duplin	424	477
Grimesland	Pitt	394	453

**TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF
LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)**

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Grover	Cleveland	555	597
Halifax	Halifax	335	253
Hamilton	Martin	579	638
Harmony	Iredell	377	470
Harrells	Duplin, Sampson	249	255
Harrellsville	Hertford	165	151
Hassell	Martin	160	109
Hayesville	Clay	428	376
High Shoals	Gaston, Lincoln		586
Highlands	Macon	583	653
Hildebran	Burke	481	628
Hobgood	Halifax	530	483
Hoffman	Richmond	434	389
Holden Beach	Brunswick	136	232
Holly Ridge	Onslow	415	465
Holly Springs	Wake	697	688
Hollyville	Pamlico		100
Hookerton	Greene	441	460
Hot Springs	Madison	653	678
Indian Beach	Carteret		54
Indian Trail	Union	405	811
Jackson	Northampton	762	720
Jamesville	Martin	533	604
Kelford	Bertie	295	254
Kenansville	Duplin	762	931
Kittrell	Vance	427	225
Knightdale	Wake	815	985
Kure Beach	New Hanover	394	611
Lake Lure	Rutherford	456	488
Lansing	Ashe	283	194
Lasker	Northampton	114	96
Lattimore	Cleveland	257	237
Laurel Park	Henderson	581	764
Lawndale	Cleveland	544	469
Leggett	Edgecombe	120	99
Lewiston	Bertie	327	459
Lilesville	Anson	641	588
Linden	Cumberland	205	365
Linville	Avery		244
Littleton	Halifax	903	820
Love Valley	Iredell	40	55
Lumber Bridge	Robeson	117	171
Macclesfield	Edgecombe	536	504
McAdenville	Gaston	950	947
McDonald	Robeson	80	117

TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
McFarland	Anson	140	133
Macon	Warren	179	153
Maggie Valley	Haywood	202	202
Magnolia	Duplin	614	592
Manteo	Dare	547	902
Marshall	Madison	982	809
Maysville	Jones	912	877
Mesic	Pamlico	390	390
Micro	Johnston	300	438
Middleburg	Vance	149	185
Middlesex	Nash	729	837
Milton	Caswell	235	235
Minnesott Beach	Pamlico	171	171
Montreat	Buncombe	581	741
Morrisville	Wake	209	251
Morven	Anson	562	765
Mooreville	Cleveland	405	405
Navassa	Brunswick	439	439
Newland	Avery	524	722
New London	Stanly	285	454
Newton Grove	Sampson	546	564
Norlina	Warren	696	901
Norman	Richmond	157	252
Oakboro	Stanly	568	587
Oak City	Martin	559	475
Ocean Isle Beach	Brunswick	78	143
Old Fort	McDowell	676	752
Oriental	Pamlico	445	536
Orrum	Robeson	162	167
Pantego	Beaufort	218	185
Parkton	Robeson	550	564
Parmele	Martin	373	484
Patterson Springs	Cleveland	731	731
Peachland	Anson	556	506
Pikeville	Wayne	260	662
Pinebluff	Moore	570	935
Pine Level	Johnston	983	953
Pink Hill	Lenoir	522	644
Pine Knoll Shores	Carteret	646	646
Polkton	Anson	845	762
Polkville	Cleveland	494	528
Pollocksville	Jones	456	318
Powellsville	Bertie	247	320
Proctorville	Robeson	157	205
Raynham	Robeson	83	83

TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Red Oak	Nash	359	314
Rennert	Robeson	—	178
Rhodhiss	Burke, Caldwell	784	727
Richfield	Stanly	306	373
Richlands	Onslow	935	825
Rolesville	Wake	533	381
Ronda	Wilkes	465	457
Roper	Washington	649	795
Rosman	Transylvania	407	512
Roxobel	Bertie	347	278
Ruth	Rutherford	360	381
Salemburg	Sampson	669	742
Saluda	Polk	546	607
Saratoga	Wilson	391	381
Seaboard	Northampton	611	687
Seagrove	Randolph	354	294
Seven Devils	Watauga, Avery	—	21
Seven Springs	Wayne	188	166
Severn	Northampton	356	309
Shady Forest	Brunswick	—	43
Shallotte	Brunswick	597	680
Sharpsburg	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson	789	997
Simpson	Pitt	—	407
Sims	Wilson	205	192
Southern Shores	Dare	—	392
Speed	Edgecombe	142	95
Spencer Mountain	Gaston	300	169
Staley	Randolph	239	204
Stanfield	Stanly	458	463
Stantonsburg	Wilson	869	920
Star	Montgomery	892	816
Stedman	Cumberland	505	723
Stem	Granville	242	222
Stonewall	Pamlico	335	360
Stovall	Granville	405	417
Sunset Beach	Brunswick	108	304
Surf City	Pender	166	391
Swansboro	Onslow	1,207	976
Tarheel	Bladen	87	118
Teachey	Duplin	219	373
Topsail Beach	Pender	108	264
Trenton	Jones	539	407
Turkey	Sampson	329	417
Vanceboro	Craven	758	833
Vandemere	Pamlico	379	335

TABLE 6. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)

City or Town	County	1970 Census	1980 Census
Vass	Moore	885	828
Waco	Cleveland	245	322
Wade	Cumberland	315	474
Wagram	Scotland	718	617
Walstonburg	Greene	176	181
Warrenton	Warren	1,035	908
Washington Park	Beaufort	517	514
Watha	Pender	181	196
Webster	Jackson	189	200
West Jefferson	Ashe	889	822
Whitakers	Edgecombe: Nash	926	924
White Lake	Bladen	232	968
Williamsboro	Vance		59
Winfall	Perquimans	581	634
Winton	Hertford	917	825
Woodland	Northampton	744	861
Woodville	Bertie	253	212
Yaupon Beach	Brunswick	334	569
Youngsville	Franklin	555	486

PART IV
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES



Chapter One

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

RONALD WILSON REAGAN

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Early Years: Born in Tampico, Illinois, on February 6, 1911, to John Edward and Nelle Wilson Reagan.

Education: Graduated Dixon (Illinois) High School, 1932; Eureka College (Illinois) 1932, B.A. (Economics and Sociology).

Professional Background: Rancher; spokesman for conservation cause (radio broadcasts and syndicated news column), 1975-1980; motion picture actor (50 feature-length films), 1937-1966; television series host and sometimes actor ("General Electric Theater" and "Death Valley Days"), 1962-1966; sportscaster (WOC in Davenport, Iowa; WHO in Des Moines, Iowa), 1932-1937.

Organizations: Member, Screen Actors Guild (President, 1947-1952 and 1959); Tau Kappa Epsilon; Friars Club.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Presidential Commission Investigating the CIA, 1974-1975; Committee on the Present Danger (Board of Directors), 1977-1978; founded Citizens for the Republic.

Political Activities: President of the United States of America, 1981-; Governor of 1967-1975; Chairman, Republican Governors Association, 1969; active campaigner for Republican candidates and spokesman for conservative political views.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Reserves, Captain (1942-1945).

Literary Works: Author, *Creative Society* (New York, 1968); *Where's the Rest of Me?* (New York, 1965).

Honors: National Humanitarian Award, National Conference of Christians and Jews; City of Hope "Touch of Life" Award for Humanitarian Service; Horatio Alger Award; American Newspaper Guild Award; Freedoms Foundation Awards; Distinguished American Award, National Football Foundation Hall of Fame; American Patriots Hall of Fame; and Medal of Valor of the State of Israel.

Religious Activities: Attends Hollywood Beverly Christian Church (California).

Family: Married Nancy Davis, March 4, 1952; Children: Patricia and Ronald; Maureen (by previous marriage to Jane Wyman); and Michael (adopted.)



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	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 39 individuals have been President.

⁷See 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	Inau.
33.	Harry S. Truman (D)	Missouri	1884	1945
34.	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	Texas	1890	1953
35.	John F. Kennedy ¹¹ (D)	Massachusetts	1917	1961
36.	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	Texas	1908	1963
37.	Richard M. Nixon ¹² (R)	California	1913	1969
38.	Gerald R. Ford (R)	Michigan	1913	1974
39.	James Earl Carter (D)	Georgia	1924	1977
40.	Ronald Wilson Reagan (R)	Illinois	1911	1981

¹¹Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963.

¹²Nixon resigned August 9, 1974 following several months of pressure over the "Watergate" coverup and related issues.

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

Vice President	George Bush
Secretary of Agriculture	John R. Block
Secretary of Commerce	Malcolm Balridge
Secretary of Defense	Casper W. Weinberger
Secretary of Education	Terrell H. Bell
Secretary of Energy	James B. Edwards
Secretary of Health and Human Resources	Richard S. Schweiker
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	Samuel R. Pierce, Jr.
Secretary of the Interior	James G. Watt
Secretary of Labor	Raymond J. Donovan
Secretary of State	George P. Schultz
Secretary of Transportation	Elizabeth Hanford Dole
Secretary of the Treasury	Donald T. Regan
Attorney General	William French Smith
Ambassador to the United Nations	Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

MAJOR APPOINTMENTS

Press Secretary	James S. Brady
Director, Central Intelligence Agency	William J. Casey
Chairman, Council on Wage and Price Stability	Alfred E. Kahn
Chairman, Federal Reserve Board	Paul A. Volcker
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff	Gen. David C. Jones
Director, Office of Management and Budget	David A. Stockman
Postmaster General	William F. Bolger



Chapter Two

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

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.



SENATORS FROM NORTH CAROLINA

JESSE HELMS (Republican)

Early Years: Born in Monroe, Union County, October 18, 1921, to Jesse A. and Ethel Mae Helms.

Education: Graduated Monroe High School; Wingate College; Wake Forest University.

Professional Background: Past Executive Vice-President, Vice-Chairman of the Board, and Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Capitol Broadcasting Company in Raleigh; Editorialist — WRAL Television, eighty radio stations (NC) and 200 newspapers across the country; past City Editor, *The Raleigh Times*.

Organizations: President and vice-president, Raleigh Rotary Club; President, Raleigh Exchange Club; former trustee of Campbell College, Wingate College, Meredith College; Camp Willow Run (Youth Camp for Christ); Member, NC Tobacco Council; Director, United Fund of Raleigh; State Advisor to council the "Young Americans for Freedom;" Director, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; Mason, member Raleigh Lodge No. 500; Grand Orator, Grand Lodge of NC, 1966.

Political Activities: U.S. Senator, 1973- (elected, 1972; reelected, 1978); Raleigh City Council, 1957-1961; Administrative Assistant, U.S. Senator Willis Smith; Administrative Assistant, U.S. Senator Alton Lennon (after death of Senator Smith); directed radio-television campaign for Democratic Candidate Richard B. Russell of Georgia, 1952.

Honors: Honorary Degrees, Grove City College (Pennsylvania) and Bob Jones University (South Carolina); Taxpayers Best Friend Award, 1981 & 1982; Most Admired Conservative in Congress (National Poll by Conservative Digest), 1980 & 1981; N.C. Public Service Award, 1980; National Man of the Year in Politics (Christian Voice), 1980; Legislator of the Year (Christians for Better America), 1980; Honorary director of NC Cerebral Palsy Hospital at Durham; Holds Annual Freedoms Foundation Award for the television editorial judged to be best in America.

Religious Activities: Member Hayes Barton Baptist Church of Raleigh; Deacon and Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married Dorothy Jane Coble, October 31, 1942; Three Children: Jane (Mrs. Charles R. Knox), Nancy (Mrs. John C. Stuart), and Charles.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman, Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry Committee

Chairman, Steering Committee

Foreign Relations Committee

Rules Committee

Ethics Committee



JOHN PORTER EAST
(Republican)

Early Years: Born in Springfield, Illinois on May 5, 1931, to Laurence and Virginia Porter East (both deceased).

Education: Attended Earlham College (Richmond, Indiana); graduated University of Illinois Law School, 1959, Law Degree; University of Florida, 1964, M.A. and Ph.D. (Political Science).

Professional Background: Professor of Political Science, East Carolina University, 1964—.

Organizations: Member, Phi Beta Kappa; Florida Bar Association.

Political Activities: U.S. Senator, 1981 — (elected, 1980); Republican National Committeeman from NC and Republican Platform Committeeman, 1976; 2nd term National Committeeman, 1980.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Marine Corps, Lieutenant, 1953-1955.

Literary Works: *Council-Manager Government* (doctoral dissertation published as a book by UNC Press, Chapel Hill); Editorial Boards for *Modern Age and Political Science Review*; Published articles in the previously mentioned journals and in *Human Events*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *Western Political Quarterly*, and others; weekly participant, "Crossfire" television program in Greenville where he represented the conservative point of view in a debate format with a liberal member of the ECU faculty).

Religious Activities: Member, Jarvis Memorial United Methodist Church of Greenville.

Family: Married Priscilla ("Sis") Sherk, September, 1953; children: Kathryn and Martha.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Committee on Armed Services

(Subcommittee on Military Construction, Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel, Subcommittee on Seapower and Force Projection)

Committee on the Judiciary

(Chairman, Subcommittee on Separation of Powers,
Subcommittee on Courts, Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism)

Committee on Labor and Human Resources

(Subcommittee on Labor, Subcommittee on Education Arts, and Humanities,
Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICERS

Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Massachusetts
Clerk, W. Pat Jennings, Virginia

STANDING COMMITTEES

Agriculture
Appropriations
Armed Services
Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs
Budget
District of Columbia
Education and Labor
Energy and Commerce
Foreign Affairs
Government Operations
House Administration
Interior and Insular Affairs
Judiciary
Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Post Office and Civil Service
Public Works and Transportation
Rules
Science and Technology
Small Business
Standards of Official Conduct
Veterans' Affairs
Ways and Means

SELECT COMMITTEES

Aging
Intelligence
Narcotics Abuse and Control



REPRESENTATIVES FROM NORTH CAROLINA

WALTER BEAMAN JONES

(Democrat — First Congressional District)

(Counties: Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Martin, Northhampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington. Population: 536,219).

Early Years: Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, August 19, 1913, to Walter G. and Fannie M. (Anderson) Jones.

Education: Attended Elise Academy, 1926-1930; graduated, NC State College, 1934, B.S. (Education).

Professional Background: Office Equipment dealer

Organizations: Director, Farmville Savings & Loan Association; Member, Masonic Lodge; Scottish Rite; Rotary Club, President, 1949; Loyal Order of Moose; Junior Order; Elks Lodge.

Political Activities: U.S. Congressman, 1966- (Elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1966 — special election to fill unexpired term of Herbert C. Bonner, who had died; elected to full term, 1966, and in each subsequent election — now in his 9th term); served in N.C. Senate, 1965; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1955-1959; Mayor, Town of Farmville (and Judge, Farmville Recorder's Court), 1949-1953; Member, Board of Commissioners, Town of Farmville, 1947-1949 (Mayor Pro Tem, 1947-1949).

Religious Activities: Baptist, Deacon since 1945.

Family: Married Doris Long, April 26, 1934; Children: Mrs. Robert Moye and Walter B. Jones, II.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman, Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee

Agriculture Committee

(Ranking Member, Peanut and Tobacco Subcommittee)



ITIMOUS THADDEUS VALENTINE, JR.
(Democrat — Second Congressional District)

(Counties: Caswell, Durham, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Nash, Person, Vance, Warren, and Wilson; and O'Neals Township in Johnston County. Population: 536,210).

Early Years: Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, March 15, 1926, to Itimous T. and Hazel (Armstrong) Valentine.

Education: Graduated The Citadel (Charleston, S.C.), 1948, AB in Political Science; The University of North Carolina Law School, 1952, LL.B.

Professional Background: Practicing Attorney-at-Law (Senior member, Law Firm of Valentine, Adams & Lamar).

Organizations: Member, N.C. Bar Association; Seventh Judicial Bar Association; Nash-Edgecombe Bar Association (Past President); American Bar Association; North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers. Past Master & member, Morning Star Lodge No. 85 A.F. & A.M.; Past President, Nashville Lions Club, Nashville Jaycees and Nashville Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions: Member, North Carolina Courts Commission; Former Member, Nash General Hospital Board of Trustees.

Political Activities: Elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1982; Chairman, NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1966-1968; Legislative Counsel to Governor Dan K. Moore, 1967; Legal Advisor to Governor Dan K. Moore, 1965; Served in the NC House of Representatives, 1955-56, 1957, and 1959.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Air Corps, July, 1944-August, 1946.

Religious Activities: Member and Trustee, Nashville Baptist Church; Former chairman, Board of Deacons.

Family: Widowed. Children: Stephen M., Mark L., Philip C., and Anna E. Valentine.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Public Works and Transportation
 (Subcommittee on Economic Development)
 (Subcommittee on Aviation)

Science and Technology
 (Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture Research, and Environment)
 (Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology)



CHARLES ORVILLE WHITLEY
(Democrat — Third Congressional District)

(Counties: Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Lee, Onslow, Pender, Sampson, Wayne, and N.E. part of Moore. Population: 535,906).

Early Years: Born in Siler City, Chatham County, January 3, 1927, to John and Mamie (Goodwin) Whitley.

Education: Attended Siler City Public Schools; graduated Wake Forest University, 1948, B.A. and 1950, LL.B; George Washington University, 1974, MA (Legislative Affairs).

Professional Background: Attorney; Town Attorney, Mount Olive, 1951-1956.

Organizations: Member, NC Bar Association and Wayne County Bar; Masonic Order; WOW; American Legion; Moose; Past President, Mt. Olive Jaycees; Rotary Club.

Political Activities: U.S. Congressman, 1977- (elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1976, elected 1978, 1980 and 1982); Administrative Assistant, Congressman David N. Henderson, 1961-1976.

Military Service: Served in US Army, Lieutenant (Active, 1944-1946; Reserves, 1946-1950).

Religious Activities: Member, Baptist Church; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher since 1952.

Family: Married Audrey Kornegay, June 11, 1949; Children: Charles, Jr., Martha, and Sara.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Agriculture Committee
(Chairman, Forestry, Family Farms, and Energy Subcommittee)
(Tobacco and Peanuts Subcommittee)
(Cotton, Rice, and Sugar Subcommittee)



IKE FRANKLIN ANDREWS
(Democrat — Fourth Congressional District)

(Counties: Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Randolph, and Wake. Population: 533,580).

Early Years: Born in Bonlee, Chatham County, September 2, 1925, to Archie Franklin and Ina (Dunlap) Andrews.

Education: Attended Bonlee High School, 1931-1941; Fork Union Military Academy, (Fork Union, Virginia), 1941-1942; Mars Hill College, 1942-1943; University of North Carolina, 1946-1952, B.S. and L.L.B. degrees.

Professional Background: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member, NC State Bar; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; District Bar Association Executive Committee, 1958-59; NC Bar Association Standing Committee on Legislation and Law Reform; served as Chairman of Chancellor Selection Committee, University of NC-Chapel Hill; Executive Committee Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; Chairman, Chatham District Boy Scouts of America; Chatham County Civil Defense; President, Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Boards & Commissions: Member, Board of Trustees, University of NC since 1959 and member of Executive Committee since 1969; Board of Directors, Siler City Chamber of Commerce; Board of Trustees and Executive Committee, Chatham Hospital; NC Judicial Council, 1959-61.

Political Activities: U.S. Congressman, 1973- (elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1972 and in each subsequent election — now in his 6th term); Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1961, 1967-1971; Served in N.C. Senate, 1959; Solicitor, Tenth-A District, July, 1961-December, 1962.

Military Service: Served US Army, Field Artillery Forward Observer, 1943-45, Master Sergeant (Awarded Broze Star and Purple Heart, European Theatre, World War II).

Honors: American Legion Oratorical Contest; Young Man of the Year, Siler City, 1958; Elected Poet Laureate of Senate, 1959.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church, Siler City; Chairman, Board of Deacons.

Family: Two Daughters: Alice Cecelia and Nina Patricia.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Education and Labor Committee
(Chairman, Human Resources Subcommittee)
(Post Secondary Education Subcommittee)
(Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Subcommittee)

Select Committee on Aging
(Health and Long Term Care Subcommittee)



STEPHEN LYBROOK NEAL
(Democrat — Fifth Congressional District)

(Counties: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Forsyth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes. Population: 535,212).

Early Years: Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, November 7, 1934, to Charles Herbert and Mary Martha (Lybrook) Neal.

Education: Attended University of California at Santa Barbara; graduated University of Hawaii, 1959, A.B. (Psychology).

Professional Background: Former mortgage banker and newspaper publisher (President and Publisher, *The Suburbanite* in Winston-Salem, *The King Times-News* in King, and *The Yadkin Enterprise* in Jonesville; President, Community Press, Inc.)

Organizations: Member, Sigma Delta Chi; Former member, Winston-Salem Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce; Torch Club; NC Press Association; National Newspapers Association; and International Newspaper Promotion Association.

Boards & Commissions: Member, Board of Trustees, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Former member, Board of Directors, Tanglewood Park; Forsyth Mental Health Association; Forsyth Kidney Foundation, and the Civic Music Association of Winston-Salem.

Political Activities: U.S. Congressman, 1975- (elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1974; re-elected 1976, 1978, 1980 and 1982); member: Congressional Rural Caucus, Environmental Study Conference, Travel and Tourism Caucus, Congressional Clearinghouse of the Future, Export Task Force, Democratic Study Group, Conservative Democratic Forum, United Democrats of Congress, Members of Congress for Peace Through Law, Textile Caucus, Agricultural Exports Task Force, Congressional Advisory Committee on National Tax Limitation Committee, U.S. Advisory Board of Pan Pacific Community Association; Sunbelt Council.

Religious Activities: Member and Sunday School Teacher, Presbyterian Church.

Family: Married Rachel Landis Miller, June 13, 1963; Children: Mary Piper and Stephen L., Jr.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee

(Chairman, Subcommittee on International Trade, Investment and Monetary Policy)

(Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy)

(Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance)

Government Operations Committee

(Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture)

(Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security)



C. ROBIN BRITT
(Democrat — Sixth Congressional District)

(Counties: Alamance, Davidson, and Guilford. Population: 529,635).

Early Years: Born in San Antonio, Texas County, June 29, 1942, to James Marion and Marie (Dobbs) Britt.

Education: Graduated University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1963 (Morehead Scholar); University of North Carolina Law School, 1973; New York University, Masters in Taxation (Graduate Law Degree).

Professional Background: Attorney at Law (Partner in the law firm of Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell, & Hunter, Greensboro); President, NC Lawyers, Inc.

Political Activities: Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, 1982; Chairman, Guilford County Democratic Party, 1979-1981; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1980; Co-Chairman, Preyer for Congress, 1978; President, Guilford County Young Democrats, 1977; Member, NC Democratic Party Executive Committee.

Military Service: Commander in U.S. Naval Reserves; President, Ole North State Chapter of Naval Reserve Association (1979-1980).

Honors: Named "One of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of America," United States Jaycees, 1978.

Religious Activities: Member, Irving Park United Methodist Church; Church Lay Leader.

Family: Married to Susan Thomas Britt. Children: Elizabeth, Robin Jr., and David.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Armed Services Committee
(Investigations Subcommittee)
(Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials Subcommittee)

Small Business Committee
(General Oversight Subcommittee)
(Tax Access to Equity Captial and Business Opportunities Subcommittee)



CHARLES GRANDISON ROSE, III
(Democrat — Seventh Congressional District)

(Counties: Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover and Robeson. Population 539,055).

Early Years: Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, August 10, 1939, to Charles G. Rose and Frances Duckworth Rose.

Education: Graduated Fayetteville High School, 1957; Davidson College, 1961, B.A.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1964, L.L.B.

Professional Background: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member, Cumberland County Bar Association; NC State Bar.

Political Activities: U.S. Congressman, 1973- (elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1972 and in each subsequent election — now in his 6th term); Chief District Court Prosecutor, 12th Judicial District, 1967-70.

Literary Works: Editor, Davidson College yearbook.

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville; Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married Joan Teague Rose; Children: Charles G. Rose, IV, Sara Louise.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Agriculture Committee
(Chairman, Tobacco and Peanuts Subcommittee)
(Livestock, Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee)

House Administration Committee
(Accounts Subcommittee; Services Subcommittee)
(Chairman, Policy Group on Information and Computers)

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence
(Chairman, Oversight and Evaluation Subcommittee)

Chairman, Speaker's Advisory Committee on Broadcasting



W. G. (BILL) HEFNER
(Democrat - Eighth Congressional District)

(Counties: Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Hoke, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, Union and Yadkin. Population 535,526).

Early Years: Born in Elora, Tennessee, April 11, 1930.

Professional Background: President, WRKB Radio Station, Kannapolis, NC Entertainer — Harvesters Quartet; Television performer.

Organizations: President, Odell School PTA; Member, Concord Noon Optimist Club; Publicity Committee for Cabarrus County United Appeal.

Boards & Commissions: Member: Board of Directors, Cabarrus County Chapter of American Cancer Society; Board of Directors, Cabarrus County Boys Club; Board of Directors, Cabarrus County Humane Society.

Political Activities: U.S. Congressman, 1975- (elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1974; re-elected 1976, 1978, 1980 and 1982); member: Congressional Textile Caucus, Congressional Travel and Tourism Caucus, and Conservative Democratic Forum.

Religious Activities: Member, North Kannapolis Baptist Church.

Family: Married Nancy Hill of Gadsden, Alabama; children: Stacye and Shelly.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Appropriations Committee
(Defense Subcommittee; Military Construction Chairman)

Budget Committee

Leadership Assignments
Democratic Caucus Committee on Party Effectiveness



JAMES GRUBBS MARTIN
(Republican — Ninth Congressional District)

(Counties: Iredell, Lincoln and Mecklenburg and Buck Shoal and Deep Creek Townships of Yadkin County. Population 536,325).

Early Years: Born in Savannah, Georgia, December 11, 1935, to Reverend Arthur M. Martin and Mary Julia Grubbs Martin.

Education: Graduated Mt. Zion Institute, Winnsboro, S.C., 1953; Davidson College, 1957, B.S.; Princeton University, 1960, Ph.D., Chemistry.

Professional Background: Associate Professor of Chemistry, Davidson College.

Organizations: Member, Beta Theta Ph (Social) Fraternity; National Vice President, 1966-69; former member, Charlotte Symphony, 1962-66; Founder and First Chairman, Centralina Council of Governments, 1968-70; Vice President, National Association of Regional Councils, 1969-71; Mason; Shriner.

Boards & Commissions: Mecklenburg County Commissioners, 1966-72, Chairman, 1967-68 and 1970-71; President, NC Association of County Commissioners, 1970-71.

Political Activities: U.S. Congressman, 1973- (elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1972, and in subsequent elections — now in his 5th Term).

Religious Activities: Member Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1969-71.

Family: Married Dorothy Ann McAulay, June 1, 1957; children: James, Jr.; Emily; and Benson.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Budget Committee

Ways and Means Committee
(Oversight Subcommittee)-Ranking
(Health)

Chairman, Republican Research Committee



JAMES THOMAS BROYHILL
(Republican — Tenth Congressional District)

(Counties: Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston and Watauga. Population 532,954).

Early Years: Born in Lenoir, Caldwell County, August 19, 1927, to James Edgar and Satie Leona (Hunt) Broyhill.

Education: Attended Lenoir Public Schools, 1933-46; Graduated Lenoir High School, 1946; University of North Carolina, 1950, B.S. Degree in Commerce.

Professional Background: Furniture Manufacturer.

Organizations: Member, Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association; North Carolina Forestry Association; Industrial Planning Committee of the Northwest North Carolina Development Association; Member, Hibriten Lodge No. 262, A.F. & A.M.; Oasis Temple of the Shrine.

Boards & Commissions: Lenoir Chamber of Commerce (Past President and Director); Commerce; past member, City of Lenoir Recreation Commission; Lenoir Planning and Zoning Commission; former member: Board of Advisors, Lees-McRae College; Board of Visitors, Lenoir-Rhyne College; Board of Trustees, Wake Forest University; current member, Development Board, Lenoir-Rhyne College.

Political Activities: U.S. Congressman, 1963- (elected to U.S. House of Representatives, 1962, and in each subsequent election — now in his 11th term).

Honors: Young Man of the Year, Lenoir and Caldwell County, 1957; Honorary Doctor of Laws degree, Catawba College, Salisbury, NC, 1966; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Distinguished Service Award, 1981.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church, Lenoir, NC.

Family: Married Louise Horton Robbins, June 2, 1951; children: Marilyn Louise (Mrs. Robert Beach), James Edgar, II (Married to Melanie Pennell), and Philip Robbins; grandchild: Melanie Elizabeth.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Energy and Commerce Committee

(Ranking Minority Leader and Ex Officio Member of all Subcommittees)

Ranking Minority, Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee

Dean, N.C. Congressional Delegation

Vice-Chairman, Congressional Textile Caucus

Member, Republican Committee on Committees

Member, Republican Research Committee

Task Force on Regulatory Reform

Member, Republican Study Committee

Member, Congressional Sunbelt Council

Member, Congressional Rural Caucus

Chairman, Congressional Boosters Club



JAMES MCCLURE CLARKE
(Democrat — Eleventh Congressional District)

(Counties: Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey, and Altamont, Roaring Creek, and Toe River Townships of Avery County. Population 531,144).

Early Years: Born in Manchester, Vermont, June 12, 1917, to Dumont and Annie (McClure) Clarke.

Education: Graduated, Biltmore High School in Asheville, NC, 1935; Princeton University, A.B., 1939.

Professional Background: Dairy Framer and Apple Orchard Operator; Assistant to the President, Warren Wilson College, 1969-1981; Associate Editor, Asheville Citizen-Times, 1960-1969; Secretary, James G. K. McClure Educational and Development Fund, 1956-present.

Organizations: Member, Asheville Civitan Club (President, 1968).

Boards & Commissions: Trustee, Southeastern Council of Foundations, 1970-1982; North Carolina Historic Sites Advisory Committee, 1964-1970; Trustee, NC School of the Arts, 1963-1976.

Political Activities: Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, 1982; Served in the N.C. Senate, 1981-82; N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-1981; Chairman, Buncombe County Board of Education, 1969-1976.

Military Service: U.S. Naval Reserve, 1942-1945 (Lieutenant, Senior Grade).

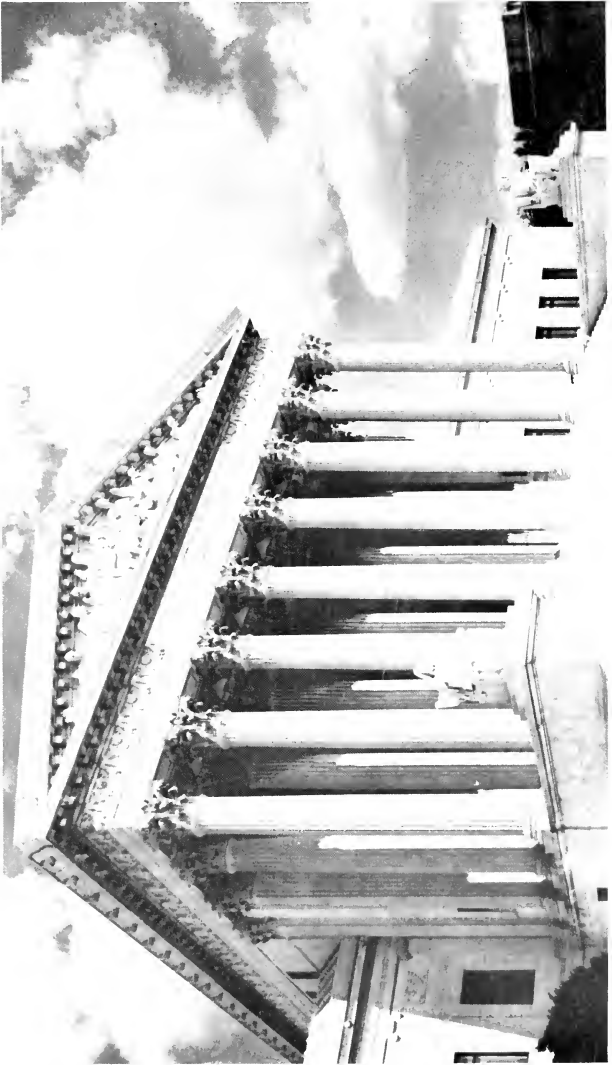
Religious Activities: Member, Warren Wilson Presbyterian Church (Swannanoa); Elder, 1969-1970.

Family: Married Elspeth McClure of Fairview, NC, 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.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Interior and Insular Affairs Committee
(Energy and Environment Subcommittee)
(Insular Affairs Subcommittee)
(Public Lands & National Parks Subcommittee)

Public Works and Transportation Committee
(Public Buildings Subcommittee)
(Economic Development Subcommittee)



Chapter Three

THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Warren E. Burger	Chief Justice	Minnesota
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
Sandra Day O'Connor	Associate Justice	Arizona

UNITED STATES FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

James Dickson Phillips, Jr.	Judge	Chapel Hill
Sam J. Ervin, III	Judge	Morganton

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT — NORTH CAROLINA

Judges

Eastern District	Franklin T. Dupree, Jr., Chief Judge	Raleigh
	W. Earl Britt	Fayetteville
	James C. Fox	Wilmington
Middle District	Eugene A. Gordon, Chief Judge	Burlington
	Hiram H. Ward	Denton
	Richard C. Erwin	Winston-Salem
Western District	Woodrow W. Jones, Chief Judge	Asheville
	James B. McMillan	Charlotte

United States Attorneys

Eastern District	Samuel T. Currin	Raleigh
Middle District	Benjamin H. White, Jr.	Greensboro
Western District	Harold J. Bender	Asheville

Clerks

Eastern District	J. Rich Leonard	Raleigh
Middle District	Carmon J. Stuart	Greensboro
Western District	J. Toliver Davis	Asheville



**UNITED STATES FOURTH CIRCUIT
COURT OF APPEALS****JAMES DICKSON PHILLIPS, JR.****Judge**

James Dickson Phillips, Jr. was born in Scotland County, September 23, 1922, to James Dickson (deceased) and Helen Shepherd Phillips. Graduated Davidson College, 1943, B.S. cum laude; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1945-48, J.D. with honors. Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Member, Democratic Party; Kappa Sigma Fraternity; Board of Directors, NC Nature Conservancy; and NC Bar Association. Received John J. Parker Memorial Award; Thomas Jefferson Award and Distinguished Alumni Professor. Served U.S. Army, First Lieutenant in Parachute infantry (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.

SAMUEL JAMES ERVIN, III**Judge**

Samuel James Ervin, III was born in Morganton, Burke County, March 2, 1926, to Samuel James and Margaret Bruce (Bell) Ervin, Jr. Attended Morganton Public Schools; graduated, Morganton High School, 1943; Davidson College, B.S., 1948; Harvard Law School, L.L.B., 1951. Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Served as NC Superior Court Judge, 25th Judicial District, 1967-1980; served in NC House of Representatives, 1965-1967; Solicitor, Burke County Criminal Court, 1954-1956. Formerly an Attorney at Law, 1952-1967. Member, Burke County Bar Association; NC Bar Association; Mason. Served in US Army, Colonel in Infantry and Judge Advocate General's Corps (July, 1944 - October, 1946; August, 1951 - November, 1952; Active Duty, NC Army National Guard, 1955-69. Received "Young Man of the Year," Distinguished Service Award, 1954, from Morganton Jr. Chamber of Commerce. Member, First Presbyterian Church; Elder; Deacon; Adult Sunday School Teacher; Senior High Youth Advisor. Married Elizabeth Crawford, October 25, 1952; Children: Samuel James, IV, Elizabeth Fore, Robert Crawford, and Margaret Bell.



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTH CAROLINA****FRANKLIN TAYLOR DUPREE, JR.****Chief Judge — Eastern District**

Franklin Taylor Dupree, Jr. was born in Angier, Harnett County, October 18, 1913, to Franklin T. and Elizabeth Mason (Wells) Dupree. Attended Angier High School, 1925-1928; Campbell College High School 1928-29; graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1933, A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1936, LL.B. Judge, United States District Court. Member, Wake County Bar Association; NC Bar Association. American Bar Association; American Judicature Society. Member, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Member, Republican Party; Judge, US District Court, 1970-. Served in US Navy, Lieutenant (1943-46). Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church. Married Rosalyn Dupree, December 30, 1939; Children: Elizabeth D. Dement and Nancy D. Miller.

W. EARL BRITT**Judge — Eastern District**

W. Earl Britt was born in McDonald, Robeson County, December 7, 1932, to Dudley H. and Martha Mae (Hall) Britt. Graduated Rowland High School, 1950; Attended Campbell College, 1950-1952; graduated Wake Forest University, B.S., 1956; Wake Forest University School of Law, LL.B., 1958. Judge, United States District Court. Member, American Bar Association; NC Bar Association. Member, Democratic Party. Served in US Army, Corporal (1953-1955). Named "Tar Heel of the Week," *The News and Observer*, February 1, 1981. Member, McDonald Baptist Church. Married Judith Moore, April 17, 1976; Children: Clifford Paul, Mark Earl, and Elizabeth Carol.

JAMES CARROLL FOX**Judge — Eastern District**

James Carrol Fox was born in Atchison, Kansas, on November 6, 1928, to Jared Copeland and Ethel Carroll Fox. Graduated Woodberry Forest School (Virginia), 1946; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1950 (B.S. in Business Administration); School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1957 (LL.B. with Honors). Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1982-; New Hanover County Attorney, 1967-1981; Partner (Firm of Murchinson, Fox & Newton, 1960-; Associate, 1958-1959). Member: New Hanover County Bar (President, 1967-1968); N.C. Bar and American Bar Associations; The N.C. State Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers. Member: Wilmington Civitan Club; Legal Advisor to N.C. Jass Festival, Inc. Member: Board of Directors, New Hanover Workshop; First Union National Bank, 1974—(Chairman, 1982-1983). Served in U.S. Army Reserves 1951-1959 (Corporal, Honorable Discharge). Member: St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington (Vestryman, 1974-1975; Senior Warden, 1979-1982). Married to Katharine deRosset Rhett of Wilmington, December 30, 1950; Children: James C., Jr.; Jane Haskell Fox Rhett; and Ruth Rhett Fox Jordan.



EUGENE ANDREW GORDON**Chief Judge — Middle District**

Eugene Andrew Gordon was born in Brown Summitt, July 10, 1917, to Charles Robert and Carrie Scott Gordon. Graduated Elon College, 1939, A.B.; Duke University Law School, 1941, LL.B. Judge, United States District Court. Member, American Judicature Society; Federal Bar Association; American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi International Legal Fraternity. Member, Democratic Party; Judge, US District Court, 1964-. Served in US Army, Captain in Field Artillery (January, 1942 - May, 1946). Member, Starmount Presbyterian Church. Married Virginia Stoner, January 1, 1943; Children: Eugene Andrew and Rosemary Ann.

HIRAM HAMILTON WARD**Judge — Middle District**

Hiram Hamilton Ward was born in Thomasville, Davidson County, April 29, 1923, to 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. Judge, United States District Court. Member, American Judicature Society; American Bar Association; NC Bar Association. Member, Masons; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Trustee, Wingate College; Liberty Baptist Association. Member, Democratic Party; Judge, US District Court, 1972-; Served on NC State Board of Elections, 1964-1972 (3 terms); Chairman, Federal Land Condemnation Commission, 1964-65. Served in US Air Force (October, 1940 - May, 1945); Pilot and Lt. Col., Civil Air Patrol. Member, Baptist Church; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher. Married Evelyn McDaniel, June 1, 1947; Children: William M. and James Randolph.

RICHARD CANNON ERWIN**Judge — Middle District**

Richard Cannon Erwin was born in Marion, McDowell County, August 23, 1923, to John Adams and Flora Cannon Erwin. Attended McDowell County Public Schools; Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte, NC), B.A., 1947; Howard University School of Law (Washington, D.C.), LL.B., 1951. Judge, United States District Court. Member, Forsyth County Bar Association (Past President); NC State Bar Association; Bar of the United States Supreme Court. Member, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity. Member, Democratic Party; Judge, US District Court, 1980-; Judge, NC Court of Appeals, 1977-1980 (appointed December 2, 1977; elected, 1978); Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-1977. Served in US Army, First Sergeant (1945-1946). Winner, Silver Cup, Citizens Coalition of Forsyth County, August, 1974. Member, St. Pauls United Methodist Church (served as National Methodist Layman). Married Demerice Whitley, August 25, 1946; Children: Aurelia Whitley and Richard Cannon, Jr.



WOODROW WILSON JONES
Chief Judge — Western District

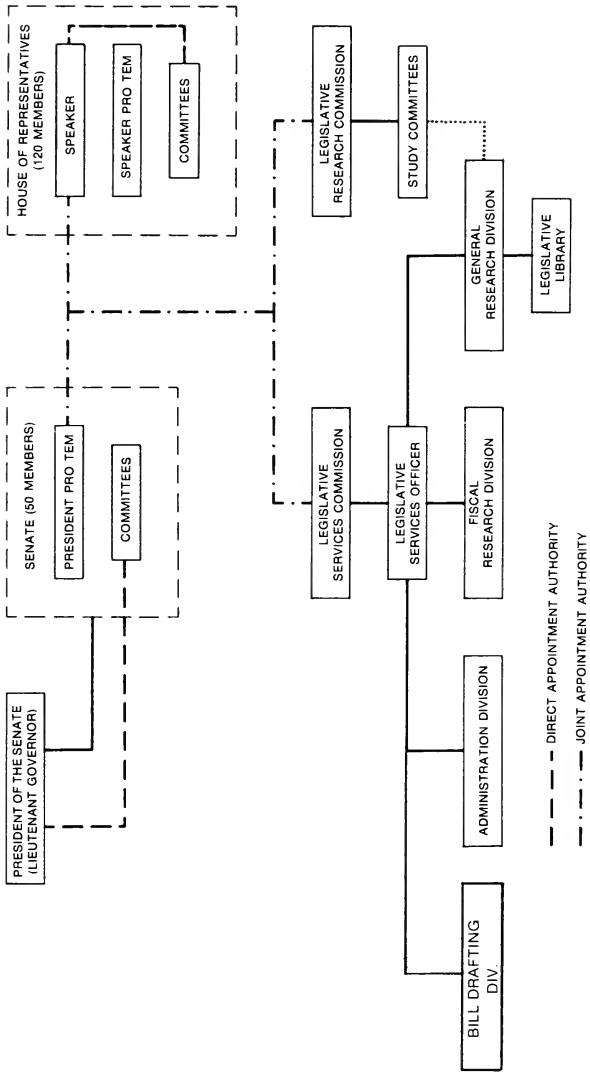
Woodrow Wilson Jones was born near Rutherfordton, Rutherford County, January 26, 1914, to Bernard B. and Karl Jane (Nanney) Jones. Attended Rutherford County Public Schools, 1920-1932; graduated Mars Hill College, 1934, A.S.; Wake Forest University School of Law, 1937, LL.B. Judge, United States District Court. Member, NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; Rutherford County Bar Association (President, 1946). Judge, US District Court, 1967-; served in US House of Representatives (11th District), 1950-1957; served in NC House of Representatives, 1947-1949; Solicitor, Recorder's Court of Rutherford County, 1941-1943; Member, NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1938-1960. Past Director, Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association of Rutherfordton, 1957-1967; Union Trust Company of Shelby, 1960-1967. Member, Board of Trustees, Gardner-Webb College. Former member, Rutherfordton Kiwanis Club (Past President); Rutherfordton Chamber of Commerce (Past Director). Presented Outstanding Service Award by Rutherfordton Lions Club, October 23, 1950; Awarded Special Citation for outstanding service to Gardner-Webb College, May 12, 1965. Member, First Baptist Church, Rutherfordton; teacher and deacon. Married Rachel Phelps, November 22, 1936; Children: W. Wilson, Jr. and Michael A.

JAMES BRYAN MCMILLAN
Judge — Western District

James Bryand McMillan was born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, December 19, 1916, to Robert Hunter and Sarah Outlaw McMillan. Attended Lumberton Public Schools; Presbyterian Jr. College (now St. Andrews College), 1932-1934, A.A.; graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1937, M.A.; Harvard Law School, J.D., 1940. Judge, United States District Court. Member Mecklenburg County Bar Association (President, 1957-58); NC Bar Association (President, 1960-61); American Bar Association; NC State Bar, Inc.; American Judicature Society. Judge, US District Court, 1968-. Member, Omicron Delta Kappa; Order of the Golden Fleece. Served in US Navy, 1942-1946. Author of opinions and orders in numerous district court and some Circuit Court of Appeals Cases. Member, First Presbyterian Church (Deacon, 1957-1963; Treasurer, 1962-1963; Ruling Elder, 1963-1971, 1975-). Married Margaret Blair Miles, February 27, 1944; Children: James Bryan, Jr. and Marjorie Miles McMillan Rodell.

PART V
NORTH CAROLINA STATE
GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH



--- DIRECT APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY
- - - JOINT APPOINTMENT AUTHORITY

Chapter One

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

HISTORICAL 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 meet only 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 power to elect all officials in the executive and judicial branches. This was done by joint ballot of the members 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, 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.

In 1982, a constitutional amendment was approved by the voters of North Carolina setting January 1, following the November General Election as the date legislator officially took office.

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.

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C L E R K S

P R E S I D E N T

1983 NORTH CAROLINA SENATE

Officers

President	James C. Green
President Pro Tem	W. Craig Lawing
Majority Leader	Kenneth C. Royall, Jr.
Minority Leader	Donald R. Kincaid
Principal Clerk	Sylvia M. Fink
Reading Clerk	LeRoy Clark, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms	Mrs. Gerda Pleasants

Senators

Name	County	Dist.	Address	Seat
Alford, Dallas L., Jr.	Nash	10th	Rocky Mount	9
Allred, Cary D. (R)	Alamance	21st	Burlington	40
Allsbrook, Jullian R.	Halifax	6th	Roanoke Rapids	1
Ballenger, T. Cass (R)	Catawba	26th	Hickory	37
Barnes, Henson P.	Wayne	8th	Goldsboro	38
Barnes, Richard W.	Forsyth	20th	Winston-Salem	35
Childers, Jack	Davidson	23rd	Lexington	45
Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.	Pasquotank	1st	Elizabeth City	20
Davis, Robert M.	Rowan	23rd	Salisbury	43
Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.	Rockingham	24th	Stoneville	5
Edwards Elton	Guilford	19th	Greensboro	16
Edwards, James H.	Caldwell	27th	Granite Falls	30
Gray, Rachel G.	Guilford	32nd	High Point	22
Guy, A. D.	Onslow	4th	Jacksonville	26
Hancock, William G., Jr.	Durham	13th	Durham	47
Hardison, Harold W.	Lenoir	5th	Deep Run	8
Harrington, J. J.	Bertie	2nd	Lewiston	25
Harris, Kenneth R. (R)	Mecklenburg	22nd	Charlotte	36
Harris, Ollie	Cleveland	25th	Kings Mountain	3
Hipps, Charles W.	Haywood	29th	Waynesville	13
Hunt, Wanda	Moore	16th	Pinehurst	29
Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.	Cabarrus	22nd	Concord	11
Johnson, Joseph E.	Wake	14th	Raleigh	18
Jordan, Robert B., III	Montgomery	17th	Mount Gilead	21
Kincaid, Donald R. (R)	Caldwell	27th	Lenoir	39
Lawing, W. Craig	Mecklenburg	22nd	Charlotte	12
Marion, George W., Jr.	Surry	24th	Dobson	15
Martin, William M.	Guilford	31st	Greensboro	34
Marvin, Helen Rhyne	Gaston	25th	Gastonia	23
Parnell, David R.	Robeson	30th	Parkton	27
Plyler, Aaron W.	Union	17th	Monroe	48
Rand, Anthony E.	Cumberland	12th	Fayetteville	7
Rauch, Marshall A.	Gaston	25th	Gastonia	4
Redman, Wm. W., Jr. (R)	Iredell	26th	Statesville	42
Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.	Durham	13th	Durham	46
Soles, R. C., Jr.	Columbus	18th	Tabor City	28
Speed, James D.	Franklin	11th	Louisburg	10
Staton, William W.	Lee	14th	Sanford	44
Swain, Robert S.	Buncombe	28th	Asheville	14
Tally, Lura S.	Cumberland	12th	Fayetteville	49
Thomas, Joseph E.	Craven	3rd	Vanceboro	17
Thomas, R. P.	Henderson	29th	Hendersonville	32

Name	County	Dist.	Address	Seat
Tison, Benjamin T.	Mecklenburg.....	22nd.....	Charlotte.....	31
Walker, Russell G.	Randolph.....	16th.....	Asheboro.....	6
Ward, Marvin.....	Forsyth.....	20th.....	Winston-Salem.....	50
Warren, Robert D.	Johnston.....	15th.....	Benson.....	24
White, Vernon E.	Pitt.....	9th.....	Winterville.....	2
Winner, Dennis.....	Buncombe.....	28th.....	Asheville.....	33
Woodard, Wilma C.	Wake.....	14th.....	Garner.....	19
Wright, J. A. (R).....	New Hanover.....	7th.....	Wilmington.....	41

SPEAKERS OF THE SENATE

Assembly	Senator	Residence
1777	Samuel Ashe	New Hanover
1778	Whitmel Hill	Martin
	Allen Jones	Northampton
1779	Allen Jones	Northampton
	Abner Nash	Jones
1780	Abner Nash	Jones
	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1781	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1782	Alexander Martin	Guilford
	Richard Caswell	Dobbs
1783	Richard Caswell	Dobbs
1784 (April)	Richard Caswell	Dobbs
1784 (October)	Richard Caswell	Dobbs
1785	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1786-87	James Coor	Craven
1787	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1788	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1789	Richard Caswell	Dobbs
	Charles Johnston	Chowan
1790	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1791-92	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1792-93	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1793-94	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1794-95	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1795	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1796	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1797	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1798	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1799	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1800	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1801	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1802	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1803	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1804	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1805	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1806	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1807	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1808	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1809	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1810	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1811	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1812	George Outlaw	Bertie
1813	George Outlaw	Bertie
1814	George Outlaw	Bertie
1815	John Branch	Halifax
1816	John Branch	Halifax
1817	John Branch	Halifax
	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1818	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1819	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1820	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1821	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1822	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell

Assembly	Senator	Residence
1823-24	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1824-25	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1825-26	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1826-27	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1827-28	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1828-29	Jesse Speight	Greene
1829-30	Bedford Brown	Caswell
	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1830-31	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1831-32	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1832-33	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1833-34	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1834-35	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1835	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1836-37	Hugh Waddell	Orange
1838-39	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1840-41	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1842-43	Lewis D. Wilson	Edgecombe
1844-45	Burgess S. Gaither	Burke
1846-47	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1848-49	Calvin Graves	Caswell
1850-51	Weldon N. Edwards	Warren
1852	Weldon N. Edwards	Warren
1854-55	Warren Winslow	Cumberland
1856-57	William W. Avery	Burke
1858-59	Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe
1860-61	Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe
1862-64	Giles Mebane	Alamance
1864-65	Giles Mebane	Alamance
1865-66	Thomas Settle	Rockingham
1866-67	Matthias E. Manly	Craven
	Joseph H. Wilson	Mecklenburg

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE*

Assembly	Senator	Residence
1870-72	Edward J. Warren	Beaufort
1872-74	James T. Morehead	Guilford
1874-75		
1876-77	James L. Robinson	Macon
1879-80	William A. Graham	Lincoln
1881	William T. Dorch	Buncombe
1883		
1885	E. T. Boykin	Sampson
1887		

*With the adoption of a new constitution in 1868, the office of "Speaker of the Senate" ceased to exist. A provision in the constitution created the office of "lieutenant governor" whose duties and functions were similar to those previously carried out by the speaker. The lieutenant governor presides over the senate and is called "The President of the Senate" when serving in this capacity. The senators also elected one of their own to serve as "President *Pro Tempore*" during periods when the lieutenant can not preside.

Assembly	Senator	Residence
1889	[Edwin W. Kerr]	Sampson
1891	William D. Turner	Iredell
1893	John L. King	Guilford
1895	E. L. Franck, Jr.	Onslow
1897		
1899-1900	R. L. Smith	Stanly
	F. A. Whitaker	Wake
1901	Henry A. London	Chatham
1903	Henry A. London	Chatham
1905	Charles A. Webb	Buncombe
1907-1908	Charles A. Webb	Buncombe
1909	Whitehead Klutz	Rowan
1911	Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg
1913	Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg
1915	Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland
1917	Fordyce C. Harding	Pitt
1919-20	Lindsey C. Warren	Washington
1921	William L. Long	Halifax
1923-24	William L. Long	Halifax
1925	William S. H. Burgwyn	Northampton
1927	William L. Long	Halifax
1929	Thomas L. Johnson	Robeson
1931	Rivers D. Johnson	Duplin
1933	William G. Clark	Edgecombe
1935	Paul D. Grady	Johnston
1937-38	Andrew H. Johnston	Buncombe
	James A. Bell	Mecklenburg
1939	Whitman E. Smith	Stanly
1941	John D. Larkins, Jr.	Jones
1943	John H. Price	Rockingham
1945	Archie C. Gay	Northampton
1947	Joseph L. Blythe	Mecklenburg
1949	James C. Pittman	Lee
1951	Rufus G. Rankin	Gaston
1953	Edwin Pate	Scotland
1955-56	Paul E. Jones	Pitt
1957	Claude Currie	Durham
1959	Robert F. Morgan	Cleveland
1961	William L. Crew	Halifax
1963	Ralph H. Scott	Alamance
1965-66	Robert B. Morgan	Harnett
1967	Herman A. Moore	Mecklenburg
1969	Neill H. McGeachy	Cumberland
1971	Frank N. Patterson, Jr.	Stanly
	Gordon P. Allen	Person
1973-74	Gordon P. Allen	Person
1975-76	John T. Henley	Cumberland
1977-78	John T. Henley	Cumberland
1979-80	W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg
1981-82	W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg
1983-84	W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg



WILLIAM CRAIG LAWING
PRESIDENT PRO TEM

(Democrat -- Mecklenburg County)

Twenty-Second Senatorial District -- Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties Four Senators.

Early Years: Born in Mecklenburg County, July 6, 1925, to Samuel Oliver and Essie O. (Dunn) Lawing.

Education: Attended Mecklenburg County Public Schools, 1931-42; University of Chattanooga as Aviation Cadet, United States Army Air Force, 1943-44; Repperts School of Auctioneering, 1958; CAI in Auctioneering, University of Indiana, 1980.

Occupation: Insurance; Real Estate, and Auction (President, Lawing, Inc.); President, Duckworth Home Furnishing Company.

Organizations: Member: N.C. Association of Realtors; Paw Creek American Legion Post No. 353 (Commander, 1948-1951; Chairman, Legislative Committee, 1961-1971); Voiture 1400 Forty and Eight (Correspondent, 1952-53; Grand Chiminot, 1954-55); Excelsior Lodge No. 261, A.F. & A.M.; Carolina Consistory Scottish rite; Oasis Temple of the Shrine. Commander, Mecklenburg County Council of American Legion Post, 1968-69; Auctioneers Association of N.C. (President, 1962-1965); National Auctioneers Association (Board of Directors, three-year term, 1969-1972).

Boards and Commissions: Member: Mecklenburg County Welfare Board, 1961-1964; Charlotte Board of Realtors; National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Political Activities: Served in N. C. Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983 (President Pro Tem, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Co-Chairman, Legislative Services Commission, 1979-80, 1981-83; Co-Chairman, Legislative Research Commission, 1979-80, 1981-83); Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1972, 1973-74, and 1975-76; Mecklenburg County Board of County Commissioners, 1952-1956, 1958-1964; (Vice Chairman, 1954-1956, 1962-1964).

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Air Force, 1943-1946, Aviation Cadet and Gunner Instructor.

Honors: "Outstanding Legislator of the Year Award" by N.C. Association of Long-Term Care Facility, 1982; "Go-Getter" designation and star for past 23 years in the American Legion; one of 10 Outstanding Men of the Year, Charlotte Jaycees, 1959 and 1960; City of Charlotte Citizenship Award, 1964; Certificate of Appreciation by Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1964.

Religious Activities: Member, United Methodist Church of Charlotte; Official Board, 1960-1968 (Chairman, 1966-1968; Chairman, Membership and Evangelism Committee, 1968-1970); Teacher, Glenn Lackey Adult Sunday School Class, 1958 --; Taught Men's Bible Class, Pleasant Grove United Methodist Church, 1956-1958.

Family: Married, Jane Gaffney, December 31, 1943; Children: Diane Lawing Hagler and Sally Ann Lawing.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Rules and Operations of the Senate

Vice Chairman: Banking, Ways and Means

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- Human Resources; Base Budget; Finance; Insurance; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities and Energy; State Government; Ways and Means -- Economy.



KENNETH CLAIBORNE ROYALL, JR.
SENATE MAJORITY LEADER
 (Democrat — Durham County)

Thirteenth Senatorial District — Durham, Granville, and Person Counties; and Cedar Grove, Eno, and Little River Townships of Orange County — Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Warsaw, Duplin County, September 2, 1918, to Kenneth Claiborne and Margaret Pierce (Best) Royall, Sr.

Education: Attended Goldsboro High School, Goldsboro, 1932-1934; Graduated Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Virginia, 1936; University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill, 1940, A.B., Attended University of Virginia Law School, 1940-41; Wake Forest Law School, 1941-42.

Occupation: Furniture Retailer (Owner, Style Craft Interiors).

Organizations: Director, NC Merchant's Association, 1975-76; Director, Training for Hearing Impaired Children, 1971-76; 2nd Vice-President, NC Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, 1973-76. Member: Rotary Club; Elks Club; Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity; President, Durham Merchants Association, 1959.

Boards and Commissions: Advisory Budget Commission, 1971-72 (Vice Chairman, 1977-1980; Chairman, 1981-1983); Chairman, Council of State Governments, 1981-82; Chairman, Southern Leadership Conference, 1977-1983 (Chairman, 1980-81); Legislative Building Commission, 1971-72; Board of Higher Education, 1971-72; Executive Residence Building Commission, 1972; Chairman, Mental Health Study Commission, 1973-1983; Governmental Operations Study Commission, 1974-1984; Board of Directors, Eckerd Wilderness Educational System of NC, 1978-1981; Durham Advisory Board to Duke Hospital, 1975-1983; Board of Directors, American Red Cross; Board of Directors, YMCA; Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1962-1972 (Board of Directors & Vice-President, 1972); Board of Directors, Triangle Service Center, Inc., 1974-1983; Executive Committee, NCSL, 1976-1978, 1980-81.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983. Senate Majority Leader, 1973-74, 1977-84; (Legislative Services Commission, 1973-1983); Served in NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1969 and 1971.

Military Service: Served, U.S. Marine Corps, 1942-45, Major (Platoon Leader in South Pacific, World War II); Received Bronze Star with Combat V.

Honors: Certificate of Appreciation and Recognition for contributions to Psychology, N.C. Psychology Association, 1983, Honorary LL.D., NCCU, 1982; "Legislator of the Year," NCSEA, 1980; "Outstanding State Legislator Award," NCSGEA, 1980; "Outstanding State Legislator Award," Assembly of Governmental Employees, 1980 (One of the Ten Outstanding Young Legislators in the United States); Voted "Most Influential Member of the North Carolina Senate" by fellow Senators, 1979-80, 1981-82; Distinguished Service Award for Outstanding Legislative Service, NC Mental Health Centers Association, 1978; Civic Honor Award, Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1977; Valand Award for outstanding service to Mental Health, 1976; Distinguished Service Award, NC Public Health Association, 1975; Certificate of Commendation, National Association of Mental Health, 1974.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Phillips Episcopal Church in Durham (Junior Warden, 1959; Senior Warden, 1964); Member of Vestry, three years.

Family: Married, Julia Bryan Zollicoffer, February 10, 1945; Children: Kenneth C. Royall, III; Jere Zollicoffer Royall; and Julia Bryan Royall.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations; Rules and Operations of the Senate; Ways and Means.

Member: All Senate Committees as "President's Coordinator of Committees"



DONALD RAYVAUGH KINCAID
SENATE MINORITY LEADER
 (Republican -- Caldwell County)

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District -- Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, and Wilkes Counties
 Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Caldwell County, June 2, 1936, to Hugh T. and Myrtle (McCall) Kincaid.

Education: Graduated, Gamewell High School, 1954; Appalachian State Teachers College, 1959, B.S.; Clevenger's Business College, 1955.

Occupation: School Teacher; Insurance Agent (Owner of Kincaid Insurance Agency, Lenoir).

Organizations: Member: Lenoir Lions Club (Lion Tamer; past Secretary); Lenoir Rotary Club; N.C. Cattlemen's Association; Carolina Association of Professional Insurance Agents (Board of Directors); Carolina Association of Mutual Insurance Agents; Caldwell County Chamber of Commerce. Past Member: N.C.A.E.; Gamewell Ruritan Club.

Boards & Commissions: Legislative Advisory Board, C.A.P.I.A.; Board of Trustees, Gardner-Webb College. Former Member: N.C. Board of Agriculture.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983 (Senate Minority Leader, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983); Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1967, 1969 and 1971.

Military Service: Served in N.C. National Guard for nine years, 5-E.

Religious Activities: Member, Grandview Park Baptist Church in Lenoir.

Family: Married, Syretha Weatherford, June 30, 1956; Four Children.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- Natural and Economic Resources; Base Budget; Insurance; Judiciary I; Manufacturing, Labor, and Commerce; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife.



DALLAS L. ALFORD, JR.

(Democrat — Nash County)

Tenth Senatorial District — Wilson County and Coopers, Jackson, Nashville, North Whitakers, Oak Level, Red Oak, Rocky Mount, South Whitakers, and Stony Creek Townships of Nash County — One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Durham, Durham County, to Dallas L. and Sally Catherine (Pope) Alford, Sr.

Education: Graduated from Durham Public Schools; Duke University.

Occupation: Real Estate Broker; Director, Carbisco Flour and Feed Mills; Director, Citizens Savings and Loan Association of Rocky Mount.

Organizations: Member Lodge 1038, B.P.O.E.; 40 and 8; Kiwanis Club; Benvenue Country Club, Rocky Mount; Delta Sigma Phi (Social Fraternity); Commander, American Legion, 1948; Past President, Rocky Mount Realtors Association and Rocky Mount Mutual Insurance Agents Association; Past President, Rocky Mount Jaycees; Past President, N.C. Jaycees; Past President, N.C. Association of County Commissioners.

Board and Commissions: Member, N. C. Traffic Safety Authority, 1966; Chairman, Commission to Study Welfare Problems for State of North Carolina, 1962; Nash County Board of Health, 1952-1958.

Political Activities: Served in N. C. Senate, 1959, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Member, Nash County Board of County Commissioners, 1948-1958 (Chairman, 1952-1958); Member, Board of Aldermen, City of Rocky Mount, 1939-1942.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Navy, 1942-1946, Lieutenant Commander.

Honors: Mutual Insurance Agency for the Year for North Carolina and South Carolina, 1966.

Religious Activities: Member, First Methodist Church of Rocky Mount.

Family: Married Margarette Glenn Griffin, November 17, 1945; Children: Dallas L. Alford, III; Margarette A. Rivenbark; Benjamin G. Alford; Cathy A. Duncan.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations—Natural and Economic Resources

Vice Chairman: Ways and Means—Transportation; Appropriations; Banking; Base Budget; Pensions and Retirement; Ways and Means

Member: Appropriations; Banking; Base Budget; Pensions and Retirement
Ways and Means.



CARY D. ALLRED
(Republican -- Alamance County)

Twenty-First Senatorial District -- Alamance and Caswell Counties --
One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Mebane, Alamance County, February 7, 1947, to Maurice Frank Allred and Rosa Sykes Allred.

Education: Graduated Southern Alamance High School, 1965; Elon College 1970, B.A.; Graduate Study, University of North Carolina -- Greensboro.

Occupation: Sales Executive (President, Econo Med, Inc.)

Organizations: Boy Scouts of America Alumni Association; Alamance County Heart Association (Special Gifts Chairman, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982); Ducks Unlimited; Elon College Alumni Association.

Boards & Commissions: Board of Directors, Alamance County Heart Association, 1980, 1981, and 1982.

Political Activities: Served in NC Senate, 1981-82 and 1983-84; Chairman, Alamance County Republican Party, 1979.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Naval Reserve, 1966-1968, E-4.

Honors: Free Enterprise Award, Graham Jaycees, 1979; Alamance County Distinguished Service Award, Graham Jaycees, 1981; N.C. Heart Association Founders Award; 4-H Alumni Award, 1982.

Religious Activities: Member, Stony Creek Presbyterian Church.

Family: Married; Wanda Jean Brown, November 5, 1967; Children: Brian Kirk Allred.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Judiciary I; Public Utilities and Energy; State Government; State Government -- Election Laws; Ways and Means.



JULLIAN RUSSELL ALLSBROOK

(Democrat -- Halifax County)

Sixth Senatorial District -- Warren County; Township Nos. 1 (Tarboro), 2 (Lower Conetoe), 5 (Lower Fishing Creek), 6 (Upper Fishing Creek), 7 (Swift Creek), 8 (Sparta), 9 (Otter Creek), 10 (Lower Town Creek), 11 (Walnut Creek), 12 (Rocky Mount), 13 (Cokey), and 14 (Upper Town Creek) of Edgecombe County; and Brinkleyville, Butterwood, Enfield, Faucett, Littleton, Roanoke Rpaids, and Weldon Townships of Halifax County -- One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County, February 17, 1903, to William Clemmons and Bennie Alice (Waller) Allsbrook.

Education: Graduated from Roanoke Rapids Public Schools, 1920; Attended University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill, 1920-1924; Graduated, University of North Carolina Law School, 1924 (Student Body President, 1923-24; Permanent Vice President, Class of 1924.)

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: Halifax County Bar Assn.; N.C. Bar Assn.; American Bar Assn.; N.C. and U.S. Supreme Court Bars; American Judicature Society; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Tau Alpha Debating Fraternity; Golden Fleece; Order of the Grail; American Legion, AMVETS; Woodmen of the World; Roanoke Rapids Kiwanis Club; Mason, Widow's Lodge No. 519.

Boards & Commissions: Former Member, Board of Trustees, Roanoke Rapids School District; Chairman, Commission for the Study of the Rules of Civil Procedure, 1967--; Member, Governor's Study Commission on the Public School System on N.C. 1967.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1935, 1949, 1951, 1967, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; N.C. House of Representatives (Halifax County) 1941; Board of City Commissioners, Roanoke Rapids, 1 term; Presidential Elector, 2nd Congressional District, 1936; Chairman Committee on Platform & Resolutions, State Democratic Convention, 1956-1958.

Military Service: Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserves, 1942-1945; now Lieutenant Commander, U.S. Naval Reserves.

Honors: Registered in *Who's Who in the South and The National Register of Prominent Americans*; Trustee, Chowan College, Murfreesboro, 1950-1954; N. C. Symphony Inc.; received N. C. Public Health Assn. Award for Distinguished Service, 1965; presented Roanoke Rapids Lions Club's Distinguished Service Award, May 14, 1974; Special Honor Award for Service, N. C. Assn. of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, November, 1974.

Religious Activities: Baptist.

Family: Married Frances Virginia Brown (now deceased) of Garysburg, June 24, 1926; Children: Richard Brown Allsbrook, Mary Frances Allsbrook, and Alice Harris Allsbrook.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Judiciary 1

Vice Chairman: Public Utilities and Energy

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- General Government; Base Budget; Human Resources; Rules and Operations of the Senate; Ways and Means--Transportation.



THOMAS CASS BALLENGER

(Republican -- Catawba County)

Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District -- Alexander, Catawba, Iredell, and Yadkin Counties -- Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 6, 1926, to Richard E. and Dorothy (Collins) Ballenger.

Education: Graduated Episcopal High School, 1944; Attended University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill, 1944-45; Graduated Amherst College, 1948, B.A.

Occupation: Manufacturing Executive (President, Hickory Paper Box Co.; President, Plastic Packaging.)

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-81, and 1983; Catawba County Board of County Commissioner 1966-1974 (Chairman, 1970-1974).

Military Service: Served U.S. Naval Air Corps, 1944-45.

Religious Activities: Member, Episcopal Church (Senior Warden; Junior Warden); Lay Leader.

Family: Married Donna David Ballenger, June 14, 1952; Children: Lucinda Garrison Ballenger, Mellissa Jane Ballenger Jordan, and Dorothy Davis Ballenger.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- Human Resources; Banking; Base Budget; Judiciary III; Judiciary III -- Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; Manufacturing, Labor, and Commerce; Public Utilities and Energy; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Ways and Means; Ways and Means -- Small Business.



HENSON PERRYMOORE BARNES

(Democrat — Wayne County)

Eighth Senatorial District — Greene and Wayne Counties — One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Bladen, November 18, 1934, to Rev. Lalon L. and Mable Cumbee Barnes.

Education: Graduated from Garland High School, Sampson County, 1953; Graduated Wilmington College, 1958, A.A.; University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill, 1959, A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1961, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law; Farm owner.

Organizations: 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, Civitan Club.

Boards & Commissions: Energy Policy Council, Courts Commission, Criminal Code Commission, Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council and Law Enforcement Officer's Benefit and Retirement Fund.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76; Chairman, Wayne County Democratic Party; Past President, Wayne County Young Democrats.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, Paratrooper, 1953-56.

Honors: Outstanding Young Man Award, Goldsboro, 1963; Awarded the Robert H. Futrelle Good Government Award for 1975; Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from William Carter College, 1979.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church, Goldsboro; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; Budget, Finance Board.

Family: Married, Kitty Allen Barnes, August 27, 1961; Children: Rebecca Barnes and Amy Barnes.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Judiciary III

Vice Chairman: State Government

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations — Justice and Public Safety; Base Budget; State Government — Housing.



RICHARD WALTER BARNES
(Democrat -- Forsyth County)

Twentieth Senatorial District -- Abbotts Creek, Bethania, Broadbay, Clemmonsville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, Salem Chapel, South Fork, Vienna and Winston Townships of Forsyth County -- Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Newton, Catawba County, June 6, 1943, to William Miles and Elsie Irene (Galloway) Barnes.

Education: Graduated Newton-Conover High School, 1959; Attended U.S. Air Force Institute, 1960-1964.

Occupation: Banking Executive (Business Development Officer, Citizens National Bank).

Organizations: Member: 32 Mason, Shriner, Eastern Star; American Legion. Former member, Kiwanis Club, Member Elks--Moose.

Political Activities: Served in NC Senate, 1983; Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80 and 1981-82.

Military Service: Served, U.S. Air Force, 1960-1964 (E-4).

Religious Activities: Member, Lutheran Epiphany Church.

Family: Married, Carol Kowalko, May 24, 1970; One Child: Kimberly Dawn.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: State Government -- Veterans and Military Affairs

Vice Chairman: State Government -- Senior Citizens Affairs

Member: Finance; Local Government and Regional Affairs; State Government; Ways and Means; Ways and Means -- Small Business



JACK CELY CHILDERS
(Democrat — Davidson County)

Twenty-Third Senatorial District — Davidson, Davie and Rowan Counties — Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Anderson County, SC, December 30, 1909, to James W. and Della Cely Childers (both deceased).

Education: Graduated Greenville High School (SC); Clemson University, 1931, B.S. in Textile Engineering; Advanced Management Program, Harvard Business School, 1946.

Occupation: Retired Corporate Executive (President, Erlanger Mills, Inc.).

Organizations: Vice President, Lexington Chamber of Commerce; Former member: Lexington Kiwanis Club (President, 1949), American Legion Post #8 (Post Commander, 1948); Past President, NC Textile Manufacturers Association, 1971; American Textile Manufacturers Institute (Director & Chairman, Education Committee).

Boards & Commissions: Past Member: Board of Directors, N.C. Chapter, American Cancer Society; Board of Directors, Lexington YMCA; Lexington Memorial Hospital (Vice Chairman); Lexington Good Neighbor Council.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1983; Lexington City School Board (2 Terms).

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Reserves, 1931-1952 (Colonel); Active Duty, 1941-1946, European Theater, Commander of Tank Battalion (Decorated with the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart, ETO Campaign Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Russian Order of the Fatherland.)

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian Church in Lexington (Deacon; Ruling Elder); Superintendent of Sunday Schools.

Family: Married Edith Anderson of Seneca, S.C., May 24, 1934; Children: Dr. Jack C. Childers, Jr. and James A. Childers.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Manufacturing, Labor, and Commerce

Vice Chairman: Appropriations — General Government

Member: Appropriations; Banking; Base Budget; Public Utilities and Energy; State Government; State Government — Veterans and Military Affairs; Ways and Means.



MELVIN ROY DANIELS, JR.
(Democrat — Pasquotank County)

(First Senatorial District— Camden, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Tyrrell Counties; Bath, Long Acre, Pantego, Richland, and Washington Townships of Beaufort County; and Scuppernon and Skippersville Townships of Washington County — One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Wanchese, Dare County, October 7, 1925, to Melvin Roy and Carrie Daniels.

Education: Graduated Manteo High School; Campbell College; North Carolina State College; Virginia Polytechnical Institute.

Occupation: Banking Executive (Senior Vice President, People's Bank & Trust, Elizabeth City.

Organizations: Member: American Bankers Association; N.C. Bankers Association; N.C. Marine Science Council; South Atlantic Fishery Council (Vice Chairman). Member: Lions; Elks; Masonic; Order, Scottish Rite; Roanoke Island Historical Association (Chairman, Finance Board); Past President, Pasquotank County Chapter, American Cancer Society; Past Director, Elizabeth City Boys Club and Elizabeth City Girls Club; Past President, Elizabeth City Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Boards & Commissions: Member: Elizabeth City Airport Commission; Past Chairman, Elizabeth City Planning Commission (10 years); Director, Salvation Army Advisory Board; Director, Board of Managers, Peoples Bank, 1972; Past Chairman, First Flight Society; Advisory Budget Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC Senate, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Past President, Pasquotank County Young Democrats Club; Past Chairman, Pasquotank County Democratic Executive Committee and past member, State Democratic Executive Committee.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Air Force, 1943-44.

Honors: Citizen of Year, Elks Club, 1980; U.S. "Senate Club", Jaycees, 1979; N.C. Soil and Water Conservationist of the Year, 1979; Legislator of the Year, 1981, N.C.S.E.A.; On list of Ten Outstanding Legislator in the U.S., 1982.

Religious Activities: Member, Methodist Church.

Family: Married, Gladys Toxey Daniels, August 18, 1950; Children: Melvin Roy Daniels, III; Linda Dianne Daniels; and Donna DeLane Daniels.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Small Business.

Vice Chairman: Public Utilities and Energy; Ways and Means — Economy.

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations — Natural and Economic Resources; Banking; Base Budget; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Ways and Means.



ROBERT MONROE DAVIS
(Democrat -- Rowan County)

Twenty-Third Senatorial District -- Davidson, Davie, and Rowan Counties -- Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in China Grove, Rowan County, February 27, 1927, to Robert Jackson and Eva Mae (Phillips) Davis.

Education: Graduated China Grove Public Schools, 1943; Pfeiffer College, 1947; Wake Forest University School of Law, 1950, LL.B.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: Rowan County Bar Association (President); 19th District Bar Association (President); Eureka Masonic Lodge, China Grove (Master, 1952); American Legion (State Commander, 1966-67); Woodman of the World (Consul Commander, 1952); Moose; Elks; Chamber of Commerce; North Carolina State Bar; North Carolina Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association; North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Chairman, Rowan County Democratic Party, 1956-1963; President, N.C. Young Democratic Club, 1958; Judge, Rowan County Court, 1954-1956; Prosecuting Attorney, Rowan County, 1952-1954.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church of Salisbury (Chairman, Board of Deacons; Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1978); Sunday School Teacher, 1952—.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Navy.

Family: Married Mary Anne Austin of Salisbury, June 1, 1952; Children: Robert M. Davis, Jr., former N.C. Senator (1979-1980); James Austin and Janet Anne (twins); Jonathan David and Jennifer Mae (twins).

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chairman: Judiciary III -- Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- Education; Base Budget; Education; Judiciary III; Local Government and Regional Affairs.



CONRAD R. DUNCAN, JR.
 (Democrat -- Rockingham County)

Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District -- Alleghany, Ashe, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Watauga Counties -- Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Carroll County, Virginia, October 9, 1928, to Conrad R. and Bertha (Birchfield) Duncan, Sr.

Education: High School Education.

Occupation: General Contractor.

Organizations: Member: Southern Association of General Contractors of America; Masons; Shriners.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78 (appointed to fill seat of Wesley D. Webster), 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76 (appointed to fill seat of David M. Blackwell) and 1977-78.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Air Force, 1948-49, Corporal.

Religious Activities: Member, Centenary United Methodist Church; Official Board; Finance and Miscellaneous Offices.

Family: Married, Becky Tuttle Duncan, June 9, 1951; Children: Patty Duncan Clarke, Kathy Sue Duncan, Howard Keith Duncan, and Amy Christen Duncan; 3 Grandchildren.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: Finance

Vice Chairman: Banking

Member: Agriculture; Manufacturing, Labor, and Commerce; Public Utilities and Energy; Rules and Operations of the Senate; State Government; State Government -- Veterans and Military Affairs; Ways and Means; Ways and Means -- Economy; Ways and Means -- Transportation.



ELTON EDWARDS
(Democrat -- Guilford County)

Nineteenth Senatorial District - Belews Creek and Kernersville Townships of Forsyth County; Bruce, Center Grove, Clay, Fentress, Greene, Madison, Monroe, Oak Ridge, Rock Creek, Washington Townships, and Greensboro Precincts 10, 20, 21, 27, 28, 32, 34, 35, 35, and Friendship Precinct 1 of Guilford County -- One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Wayne County, August 14, 1923, to Charles Henry and Lillie Estelle (Thornton) Edwards.

Education: Graduated Chapel Hill High School, 1939; University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill, 1943; A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1948, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Partner in law firm of Edwards and Weeks); Secretary and Member, Board of Directors, Triad Bank of Greensboro.

Organizations: Member: American Bar Association, N.C. Bar Association, Greensboro Bar Association, and Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. Member: Greensboro Kiwanis Club, Reserve Officers Association (State President, 1973), and Air Force Association (State President, 1974). Former Member: Greensboro Jaycees (President, 1953-54), Guilford Lodge .656 AF & AM, and Oasis Shrine.

Boards & Commissions: Member: John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission (Chairman, 1975-), Handiclean Family Foundation (Chairman of the Board, 1968-); Former Member: NC Board of Juvenile Correction, 1955-1965; Greensboro War Commission, 1956-1960; NC Board of Science and Technology, 1969-1971.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1969-71 and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1965-69.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Air Force, Colonel, (Active, 1943-1945; Reserves, 1942-43, 1950-1980); received the Legion of Merit.

Honors: Named "Boss of the Year," 1971 by the Greensboro Jaycees.

Religious Activities: Member of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro (Elder, 1968-; Deacon, 1963-1968); Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married to Jessie Macon Sapp of Greensboro, March 27, 1954; Children: Elton Thornton Edwards, Jr. and Ruth Macon Edwards.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: Base Budget

Vice Chairman: Judiciary II -- Constitutional Amendments

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- Justice and Public Safety; Finance; Higher Education; Insurance; Ways and Means; Ways and Means -- Economy.

JAMES HARRELL EDWARDS
(Democrat -- Caldwell County)

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District -- Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, and Wilkes Counties -- Two Senators.



Early Years: Born in Ayden, Pitt County, November 25, 1926, to James Josiah and Ella Ree (Stokes) Edwards.

Education: Graduated Chicod High School; Attended Christian College and East Carolina University.

Occupation: Private Investigator (President, Edwards & Associates); Insurance Adjuster (President, Southeastern Adjustment Company of Hickory, Inc.; Vice President, Southeastern Adjustment Company, Inc.); President, Carolinian Investors, Inc.; President, Jim Edwards, Inc.

Organizations: Member: National Association of Independent Insurance Adjusters; National Association of Fire Investigators; International Society of Stress Analysts; International Association of Arson Investigators; N.C. Association of Audio Stress Examiners; N.C. Adjuster's Association; Northwest North Carolina Adjuster's Association; International Loss Adjuster's Association.

Boards & Commissions: Former Member: Private Protective Services Board; Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1979-80 and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives 1975-76 and 1977-78; President, Northwest North Carolina Democratic Executive Committee.

Military Service: U.S. Naval Reserves.

Religious Activities: Member, Bethlehem Lutheran Church of Hickory; Deacon, Hollywood Presbyterian Church in Greenville.

Family: Married, Katie Minor of Greensboro, August 14, 1982; Children: James L. Edwards; Charles T. Edwards; Johnny H. Edwards; Ella Ann Wharam; and Paige (step-daughter).

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Banking

Vice Chairman: Human Resources

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- Education; Base Budget; Insurance; Judiciary III; Judiciary III -- Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; Ways and Means.



RACHEL GILLEAN GRAY
(Democrat — Guilford County)

Thirty-Second Senatorial District -- Deep River Township; Friendship Precinct II; Greensboro Precincts 1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 26, 31, 33, and f36; and High Point Precincts 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21 of Guilford County -- One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Salisbury, Rowan County, September 26, 1930, to Jesse Frank and Janet (Miller) Gillean.

Education: Graduated from Boyden High School, 1948 (Valedictorian); Attended Catawba College, 1948-1950; High Point College Evening School, 1960's.

Occupation: Legislator.

Organizations: Member: Junior League (Sustaining Member); Women's Forum of NC; YWCA; High Point Historical Society; Women's Professional Forum; Past Member; Board of Uwharrie, Council Boy Scouts; League of Women Voters; Mayor's Committee Status of Women, High Point; Past City Hostess and organizer Newcomers Club; Ferndale Junior High PTA (Past President); Past Chairman, Residential Cancer Crusade; Past President, High Point Garden Council; Vice-President, Women's Society of Christian Service, 1960's; Past President Mental Health Association.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Archaeological Advisory Committee; Mental Health Study Committee; N.C. Advisory Council on Teacher Education; Triad Park Commission; Board of Directors, High Point Development Corporation and The High Point Women's Shelter, Inc. Past Member: N.C. Council on Status of Women; various Study Committees in areas of Mental Health, State Parks, State Employees and Education.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Mayor Protem, City of High Point, 1973 and 1975.

Honors: High Pointer of the Week, May 1964; 1979 Recipient, Catawba College Distinguished Alumni Award.

Religious Activities: Member, First United Methodist Church.

Family: Married, William Bruce Gray, June 26, 1950; Three Children: William Bruce Gray, Jr.; James Frank Gray; and Thomas Edward Gray.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: State Government — Housing

Vice-Chairman: State Government.

Member: Banking; Finance; Human Resources; Rules and Operations of the Senate.



ALEXANDER DUKE GUY
(Democrat -- Onslow County)

Fourth Senatorial District -- Onslow County -- One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Calypso, Duplin County, November 20, 1918, to Alexander Buck and Elizabeth Faust Guy.

Education: Graduated, Calypso High School, 1935; North Carolina State College, NYA Program, 1936-37; Institute of Government, University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill, 1958-59.

Occupation: Insurance and Real Estate Agent.

Organizations: Member: Independent Insurance Agents of NC, Inc.; Continental National American Insurance Companies, 1975-1977; N.C. Association of Realtors; Professional Producers Council. Member: Loyal Order of the Moose; Jacksonville Toast Masters (Charter Member, 1955). Founder, Jacksonville Municipal Court, 1958; Founder, First Biracial-Committee, City of Jacksonville, 1963; Past President, Jacksonville Rotary Club, 1962-63; Charter President, Onslow County Chapter American Cancer Society, 1958; Past Campaign Chairman, American Red Cross Society, 1956.

Boards and Commissions: National Association of Real Estate Boards; Jacksonville Board of Realtors; Onslow Memorial Hospital Authority, 1977-78; Jacksonville Hospital Authority, 1977-1979; Board of Directors, N.C. League of Municipalities, 1962-1965; Board of Directors, Home Federal Savings & Loan Association, 1965; N.C. Mayor's Co-Operating Committee, 1964; Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission; National Conference of State Legislatures Committee on Energy.

Political Activities: Served in the N.C. Senate, 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-80 and 1981-82; Jacksonville City Council, six years (Mayor, two years; Mayor Pro Tem, two years); Onslow County Board of County Commissioners, 1969-1970.

Religious Activities: Member, Trinity United Methodist Church; Board of Trustees, currently 1976-81; Administrative Board, concurrently, 1968-78; Chairman, Fund Raising Campaign Christian Higher Education, 1959.

Family: Married, Margaret Holmes, January 31, 1975; Children: Alexander Duke Guy II; Bundage Humphrey Guy; and Douglas Bryan Guy.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Public Utilities and Energy

Vice Chairman: State Government -- Veterans and Military Affairs

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations; Appropriations -- General Government; Banking; Base Budget; Finance, Manufacturing, Labor, and Commerce; State Government.



WILLIAM G. HANCOCK, JR.
(Democrat — Durham County)

Thirteenth Senatorial District — Durham, Granville, and Person; and Cedar Grove, Eno, and Little River Townships of Orange County — Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, July 29, 1943, to William Germain Hancock Sr. (deceased) and Lucille Annette (Wiley) Hancock.

Education: Graduated Myers Park High School, Charlotte, 1961; University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill, 1965, A.B. in History; Duke University School of Law, 1968, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Law Firm of Everett, and Hancock, in Durham.)

Organizations: Member: Durham County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; North Carolina State Bar.

Boards and Commissions: Vice-Chairman, NC Board of Ethics, 1977-1981; Chairman, Board of Directors, NC Center for Public Policy Research, 1975-1979; Member: Board of Directors, Hospice of NC, Inc., 1978-79; Board of Directors, Friends of University Network, Inc., 1976-1981; Board of Directors, The Children's 100, 1975-1977 N.C. Council for Hearing Impaired, Agency for Public Telecommunications (1980-1982); N.C. Electronic Town Hall Task Force; Governor's Council for Persons with Disabilities.

Political Activities: Served in NC Senate, 1980, (appointed to replace Willis P. Whichard), 1981-82, and 1983; Member, State Democratic Party Executive Committee, 1977-1981.

Religious Activities: Member, Methodist Church.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: State Government

Vice-Chairman: Judiciary II.

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations — Human Resources; Base Budget; Higher Education; Human Resources; Judiciary II — Constitutional Amendments; Ways and Means.



HAROLD WOODROW HARDISON
(Democrat -- Lenoir County)

Fifth Senatorial District -- Duplin, Jones, and Lenoir; and Columbia and Union Townships of Pender County One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Deep Run, Lenoir County, September 8, 1923, to Rutha and Annie (Stroud) Hardison.

Education: Graduated Deep Run High School; Attended Atlantic Christian College.

Occupation: President, Eastern United Tires, Inc. of Kinston and Goldsboro.

Organizations: NC Charter Member, Deep Run Ruritan Club; Board Member, Selective Service Board No. 55, Lenoir County; Past Master, Pleasant Hill Masonic Lodge No. 304; Shriner, Member Sudan Temple, Former Lt. Commander of the Legion of Honor; Past Chairman, Lenoir County United Fund; Honorary Member of Kenansville Jaycees.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Deep Run School Board and South Lenoir School Board; Member, Neuse River Economic Development Commission; Kinston Lenoir County Industrial and Agricultural Developmental Commission; 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; First President, now member, Board of Directors, Deep Run Water Corp.

Political Activities: Served in NC Senate, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1971.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Air Force, 1942-47.

Religious Activities: Member, Deep Run Free Will Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Former Chairman, Finance Committee.

Family: Married, Arlene Humphrey, June 14, 1944; One Child: Pamela Hardison Braxton.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations

Member: Banking; Base Budget; Finance; Human Resources; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities and Energy; Rules and Operations of the Senate; State Government; State Government -- Housing; Ways and Means; Ways and Means -- Economy.



JOSEPH JULIAN HARRINGTON
(Democrat -- Bertie County)

Second Senatorial District -- Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, and Northampton Counties; 3 (Upper Conetoe) and 4 (Deep Creek) Townships of Edgecombe County; Conoconnara, Halifax, Palmyra, Roseneath, and Scotland Neck Townships of Halifax County; Goose Nest, Hamilton and Robersonville Townships of Martin County; and Lees Mills and Plymouth Townships of Washington County -- One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Lewiston, Bertie County, February 18, 1919, to Julian Pincott and Ethel Mae (Barnes) Harrington.

Education: Graduated Lewiston-Woodville High School.

Occupation: President, Harrington Mfg. Co., Lewiston.

Organizations: Member: Farm Bureau Federation; Southern Farm Equipment Association; David Lodge No. 39, Lewiston; 32nd Degree Scottish Rite; Shriner, Sudan Temple, New Bern.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Lewiston-Woodville Local School Board, 1955-59; Trustee, Chowan College, Murfreesboro; Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission, Member: Environmental Management Commission; Chairman Governor's Productivity Commission; Former Trustee, North Carolina State University, Elizabeth City, North Carolina; North Carolina State University, School of Veterinary Medicine Board.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Military Service: Technical Sergeant, World War II, 1942-1945.

Honors: Past "Tarheel of the Week", News and Observer; Honorary Attorney for State of North Carolina and for N.C. Senate.

Religious Activities: Member, Lewiston Baptist Church; Deacon.

Family: Married, Dianne P. Harrington; Children: Robert E. Harrington; Julian Picott Harrington, II; and Victoria Harrington.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: Ways and Means

Vice-Chairman: Finance

Member: Insurance; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities and Energy; Rules and Operation of the Senate.



OLLIE HARRIS
(Democrat — Cleveland County)

Twenty-fifth Senatorial District — Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford Counties — Three Senators.

Early Years: Born in Anderson, S.C., September 2, 1913, to J. Frank and Jessie Ham-bright Harris.

Education: Graduated Shelby High School 1931; Gupton-Jones College of Embalming, 1935.

Occupation: Funeral Director and Embalmer, (President and Treasurer, Harris Funeral Home, Inc.)

Organizations: Member, NC Funeral Directors Association; National Funeral Director Association; National Selected Morticians; Mason; Shriner; Past President, NC Coroner's Association; Past President, NC Funeral Directors Association; Past President, NC State Board of Funeral Directors & Embalmers.

Boards & Commissions: Member, N.C. Funeral Directing and Embalming Board; NC Mental Health Study Commission, 1977-78, 1979-80. Former Trustee, Gardner-Webb College.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1971-72, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Cleveland County Coroner, 1946-70.

Military Service: Served Army, 85th Field Hospital, European theatre 1943-46; Holder, Bronze Star.

Honors: Valand Award by NC Mental Health Association, 1979; Legislator of the Year, NC Health Department Association, 1979.

Religious Activities: Baptist Church; Board Member — Baptist State Convention.

Family: Married, Abbie Jane Wall, May 4, 1934; Children: John Ollie, Jr., and Mrs. Becky Harris Hambright; Four Grandchildren; Resides at: 921 Sharon Dr., Kings Mountain (28086).

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Human Resources

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations — Human Resources

Member: Appropriations; Banking; Base Budget; Judiciary I; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Ways and Means.



KENNETH RHYNE HARRIS
(Republican — Mecklenburg County)

Twenty-Second Senatorial District — Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties — Four Senators.

Early Years: Born in Statesville, Iredell County, May 16, 1935, to Roy Lee and Beulah Mae (Barker) Harris.

Education: Graduated Harmony High School, 1953; University of North Carolina — Charlotte, 1957, A.A.; University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill, 1959, B.A. in Business Administration (major in Accounting and Finance); Graduate Certificate specializing in Investments, American Institute of Banking.

Occupation: General Agent (New England Mutual Life Insurance Company); Corporate Executive (Chairman and CEO, Income and Capital Associates, Inc.; Chairman and CEO, Erisa Services, Inc.).

Organizations: Member: Greater Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; Charlotte General Agents & Mangers Association (Past President); Charlotte Rotary Club (Past President) Charlotte Athletic Club (Board of Directors); Charlotte Country Club; Charlotte City Club.

Boards & Commissions: Charlotte Estate Planning Council; Board of Trustees, Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte); Advisory Board, Duke University Medical Center (Durham); Board of Directors, UNC at Charlotte Foundation.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Mayor of Charlotte, 1977-1979; Charlotte City Council, 1973-1975.

Military Service: Served in N.C. National Guard, 1953-1973, Major (retired).

Honors: Qualifying and Life Member, Million Dollar Round Table, New England Life Hall of Fame; New England Life Vanguard Award; National Management Award.

Religious Activities: Member, Covenant Presbyterian Church of Charlotte (Past Elder)

Family: Married, Sarah Trent of Durham, 1971; Children: Charles C. Lucas, III; Josiah C.T. Lucas, Benjamin N.D. Lucas, Shannon E. Harris, Katherine R. Harris, Sarah F. Harris, Kenneth R. Harris, Jr., Christopher M. Harris, and Matthew C. Harris.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Education; Finance; Insurance; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Pension and Retirement; State Government; State Government — Senior Citizens Affairs.



CHARLES WILLIAM HIPPS
(Democrat -- Haywood County)

Twenty-Ninth Senatorial District -- Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania Counties -- Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Waynesville, Haywood County, October 18, 1943, to John Gudger and Hazel (Rhinehart) Hipps.

Education: Graduated Waynesville Township High School, 1961; University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill, 1965, A.B. in Political Science; Emory University Law School, 1966; University of North Carolina Law School, 1968.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Senior Partner in Law Firm of Hipps and Jordan, P.A.); College Professor, Southwestern Technical College.

Organizations: Member: Haywood County Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors); Waynesville Rotary Club. Former President, Waynesville Merchants Association.

Boards & Commissions: Member: Board of Trustees, Western Carolina University, 1980-1982; Executive Director, Southwestern Criminal Justice Planning Agency and French Broad Criminal Justice Planning Agency.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Mayor Pro Tem, Waynesville, 1979-1982; Chairman, Haywood County Democratic Party; Assistant District Attorney, 1970-1973; Town Attorney, Waynesville and Maggie Valley.

Religious Activities: Member, First United Methodist Church of Waynesville (Board of Trustees Secretary).

Family: Married, Jane Bates of Charlotte, June 1, 1968; Children: Elizabeth Hipps, Will Hipps, and John Hipps.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: Local Government and Regional Affairs

Vice Chairman: Agriculture

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- Natural and Economic Resources; Base Budget; Judiciary III; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Public Utilities and Energy; State Government; State Government -- Election Laws.



WANDA H. HUNT
(Democrat — Moore County)

Sixteenth Senatorial District — Chatham, Moore, and Randolph Counties, and Bingham, Chapel Hill, Checks, and Hillsborough Townships of Orange County — Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Bakersville, Mitchell County, March 22, 1944, to Farrall and Jane (Ledford) Holder.

Education: Graduated Southwest High School in Clemmons; Attended Appalachian State University.

Occupation: Legislator; 18½ years previous business experience, 11 of which were in state government; 2 public school employee; 7½ years in private business corporate secretary for small computer business).

Organizations: Member: N.C. State Government Employees Association; N.C. School Board Association; N.C. Social Services Board Association; Women in State Government; N.C. Status of Women; N.C. Heart Fund Association; Certified Judge for "Junior Miss" and "Miss" Pageants. Former Member: Cystic Fibrosis (Past President); Southern Pines Jaycettes (Past VP); Moore County Bicentennial Ball (Past Chairman); Southern Pines Junior Women's Club (Former Education Chairman). Moore County Heart Fund Ball Chairman. The American Council of Young Political Leaders Member & Delegate to El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama. Member, N.C. Assembly on Women and the Economy.

Boards and Commissions: Past Chairman, Social Services Board.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Moore County Board of Education, 1976—83; Y.D.C., Appalachian State University; Precinct Chairman; Moore County Democratic Women: Secretary, Moore County Democratic Executive Committee; Delegate to various State, District and Local conventions. Delegate to Miami Conference on the Caribbean.

Honors: National Cystic Fibrosis Volunteer Service Award; Heart Fund Certificate of Appreciation and Founders Award; Social Services Award, 1978-1981; Golden Mountaineer Award, A.S.U. Moore County Schools Distinguished Service Award as member of Moore County Board of Education, 7 years 1976-1983.

Religious Activities: Member, Pinehurst Community Church; Youth Coordinator.

Family: Married, Robert Frank Hunt of Pinehurst, March 24, 1962; One child: Donna Lynn Hunt.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Education.

Member: Finance; Higher Education; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Public Utilities and Energy; State Government; State Government — Senior Citizens, Local Government.



CECIL ROSS JENKINS, JR.
(Democrat — Cabarrus County)

Twenty-Second Senatorial District — Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties — Four Senators.

Early Years: Born in Lincolnton, Lincoln County, July 22, 1941, to Cecil R., Sr. and Martha Mae (McGinnis) Jenkins.

Education: Graduated Cherryville High School, 1959; East Tennessee State University, 1965, B.S.; University of Tennessee Law School, 1970.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; Sigma Alpha Epsilon & Phi Alpha Delta; Cabarrus Bar Association; Cabarrus County Cancer Board.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, All Saints Episcopal Church.

Family: Married, Phyllis S., April 20, 1963; Children: Melissa Rhyne, Phillip Ross, and Celeste Wood; Resides at: 670 Knollcrest Dr., Concord (28025).

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Insurance

Vice-Chairman: Pensions and Retirement

Member: Finance; Human Resources; Judiciary I; Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Ways and Means; Ways and Means — Economy; Ways and Means — Transportation.



JOSEPH EDWARD JOHNSON

(Democrat — Wake County)

Fourteenth Senatorial District — Harnett and Lee Counties; and Buckhorn, Cary, Cedar Fork, Holly Springs, House Creek, Marks Creek, Meredith, Middle Creek, Neuse, Panther Branch, Raleigh, St. Mary's, St. Matthews, Swift Creek, and White Oak Townships of Wake County — Three Senators.

Early Years: Born in Raleigh, Wake County, on October 17, 1941, to Ira Edward and Grace Ivey Johnson.

Education: Attended Raleigh Public Schools, 1946-59; North Carolina State University, 1959-61; Graduated, 1966 Wake Forest University, 1964 B.B.A.; School of Law, Wake Forest University, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: Wake County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; Alpha Kappa Psi (Business) Fraternity; Phi Delta Phi (Legal) Fraternity.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1981-82 and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78 and 1979-80.

Military Service: Served, U.S. Army, 1967-1969, Military Police Corps, 1st Lieutenant.

Honors: Army Commendation Medal.

Religious Activities: Member, Edenton Street United Methodist Church of Raleigh; Administrative Board; Assistant Superintendent, Sunday School; Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married, Jane Francum Johnson, January 31, 1964; Children: Jane Elizabeth Johnson, Kathryn Ivey Johnson, and Susan Briles Johnson.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: State Government — Housing

Co-Chairman: Base Budget

Vice-Chairman: Insurance

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations — General Government; Banking; Judiciary II — Constitutional Amendments; Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce; Public Utilities and Energy; State Government.



ROBERT BYRD JORDAN, III
(Democrat — Montgomery County)

Seventeenth Senatorial District — Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly, and Union Counties — Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Mt. Gilead, Montgomery County, October 11, 1932, to Robert B., Jr. (deceased) and Irene (Pritchett) Jordan.

Education: Graduated, Mt. Gilead High School, 1950; North Carolina State University, 1954, B.S. (Forestry).

Occupation: Lumber Executive.

Organizations: Past President, Southeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, (Atlanta, Georgia); Director, NC Forestry Association. Member: Masons and Lions; President, N.C. State Forestry Foundation.

Boards & Commissions: Board of Control, Southern Regional Education Board; Capital Building Authority; Board of Sciences and Technology; Former Member, Board of Trustees University of North Carolina System, 1969-1971. Former member, Board of Governor's University of N.C. 1971-76.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Military Service: Served, U.S. Army, 1955-1956. 1st Lieutenant.

Honors: "Outstanding Young Alumnus," N.C. State University, 1966; Montgomery County Jaycees "Distinguished Service Award," 1967; "Outstanding Alumnus," School of Forest Resources, N.C. State University, 1979.

Religious Activities: Member, United Methodist Church; Chairman, Stewardship Committee; Chairman, Administrative Board, 1970-1972; Bishop's Committee on Higher Education, 1974.

Family: Married, Sarah Cole, June 21, 1958; Children: Betsy Lynn Jordan; Robert Byrd Jordan, IV; and Janie Cole Jordan.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: Base Budget

Vice-Chairman: State Government — Housing

Member: Appropriations; Finance; Insurance; Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce; State Government; State Government — Senior Citizens Affairs; Ways and Means; Ways and Means — Economy; Rules



GEORGE W. MARION, JR.
(Democrat — Surry County)

Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District — Alleghany, Ashe, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Watauga Counties — Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Surry County, April 14, 1935, to George W. and Lula Stanley Marion, Sr.

Education: Graduated Dobson High School, 1953; Appalachian University, four years.

Occupation: Housewares Distributors; Real Estate Broker

Organizations: Member: Lions Club (President, Dobson Lions Club, 1969); P.T.A., Northwest Development Association; President, Dobson P.T.A., 1966-67, 1968-69.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representative, 1971; Surry County Y.D.C., 1969; President, 5th District, Y.D.C., 1969.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, 1954-1956, Spec. 3.

Religious Activities: Member, Dobson Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Patty Hodges, 1959; Children: Three Daughters.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: Local Government and Regional Affairs

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations — Justice & Public Safety

Member: Appropriations; Base Budget; Insurance; Judiciary I.



WILLIAM NELSON MARTIN
(Democrat — Guilford County)

Thirty-first Senatorial District — Jefferson and Sumner Townships; Greensboro Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 19, 25, 29, and 30; High Point Precincts 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 19; Jamestown Precincts 1, 2, and 3; and Block 921 of Census Tract 166 in High Point Township — One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Eden, Rockingham County, May 25, 1945, to Thomas William and Carolyn (Henderson) Martin.

Education: Graduated Douglas High School in Eden, 1962; North Carolina A & T University, 1966, B.S. in Economics; George Washington University School of Law, 1973, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: D.C. Bar; North Carolina Bar; One Step Further, Inc. (Guilford County Dispute Settlement Center, Co-Founder and President, 1982—); National Black Child Development Institute, 1976— (Chairman, Public Policy Committee); Greensboro Citizens Forum, 1979—; Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1965— (President, Local Chapter, 1978-1980; Vice President, 1976-1978). Past Member: Co-Chairman, Social Concerns Committee; Council of Churches (Bridgeport, Connecticut); Congress of Racial Equality (Special Assistant to Northeastern Regional Director, 1969-1973).

Boards and Commissions: Greensboro Housing Commission, 1979—; Guilford County School Finance Study Commission, 1982—; Triad Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation (Board of Directors, 1978—); Board of Directors, National Black Child Development Institute, 1979-1982. Past Member: N.C. Task Force for 1980 White House Conference on Families; Guilford County Delegate to 1981 White House Conference on Children.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, Providence Baptist Church in Greensboro.

Family: Children: Thomas William Martin and William Nelson Martin, Jr. (twins).

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chairman: Higher Education

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations Committee on Education; Base Budget; Education; Human Resources; Judiciary II; State Government; State Government — Election Laws.



HELEN RHYNE MARVIN
(Democrat - Gaston County)

Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford Three Senators.

Early Years: Born in Gastonia, Gaston County, November 30, 1917, to Dane S. and Tessie (Hastings) Rhyne.

Education: Graduated Gastonia High School, 1934; Furman University, 1938; B.A. Magna Cum Laude (History; Political Science); Louisiana State University, 1939; M.A. (Government); Post graduate work at Winthrop College, UNC-Chapel Hill and UNC-C; University of Colorado, University of Vermont, University of Oslo (Norway).

Occupation: College Instructor (Parttime), Gaston College; Realtor (President, Marvin Rhyne Realty Co.)

Organizations: Member, Southern and NC Political Science Association (Past President); Rho Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma (Association of Women Educators); Past Chairman, Advisory Committee, NCCCCSSA; Past President; Gaston College UNIT, NCAE; Community College Division, NC Association of Educators; Gaston College Faculty Senate; Member, Altrusa Club of Gastonia.

Boards and Commissions: Member of Board; Holy Angels Nursery, Gaston County United Way, Gaston County Mental Health Association, Gaston County Family Planning Council, Gaston County Council for Children with Special Needs. Past member: Southern Piedmont Health Services Agency (secretary); N.C. State Health Coordinating Council; N.C. Textbook Commission; Council on the Status of Women (chairperson); N.C. Social Services Commission, N.C. Day Care Advisory Council. Member, Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth; N.C. Apprenticeship Council. Board of Trustees, Vagabond School of Drama and Flat Rock Playhouse; N.C. Commission on the Year 2000; N.C.S.L. The Arts & the States Committee.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Served two terms as President, Gaston County Democratic Women; Member, Gaston County Democrats Century Club; past member of Gaston County and N.C. State Democratic Executive Committees; N.C. Democratic Party Unity Committee, 1980; Delegate to National Democratic Convention, 1972.

Honors: Valand Award to Outstanding Legislator in Mental Health Field, 1980; Selected by Gastonia Civitan Club for "Woman of the Year" Award, 1978; Gaston College Outstanding Educator Award, 1975; Valedictorian, College Graduating Class.

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian, Gastonia; former Sunday School Teacher (Chairman, Primary Dept.); Circle Bible Moderator; Deacon.

Family: Married, Ned I. Marvin, November 21, 1941; Children: Kathryn Andrea (Marvin) Nisbet; Richard Morris Marvin, and David Rhyne Marvin; 5 grandchildren.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Constitutional Amendments

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations — Natural and Economic Resources; State Government

Member: Appropriations; Base Budget; Education; Human Resources; Judiciary II.



DAVID RUSSELL PARNELL
(Democrat — Robeson County)

Thirtieth Senatorial District Hoke and Robeson Counties One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Parkton, Robeson County, November 16, 1925, to John Quincy and Clelia (Britt) Parnell.

Education: Attended Parkton Public Schools, 1931-1941; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1941-1944; Graduated Wake Forest University, 1949, B.S.

Occupation: Merchant and Farmer.

Organizations: Member: N.C. Merchants Association; N.C. Oil Jobbers Association; N.C. State Humanities Foundation, 1975-1979; N.C. Plant Food Association (Board of Directors, 1981 -).

Boards and Commissions: Member: Board of Trustees, Meredith College, 1977; Member, Robeson County Industrial Development Commission, 1963 to present; Former Member, N.C. State Highway Commission, 1969-1972.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1981-82; Mayor, Town of Parkton, 1964-1969.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, 1945-1946, Corporal.

Religious Activities: Member, Parkton Baptist Church; Chairman, Board of Deacons, 1974-75, 1972-73, 1968-69; Church Treasurer, 1950-1972; Sunday School Teacher, 1950 to present.

Family: Married, Barbara Johnson Parnell, June 11, 1948; Children: David R. Parnell, Jr., Anne J. Parnell; and Timothy Scott Parnell.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations General Government

Vice Chairman: State Government - Election Laws

Member: Appropriations; Base Budget; Finance; Human Resources; Insurance; State Government; Ways and Means Transportation.



AARON W. PLYLER
(Democrat -- Union County)

Seventh Senatorial District Anson, Montgomery, Richmond,
Scotland, Stanly, and Union Counties Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Union County, October 1, 1926; to Isom F. and Ida (Foard) Plyler.

Education: Attended Benton Heights School; Florida Military Academy.

Occupation: Independent Businessman (President/Owner Plyler Grading and Paving, Inc.; President, Hill Top Enterprises); Farming and real estate interests.

Organizations: Member/Past President, Wingate College Patron Club; Member/Past President Monroe-Union, County Chamber of Commerce; Member, North Carolina Restaurant Association; North Carolina Citizens Association; Associated General Contractors of America; National Federation Independent Businessmen; Rolling Hills Country Club.

Boards and Commissions: Member, General Board of Directors, United Carolina Bank; Board of Directors; North Carolina Restaurant Association; Hill Top Enterprises; Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin; Mecklenburg-Union County United Way; Board of Advisors, University of North Carolina - Charlotte.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1981-82; Precinct Chairman 10 years; Past Chairman, Union County Democratic Party.

Honors: 1970, Monroe-Union County Leadership Award; 1971, Union County "Man of the Year" Award; 1971, Wingate College Patron Club Award; 1973, Union County Leadership Award; 1980 Andrew Jackson Award.

Religious Activities: Member, Benton Heights Presbyterian Church (Ruling Elder); Past Chairman, Board of Deacons.

Family: Married, Dorothy Moser Plyler, May 22, 1948; Children: Barbara Plyler Faulk; Dianne Plyler Hough; Aaron W. Plyler, Jr.; Alan Plyler; and Alton Plyler.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Pensions and Retirement

Vice Chairman: Ways and Means -- Small Business

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations -- Justice & Public Safety; Base Budget; Finance; Human Resources; Ways and Means.



ANTHONY EDEN RAND
(Democrat -- Cumberland County)

Twelfth Senatorial District -- Black River, Carvers Creek, Cedar Creek, Cross Creek, Eastover, Gray's Creek, Manchester, Pearees Mill, Rockfish, and Seventh-First Townships of Cumberland County -- Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Garner, Wake County, September 1, 1939, to Walter and Geneva (Yeagan) Rand, Jr.

Education: Graduated Garner High School, 1957; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, 1961; University of North Carolina Law School, 1964.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Partner of Rose, Rand, Ray, Winfrey & Gregory, P.A.).

Organizations: Member: N.C. Bar Association; Bar Association of the District of Columbia; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Association of Trial Lawyers of America; Cumberland County Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers. Member: Kiwanis Club; Fayetteville Homebuilders Association; Association of the U.S. Army; Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Legislative Services Commission, N.C. General Assembly 1982-Present, Committee on Law and Justice of the National Conference of State Legislatures State-Federal Assembly, Special Activities Committee, Fort Bragg, N.C.; Cumberland County Auditorium Commission (Vice Chairman, 1982; Secretary, 1980-81); ABLE Program -- Compensatory Education Board. Past Member: Board of Directors, Fayetteville Homebuilders Association, 1974-1980.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1981-82 (appointed December 19, 1981, to replace Glen Jernigan), 1983; Executive Committee, N.C. State Democratic Party, 1975-1981; Chairman, Cumberland County Democratic Executive Committee, 1977-1981.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Johns Episcopal Church of Fayetteville; Lay Reader.

Family: Married, Karen L. Skarda, of Chicago, Ill., May 30, 1981; Children: Ripley Eagles Rand and Craven McLean Rand.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Judiciary III -- Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Vice Chairman: Judiciary III

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations -- Justice and Public Safety; Base Budget; Insurance; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce; State Government; State Government -- Veterans and Military Affairs.



MARSHALL ARTHUR RAUCH
(Democrat — Gaston County)

Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District — Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford Counties — Three Senators.

- Early Years:** Born in New York City, February 2, 1923, to Nathan A. and Tillie P. (Wohl) Rauch.
- Education:** Graduated Woodmere High School (Woodmere, Long Island, NY), 1950; Duke University.
- Occupation:** Corporate Executive (Chairman of the Board, President and Director, Rauch Industries, Inc.; Director and Treasurer, E.P. Press, Inc.; President and Director, Magic Limited; President and Director, P.D.R. Trucking, Inc.; Director, Majestic Insurance Financing Corporation).
- Organizations:** Director, Holy Angels Nursery (Belmont), 1960-1973; Director, Gastonia YMCA, 1959-1962, 1967-1972 (1st VP, 1970; President, 1971); Salvation Army Boys Club, 1963-1971; Gaston Boys Club, 1947-1971 (Sr. Advisor, 1943-1963; Dir., 1964-1971); Gaston-Cleveland Tuberculosis Association, 1968; United Fund, 1963-1967; Gastonia Chamber of Commerce (Director, 1965-66); Director, Gaston Community Action Inc., 1966; Director, Gaston Museum of Natural History, 1963-64; President, Duke University Gaston Alumni Association, 1961-62.
- Boards and Commissions:** Chairman, Wildlife Tax Study Commission, 1979-80; Board of Trustees, NC Land Conservance, 1978-1980; Advisory Budget Commission, 1973-74, 1977-1980; Legislative Services Commission, 1977-1980; Vice Chairman, Governmental Evaluation Commission, 1977-1980; Chairman, Legislative Tax Study Commission, 1977-1980; Sports Facility Commission, 1977-1980; Vice Chairman, Governmental Incentive Commission, 1977-1979; Vice-Chairman, Governmental Evaluation Commission, 1977-78; Intangibles Tax Study Commission, 1978; Board of Advisors, Gardner Webb College, 1969-1977; Board of Trustee, University of North Carolina, 1969-1973; NC Citizens Committee for Dental Health, 1968-1973; Advisory Committee, NC Vocational Textile School, 1970-71; Governor's Good Neighbor Council, 1963-1969; Advisory Council, NC Committee for Children and Youth, 1968-69; Chairman, NC Committee for Children and Youth, 1968-69; Chairman, NC Committee on Population and Family, 1968-1969; NC Jail Study Commission, 1968; Chairman, Gastonia Human Relations Committee, 1964-1967.
- Political Activities:** Served in N.C. Senate, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Member, City Council, City of Gastonia, 1953-54 and 1961-1965 (Mayor Pro Tem, 1952-1954, 1961-1963).
- Military Service:** Served in U.S. Army, Infantry in European Theater, World War II.
- Honors:** Human Services Award, N.C. Association of Jewish Men and State of North Carolina; Man of the Year, Gastonia Red Shield Boys Club, 1970; National Council of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Award, 1969; Man of the Year, N.C. Health Department; Man of the Year, Gaston County Omega Psi Phi, 1966; National Recreation Association Citation, National Recreation Association, 1965; Man of the Year, Gastonia Junior Woman's Club, 1964; Man of the Year, Gastonia Junior

Chamber of Commerce, 1957; Listed in *Who's Who in World Jewry*, *Who's Who in the South and Southwest*, *Who's Who in Israel*, *Who's Who in American Politics*, *Leading Men in the United States*, and *The National Register of Prominent Americans*; Senior Class President, Duke University; Received Combat Infantry Award, WW II.

Religious Activities: Board of Governors, NC Jewish Home for the Aged, 1968-70; Director, NC United Jewish Appeal Cabinet, 1968-70; Chairman, Gaston Jewish Welfare Fund, 1958-62, 1968-70; First Vice President, NC Association of Jewish Men, 1966; President, Temple Emanuel (Gastonia), 1962-64; Sunday School Teacher, 1951-56; President, Frank Goldberg Lodge, B'Nai B'Rith, 1951-52.

Family: Married, Jeanne Girard, May 18, 1946; Children: John, Ingrid, Marc, Peter, and Stephanie Rauch.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Legislative Ethics; Senate Ethics.

Co-Chairman: Finance.

Vice-Chairman: Rules and Operation of the Senate.

Member: Higher Education; Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce; Public Utilities and Energy; State Government; Ways and Means; Ways and Means — Small Business.



WILLIAM WALTER REDMAN, JR.
(Republican -- Iredell County)

Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District - Alexander, Catawba, Iredell, and Yadkin Counties - Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Statesville, Iredell County, October 15, 1933, to William Walter and Mildred Huie Redman.

Education: Graduated Statesville Senior High, 1952; Attended University of Southern California, 1966; Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, 1972, B.S.; Command & General Staff College (PHI), 1974; Relators Institute, UNC 1978, GRI; Bank Marketing Institute, University of Maryland, 1975.

Occupation: Real Estate Broker; Retired Army Officer.

Organizations: Civitan, Retired Officers Association; Statesville Lodge 1823, B.P.O.E.; Legion Post 65; Veterans of Foreign War; Disabled Veterans.

Boards and Commissions: Gardner-Webb College Advisory Board; Past Member, Salvation Army Advisory Board; Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health; Ex officio -- Mental Health Study Commission; New Health Licensing Laws Study Commission; State Regional Offices Study Commission.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Military Service: Served U.S. Army, 1954-1974, (Lt. Col., Retired); Awarded two Distinguished Flying Crosses; Three Bronze Stars; Sixteen Air Medals; Meritorious Service Medal & two Commendation Medals; Master Aviator & Commercial Pilot in helicopters & Fixed Wing Aircraft; NC Air National Guard, 1952-53; NC Army National Guard, 1953-54.

Honors: Member, Infantry Officers Candidate School "Hall of Fame"

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church of Statesville; Sunday School Teacher, 1974-78; Deacon, 1976-79, 1982--.

Family: Married, Elizabeth Wilhelm, December 28, 1956; Children: Lisa Dawn Flanigan; Kathryn Marlene Redman; and Adreinne Ann Redman.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Human Resources; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; State Government; State Government -- Veterans and Military Affairs; Ways and Means; Ways and Means -- Transportation; Legislative Ethics.



ROBERT CHARLES SOLES, JR.
(Democrat — Columbus County)

Eighteenth Senatorial District — Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus Counties; and Beaver Dam Township of Cumberland County — One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Tabor City, Columbus County, December 17, 1934, to Robert C. and Myrtle (Norris) Soles.

Education: Graduated Tabor City High School; Wake Forest University, 1956; B.S., and University of North Carolina School of Law, 1959, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: American Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association; North Carolina Association of County Attorneys; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Rotary Club, (Past President).

Boards and Commissions: Former Member, University of North Carolina Board of Trustees; Board of Trustees, University of North Carolina at Wilmington; President, Southeastern Community College Foundation; Southern Growth Policies Board.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78, 1978-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, and 1975-76.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, 1957-67, (Reserve), Captain.

Religious Activities: Member, Tabor City Baptist Church.

Family: Resides in Tabor City, (28463).

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Judiciary II

Vice-Chairman: Insurance

Member: Agriculture, Banking, Finance and Ways and Means.



JAMES DAVIS SPEED
(Democrat — Franklin County)

Eleventh Senatorial District — Franklin and Vance Counties; Baileys', Castalia, Dry Wells, Ferrells, Griffins, and Mannings Township of Nash County; and Bartons Creek, Leesville, Little River, New Light, and Wake Forest Townships of Wake County — One Senator.

Educated: Graduated Gold Sand High School; Attended North Carolina State University.

Occupation: Farmer; Tobacco Warehouseman.

Organizations: Member; Farm bureau; N.C. Agri-Business Council; Mason; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions: Member, NC Emergency Medical Advisory Board; NC Tobacco Foundation (past president).

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives 1961, 1963, 1965-66, 1967, 1969, and 1971.

Military Service:

Honors: Past Member, North Carolina Board of Agriculture; Past Master, Louisburg Masonic Lodge; Past Member, State Board of Directors, North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation.

Religious Activities: Member, Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Martha Matthews, November 29, 1947; Children: Claudia, Tommy, and James M. Speed.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Education

Vice-Chairman: Agriculture

Member: Finance, Human Resources, Pensions and Retirement; Ways and Means; Ways and Means — Transportation.



WILLIAM WAYNE STATON
(Democrat -- Lee County)

Fourteenth Senatorial District Harnett and Lee Counties; and Buckhorn, Cary, Cedar Fork, Holly Springs, House Creek, Marks Creek, Meridith, Middle Creek, Neuse, Panther Branch, Raleigh, St. Marys, St. Matthews, Swift Creek, and White Oak Townships of Wake County
Three Senators.

Early Years: Born in Olive Branch, Union County, October 11, 1917, to Oscar M. and Mae (Young) Staton.

Education: Graduated Mt. Ulla High School (Mt. Ulla, NC); Wake Forest University, 1938; B.S.; Wake Forest School of Law, 1941, LL.B. and J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Senior Member of the Law Firm of Staton, Perkinson, West and Doster); Former Attorney for the Sanford Board of Education, 1956-1972; Attorney for Lee County, 1958-1960; Attorney for Central Carolina Technical College, 1960-1972; City Attorney for City of Sanford, 1962-1964; Attorney for the Town of Carrboro, 1971-1972.

Organizations: Member: Eleventh Judicial District Bar Association (President); North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association. Member: B.P.O. Elks; Royal Order of Moose; Veterans of Foreign Wars; American Legion; Disabled American Vets; Woodmen of the World. Former Member: Sanford Chamber of Commerce (President); United Fund of Lee County (President); Sanford Cotillion Club (President); Lee District Boys Scouts (Chairman); Occoneechee Council B.S.A. (Vice President); Cape Fear Basin Development Association (President, 1948-1950); Sanford Executive Club (President).

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors: Mid-South Bank & Trust Company, 1974 -; Golden Corral Corporation, 1974 -; Investors Management Corporation, 1974 -. Advisory Council, Occoneechee Council B.S.A. Past Member: N.C. Veterans Commission (1966); N.C. Commission for Improved Courts.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, and 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1967; Member: Democratic National Committee, 1960-1964; N.C. Democratic Executive Committee, 1951-1952, 1960-1964; President, Young Democrats of North Carolina, 1951-1952; Lee County Democratic Executive Committee, 1948-1949.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, 1942-1946, Colonel (Judge Advocate Corps); Re Reserves, 1948-1968; Awarded three Battle Stars (European Theater of Operations), Purple Heart (Battle of the Bulge); Bronze Star Medal for Valor (Ordenes Campaign of 1945).

Honors: N.C. Legion of Merit; Sanford Community Service Award, 1982.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church of Sanford (Board of Deacons; Chairman, Board of Trustees); Teacher of Men's Bible Class (27 years).

Family: Married, Ellen Boone, of Jackson, June 28, 1947; Children: William Wayne Staton, Jr. and Allyn Moore Staton.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: State Government

Vice Chairman: Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife

Member: Banking; Finance; Judiciary I; Ways and Means



ROBERT STRINGFIELD SWAIN
(Democrat — Buncombe County)

Twenty-Eighth Senatorial District Buncombe, McDowell, Madison,
and Yancey Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Asheville, July 25, 1921, to John Edward and Mozelle Brewster (Stringfield) Swain.

Education: Graduated Lee H. Edwards High School, 1939; Attended Mars Hill (Wake Forest-Meredith Summer School), 1939; UNC-CH 1939-40; Biltmore College, (1940); University of New Mexico, 1941-42; Graduated, University of North Carolina Law School, 1949, L.L.B.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: Buncombe County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; North Carolina Trial Lawyer's Association. Member: Moose International; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Criminal Justice Commission of SLC; Governor's Crime Commission.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Solicitor 19th District, Buncombe and Madison Counties, 1955-67.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Corps, 1943-1946, First Lieutenant.

Religious Activities: Member, Methodist Church; Board of Stewards and Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Children: Jennifner Ellen, Barbara Griffen, Patricia Ann, Robert Edwards, and Katherine Anne.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations — Justice & Public Safety

Vice-Chairman: Judiciary I

Member: Appropriations; Base Budget; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Ways and Means; Ways and Means — Economy.



LURA SELF TALLY
(Democrat — Cumberland County)

Twelfth Senatorial District — Black River, Carvers Creek, Cedar Creek, Cross Creek, Eastover, Gray's Creek, Manchester, Peaces Mill, Rockfish, and Seventy-First Townships of Cumberland County — Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Statesville, Iredell County, December 9, 1921, to R.O. and Sara Sherrill (Cowles) Self.

Education: Attended Raleigh Public Schools and graduated Needham Broughton High School, 1938; Attended Peace College; Graduated, Duke University, 1942 A.B. North Carolina State University, Graduate School of Education, 1970 M.A.

Occupation: Teacher and Guidance Counselor (Fayetteville City Schools); Teacher, Adult Education (Fayetteville Technical Institute.)

Organizations: Member: Kappa Delta Sorority; NEA; North Carolina Association of Educators; NC Personnel and Guidance Association; American Association of University Women; Business and Professional Women's Club; North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs; Past President, NC Society for Preservation of Antiquities; former President, Fayetteville Woman's Club; President, Cumberland County Mental Health Association; Coordinator of Volunteers, Cumberland County Mental Health Center.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Fayetteville Recreation Commission; Juvenile Code Revision Commission, 1977-79; and Board of Fayetteville Technical Institute 1983; N.C. State University Foundations Board.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1981-82.

Honors: Business & Professional Women of the Year for Fayetteville, 1978.

Religious Activities: Member, Hay Street Methodist Church, Fayetteville.

Family: Children: Robert Taylor Tally and John Cowles Tally; Four Grandsons.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Higher Education

Vice Chairman: Appropriations — Education

Member: Appropriations; Education; Judiciary II; Judiciary III — Constitutional Amendments; Public Utilities and Energy.



JOSEPH EUGENE THOMAS
(Democrat — Craven County)

Third Senatorial District — Carteret, Craven, and Pamlico Counties —
One Senator.

- Early Years:** Born in Askins, Craven County, July 18, 1941, to Edison E. Thomas.
- Education:** Attended Ernul Elementary School, 1947-1954; Farm Life School, 1955-1959; Graduated North Carolina State University, 1963, B.S., Forestry.
- Occupation:** Corporate Executive (Senior Vice-President, Westimster Company, Eastern Region); Farmer; Realtor; Licensed Contractor; Registered Forrester.
- Organizations:** Member; Vanceboro Rotary Club (Past President); East Carolina Engineers; Society of American Foresters; National Association of Home Builders; NCSU Alumni Club; Sponsor Ducks Unlimited; Vanceboro Fire Department; BPOE, New Bern; Chairman, Vanceboro Medical Center, Inc.; Director, N.C. Agriculture Foundation, Inc.; Craven County Advisory Council for Vocational Education, 1978; N.C. Society of Engineers.
- Boards and Commissions:** Advisory Board of N.C.N.A., 1972-1976; Chairman, Vanceboro Planning Board; NC Board of Water and Air Resources, 1969-75; Chairman, Water Resources Management & Development Committee of the Environmental Management Commission, 1972-75; Member, NC Board of Transportation, 1977-79 (Highway Commissioner, 2nd Division); Wildlife Resources Commission; N.C. Board of Telecommunications.
- Political Activities:** Served in NC Senate, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983. (Appointed January 5, 1979 to fill the seat vacated by death of Senator D. Livingstone Stallings).
- Honors:** Various awards of merit from Weyerhaeuser Company.
- Religious Activities:** Member, Kitt Swamp Christian Church; Deacon, 1963; has held all offices.
- Family:** Married, Linda Morris, October 5, 1963; Children: Scott Eugene Thomas; Allen Morris Thomas; Joel Brynn Thomas; and Emma Jo-Lin Thomas.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife

Vice-Chairman: Ways and Means — Transportation

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations; Appropriations — Natural and Economic Resources; Base Budget; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Rules and Operations of the Senate; Ways and Means.



ROYCE PHELPS THOMAS
(Democrat — Henderson County)

Twenty-Ninth Senatorial District — Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania Counties
Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Avon Park, Florida, January 3, 1932, to J.R. and Eunice M. (Phelps) Thomas.

Education: Attended Blue Ridge School for Boys (Hendersonville) 1946-1948; Duke University, 1948-51; U.S. Army Advanced Infantry Officers School, Fort Benning, Georgia, 1957-58.

Occupation: Fruit and Vegetable Distributor.

Organizations: Member: B.P.O. Elks Lodge .1616; Lions Club.

Political Activities: Served in NC Senate, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Chairman, 11th Congressional District, Democratic Party, 1980-81, 1982-83.

Military Service: Served in U. S. Army, (Infantry) 1951-1960, Captain, Hall of Fame, Infantry O.C.S.

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian, Hendersonville, NC; Deacon, 1979-81.

Family: Married, Margaret C. Stonecipher, May 19, 1951; Children: James Royce Thomas; Mary Cecille (Thomas) Vierira, and Richard Latt Thomas.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: Ways and Means

Vice-Chairman: Finance

Member: Agriculture; Judiciary I; Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife; Pensions and Retirement.



BENJAMIN THOMPSON TISON, II
(Democrat — Mecklenburg County)

Twenty-second Senatorial District — Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties — Four Senators.

Early Years: Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, November 4, 1930, to Benjamin Thompson (deceased) and Bryte (Washam) Tison, Jr.

Education: Attended Charlotte Public Schools and graduated Central High School, 1949; Graduated University of North Carolina — Chapel Hill, 1953, B.S. (School of Business); University of North Carolina School of Law, 1958, J.D.; Attended Graduate School of Credit and Financial Management, Harvard University, 1971.

Occupation: Bank Executive, NC National Bank.

Organizations: Member: North Carolina State Bar; N.C. Industrial Development Association.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Advisory Budget Commission and Economic Development Board.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1981-82.

Military Service: Served U.S.N.R., 1953-1963, Lieutenant.

Religious Activities: Member, Covenant Presbyterian Church in Charlotte.

Family: Married, Roma Wornall, December 12, 1971; Children: William Woodbridge Tison and Clay Wornall Tison.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Ways and Means — Economy

Vice Chairman: Appropriations; Base Budget

Member: Appropriations — General Government; Base Budget; Finance; Judiciary III; Manufacturing, Labor, and Commerce; Public Utilities and Energy; Ways and Means.



RUSSELL GRADY WALKER
(Democrat — Randolph County)

Sixteenth Senatorial District — Chatham, Moore, and Randolph Counties; and Bingham, Chapel Hill, Cheeks, and Hillsborough Townships of Orange County — Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Conetoe, Edgecombe County, August 26, 1918, to Ashley and Aileen Bryant Walker.

Education: Graduated, High Point High School; Graduated, United States Army Air Corps Pilot Training School.

Occupation: Retired Chain Super Market Operator (Former President, Food Line Super Markets, Inc.)

Organizations: Member: Masonic Order, Balfour Lodge, Asheboro, N.C.; Asheboro Kiwanis Club (Past President; Past Lt. Governor, Carolinas District); Past President, N.C. Food Dealers Association.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Commission on Children with Special Needs; Ex-officio Member, Mental Health Study Commission; Member, Asheboro Airport Authority (Former Chairman); Member, North Carolina Energy Policy Council, 1975-1978; Member, Legislative Research Commission.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Chairman, N.C. Democratic Party, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983 ; Two terms, Asheboro City Council, 1961-1965.

Military Service: Served in US Army Air Corps, 1941-1946, Captain; United States Air Force Reserve, 1947-1955.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church of Asheboro (Deacon, 1968-1971).

Family: Married, Ruth Brunt Walker, July 13, 1941; Children: Russell G. Walker, Jr.; Mrs. Susan Walker Smith; and Stephen Allen Walker; 7 Grandchildren.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations — Human Resources.

Vice-Chairman: Human Resources.

Member: Appropriations; Base Budget; Local Government and Regional Affairs; State Government — Election Laws; Ways and Means; Ways and Means — Small Business.



MARVIN MARTIN WARD
(Democrat -- Forsyth County)

Twentieth Senatorial District -- Abbots Creek, Bethania, Boardbay, Clemmonsville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, Salem Chapel, South Fork, Vienna, and Winston Townships of Forsyth County -- Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Morrison, Virginia, February 10, 1914, to Charles Tilden and Nora Belle (Martin) Ward.

Education: Graduated, East Bend High School, 1930; Appalachian State University, 1934, B.S.; University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill, 1940, M.A.

Occupation: Retired Educator (Former Superintendent of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County).

Organizations: Member: American Association of School Administrators; NC Division of Superintendents; Past President, Mid-URVAN Superintendents, past Board member; Life Member National Education Association; Life Member, Parent Teachers Association; Lions Club; Ardmore Community Club, Past President; Winston-Salem Automobile Club, Board of Directors; Southern Regional Education Board.

Boards and Commissions: Board member, Forsyth County Mental Health Association; Ex-officio member, Mental Health Study Commission; Co-Chairman, 12th Grade Optional Study Committee. Member: State Mental Health Coordinating Council; Needs of Women Study Committee; Leasing of State Land Study Committee; Salary Schedule of Certified Teachers Study Committee. Chairman, Human Resources Ad Hoc Committee on Insurance.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, Methodist Cetenary Church of Winston-Salem; Sunday School Superintendent, 1958-1961; Chairman, Staff Parish Committee, 1974-1977; Member, Administrative Board & Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married, Mary June Darden, August 23, 1941; Children: Elizabeth Ward Cone and Marvin Thomas Ward.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations -- Education

Vice-Chairman: Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife

Member: Appropriations; Base Budget; Education; Higher Education; Human Resources; Ways and Means; Ways and Means -- Transportation.



ROBERT DAVIS WARREN
(Democrat — Johnston County)

Fifteenth Senatorial District — Johnston and Sampson Counties One
Senator.

Early Years: Born in Sampson County, July 22, 1928, to Opheus and Neta (Jackson) Warren.

Education: Graduated North Carolina State University, 1950, B.S.; 1968, M.Ed.; Additional Graduate Courses at East Carolina University.

Occupation: Realtor; Auctioneer; and Retired Educator.

Organizations: Member; Masonic Order; Scottish Rite Shrine, Sudan Temple; NC Farm Bureau, Johnston County Arts Society; NC Wildlife Federation; Mental Health Association of Johnston County; Coats Hunting & Fishing Club; Benson Chamber of Commerce; Sampson County Democratic Men's Club.

Boards and Commissions: Governor's Advisory Committee on Vocational Education, 1969-73; Benson Recreation Commission; Council on Developmental Disabilities; Electronic Townhall Taskforce.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Benson Jaycees, "Young Man of the Year Award," 1960; Johnston County, "Boss of the Year" Award; Benson Citizen of the Year Award, 1980; FFA Honorary Chapter Farmer Degree; FFA Honorary State Farmer Degree; "Outstanding Mason Award," 1981, Relief Lodge #431.

Religious Activities: Member, Benson Baptist Church; Deacon, 1950-present; Sunday School Superintendent; Sunday School Teacher, Married Couples' Class, 1966-present.

Family: Married, Ann Sparks Warren, January 20, 1951; Children: Robert Davis Warren, Jr. and Gary Burrell Warren; Two Granddaughters.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Ways and Means — Transportation

Vice Chairman: Education; Agriculture

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations — Education; Base Budget; Judiciary III; State Government; State Government — Housing; Ways and Means.



VERNON E. WHITE
(Democrat — Pitt County)

Ninth Senatorial District - Pitt County: Chocowinity Township of Beaufort County; and Beargrass, Cross Roads, Griffins, Jamesville, Poplar Point, Williams, and Williamston Townships of Martin County - One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Hertford County, April 27, 1906, to Charles Thomas and Emma Dale (Liverman) White.

Education: Attended Aulander High School, Class of 1925; Wake Forest University, 1929, B.S. 1931, B.A.

Occupation: Farmer; Principal and Former Teacher (1929-1940).

Organizations: County Supervisor, Farmer's Home Administration, 1941-1943; Member; Ruritan Club; Kiwanis International; Loyal Order of Moose; Past President, Winterville Kiwanis Club, 1963; NC Veterinary Medical Foundation, Inc.; N.C. Tobacco Foundation, Inc.; N.C. Tobacco Foundation, Inc.; The Carolina Charter Corporation.

Boards and Commissions: Member; Board of Trustees, Pitt Community College; Board of Trustees; Chowan College; Former Member, Board of Trustees, Sheperd Memorial Library, Greenville; Former Chairman, Pitt County Planning Board; Former Member and Treasurer, Pitt County Development Commission; Former Member, Pitt County Draft Board (Chairman for three years); Former Member, Pitt County Board of Health, Chairman, 1966; Member, N.C. Board of Agriculture, 1981-82.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Member; Pitt County Board of Commissioners, 1963-1966 (Chairman, 1966).

Military Service: Veteran of World War II.

Honors: Given a citation award for "Steadfast Leadership in Legislative Matters of Vital Interest to North Carolina Soybean Farmers," 1975, by the NC Soybean Association; Tribute of Appreciation for efforts in the advancement of Veterinary Medicine in North Carolina, 1977; Administration Building, Pitt Community College, named the Vernon E. White Building, May 5, 1980; given the Distinguished Service Award, 1980, by the NC Association of Sheltered Workshop, Inc.

Religious Activities: Member, Winterville Missionary Baptist Church; Board of Deacons for twenty-two years (five times Chairman); Director, Sunday School for twenty-one years.

Family: Married, Louise Ange of Winterville, 1931; One Son: Charles Vernon White.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Agriculture

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations

Member: Appropriations — Education; Base Budget; Education; Finance; Ways and Means; Ways and Means — Transportation; Rules and Operation of the Senate.



DENNIS JAY WINNER
(Democrat -- Buncombe County)

Twenty-Eighth Senatorial District Buncombe, McDowell, Madison,
and Yancey Counties Two Senators.

Early Years: Born in Canton, Buncombe County, March 29, 1942, to Harry and Julienne (Marder) Winner.

Education: Graduated Lee H. Edwards High School (Asheville), 1960; University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill, 1963; A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1966, J.D. with Honors.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Law firm of Erwin, Winner, and Smathers, P.A.).

Organizations: Life Member: NEA, National Retired Teachers Association; President, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Council, IRA, 1973-74; Former Member, ATE, NCAE, NCARE, and Citizens United for Improvement of Reading American Educational Research Association; Life Member and Chairman Life Membership Committee, NAACP; Treasurer Prince's Feather Garden Club; Life Member, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Member, Century Club, YMCA; Advisory Committee DEEP, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools, 1974-present; Winston-Salem Power Squadron; Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity; Urban League Guild; Emancipation Association; Tanglewood Arboretum Committee; Winston-Salem Improvement Association; American Lung Association; Northwestern Region of ALANC; Forsyth County Mental Health Association; International Municipal Cooperation Committee of Winston-Salem.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Board of Directors, Asheville Chamber Music Association; Board of Directors, U.N.C. Law Alumni Association, 1982--; U.N.C. Board of Visitors, 1976- ; Board of Directors, Asheville Art Museum. Past member: N.C. Judicial Council, 1973-1974; N.C. Courts Commission.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Superior Court Judge, 1972-1975; District Court Judge, 1970-1972; President, Buncombe County Young Democrats Club, 1968.

Military Service: Served in N.C. Air National Guard, 1966-1972, Sergeant.

Religious Activities: Member, Congregation Beth Ha Tephila in Asheville.

Family: Married, Jane Linda Cogdill of Asheville, August 21, 1965; Children: Leanne Winner and Lauren Winner.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chairman: Higher Education

Member: Appropriations: Appropriations - General Government; Base Budget; Judiciary II - Constitutional Amendments; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce.



WILMA CUMMINGS WOODARD

(Democrat -- Wake County)

Fourteenth Senatorial District -- Harnett and Lee Counties; Buckhorn, Cary, Cedar Fork, Holly Springs, House Creek, Marks Creek, Meredith, Middle Creek, Neuse, Panther Branch, Raleigh, St. Mary's, Matthews, Swift Creek, and White Oak Townships of Wake County -- Three Senators.

Early Years: Born in Angier, Harnett County, November 18, 1934, to C. Claud and Lutheria (Searcy) Cummings.

Education: Attended, Beaufort High School; University of North Carolina -- Chapel Hill; Graduated, North Carolina State University, 1979, B.A. in History; Public Affairs, Department of Political Science.

Occupation: Legislator; Homemaker.

Organizations: Charter member, Raleigh-Wake Urban League (Board of Directors); Wake County PTA Council (Vice-President, 1977); Wake County Kidney Council (Board of Directors); NCSU Alumni Association (Board of Directors, 1974-1981); Garner Chamber of Commerce; National Order of Women Legislators, 1980; Womens Forum (Board of Directors, 1980).

Boards and Commissions: Garner Planning and Zoning Board (Vice Chairman); Raleigh Wake Land-Use Code Committee, 1977; Wake County CETA Advisory Board, 1977; Advisory Board, NC Student Legislature, 1980; Advisory Commission, NC State Museum of Natural History, 1979; Mental Health Advisory Commission, 1980; Capital Planning Commission, 1980; Co-Chairman, Legislative Research Study Commission on Alternative Work Schedules; Task Force on Aging, NC Conference for Social Service, 1980; Task Force on Employment, NC White House Conference on Aging, 1980-1981; State-wide Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Advocacy Committee, 1980; Triangle J. Project 2000 (Board of Directors, 1980); Governor's Blue Ribbon Committee to assess the needs of NC Training Schools, 1983; co-chairperson, Governor's Conference on Women & the Economy, 1983.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1983; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1978 (Appointed to fill vacancy created by resignation of Robert L. Farmer), 1979-80 and 1981-82; Treasurer, Wake County Democratic Party, 1977; Member, Democratic Women of Wake County and Wake Women's Political Caucus.

Honors: Received B.F. Brown Award for Outstanding Liberal Arts Student, 1969; Member, Phi Kappa Phi, Honorary Scholastic Fraternity, NCSU; Honorary Chairman, Wake County Cancer Society, 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, United Methodist Church in Garner.

Family: Married, Dr. Warden Lewis Woodard, Jr., March 17, 1952; Children: Mary Ellen Nixon; Warden Lewis Woodard, III; Albert Searcy Woodard, and Richard Allen Woodard; one grandchild.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: State Government -- Election Laws

Vice-Chairman: Local Government and Regional Affairs

Member: Appropriations; Appropriations Human Resources; Base Budget; Judiciary III; Judiciary III -- Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; State Government.



JULIUS ARNETTE WRIGHT
(Republican -- New Hanover County)

Seventh Senatorial District -- New Hanover County; and Burgaw, Canetuck, Caswell, Grady, Holly, Long Creek, Rocky Point, and Topsail Townships of Pender County -- One Senator.

Early Years: Born in Waycross, Ware County, Georgia, October 10, 1951, to Julius A. and Shirley (Gordon) Wright, Jr.

Education: Attended Roswell High School, Roswell, Ga., 1967-69; Graduated, Valdosta State College, 1974, B.S. in Chemistry, (Magna Cum Laude); Georgia State University, 1978, M.B.A. in Finance and Economics, (Magna Cum Laude).

Occupation: Process Engineer (Corning Glass Works).

Organizations: American Chemical Society; American Association of MBA; Sigma Alpha Epsilon Alumni Association (Vice President).

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, American Cancer Society.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. Senate, 1981-82 and 1983; Member, Executive Committee, N.C. Republican Party.

Honors: Selected "Outstanding Freshman Republican Senator," 1981; Alpha Chi Honor Society.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church of Wilmington (Usher, 1979-80).

Family: Married, Phyllis Ann Powell, June 14, 1975.

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Education; Finance; Education; Judiciary II; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife.



SYLVIA MORRIS FINK
Senate Principal Clerk

Sylvia Morris Fink was born in Charlotte, North Carolina on August 8, 1936, to 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 1955-56 where she is immediate past Program Chairman and presently a member of the Executive Committee. A registered Democrat, active in Wake Democratic Women and the American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries. Prior to her General Assembly employment, she was employed by the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, Cannon Mills Company, Duke Power Company, and was Deputy Clerk to the North Carolina Court of Appeals in 1967-1968. 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, 1979, 1981, and 1983. 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 counselor and Sunday School teacher; currently a member of Benson Memorial United Methodist Church. Daughter: Paige Elizabeth Fink.

OCCUPATIONS OF SENATORS

Attorney

Allsbrook, Jullian R.
 Barnes, Henson P.
 Davis, Robert M.
 Edwards, Elton
 Hancock, William G., Jr.
 Hips, Charles W.
 Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Johnson, Joseph E.
 Martin, William M.
 Rand, Anthony E.
 Soles, Robert C., Jr.
 Staton, William W.
 Swain, Robert S.
 Winner, Dennis

Auctioneering

Lawing, W. Craig
 Warren, Robert D.

Banking

Barnes, Richard W.
 Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.
 Tison, Benjamin T.

College Professor

Hips, Charles W.
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne

Contractor (General)

Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.
 Thomas, Joseph E.

Contractor (Grading)

Plyler, Aaron W.

Educator (Retired)

Ward, Marvin M.
 Warren, Robert D.
 White, Vernon E.

Farming

Barnes, Henson P.
 Parnell, David R.
 Plyler, Aaron W.
 Speed, James D.
 Thomas, Joseph E.
 White, Vernon E.

Funeral Home Owner

Harris, Ollie

Furniture Retailer

Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Gas/Oil Distributor

Hardison, Harold W.

Housewares Distributor

Marion, George W., Jr.

Insurance Adjuster

Edwards, James H.

Insurance Agent

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
 Edwards, James H.
 Guy, A.D.
 Harris, Kenneth R.
 Kincaid, Donald R.

Legislator

Gray, Rachel G.
 Hunt, Wanda
 Tally, Lura S.
 Woodard, Wilma C.

Lumber Business

Jordan, Robert Byrd, III

Mfg. — Farm Equipment

Harrington, J. J.

Mfg. — Paper & Plastics

Ballenger, T. Cass

Produce Distributor

Thomas, R. P.

Mfg. — Textiles

Rauch, Marshall A.

Merchant

Parnell, David R.

Military, U.S. (Retired)

Redman, William W., Jr.

Motel & Restaurant

Plyler, Aaron W.

Private Investigator

Edwards, James H.

Process Engineer

Wright, Julius A.

Real Estate

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.

Guy, A.D.

Lawing, W. Craig

Marion, George W., Jr.

Marvin, Helen Rhyne

Redman, William W., Jr.

Thomas, Joseph E.

Warren, Robert D.

Retired Businessman

Childers, Jack

Walker, Russell G.

Sales Executive

Allred, Cary D.

School Teacher

Kincaid, Donald R.

Tally, Lura S.

Tobacco Warehouseman

Speed, James D.

1983 SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

AGRICULTURE

Chairman: White, Vernon E.
 Vice-Chairman: Hipps, Charles W.
 Vice-Chairman: Speed, James D.
 Vice-Chairman: Warren, Robert D.

Barnes, Henson P.
 Guy, A.D.
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.
 Thomas, R.P.

Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.
 Plyler, Aaron W.
 Soles, R.C., Jr.

Duncan, Conrad, R., Jr.
 Redman, Wm. W., Jr.
 Thomas, Joseph E.

APPROPRIATIONS

Chairman: Hardison, Harold W.
 Vice-Chairman: Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Tison, Benjamin T.
 Vice-Chairman: White, Vernon E.

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
 Barnes, Henson P.
 Davis, Robert M.
 Guy, A.D.
 Hipps, Charles W.
 Kincaid, Donald R.
 Martin, William M.
 Plyler, Aaron W.
 Tally, Lura S.
 Ward, Marvin
 Woodard, Wilma C.

Allsbrook, Julian R.
 Childers, Jack
 Edwards, Elton
 Hancock, William G., Jr.
 Johnson, Joseph E.
 Lawing, W. Craig
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Rand, Anthony E.
 Thomas, Joseph E.
 Warren, Robert D.

Ballenger, T. Cass
 Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.
 Edwards, James H.
 Harris, Ollie
 Jordan, Robert B., III
 Marion, George W., Jr.
 Parnell, David R.
 Swain, Robert S.
 Walker, Russell G.
 Winner, Dennis

APPROPRIATIONS — EDUCATION

Chairman: Ward, Marvin
 Vice-Chairman: Tally, Lura S.

Davis, Robert M.
 White, Vernon E.

Edwards, James H.

Warren, Robert D.

APPROPRIATIONS — GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Chairman: Parnell, David R.
 Vice-Chairman: Childers, Jack

Allsbrook, Julian R.
 Tison, Benjamin T.

Guy, A.D.
 Winner, Dennis

Johnson, Joseph E.

APPROPRIATIONS — HUMAN RESOURCES

Chairman: Walker, Russell G.
 Vice-Chairman: Harris, Ollie

Ballenger, T. Cass
 Woodard, Wilma C.

Hancock, William G., Jr.

Lawing, W. Craig

APPROPRIATIONS — JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY

Chairman: Swain, Robert S.
 Vice-Chairman: Marion, George W., Jr.

Barnes, Henson P.
 Rand, Anthony E.

Edwards, Elton

Plyler, Aaron W.

APPROPRIATIONS — NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Chairman: Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Marvin, Helen Rhyne

Daniels, Melvin R., Jr. Higgs, Charles W. Kincaid, Donald R.
 Thomas, Joseph E.

BANKING

Chairman: Edwards, James H.
 Vice-Chairman: Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Lawing, W. Craig

Alford, Dallas L., Jr. Ballenger, T. Cass Childers, Jack
 Daniels, Melvin R., Jr. Gray, Rachel G. Guy, A.D.
 Hardison, Harold W. Harris, Ollie Johnson, Joseph E.
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr. Soles, R.C., Jr. Staton, William W.

BASE BUDGET

Co-Chairmen: Edwards, Elton & Jordan, Robert B., III
 Vice-Chairman: Tison, Benjamin T. III

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.	Allsbrook, Julian R.	Ballenger, T. Cass
Barnes, Henson P.	Childers, Jack	Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.
Davis, Robert M.	Edwards, Elton	Edwards, James H.
Guy, A.D.	Hancock, William G., Jr.	Hardison, Harold W.
Harris, Ollie	Higgs, Charles W.	Johnson, Joseph E.
Jordan, Robert B., III	Kincaid, Donald R.	Lawing, W. Craig
Marion, George W., Jr.	Martin, William M.	Marvin, Helen Rhyne
Parnell, David R.	Plyler, Aaron	Rand, Anthony E.
Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.	Swain, Robert S.	Tally, Lura S.
Thomas, Joseph E.	Walker, Russell G.	Ward, Marvin
Warren, Robert D.	White, Vernon E.	Winner, Dennis
Woodard, Wilma C.		

EDUCATION

Chairman: Speed, James D.
 Vice-Chairman: Hunt, Wanda
 Vice-Chairman: Warren, Robert D.

Childers, Jack	Davis, Robert M.	Harris, Kenneth R.
Martin, William M.	Marvin, Helen Rhyne	Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.
Tally, Lura S.	Ward, Marvin	White, Vernon E.
Wright, J.A.		

FINANCE

Co-Chairmen: Duncan, Conrad R., Jr. & Rauch, Marshall A.
 Vice-Chairman: Harrington, J.J.
 Vice-Chairman: Thomas, R.P.

Allred, Cary D.	Barnes, Richard W.	Edwards, Elton
Gray, Rachel G.	Guy, A.D.	Hardison, Harold W.
Harris, Kenneth R.	Hunt, Wanda	Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
Jordan, Robert B., III	Lawing, W. Craig	Parnell, David R.
Plyler, Aaron W.	Redman, Wm. W., Jr.	Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.
Soles, R.C., Jr.	Speed, James D.	Staton, William W.
Tison, Benjamin T.	White, Vernon E.	Wright, J.A.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Chairman: Tally, Lura S.
 Vice-Chairman: Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Vice-Chairman: Winner, Dennis

Edwards, Elton
 Rauch, Marshall A.
 Wright, J. A.

Hancock, William G., Jr.
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Hunt, Wanda
 Ward, Marvin M.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Chairman: Harris, Ollie
 Vice-Chairman: Edwards, James H.
 Vice-Chairman: Walker, Russell G.

Allsbrook, Julian R.
 Hancock, William G., Jr.
 Martin, William M.
 Redman, Wm. W., Jr.
 Ward, Marvin

Gray, Rachel G.
 Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Parnell, David R.
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.
 Warren, Robert D.

Hardison, Harold W.
 Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Plyler, Aaron W.
 Speed, James D.

INSURANCE

Chairman: Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Johnson, Joseph E.
 Vice-Chairman: Soles, R.C., Jr.

Edwards, Elton
 Harris, Kenneth R.
 Lawing, W. Craig
 Rand, Anthony E.

Edwards, James H.
 Jordan, Robert B., III
 Marion, George W., Jr.
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Harrington, J.J.
 Kincaid, Donald R.
 Parnell, David R.

JUDICIARY I

Chairman: Allsbrook, Julian R.
 Vice-Chairman: Swain, Robert S.

Allred, Cary D.
 Kincaid, Donald R.
 Staton, William W.

Harris, Ollie
 Marion, George W., Jr.
 Thomas, R.P.

Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

JUDICIARY II

Chairman: Soles, R.C., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Hancock, William G., Jr.

Edwards, Elton
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.
 Wright, J. A.

Martin, William M.
 Tally, Lura S.

Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Winner, Dennis J.

JUDICIARY II — CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Chairman: Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Vice-Chairman: Edwards, Elton

Hancock, William G., Jr.
 Winner, Dennis

Johnson, Joseph E.

Tally, Lura S.

JUDICIARY III

Chairman: Barnes, Henson P.
 Vice-Chairman: Rand, Anthony E.

Ballenger, T. Cass
 Higgs, Charles W.
 Warren, Robert D.

Davis, Robert M.
 Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.
 Woodard, Wilma C.

Edwards, James H.
 Tison, Benjamin T.

RULES AND OPERATIONS OF THE SENATE

Chairman: Lawing, W. Craig
 Vice-Chairman: Rauch, Marshall A.
 Vice-Chairman: Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Allsbrook, Julian R.	Ballenger, T. Cass	Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.
Gray, Rachel G.	Hardison, Harold W.	Harrington, J.J.
Harris, Ollie	Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.	Jordan, Robert B., III
Swain, Robert S.	Thomas, Joseph E.	White, Vernon E.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Co-Chairman: Hancock, William G., Jr. & Staton, William W.
 Vice-Chairman: Gray, Rachel G.
 Vice-Chairman: Marvin, Helen Rhyne
 Vice-Chairman: Barnes, Henson P.

Allred, Cary D.	Barnes, Richard W.	Childers, Jack
Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.	Guy, A.D.	Hardison, Harold W.
Harris, Kenneth R.	Hipps, Charles W.	Hunt, Wanda
Johnson, Joseph E.	Jordan, Robert B., III	Lawing, W. Craig
Martin, William M.	Parnell, David R.	Rand, Anthony E.
Rauch, Marshall A.	Redman, Wm. W., Jr.	Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.
Warren, Robert D.	Woodard, Wilma C.	

STATE GOVERNMENT — ELECTION LAWS

Chairman: Woodard, Wilma C.
 Vice-Chairman: Parnell, David R.

Allred, Cary D.	Hipps, Charles W.	Martin, William M.
Walker, Russell G.		

STATE GOVERNMENT — HOUSING

Chairman: Johnson, Joseph E.
 Vice-Chairman: Jordan, Robert B., III

Barnes, Richard W.	Hardison, Harold W.	Warren, Robert D.
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STATE GOVERNMENT — SENIOR CITIZENS AFFAIRS

Chairman: Gray, Rachel G.
 Vice-Chairman: Barnes, Richard W.

Harris, Kenneth R.	Hunt, Wanda	Jordan, Robert B., III
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STATE GOVERNMENT — VETERANS AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

Chairman: Barnes, Richard W.
 Vice-Chairman: Guy, A.D.

Childers, Jack	Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.	Rand, Anthony E.
Redman, Wm. W., Jr.		

WAYS AND MEANS

Co-Chairmen: Harrington, J.J. & Thomas, R.P.

Vice-Chairman: Lawing, W. Craig

Vice-Chairman: Royall, Kenneth C., Jr.

Alford, Dallas L., Jr.
 Ballenger, T. Cass
 Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.
 Edwards, James H.
 Harris, Ollie
 Parnell, David R.
 Redman, Wm. W., Jr.
 Staton, William W.
 Tison, Benjamin T.
 Warren, Robert D.

Allred, Cary D.
 Barnes, Richard W.
 Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.
 Hancock, William G., Jr.
 Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Plyler, Aaron W.
 Soles, R.C., Jr.
 Swain, Robert S.
 Walker, Russell G.
 White, Vernon E.

Allsbrook, Julian D.
 Childers, Jack
 Edwards, Elton
 Hardison, Harold W.
 Jordan, Robert B., III
 Rauch, Marshall A.
 Speed, James D.
 Thomas, Joseph E.
 Ward, Marvin

WAYS AND MEANS — ECONOMY

Chairman: Tison, Benjamin T.

Vice-Chairman: Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.

Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.
 Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Swain, Robert S.

Edwards, Elton
 Jordan, Robert B., III

Hardison, Harold W.
 Lawing, W. Craig

WAYS AND MEANS — SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman: Daniels, Melvin R., Jr.

Vice-Chairman: Plyler, Aaron W.

Ballenger, T. Cass
 Walker, Russell G.

Barnes, Richard W.

Rauch, Marshall A.

WAYS AND MEANS — TRANSPORTATION

Chairman: Warren, Robert D.

Vice-Chairman: Alford, Dallas L., Jr.

Vice-Chairman: Thomas, Joseph E.

Allsbrook, Julian R.
 Parnell, David R.
 Ward, Marvin

Duncan, Conrad R., Jr.
 Redman, Wm. W., Jr.
 White, Vernon E.

Jenkins, Cecil R., Jr.
 Speed, James D.

PERMANENT RULES OF THE SENATE

1983 GENERAL ASSEMBLY (SENATE RESOLUTION 70)

- I. Order of Business, Rules 1-7
- II. Conduct of Debate, Rules 8-17
- III. Motions, Rules 18-24
- IV. Voting, Rules 25-30
 - V. Committees, Rules 31-37
- VI. Handling Bills, Rules 38-59
- VII. Legislative Officers and Employees,
 - Rules 60-65
- VIII. General Rules, Rules 66-77

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 Committee on Rules and Operation of the Senate, shall call 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*
 - (b) 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 membership of the Senate 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 distinguished 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) Male Senators and male 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 noes 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 question 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 a 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 print-out 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 final 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.* — The standing committees shall be:

- Agriculture
- Appropriations
- Appropriations Committee on Education
- Appropriations Committee on General Government
- Appropriations Committee on Human Resources
- Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety
- Appropriations Committee on Natural
and Economic Resources and Wildlife
- Banking
- Base Budget
- Constitutional Amendments
- Economy
- Education
- Election Laws
- Finance
- Higher Education
- Housing
- Human Resources
- Insurance
- Judiciary I
- Judiciary II
- Judiciary III
- Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
- Local Government and Regional Affairs
- Manufacturing, Labor and Commerce

Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife
 Pensions and Retirement
 Public Utilities and Energy
 Rules and Operation of the Senate
 Senior Citizens Affairs
 Small Business
 State Government
 Transportation
 Veterans and Military Affairs
 Ways and Means

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 5 Senators, including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman who shall be designated by the President; provided, the committee membership on the Appropriations Committee, Base Budget, Finance Committee, State Government and Ways and Means Committee shall not be limited as to membership but shall be left to the discretion of the President. No Senator except the President's coordinator of committees 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, Base Budget, Finance, State Government 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, Appropriations Committee on Education, Appropriations Committee on General Government, Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety, Appropriations Committee on Natural and Economic Resources and Wildlife, 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 his 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 effect 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 the membership of the Senate.

(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 membership of the Senate, 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 membership of the Senate 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 of the Senate.

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 membership of the Senate.

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 membership of the Senate.

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 54.1. *Bill title.* — The title of each bill shall adequately and fairly reflect its subject matter.

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 membership of the Senate.

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 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 prerogative of the individual members subject to the approval of the President of the Senate.

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

RULE 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 prior to the 1981 session and in the Senate thereafter.

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.

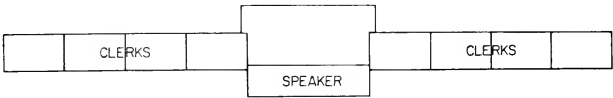
RULE 76. *Voting in joint sessions.* — When any Senate Committee sits jointly with the House Committee, the Senate Committee reserves the right to vote separately from the House Committee.

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 membership of the Senate. 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 membership of the Senate, 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
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12 11	10 9	8 7	6 5	4 3	2 1



1983 NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Officers

Speaker	Liston B. Ramsey
Speaker Pro Tem	Allen C. Barbee
Minority Leader	Harold J. Brubaker
Principal Clerk	Grace Collins
Reading Clerk	Sam J. Burrow, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms	Larry P. Eagles

Representatives

Name	County	Dist.	Address	Seat
Adams, Allen	Wake	21st	Raleigh	81
Allran, Austin M. (R)	Catawba	45th	Hickory	116
Anderson, Gerald L.	Craven	3rd	New Bern	31
Auman, T. Clyde	Moore	31st	West End	78
Ballance, Frank W., Jr.	Warren	7th	Warrenton	106
Barbee, Allen C.	Nash	8th	Spring Hope	20
Barker, Chris S., Jr.	Craven	3rd	New Bern	1
Barnes, Anne C.	Orange	24th	Chapel Hill	70
Beall, Charles W.	Haywood	52nd	Clyde	18
Beam, Sam L.	Gaston	44th	Cherryville	59
Beard, R. D.	Cumberland	18th	Fayetteville	30
Berry, Phillip O.	Mecklenburg	36th	Charlotte	105
Black, James B., Jr.	Mecklenburg	36th	Matthews	42
Blue, Daniel T., Jr.	Wake	21st	Raleigh	80
Bowen, Edward C.	Sampson	12th	Harrells	39
Brannan, George W.	Johnston	20th	Smithfield	91
Brawley, C. Robert (R)	Iredell	43rd	Mooresville	100
Brennan, Louise S.	Mecklenburg	36th	Charlotte	5
Brown, John Walter (R)	Wilkes	41st	Elkin	111
Brubaker, Harold J. (R)	Randolph	38th	Asheboro	117
Bumgardner, David W.	Gaston	44th	Belmont	47
Bundy, Sam D.	Pitt	9th	Farmville	3
Burnley, Dorothy R. (R)	Guilford	28th	High Point	98
Chapin, Howard B.	Beaufort	2nd	Washington	50
Childress R. J.	Forsyth	39th	Winston-Salem	89
Church, John T.	Vance	22nd	Henderson	9
Clark, William E.	Cumberland	18th	Fayetteville	44
Coble, J. Howard (R)	Guilford	27th	Greensboro	97
Cochrane, Betsy L. (R)	Davie	37th	Advance	104
Colton, Marie W.	Buncombe	51st	Asheville	51
Cook, Ruth E.	Wake	21st	Raleigh	82
Crawford, James W., Jr.	Granville	22nd	Oxford	107
Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.	Buncombe	51st	Asheville	63
Creecy, C. Melvin	Northampton	5th	Rich Square	68
Devane, Daniel H.	Hoke	16th	Raeford	57
Diamond, David Hunter	Surry	40th	Pilot Mountain	93
Easterling, Ruth M.	Mecklenburg	36th	Charlotte	16
Economos, Gus	Mecklenburg	36th	Charlotte	28
Edwards, C. R.	Cumberland	17th	Fayetteville	29
Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.	Macon	53rd	Franklin	75
Etheridge, Bobby R.	Harnett	19th	Lillington	35
Ethridge, Bruce	Onslow	4th	Swansboro	34
Evans, Charles D.	Dare	1st	Nags Head	37

*Democrat unless indicated otherwise

Name*	County	Dist.	Address	Seat
Fenner, Jeanne T.	Wilson	8th	Wilson	32
Fletcher, Ray C.	Burke	47th	Valdese	71
Foster, Jo Graham	Mecklenburg	36th	Charlotte	4
Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.	Carteret	4th	Atlantic Beach	11
Fussell, Aaron E.	Wake	21st	Raleigh	10
Gentry, J. Worth	Stokes	40th	King	94
Gist, Herman C.	Guilford	26th	Greensboro	74
Gillam, John B., III	Bertie	6th	Windsor	36
Greenwood, Gordon H.	Buncombe	51st	Black Mountain	64
Grimsley, William T.	Guilford	29th	Summerfield	73
Hackney, Joe	Orange	24th	Chapel Hill	69
Hasty, John Calvin	Robeson	16th	Maxton	86
Hausser, C. B.	Forsyth	39th	Winston-Salem	90
Hayden, Margaret B.	Alleghany	40th	Sparta	19
Helms, H. Parks	Mecklenburg	36th	Charlotte	6
Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.	Anson	33rd	Wadesboro	46
Holmes, George M. (R.)	Yadkin	41st	Hamptonville	119
Holt, Bertha M.	Alamance	25th	Burlington	66
Hudson, Joe R.	Union	34th	Waxhaw	84
Hughes, Charles H. (R.)	Henderson	50th	Hendersonville	108
Hughes, James F. (R.)	Avery	46th	Linville	113
Hunt, John J.	Cleveland	48th	Lattimore	23
Hunter, Robert C.	McDowell	49th	Marion	76
Huskins, J. P.	Iredell	42nd	Statesville	14
James, Vernon G.	Pasquotank	1st	Elizabeth City	24
Jarrell, Mary	Guilford	28th	High Point	62
Jeralds, Luther R.	Cumberland	17th	Fayetteville	41
Jones, Walter B., Jr. ²	Pitt	9th	Farmville	3
Jordan, John M.	Alamance	25th	Saxapahaw	53
Keesee, Margaret P. (R.)	Guilford	27th	Greensboro	109
Kennedy, Annie Brown	Forsyth	39th	Winston-Salem	88
Lacey, S. B., Jr. (R.)	Avery	46th	Newland	112
Lambeth, James E.	Davidson	37th	Thomasville	55
Lancaster, Martin	Wayne	11th	Goldsboro	26
Lee, Hugh	Richmond	32nd	Rockingham	118
Ligon, Bradford V. (R.)	Rowan	35th	Salisbury	102
Lilley, Daniel T.	Lenoir	3rd	Kinston	2
Locks, Sidney A.	Robeson	16th	Lumberton	87
Lutz, Edith Ledford	Cleveland	48th	Lawndale	12
Mauney, D. R., Jr.	Gaston	44th	Cherryville	60
Matthews, Tom	Nash	8th	Rocky Mount	33
Mavretic, Josephus L.	Edgecombe	8th	Tarboro	49
McAlister, Robert L.	Rockingham	25th	Ruffin	65
McDowell, Timothy H.	Alamance	25th	Mebane	54
Miller, George W., Jr.	Durham	23rd	Durham	43
Murphy, Wendell H.	Duplin	10th	Rose Hill	96
Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.	Wake	21st	Raleigh	79
Nash, Robie L.	Rowan	35th	Salisbury	21
Nesbitt, Martin L.	Buncombe	51st	Asheville	52
Owens, Charles	Rutherford	48th	Forest City	110
Payne, Harry E., Jr.	New Hanover	13th	Wilmington	85
Poole, Murray	Sampson	12th	Clinton	40
Poovey, J. Reid (R.)	Catawba	45th	Hickory	115
Pulley, W. Paul	Durham	23rd	Durham	38
Quinn, Dwight W.	Cabarrus	34th	Kannapolis	7
Rabon, Tom B., Jr.	Brunswick	14th	Winnabow	13

Name*	County	Dist.	Address	Seat
Ramsey, Liston B.	Madison	52nd	Marshall	120
Redding, Frank (R)	Randolph	30th	Asheboro	114
Rhodes, S. Thomas (R)	New Hanover	13th	Wilmington	72
Roberts, J. B.	Gaston	44th	Gastonia	58
Robinson, George S. (R)	Caldwell	46th	Lenoir	99
Seymour, Mary P.	Guilford	27th	Greensboro	61
Slaughter, Robert L.	Stanly	34th	Albemarle	83
Spaulding, Kenneth B.	Durham	23rd	Durham	45
Spoon, LeRoy P. (R)	Mecklenburg	36th	Charlotte	103
Stamey, Margaret	Wake	21st	Raleigh	92
Tennille, Margaret R.	Forsyth	39th	Winston-Salem	77
Thomas, Betty Dorton	Cabarrus	34th	Concord	8
Tyndall, J. Paul	Onslow	4th	Jacksonville	95
Tyson, Henry M.	Cumberland	18th	Fayetteville	17
Varner, John W.	Davidson	37th	Lexington	56
Warren, Ed N.	Pitt	9th	Greenville	15
Watkins, William T.	Granville	22nd	Oxford	48
Wicker, Dennis A.	Lee	19th	Sanford	22
Womble, Thomas C.	Forsyth	39th	Winston-Salem	101
Woodard, Barney Paul	Johnston	20th	Princeton	67
Woodard, Charles D.	Wayne	11th	Goldsboro	27
Wright, Richard	Columbus	15th	Tabor City	25

* Bundy died January 19, 1983

† Jones was appointed January 31, 1983 to replace Bundy

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Lower House of the Colonial Assembly

Assembly	Representative	Residence
1666	George Catchmaid	Albemarle
1672	Valentine Bird	[Pasquotank]
1673	[Valentine Bird]	[Pasquotank]
1675	Thomas Eastchurch	
1677	Thomas Cullen	[Chowan]
1679	George Durant	[Currituck]
1689	John Nixon	[Chowan]
1697-98	John Porter	[Bath]
[1703]	William Wilkison	[Chowan]
1707	Thomas Boyd	
1708	Edward Mosely	[Chowan]
1709	Richard Sanderson	[Currituck]
1711	William Swann	[Currituck]
1711/12	Thomas Snoden	[Perquimans]
1715/16	Edward Moseley	[Chowan]
1720	[Edward Moseley]	[Chowan]
1722	Edward Moseley	[Chowan]
1723	Edward Moseley	[Chowan]
1725-26	Maurice Moore	[Perquimans]
	John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort
1727	[John Baptista Ashe]	[Beaufort]
1729	Thomas Swann	[Pasquotank]
1731	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1733	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1734	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1735	William Downing	Tyrrell
1736-37	William Downing	Tyrrell
1738-39	William Downing	Tyrrell
1739-40-1740	John Hodgson	Chowan
1741	John Hodgson	Chowan
1742-43-1744	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1744-45	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1746	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1746-47-1752	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1753-54	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1754-60	John Campbell	Bertie
	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1760	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1761	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1762	Samuel Swann	Onslow
	John Ashe	New Hanover
1764-65	John Ashe	New Hanover
1766-68	John Harvey	Perquimans
1769	John Harvey	Perquimans
1770-71	Richard Caswell	Craven
1773	John Harvey	Perquimans
1773-74	John Harvey	Perquimans
1775	John Harvey	Perquimans

House of Commons

Assembly	Representative	Residence
1777	Abner Nash	Craven
1778	John Williams	Granville
	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1779	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1780	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1781	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1782	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1783	Edward Starkey	Onslow
1784 (April)	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1784 (October)	William Blount	Craven
1785	Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven
1786-87	John B. Ashe	Halifax
1787	John Sitgreaves	Craven
1788	John Sitgreaves	Craven
1789	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1790	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1791-92	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1792-93	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1793-94	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1794-95	Timothy Bloodworth	New Hanover
1795	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1796	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1797	Musendine Matthews	Iredell
1798	Musendine Matthews	Iredell
1799	Musendine Matthews	Iredell
1800	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1801	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1802	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1803	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1804	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1805	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1806	John Moore	Lincoln
1807	Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover
1808	Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover
	William Gaston	Craven
1809	Thomas Davis	Cumberland
1810	William Hawkins	Granville
1811	William Hawkins	Granville
1812	William Miller	Warren
1813	William Miller	Warren
1814	William Miller	Warren
1815	John Craig	Orange
1816	Thomas Ruffins	Orange
	James Iredell	Chowan
1817	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan
1818	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan
1819	Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell
1820	Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell
1821	James Mebane	Orange
1822	John D. Jones	New Hanover
1823-24	Alfred Moore	Brunswick
1824-25	Alfred Moore	Brunswick
1825-26	John Stanly	Craven
1826-27	John Stanly	Craven
1827-28	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan

Assembly	Representative	Residence
1828-29	Thomas Settle	Rockingham
1829-30	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1830-31	Charles Fisher	Rowan
1831-32	Charles Fisher	Rowan
1832-33	Louis D. Henry	Cumberland
1833-34	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1834-35	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1835	William D. Haywood, Jr.	Wake
1836-37	William H. Haywood, Jr.	Wake
1838-39	William A. Graham	Orange
1840-41	William A. Graham	Orange
	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1842-43	Clavin Graves	Caswell
1844-45	Edward Stanly	Beauford
1846-47	Edward Stanly	Beauford
	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1848-49	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1850-51	James C. Dobbs	Cumberland
1852	John Baxter	Henderson
1854-55	Samuel P. Hill	Caswell
1856-57	Jesse G. Shepherd	Cumberland
1858-59	Thomas Settle, Jr.	Rockingham
1860-61	William T. Dortch	Wayne
	Nathan N. Fleming	Rowan
1862-64	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
	Richard S. Donnell	Beauford
	Marmaduke S. Robbins	Randolph
1864-65	Richard S. Donnell	Beauford
1865-66	Samuel F. Phillips	Orange
1866-67	Rufus Y. McAden	Alamance

House of Representatives*

1868	Joseph W. Holden	Wake
1869-70	Joseph W. Holden	Wake
1870	Thomas J. Jarvis	Tyrrell
1872	James L. Robinson	Macon
1874-75	James L. Robinson	Macon
1876-77	Charles Price	Davie
1879	John M. Moring	Chatham
1881	Charles M. Cooke	Franklin
1883	George M. Rose	Cumberland
1885	Thomas M. Holt	Alamance
1887	John R. Webster	Rockingham
1889	Augustus Leazar	Iredell
1891	Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany
1893	Lee S. Overman	Rowan
1895	Zeb V. Walser	Davidson

*With the adoption of a new State Constitution in 1868, the name "House of Commons" was changed to "House of Representatives."

Assembly	Representative	Residence
1897	A. F. Hileman	Cabarrus
1899-1900	Henry G. Connor	Wilson
1901	Walter E. Moore	Jackson
1903	S. M. Gattis	Orange
1905	Owen H. Guion	Craven
1907	E. J. Justice	Guilford
1909	A. W. Graham	Granville
1911	W. C. Dowd	Mecklenburg
1913	George Connor	Wilson
1915	Emmett R. Wooten	Lenoir
1917	Walter Murphy	Rowan
1919	Dennis G. Brummitt	Granville
1921	Harry P. Grier	Iredell
1923-24	John G. Dawson	Lenoir
1925	Edgar W. Pharr	Mecklenburg
1927	Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe
1929	A. H. Graham	Orange
1931	Willis Smith	Wake
1933	R. L. Harris	Person
1935-36	Robert Johnson	Pender
1937	R. Gregg Cherry	Gaston
1939	D. L. Ward	Craven
1941	O. M. Mull	Cleveland
1943	John Kerr, Jr.	Warren
1945	Oscar L. Richardson	Union
1947	Thomas J. Pearsall	Nash
1949	Kerr Craig Ramsay	Rowan
1951	W. Frank Taylor	Wayne
1953	Eugene T. Bost, Jr.	Cabarrus
1955-56	Larry I. Moore, Jr.	Wilson
1957	James K. Doughton	Alleghany
1959	Addison Hewlett	New Hanover
1961	Joseph M. Hunt, Jr.	Guilford
1963	H. Clifton Blue	Moore
1965-66	H. Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson
1967	David M. Britt	Robeson
1969	Earl W. Vaughn	Rockingham
1971	Philip P. Godwin	Gates
1973-74	James E. Ramsey	Person
1975-76	James C. Green	Bladen
1977-78	Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston
1979-80	Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	Gaston
1981-82	Liston B. Ramsey	Madison
1983	Liston B. Ramsey	Madison



LISTON BRYAN RAMSEY
SPEAKER**(Democrat -- Madison County)**

Fifty-Second Representative District - Haywood, Jackson, Madison, and Swain Counties; and Setcoah and Yellow Creek Townships of Graham County - Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Marshall, February 26, 1919, to John Morgan and Della Lee (Bryan) Ramsey.

Education: Attended Mars Hill College, 1938.

Occupation: (Retired) Merchant.

Organizations: Elk; Mason; American Legion, Former Commander; Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Advisory Budget Commission, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, and 1979-80; Member, Legislative Services Commission, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1981-82 and 1983, Co-Chairman; Member, Legislative Research Commission, 1975-76, 1981-82 and 1983, Co-Chairman; Member, Blue Ribbon Study Commission on Transportation, 1979-80; Co-Chairman, Joint Committee on Separation of Powers, 1982.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1961, 1963, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Speaker, House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983-84; Member, Executive Committee of Southern Legislative Conference, 1981-82 and 1983-84; County Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee, 1958-60 and 1962; Delegate to 1968 Democratic National Convention; Member, Board of Aldermen; Town of Marshall 1949-61; Chairman; Eleventh Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee, 1972, 1974, 1976 and 1980.

Military Service: Served in Army Air Corps, Sergeant, 1944-1946.

Honors: Received 1st Annual Roy A. Taylor Service Award, 1978.

Religious Activities: Baptist.

Family: Married, Florence McDevitt; Child: Mrs. Martha Louise Ramsey Geouge of Asheville, NC. Resides in Marshall, N.C.



ALLEN CROMWELL BARBEE**SPEAKER PRO TEM**

(Democrat — Nash County)

Eighth Representative District — Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson Counties
Four Representatives.**Early Years:** Born in Spring Hope, December 18, 1912, to John Lucian and Deborah Lena (Vester) Barbee.**Education:** Attended Spring Hope High School; University of North Carolina.**Occupation:** Farmer; Broker; Developer; Hotel Operator.**Organizations:** Member, Elks; Mason; Shriner.**Political Activities:** Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1961, 1963, 1965-66, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Served, Town Commissioner, Spring Hope, 1951-52; Mayor, Spring Hope, 1952-60.**Military Service:** Served U.S. Air Force, Captain, June 18, 1942-June 18, 1946; European Theater of Operations; Allied Airborne Invasion Medal, June 7, 1942.**Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church; Official Board, 1946-76; Chairman, 1947-57.**Family:** Married, Mabel McClellan Dixon Barbee, March 7, 1942; Children: Rebecca Barnes Barbee, and Allen Cromwell, II.**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS****Vice-Chairman:** Finance; Rules and Operation of the House; Small Business**Member:** Corporations — Local Government I; State Government; Transportation; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



HAROLD JAMES BRUBAKER
MINORITY LEADER

(Republican -- Randolph County)

Thirty-Eighth Representative District -- Back Creek, Brower, Cedar Grove, Concord, Grant, Level Cross, New Hope, New Market, Pleasant Grove, Richland, Tabernacle, Trinity, and Union Townships of Randolph County -- One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1946, to Paul N. and Verna Mae (Miller) Brubaker.

Education: Graduated Pennsylvania State University, 1969, B.S. (Agricultural Economics); N.C. State University, 1971, Masters of Economics.

Occupation: (President) Harold J. Brubaker & Associates. (Real Estate Appraisals-- Economic Feasibility Studies-- Investment Analysis).

Organizations: Former VP, National FFA; Randolph County Farm Bureau; Grange, North Carolina Holstein Association; 4-H Club Leader.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Randolph County Board of Elections; Chairman, Westside Volunteer Fire Department; Board of Directors Salvation Army; Board of Directors Randolph Technical College Foundation; President, North Carolina 4-H Development Fund; Former Member, Board of Directors National Conference on Citizenship.

Political Activities: Served, in House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Chairman, Randolph County Young Republicans, 1971; Former Assistant Secretary North Carolina Republican Party; Member NC Republican Party Executive Committee; Member, NC Republican Party Central Committee; Member, Randolph County Republican Party Executive Committee; Former member, Fourth District Republican Party Executive Committee; Co-Chairman, 1980 Regan-Bush Committee for NC; Member, Executive Committee National Association for Republican Legislators; Joint Caucus Leader Republican Members NC General Assembly, 1979-80; Delegate at Large to National Republican Convention, 1980; House Minority Leader, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service:

Honors: One of the Five Outstanding Young Men in North Carolina, 1981; Named Outstanding 4-H Alumni of North Carolina, 1981; Distinguished Service Award, 1981.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Johns Lutheran Church; Chairman, Congregation and Vice-Chairman Board of Deacons.

Family: Married, Geraldine (Baldwin) Brubaker, November, 1972; One Son: Jonathon Nissley Brubaker.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations-- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Economy; Election Laws; Health; State Personnel; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.

**ALLEN ADAMS**

(Democrat -- Wake County)

Twenty-First Representative District Wake County Six Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Greensboro, January 15, 1932, to J. Allen and Marion L. (Crawford) Adams.

Education: Attended Phillips Exeter Academy, 1945-1948; Cambridge High and Latin, Massachusetts, 1948; Boston University, 1948-49; Graduated, University of North Carolina, 1952, A.B.; 1954, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Sanford, Adams, McCullough & Beard).

Organizations: Member, Wake County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; NC State Bar; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; Naval Reserve Lawyers Association; Secretary, Wake County Bar, 1961; Member, Phi Delta Phi.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Wake County Public Library Board, 1970-74; Raleigh Civil Service Commission, 1972-75.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Member, Advisory Budget Commission, 1981-83; Chairman, Natural and Economic Resources Committee, 1979-80; Chairman, Wake County Democratic Party, 1968-72; President, Wake County Young Democrats Club, 1964; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1976.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Naval Reserve, Captain, JAG Corps; Commanding Officer, Naval Reserve VTU (Law) 0708, Raleigh, 1980-1982.

Honors: Outstanding Young Democrat, 1962; North Carolina Law Review, 1953-54.

Religious Activities: Member, Community United Church of Christ; Chairman, Finance Committee, 1945-66; Chairman, Institute of Religion, 1963.

Family: Married, Betty Blomgren Eichenberger, June 10, 1977; Children: Ann Adams Borden, Jefferson Hodges, and Spencer Allen; Stepchildren: Kurt, Peter, Tom, David, and John Eichenberger.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations — Base Budget

Vice-Chairman: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Rules and Operation of the House

Member: Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Bank and Thrift Institutions; Economy; Election Laws; Employment Security; Judiciary III; Manufacturers and Labor.



AUSTIN MURPHY ALLRAN
(Republican — Catawba County)

Forty-Fifth Representative District Lower Fork and Upper Fork Townships of Burke County; and Bandy's Clines, Hickory, Jacobs Fork, and Newton Townships of Catawba County Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 13, 1951, to Albert M. and Mary Ethel (Houser) Allran.

Education: Attended Hickory High School, 1967-70; Duke University, B.A., 1974; Southern Methodist University, School of Law, J.D., 1978.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member, N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Catawba County Bar Association; The Catawba County Chamber of Commerce; The Hickory Museum of Art; The Catawba County Historical Association; The Hickory Jaycees; The Catawba County Young Republican Club; The Duke University Alumni Association.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983; Worked in Congressman James T. Broyhill's office, Washington, D.C., as Congressional Intern, 1973; Worked as Legislative Assistant in the Administration of Governor James Holshouser, 1974.

Literary Works: Author of "JOHN GODFREY ARENDS: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH," (the pioneer Lutheran minister of Western NC).

Religious Activities: Life-long member of Corinth Reformed, United Church of Christ, Hickory.

Family: Married, Judy Mosbach Allran, September 27, 1980.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Finance; Corrections; Courts & Administration of Justice; Judiciary II; Local Government I; Manufacturers and Labor; and Pensions and Retirement.



GERALD L. ANDERSON
 (Democrat — Craven County)

Third Representative District — Craven, Lenoir, and Pamlico Counties —
 Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Craven County, June 29, 1939, to Noah L. and Hazel Rowe Anderson.

Education: Graduate, New Bern High School, 1958; Deaver Realty Institute, 1974; Realtors Institute, Chapel Hill.

Occupation: Businessman (Forestry, Logging and Real Estate).

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, Craven County Committee of 100; Kinston Board of Realtors; Member, New Bern-Craven County Chamber of Commerce; New Bern Board of Realtors.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1980, (Appointed to fill the unexpired term of Representative Joe L. Bright), 1981-82, and 1983; Craven County Commissioner, December, 1978 — January 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Pleasant Acres Free Will Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Marie Stilley Anderson, January 25, 1959; Children; Teresa, Tina, Jerry, Lisa, and Josh.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Economy

Vice-Chairman: Agriculture; Natural and Economic Resources

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Commercial Fishing; Health; Insurance; Water and Air Resources; Wildlife Resources.



TOFFIE CLYDE AUMAN
(Democrat — Moore County)

Thirty-first Representative District - Moore County One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Jackson Springs, March 11, 1909, to Claude and Lillie Catherine (Graham) Auman.

Education: Graduated, Jackson Springs High School, 1927; N.C. State University, 1931 (majoring in horticulture and animal husbandry).

Occupation: Farmer.

Organizations: Charter member, Moore County Farm Bureau, served as President, 1940-50; Member, NC Peach Council, served as President, 1955-65; Charter Member, Sandhill Production Credit Association, served as director, 1948-79; Chairman, 1965-78; Director, NC Farm Bureau, 1950-60; Director, NC Farm Bureau Insurance Company, 1952-56; Member, Sandhill Lions Club, Seven Lakes, served as President, 1949-50; Member, Sandhills Area Mental Health Association; Chairman, West End Rural Fire District, Past President National Peach Council.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Board of Directors, Weymouth Center, Southern Pines; Board of Directors, Malcolm Blue Historical Farm; Director, Moore County Red Cross Board; Director and President, NCSU Agricultural Foundation, 1954; Advisory Council to Dean of Agriculture, NCSU; Charter Director, NC Tobacco Foundation, NCSU, 1972-1982; Charter Director, NCSU Veterinarian Foundation, 1975-80; Director, NC Railroad, 1949-50; NC Board of Juvenile Correction, 1950-76; NC Committee for Better Schools, 1958; Director, NC Mental Health Association, 1970; Director, NC Forestry Association, 1960.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1965-66, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1983; Commissioner to Legislature, 1955.

Honors: Received Gamma Sigma Delta Award, NCSU for Contributions to Agriculture; Recipient of the Ralph H. Scott Award; Award, NC citizen who has made significant contributions to the field of services for children; Builder's Cup Award, Kiwanis Club; Distinguished Alumni Award, NCSU, School of Agriculture and Life Science, 1982; Watauga Medal awarded by NCSU, 1982.

Religious Activities: Member, West End Presbyterian Church; Elder; Past Deacon; Sunday school Superintendent; President, Men of the Church of Fayetteville Presbytery.

Family: Married, Sally Watts, August 7, 1936; Children: Clyde Watts, Robert M., Nancy (Mrs. Charles Cunningham), and Laura Graham (Mrs. Robert M. Pitts); Four grand-daughters.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: University Board of Governors Nominating Committee

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Corrections; Education; Governmental Ethics, Highway Safety; Human Resources, Transportation.



FRANK W. BALLANCE, JR.
(Democrat -- Warren County)

Seventh Representative District -- Brinkleyville, Butterwood, Conoconara, Enfield, Faucett, Halifax, Palmyra, Roseneath, Scotland Neck, and Weldon Townships of Halifax County; Goose Nest, Hamilton, and Robersonville Townships of Martin County; and Fishing Creek, Fork, Sandy Creek, Shocco, and Warrenton Townships of Warren County -- One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Windsor, Bertie County, February 15, 1942.

Education: Graduated, W. S. Etheridge High School, 1959; NC Central University, 1963, B.A.; 1965, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney, Director, Region Four National Bar Association; President, NC Association of Black Lawyers; President, Ninth Judicial Bar Association; President, NCCU, Law School Alumni Association; Member, Dean Search Committee, NCCU Law School; Vice-Chairman, Warren County Political Action Council; Chairman Second Congressional District Black Caucus; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; NC Association of Trial Lawyers; Charles Williamson Bar Association; Warren County Bar Association; Member, NCCU Chancellor Search Committee.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Warren County Board of Elections; Member, board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State University; Board of Governors, National Bar Association; Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, NCCU; Board of Governors and Parliamentarian, NC Association of Black Lawyers.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983.

Military Service: Former member, N.C. National Guard.

Religious Activities: Member, Greenwood Baptist Church; Member, Board of Trustees.

Family: Married, Bernadine S. Ballance, July, 1969; Children: Ganey, Angela, and Valerie.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Bank and Thrift Institutions; Courts & Administration of Justice; Election Laws; Insurance; Judiciary IV; Law Enforcement; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



CHRISTOPHER SYLVANUS BARKER, JR.

(Democrat — Craven County)

Third Representative District — Craven, Lenoir, and Pamlico Counties
— Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Trenton, September 7, 1911, to Dr. Christopher Sylvanus (deceased) and Ruth Jane (Henderson) Barker (deceased), March 4, 1981.

Education: Attended New Bern High School, 1928; United States Naval Academy, B.S., 1933.

Occupation: Retired; Associate Professor of Naval Science, Princeton University, 1945-48; University of South Carolina, 1954-57; Registered Securities Representative, 1965-75; Professor of Naval Science.

Organizations: Vice-President, New Bern USO, 1971-73; Member and past President, New Bern Civitan Club, 1964-65; Member and past President, Craven County Chapter for Retarded Citizens, 1965-66; Treasurer of Coastal Carolina Council, Navy League of the United States, 1966-73; 32nd Mason; Shriner; Sojourner; Elk; Moose; American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; New York Yacht Club; East Carolina Yacht Club.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman of the Board of Directors, Craven Unit of the Neuse Development Association, 1964-66; Member, Mental Health Study Commission, 1973—; member, Commission on Mental Health and Mental Retardation, 1977-1982; Member, Legislative Research Commission, 1977-778, 1979-80, and 1981-82; Vice-Chairman, Commercial and Sports Fisheries Advisory Board, 1969-74; Chairman, Study Commission on the Use of Illegal and Harmful Drugs in the State of North Carolina 1970; Chairman, North Carolina Drug Authority, 1971-75.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Military Service: Served, U.S. Navy, 1928-1959, Rear Admiral; Awarded "Lgion of Merit" and "Bronze Star" during World War II.

Honors: New Bern Citizen of the Year, 1975; Outstanding Legislator 1980, Mental Health Area Boards Association; Mental Health Valand Award 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Methodist Church; Official Board, 1963-66 and Administrative Board, 1972-75, 1978-1981.

Family: Married, Jean Kouwenhoven, December 30, 1949; Children: Christopher Sylvanus III (married, Janet Westover, 1976), Marie Anne (married, Tommy Faulkenberry, 1979) and Gary Cornelius (married, Elizabeth Madden, 1977).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Mental Health

Vice-Chairman: Finance; Public Utilities

Member: Corporations — Education, Governmental Ethics; Military and Veterans Affairs; Wildlife Resources.



ANNE CRAIG BARNES
(Democrat — Orange County)

Twenty-Fourth Representative District — Orange County; and Baldwin, Cape Fear, Center, Hadley, Haw River, Hickory Mountain, Matthews, New Hope, Oakland, and Williams Townships of Chatham County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Gaston County, March 29, 1932, to George Hoyle and Jessie (Tarlton) Craig.

Education: Graduated, Mount Holly High School, 1950.

Occupation: Legislator.

Organizations: Member: NC Recreation and Park Society; Past Member, Chapel Hill Service League; Orange County Democratic Party, Executive Committee, 1969-76, Vice-Chairman, 1972-74, Chairman, 1974-76; NC Democratic Party, Executive Committee, 1974-78, Platform Committee, 1980.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Juvenile Law Study Commission; Orange Cardiovascular Foundation, Board of Directors; Orange County Board of Social Services, 1978-81; Chapel Hill Recreation & Parks Commissions, 1969-72, Chairman, 1970-72; NC Association of County Commissioners and National Association of Counties, 1978-81; Chapel Hill Charter Commission, 1973-74. Region J Employment Training Advisory Council; Administrative Rules Review Committee; Committee on Economic Status of Women in NC; Orange County Council on Aging, 1978-80; Orange County Recreation Study Committee, 1973-74; Orange/Durham CETA Advisory Council, Orange County Agricultural Task Force, Chairman, 1980-81.

Political Activities: Orange County Board of Commissioners, 1978-1981; Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 (appointed December 11, 1981, to replace Patricia S. Hunt), and 1983; County, District and State Convention Delegate, 1969-1982; Orange County Democratic Party, Executive Committee, 1969-76, Vice-Chairman, 1972-74, Chairman, 1974-76; 1979, Voter Registration Committee, 1980; NC Democratic Party, Executive Committee, 1974-78, Platform Committee, 1980; National Convention Delegate, 1974; Carter/Mondale Campaign Staff, 1980.

Honors: Orange County "Distinguished Democrat", 1976.

Religious Activities: Baptist Church School Teacher; Youth Adviser; Long Range Planning Committee; Building Committee; Recreation Leader; Deacon, 1977-80.

Family: Married, Billy Ebert Barnes, July 19, 1952; Children: Billy, Jr. and Betsy.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chairman: Housing

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Commissions & Schools For the Blind & Deaf; Election Laws; Health; Local Government I; Manufacturers and Labor; Mental Health.



CHARLES MILLWEE BEALL
(Democrat — Haywood County)

Fifty-Second Representative District — Haywood, Jackson, Madison, and Swain Counties; and Stecoah and Yellow Creek Townships of Graham County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, October 20, 1920, to Charles M. and Nina P. (Morgan) Beall.

Education: Graduated Bethel High School, 1936; Brevard College, 1937-38.

Occupation: Inventory Controller (Champion Papers, Canton, N.C.)

Organizations: Past Master & Member, Pigeon River Lodge No. 386, A.F. & A.M.; Member, Asheville Consistory Scottish Rite, 32 degree; Member, Vaner-Rhinehart Post American Legion; Past High Priest, Canton Chapter, York Rite Masons.

Boards and Commissions: Member, NC Commission on the Future of NC; Member, Commission on Manufactured Housing; Governor's Task Force on Financing of Public School Facilities, 1982; House Member, Revenue Laws Committee, 1981; Member, Judicial Nominating Committee, 1981; Chairman, Haywood County Board of Elections, Eight years.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 (appointed December 1, 1981, to replace Ernest Messer) and 1983; Chairman, Haywood County Democratic Executive Committee, Six years; Delegate National Democratic Convention, New York City, 1980; Chairman, Vance-Aycock Banquet, Asheville, 1980. Board of Alderman, Town of Canton, two terms.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Air Force, Air Transport Command, World War II (Good Conduct Medal, American Theater Operations Medal.).

Religious Activities: Member, Central United Methodist of Clyde; Chairman, Administrative Board, 1978-present; Past Finance Chairman; Past Treasurer; Present Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married, Margaret Jewell Rhinehart, January 19, 1954; Children: Anna K. Beall, Cynthia H. Hyatt, and Margaret F. Beall.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Subcommittee Public Utilities; Subcommittee Election Laws; Subcommittee Base Budget General Government

Member: Aging; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Election Laws; Higher Education; Insurance; Manufacturers and Labor; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; Transportation.



SAMMY LEE BEAM

(Democrat — Gaston County)

Forty-Fourth Representative District Gaston and Lincoln Counties —
Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Homestead, Dade County, Florida, February 20, 1947, to H. Bryan, and Juanita Wehunt Beam; Moved to Lincoln County at age of one month.

Education: Completed grammar school education in Lincoln County; graduated Cherryville High School, 1965; Central Piedmont Community College, A.D., 1967.

Occupation: Private Investor.

Organizations: President, Cherryville Optimist Club; Director, Cherryville Rotary Club; Member of Gaston County Advisory Health Committee to the Board of Education; Member, Gaston County Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Gaston County Board of Health; Director, Southeastern Saving & Loans.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Member, National Honor Society.

Religious Activities: Member, Mt. Zion Baptist; Sunday School Teacher, 1969.

Family: Married, Ruth McGinnis Beam, December 30, 1971; Children: Tonya Juanita, Doree Ann, and Loree Lee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Corrections; Health; Human Resources

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Employment Security; Judiciary IV; Mental Health; Rules and Operation of the House.



RAYFORD DONALD BEARD

(Democrat -- Cumberland County)

Eighteenth Representative District - The remainder of Cumberland County no included in District 17 - Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Beard, March 24, 1923, to William A. and Lola (Maxwell) Beard.

Education: Graduated Central High School, 1942; Various Insurance Courses.

Occupation: Insurance.

Organizations: Member, Professional Insurance Agents Association; NC Independent Agents Association; NC Association of Premium Service Companies; Member, Lions Club; Masonic Order; Shriner; Scottish Rite.

Boards and Commissions: Mental Health Study Commission; Joint Governmental Operations Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, Snyder Memorial Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Deacon since 1950; Past Chairman, Board of Deacons and Church Moderator, 1960.

Family: Married, Katherine Smith Beard, July 30, 1944; Three Children: Linda B. Kay, Kathy B. Allen, and Don, Jr.; Four Grandchildren.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government.

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base -- Budget; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Constitutional Amendments; Mental Health

Member: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Corporations; Economy; Insurance; Rules and Operation of the House.



PHILLIP O. BERRY

(Democrat -- Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-Sixth Representative District -- Mecklenburg County -- Eight Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, August 26, 1940, to James Berry (deceased) and Burdette Clyburn (deceased).

Education: Graduated, Plato Price High School, 1957; Central Piedmont Community College, A.A.S. -- Business, 1978; University of Nebraska, B.E., 1965; Howard University, E.E. Major, 1957-59; Carolina School of Banking, UNC Chapel Hill, Certificate, 1973; Stonier's Graduate School of Banking.

Occupation: Banking, Business Consultant.

Organizations: Member, Mecklenburg Jaycees; Member, United Community Services Mecklenburg & Union Counties; Chairman, United Negro College Fund, J.C.S.U.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Greater Charlotte Foundation Board of Directors; Member, Drug Education Center, Board of Directors; Chairman, State Advisory Council of Vocational Education, 1978; Secretary, University of NC at Charlotte, Board of Trustees; Member, Board of Directors, NC School Boards Association; President, NC School Boards Association, 1981-82.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Charlotte -- Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1972-1982, (Chairman, 1976-1982).

Military Service: Served in US Air Force (Presidential Unit Citation, Vietnam Service Medal).

Honors: NAACP Hall of Fame, 1975; Eagle Scout; Omega Psi Phi-Achievements in Banking; Outstanding Young Men, 1971; Phi Theta Kappa -- Honor Society.

Religious Activities: Member, Salem Baptist Church; President, Laymen's League; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; Asst. Director, Baptist Training Union.

Family: Children: Audrey Marie, Joy Sabrina, and John Phillip.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance: Banks & Thrift Institutions; Corporations; Governmental Ethics; Local Government I; Manufacturers and Labor; Mental Health; Public Utilities.

JAMES BOYCE BLACK

(Democrat -- Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-Sixth Representative District - Mecklenburg County Eight
Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, March 25, 1935, to Boyce and James Margaret (Query) Black.

Education: Attended East Mecklenburg High School, 1950-53; Lenoir Rhyne College, B.A., 1958; Southern College of Optometry, B.S., 1960; Doctor of Optometry, 1962.

Occupation: Optometrist.

Organizations: Member, Mecklenburg County, Association of Optometrists; NC State Optometric Society; Thirty second degree Mason; Noble of the Mystic Shrine, OASIS Temple; Trustee, North Carolina State Optometric Society; Board Member, Mecklenburg County Mental Health Association. Board of Directors, United Carolina Bank, 1983-84.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983; Precinct Chairman, Democrat Party.

Military Service: Served U.S. Navy, 3rd Class Petty Officer, 1956-57.

Religious Activities: Member, Matthews United Methodist Church.

Family: Married, Betty, May 13, 1956; Children: Deborah Ann, and James Boyce, Jr.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Military and Veterans Affairs

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Health; Judiciary III; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.

**DANIEL TERRY BLUE, JR.**

(Democrat -- Wake County)

Twenty-First Representative District -- Wake County -- Six Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, April 18, 1949, to Daniel Terry and Allene Morris Blue, Sr.

Education: Graduated Oak Ridge High School, 1956-66; NC Central University, Durham, 1970, B.S.-Mathematics; Duke University School of Law, 1973, J.D.; Certificate, National Institute for Trial Advocacy, Boulder, Colorado, 1977.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Partner: Thigpen, Blue & Stephens, Attorneys at Law.)

Organizations: Member, American, N.C. Bar Associations; Member, Executive Committee, Wake County Bar Association; Association of Trial Lawyers of America; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers, Board of Governors; NC Association of Black Lawyers; Duke Law Alumni Council; East Raleigh Citizens Advisory Council; Raleigh-Wake Citizens Association; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions: Duke Law School Board of Visitors; Boys Club Board of Directors; Community Day Care Center Board of Directors; N.C. Courts Commission; N.C. Criminal Code Commission; N.C. Center for Public Policy Research Board of Directors; East Central Community Legal Services, Board of Directors, President; NC Juvenile Code Revision Committee; Board of Directors, Tenth Judicial District Bar.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-82 & 1983; Active in Democratic Party Politics on all levels; Member, State Democratic Executive Committee; Member, Wake YDC; Former Precinct Committee person (Raleigh Precinct 39); Delegate to County, District and State Conventions; Chairman, Raleigh Precinct 28; Chairman, Wake County Democratic Campaign, 1978; Chairman, Wake County Black Democratic Caucus 1974-79; Member, NC Democratic Black Leadership Caucus; Permanent Chairman, 1979, Wake County Democratic Convention.

Honors: Humanitarian Award, Sigma Gamma Phi Sorority, 1977; Man of Year Award, Boyer Consistory, Prince Hall Masons, 1980; Distinguished Public Service Award, Shaw University, 1981; Man of the Year Award, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1981; Citizen of the Year Award, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, 1981; Third Annual Heritage Award, Shaw University, 1981.

Religious Activities: Member, Davie St. Presbyterian Church; Board of Trustees.

Family: Married, Edna Earle Smith, January 26, 1972; Children: Daniel Terry, III; Kanika, and Dhamian.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Finance; Judiciary III; Rules and Operation of the House

Member: Education; Election Laws; Health, Insurance; Manufacturers and Labor; State Personnel.



EDWARD C. BOWEN

(Democrat — Sampson County)

Twelfth Representative District — Bladen and Sampson Counties; and Burgaw, Caswell, Columbia, Holly, Canetuck, Grady, Long Creek, Rocky Point, and Union Townships of Pender County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Sampson County, June 15, 1923, to Allie Deen Bowen and Sadie Florence Peterson.

Education: Graduated Franklin High School, 1940.

Occupation: Legislator.

Boards and Commissions: Sampson County Planning Development Board, 1978-80; Franklin High School Board, 1950-1954; Union High School Board, 1968-1972.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1982 (appointed September 22, 1982 to replace Ron Taylor) and 1983.

Military Service: Served In Merchant Marines, 1944-1946.

Family: Married, Lola M. Owen, November 25, 1948; Children: Kathryn Bowen Thutt; John Graham Bowen; Robert Carroll Bowen; Lola Elizabeth Bowen; and William Lloyd Bowen.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Aging; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Education; Law Enforcement; Local Government I; Public Utilities; State Properties; Transportation.



GEORGE WYATT BRANNAN
(Democrat -- Johnston County)

Twentieth Representative District -- Franklin and Johnston Counties.
Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Erwin, Harnett County, March 3, 1932, to Wade Melbry and Hannah (Hollomon) Brannan.

Education: Attended Dunn High School; NC State University, 1954; B.S. in Mechanical Engineering.

Occupation: Nurseryman.

Organizations: Past President, NC Association of Nurserymen; Past President, NC Association of Landscape Contractors; Charter member, Smithfield Jaycees; Past Chairman, Johnston County Airport Authority; Chairman, Horticulture Advisory Committee; NC Community Colleges; Governor's Advisory Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 (appointed January 28, 1981, to replace J.M. Gardner) and 1983.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, Captain (Active Duty, 1955-1957; Reserves, 1957-1965).

Family: Married, Mary Jane Warrick, June 27, 1954; Children: Beth Ellen Brannan and George Wyatt Brannan, Jr.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Housing

Vice-Chairman: Education; Law Enforcement; Local Government I

Member: Finance, Banks & Thrift Institutions, Corrections, Election Laws, Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits National Conference of State Legislatures Committee on Housing and Economic Development, Energy, and Manufacturers and Labor.

**CLYDE ROBERT BRAWLEY, JR.**

(Republican -- Iredell County)

Forty-Third Representative District -- Millers Township of Alexander County; Caldwell, Catawba, and Mountain Creek Townships of Catawba County; and Barringer, Coddle Creek, Davidson, Fallstown, and Shiloh Townships of Iredell County.

Early Years: Born in Mooresville, Iredell County, April 10, 1944, to Clyde R. and Sarah (Goodnight) Brawley.

Education: Graduated Mooresville Senior High, 1962; NC State University, 1968, B.S. (Engineering Operations).

Occupation: Insurance Agent.

Organizations: Member: National Association of Life Underwriters; Rotary Club.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served, U.S. Army National Guard, 1967-Present, Captain.

Religious Activities: Member, Triplett Methodist Church; President, Men's Club; Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married, Mary Kipka Brawley, March 31, 1972; Children: Woody, Shelly, Edward, Sarah, and Susan.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Corporations; Governmental Ethics; Insurance; Small Business; State Properties, Housing.



LOUISE SMITH BRENNAN
(Democrat — Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-Six Representative District — Mecklenburg County — Eight Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Chester, S.C., November 11, 1922, to Tom and Kate Varnadore Smith.

Education: Graduated Hartsell High School, 1939; University of NC at Charlotte, 1970, B.A. (Political Science and English); University of N.C. at Chapel Hill, 1978, M.A. (Political Science); Working towards Doctorate at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Occupation: College Professor and Lecturer, Political Science, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Consultant: Fairington Properties, 1974; Vice-President, Charlotte Sporting Goods Company, Incorporated, 1949-1963.

Organizations: Member, Executive Women of Charlotte, 1979-82; American Association of University Women, 1978-79; YWCA, 1978-79; National Organization of Women Legislators, 1977-82; Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 1978-81.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Eckerd Wilderness Camps Board of Directors, 1979-1985; Member, BOD Mental Health Association of Mecklenburg County, 1980-84; Legislative Study Commission of School Food Programs, 1980; Member, Study Commission for Public Meetings of Governmental Bodies, 1978; Member, Joint Commission of Governmental Operations, 1979-80; Member, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Charter Commission, 1969-71; Member, Governor's Commission on Party Reform, 1969-71; Board of Directors, Juvenile Diabetes Association, 1978-80; Member, Women's Forum, 1977-82.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Member, Local Government Liason Committee of Governmental Bodies, 1978-80; Member, Select Committee on Governmental Ethics, 1979-80; District Chairman, Ninth District Democratic Party, 1970-1977; Chairman, Mecklenburg Democratic Party, 1970-1972; President, Mecklenburg County Democratic Women's Club, 1967; Member, Board of Directors, Mecklenburg County Democratic Women's Club, 1968-1981; Charter Member and Board Member, Charlotte Women's Political Caucus, 1971-1974.

Honors: WBT 1982 Woman of the Year, Outstanding Legislator, 1981-82 by North Carolina Home Economics Association; Life Member and Honored by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Council for Children for work on behalf of Children; Honored with award from the Mecklenburg Council for Mentally Retarded for work on behalf of Retarded children; Honored with Certificate for work on behalf of the Charlotte Opera Association; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, 1970; "Who's Who in Community Leaders of America, 1972; "Who's Who in American Politics, 1972-82; Publication: Masters Thesis: Effects of Rule Changes on Delegate Selection for Presidential Nominations 1960-76, The North Carolina Experience.

Literary Works: "Effects of Rule Changes or Delegate Selection for Presidential Nominations, 1960-976: The North Carolina Experience." (Master's Thesis).

Religious Activities: Member, Elder in Caldwell Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Family: Married, Stanley L. Brennan, September 25, 1965; Children: Susan Sutton Mitchell, Jane Suttan Coleman, Robert T. Sutton, Jr. (First Marriage to Robert T. Sutton, Sr., deceased 1963); Two grandchildren: Shelley Brennan Coleman and Elizabeth Louise Coleman.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Human Resources

Vice-Chairman: Mental Health; State Personnel

Member: Aging; Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget—Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Constitutional Amendments; Higher Education; Judiciary IV.



JOHN WALTER BROWN
(Republican — Wilkes County)

Forty-First Representative District — Wilkes and Yadkin Counties; and Gwaltneys, Sharpes, and Sugar Loaf Townships of Alexander County.

Early Years: Born in Traphill Township, Wilkes County, September 12, 1918, to James Walter and Nora Blackburn Brown.

Education: Attended Virginia Trade School, 1940; Appalachian State University, 1937.

Occupation: Farmer (Beefcattle, Poultry and Tobacco).

Organizations: Member: NC Cattlemens Association; Woodmen of the World; Farm Bureau.

Political Activities: Served in House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Military Service: U.S. Army Engineer Corps, World War II, 1944-1946.

Religious Activities: Member, Charity United Methodist Church; Official Board Member; Church Trustee; Church School Superintendent; Teacher Young Adult Class; Church Lay Speaker & Chairman of Official Board.

Family: Married, Ruth Hanks, September 14, 1941; Children: Betty Ruth Brown Morenstein and Johnsie Charles (Mrs. Joseph T. Brown, Jr.).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Commission & Schools For The Blind & Deaf; Military and Veterans Affairs; State Government; Transportation; Water and Air Resources; Wildlife Resources.



DAVID WEBSTER BUMGARDNER, JR.
(Democrat -- Gaston County)

Forty-fourth Representative District -- Gaston and Lincoln Counties
Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Belmont, November 2, 1921, to David Webster and Winnifred (Ballard) Bumgardner.

Education: Attended Belmont Public Schools, 1927-38; Belmont Abbey College, 1938-40; Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Science, Nashville, Tenn. Graduated 1942.

Occupation: Mortician; President & Treasurer, Bumgardner, Inc.; President, McLean-Bumgardner, Inc.; Director, Belmont Savings and Loan; Lakeside Cable TV, Inc.

Organizations: Member, NC Funeral Directors Association; National Funeral Directors Association; Member, Masons, Belmont Lodge No. 627; Gastonia York Rite Masonic Orders; Shriner, Oasis Temple; Past President, Belmont Kiwanis Club, Past Lt. Governor of Division Two, Carolinas Kiwanis District, 1966; Past President, Belmont United Fund, Inc.; Past President, Belmont Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, Conference on Funeral Service Examining Boards of the U.S., 1952-1957, served as President, 1955-56; N.C. State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors, 1950-1955, served as President, 1954-55; appointed Original Planning and Zoning Board of Belmont; Chairman, Commission for the Study of Local and Ad Valorem Tax Structure of NC, 1970; Governmental Evaluation Commission, 1977-present; Board of Transportation, 1977-1982.

Political Activities: Served, in House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, 1942-45; European-African Theatre, 1943-45; U.S. Army Reserve, 1949-55; NC National Guard 1955-1974; Lt. Colonel (Retired 1974.)

Honors: Received Distinguished Service Award from Dallas Institute, Gupton-Jones College of Mortuary Science, 1954; Named 1967 "Man of the Year," by Belmont Chamber of Commerce.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church, Belmont; Former Deacon & Church Parliamentarian; Formerly served as Chairman, Finance Committee; Dept. Superintendent, Sunday School and on Building Committee.

Family: Married, Sara Margaret Jones, August 14, 1948; Children: Mrs. Sharon B. Hill and Sandra Jo Bumgardner.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Transportation

Vice-Chairman: Highway Safety

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Housing; Judiciary III; Military and Veterans Affairs; Public Utilities; State Government; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



SAM D. BUNDY*

(Democrat — Pitt County)

Ninth Representative District — Greene County; and Arthur, Ayden, Belvoir, Chicod, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Pactolus, Swift Creek, and Winterville Townships of Pitt County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Farmville, Pitt County, July 19, 1906.

Education: Graduated Farmville High School, 1923; Duke University, A.B., 1927; East Carolina University, M.A., 1948.

Occupation: Retired, School Principal; Former Principal of Schools in Duplin, Edgecombe, and Martin Counties; Federal Government 1943-44; Principal of Farmville Public Schools, 1947-65; Principal, Sam D. Bundy School, 1965-70; Rotating Panel Member, NC Today Morning Show, WCNT-TV, Greenville, 1966-70.

Organizations: President, Northeastern District NCAE, 1952-53; President, Pitt County Unite NCAE, 1951-52; Past Master Tarboro Masonic Lodge, 1942; Past Master Farmville Masonic Lodge, 1950; 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason and Member, Sudan Temple of the Shrine; District Deputy Grand Master Fifth Masonic District NC, 1951-54; Grand Orator, Grand Lodge of Masons in NC, 1961-62; Knight Commander, Court of Honors; Past President, Tarboro Kiwanis Club, 1941; Past District Governor of Carolina Kiwanis District, 1945; Member, Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Kappa Phi and Omicron Delta Kappa; Vice-Chairman, Constitutional Amendments Committee, 1973, 1975; Vice-Chairman, Education Committee, 1973, 1975; Vice-Chairman State Personnel Committee, 1979; Secretary, Farmville Chamber of Commerce, 1946-47; Past President, Tarboro, Yonk Rite Mason.

Boards and Commissions: Secretary, Tabacca Board of Trade, 1946-47; Member, Mount Olive College Board of Trustees; Member, Advisory Budget Commission, 1975-77, 1981-83.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service:

Honors: Farmville, "Man of the Year," 1974; Pitt County, "Outstanding Citizenship Award," 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Disciples of Christ Church; Teacher Men's Class Farmville Christian Church Sunday School, 1954; Superintendent Farmville Christian Church Sunday School, 1946-53; President, N.C. Christian Men's Fellowship, 1950-51, 1955-56; President, State Convention Disciples of Christ, 1954.

Family: Married, Bettie Spencer Bundy; Children: Sam D. Bundy, Jr., and James Henry Bundy; Three Grandchildren.

*Representative Bundy died January 19, 1983. His dedicated service to the people of his district and North Carolina and his cheerful personality will be greatly missed.



DOROTHY ROCKWELL BURNLEY

(Republican — Guilford County)

Twenty-Eighth Representative District — Deep River Township, Friendship Township, High Point Township, Jamestown Precincts 1 and 3, and South Summer Precinct of Guilford County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in High Point, Guilford County, February 27, 1927, to Hubert J. and Ella L. (Nurse) Rockwell.

Education: Attended High Point High School, 1941-42; graduated, Jefferson High School (Roanoke, Virginia), 1944; attended Hollins College, 1944-1946.

Occupation: Corporate Officer, (Secretary-Treasurer, Craftwood, Inc., High Point.)

Organizations: Member: Furniture City Woman's Club; High Point Chamber of Commerce; National Federation of Independent Businesses (NFIB).

Boards and Commissions: Member: Board of Trustees, High Point Public Library; Board Member and Past President, High Point Women's Shelter; High Point Mental Health Association Board.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: 1980, "Woman of the Year," Furniture City Woman's Club.

Religious Activities: Member, Emerywood Baptist Church.

Family: Married, James H. Burnley III, October 4, 1947; Children: James H. Burnley IV; Mary H. Burnley; Ellen B. Burnley; and Judith L. Burnley.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriation Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Cultural Resources; Education; Election Laws; Governmental Ethics; Judiciary II; Mental Health; Public Utilities.



HOWARD B. CHAPIN

(Democrat — Beaufort County)

Second Representative District — Beaufort and Hyde Counties; and Scuppernon Township of Washington County — One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Ahoskie, December 9, 1921, to Henry B. (deceased) and Lavenia (Howard) Chapin (deceased).

Education: Attended Public Schools of Weldon & Aurora; Graduated Kinston High School; Graduated Atlantic Christian College, 1947, A.B.; Attended Civic Institute of Government, Chapel Hill; East Carolina University, Political Science Courses.

Occupation: Former Teacher, Belhaven and Washington City Schools (retired).

Boards and Commissions: Past Member: Washington Planning Board.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Air Force, Sergeant, 8th Air Force, 1943-1945.

Religious Activities: Member, First Christian Church (Washington, N.C.)

Family: Married, Mary Alice (Beasley) Chapin, January 29, 1948; Children: J. Michael and Kenneth E.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Commercial Fishing

Vice-Chairman: Corrections; Education

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Cultural Resources; Employment Security; Energy; Natural and Economic Resources.



ROBERT JACKSON CHILDRESS

(Democrat — Forsyth County)

Thirty-Ninth Representative District — Abbotts Creek, Bethania, Broadway, Clemmonsville, Kernersville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, South Fork, Vienna, and Winston Townships of Forsyth County — Five Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Stokesdale, Guilford County, December 18, 1938, to Oscar C. and Primmie E. (Kennedy) Childress.

Education: Graduated, Stokesdale High School; Chowan College.

Occupation: Merchant.

Organizations: Member: Better Business Bureau of Winston-Salem (Membership Chairman); Greater Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce; Transportation Advisory Committee of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County; Member, Arts Council; Sertoma Club; Winston-Salem Sales and Marketing Executives, Inc.; Vice-President, North Carolina Jaycees, 1970-71.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Winston-Salem Zoning Board of Adjustments; Advisory Board of Chowan College; Advisory Board of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Career Center; President's Council of the White House Commission on Small Businesses; Chairman, Watershed Improvement Commission; Advisory Board, N.C. Department of Correction of Forsyth County.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1983; Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Board of Education (Chairman, Budget and Finance Committee), Forsyth County Democrats; Young Democrats Club of Forsyth County

Military Service: Served in United States Army, 1961.

Religious Activities: Member, Disciple of Christ.

Family: Married, Margaret Anne McCurry, August 12, 1967; Children: Robert J. Childress, Jr. and Julie Anne Childress.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Education; Employment Security; Highway Safety; Local Government II; Small Business; State Personnel; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



JOHN TRAMMELL CHURCH

(Democrat — Vance County)

Twenty-Second Representative District — Caswell, Granville, Person, and Vance Counties; Littleton and Roanoke Rapids Townships of Halifax County; and Hawtree, Judkins, Nutbush River, Roanoke, Six-pound, and Smith Creek Townships of Warren County — Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Raleigh, Wake County, September 22, 1917, to Charles R. and Lela (Johnson) Church.

Education: Graduated Boyden High School, Salisbury, 1935; attended, Catawba College, 1936-37; graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1942, B.S. (Pharmacy).

Occupation: Chairman of the Board, Rose's Stores, Inc., Henderson; Director, Peoples Bank, Rocky Mount; Chairman of Board Advisory Board, Peoples Bank, Henderson; Past Senior Vice President and Secretary, Rose's Stores, Inc.

Organizations: NC Merchants Association (member, Executive Committee and Board of Directors; Past President); Past Member, Board of Directors, National Retail Merchants Association (New York, NY); Past President, NC Chain Store Council; Past Vice President and Secretary, American Retail Council (Washington, D.C.); Secretary, Board of Directors, Association of General Merchandise Chains (Washington, D.C.); Board of Directors, University of North Carolina Business Foundation (Chapel Hill); Director, NC Citizens Association (Executive Committee); Past Director, Atlantic Aero Corp.; Member, Newcomen Society of North Carolina; Past Secretary and Member, Executive Committee and Director, NC Agribusiness Council. Past President: Junior Chamber of Commerce, Henderson-Vance County Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Henderson Country Club, Henderson-Vance County United Fund (past Trustee and member, Executive Committee of Carolinas United), Vanwarco and North District District of Oconeechee Council of Boys Scouts, Past President, UNC Alumni Association & Alumni Giving of UNC; Member: Rotary Club, Masons, Shriners, Elks, American Legion, 40 & 8, Kappa Alpha Order, Chi-Bet-Phi Scientific Fraternity; Former Jaycee; 1976 Alumni Giving Christmas Seal Chairman, Tar River Lung Association; Tar Heel One Hundred, UNC-CH (Past Member), President, NC Affiliate of National Society to prevent Blindness.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Advisory Board, South Eastern Regional Council of Boy Scouts; Vice Chairman, Board of Trustees, Louisburg College (Louisburg); Past Chairman, Board of Visitors, Peace College (Raleigh); Past member, Board of Trustees, Peace College (Raleigh); Past Trustee, UNC-Chapel Hill; Past Member, Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee (District), UNC-CH; Vice-Chairman, Board of Visitors, UNC-CH; Trustee and Secretary, Vance-Granville Community College (Henderson); Former Member, Advisory Board, Salvation Army. Member: State Art Museum Building Commission, Committee on State Revenue Sharing (LRC), Board of Commissioner of the NC Agency for Telecommunications, NC-Va. Water Management Committee; Past Chairman, Kerr Lake Commission; Past Chairman, UNC Utilities Study Commission; Past Member; Executive Residence Building Commission, Tax Study Commission of NC, Legislative Services Commission, Member, NC Research Commission, 1982-83; Past Director, North Carolina Railroad; Secretary, NC Ports Authority.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983; Served in Senate 1971; Member, Henderson City Council, 1966-67; Past Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee of Vance County, 1966 and 1976; Past Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina, 1972; Member, Democratic National Committee, 1972; Delegate to the National Democratic Convention, 1972 (headed delegation under Governor Bob Scott); Delegate to Mini Conventions in Washington, D.C. and Kansas City.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Marine Corps Reserve (Naval Aviation), Captain, 1942-45 (awarded 3 Distinguished Flying Crosses and 10 Air Medals).

Honors: "Man of the Year," Henderson-Vance County Chamber of Commerce, 1977; Business Man in the News, North Carolina Citizens Association; "Tar Heel of the Week" Silver Beaver Award in Scouting; Distinguished Citizen Award, 1977, Boy Scouts of America; O.B. Michael Distinguished Alumnus Award, 1973, Catawba College (Salisbury, N.C.).

Religious Activities: Member, First United Methodist Church, Henderson; Chairman of Board; Past President, Administrative Board, Board of Trustees; Past Chairman, Finance Committee; Past President, Men's Bible Class.

Family: Married, Emma Thomas Rose of Henderson, December 31, 1943; Children: John Trammell, Jr. and Elizabeth Church Bacon; two grandchildren.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: State Government

Vice-Chairman: Economy; Local Government II

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Higher Education; Highway Safety; Rules and Operation of the House; Transportation.



WILLIAM EDWIN CLARK
(Democrat -- Cumberland County)

Eighteenth Representative District -- The remainder of Cumberland County not included in District 17 -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Fayetteville, January 12, 1943, to Franklin S. and Mary Pride (Cruikshank) Clark.

Education: Graduated Davidson College, 1965, B.A.; UNC-School of Law, 1965-68, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law. City Attorney-City of Fayetteville, 1974-1976; Land Developer.

Organizations: Member: Cumberland County Bar; N.C. Bar; Kiwanis Club.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Military Service: Served U.S. Army, Captain, 1970.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Alcoholic Beverage Control

Vice-Chairman: Insurance; Judiciary II

Member: Finance; Courts & Administration of Justice; Employment Security; Manufacturers and Labor; Water and Air Resources.



JOHN HOWARD COBLE
(Republican — Guilford County)

Twenty-Seventh Representative District — South Center Grove Precinct, Jamestown Precinct 2, North Madison Precinct, South Monroe Precinct, North Sumner Precinct, and Greensboro Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Guilford County — Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, March 18, 1931, to Joe Howard and Johnnie E. (Holt) Coble.

Education: Graduated Alamance High School, 1949; attended Appalachian State University, 1949-50; Guilford College, 1950-1952, 1957-58, B.A.; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1959-1962, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; American Legion; Lions Club.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Secretary, NC Department of Revenue, 1973-1976; Asst. U.S. Attorney, Middle District of N.C., 1969-1973.

Military Service: Served U.S. Coast Guard & Coast Guard Reserve, 1952-Present.

Religious Activities: Member, Alamance Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Finance; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Courts & Administration of Justice; Economy; Higher Education; Highway Safety; Judiciary I.



BETSY LANE COCHRANE

(Republican — Davie County)

Thirty-Seventh Representative District — Davidson and Davie Counties; and Eagle Mills and Union Grove Townships of Iredell County — Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Asheboro, Randolph County to William Jennings and Brodus Inez (Campbell) Lane.

Education: Attended Asheboro Grammar Schools and High School, 1942-1954; Meredith College, B.A. (Honors graduate, Elementary Education Certificate).

Occupation: Teacher; Housewife; Legislator.

Organizations: Member: Kappa Nu Sigma Honorary Fraternity; Vice President, Mocksville Woman's Club; Director, Neighborhood Property Owner's Association; NC Symphony; NC Museum Association.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Piedmont Health Systems Agency; NC Advisory Council on Teacher Education.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983; Vice-Chairman, Davie County Republican Party; NC Delegate, National Convention, 1976; Member, Executive committee, NC Republican Party.

Honors: Meredith College Honors graduate; Yearbook Editor, College and High School; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; Who's Who for American Women; Outstanding Freshman Representative (GOP), 1981.

Religious Activities: Member, Knollwood Baptist Church; President, Women's WMU; Children/Adult Sunday School Teacher, 1960-77; Nominating Committee.

Family: Married, Joe Kenneth Cochrane, Children: Lisa Lane Cochrane and Craig Campbell Cochrane.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Corrections; Education; Higher Education; Local Government; Manufacturer and Labor; Natural and Economic Resources; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



MARIE WATTERS COLTON
(Democrat — Buncombe County)

Fifty-First Representative District — Buncombe and Transylvania Counties; and Crab Creek and Hooper Creek Townships of Henderson County — Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Charlotte, October 20, 1922, to John Piper and Sarah Thomas Watters.

Education: Graduated Chapel High School, 1939; St. Mary's Junior College; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1943, B.A. (Spanish); Post Graduate Studies at Mars Hill College and University of North Carolina-Asheville.

Occupation: Legislator.

Organizations: Member: Business and Professional Women; League of Women Voters; American Association of University of Women; Sir Walter Cabinet; Children's Welfare League.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Thoms Rehabilitation Hospital Board; Historic Preservation Society of NC, Inc. Board; Vagabond School of Drama, Board; National Board of Advisers, Brevard Music Center; NC Public Radio Advisory Committee; NC Art Society Advisory Council; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Family: Married, Henry E. Colton; Four Children: Elizabeth Colton, Marie Colton Pelzer, Sarah Colton Villeminot, Walter Colton.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Cultural Resources

Vice-Chairman: Human Resources; Local Government II

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Constitutional Amendments; Governmental Ethics; Health; Housing.



RUTH E. COOK

(Democrat -- Wake County)

Twenty-First Representative District -- Wake County -- Six Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Berlin, Germany, November 11, 1929, to Samuel and Ilse (Meyer) Mohr.

Education: Attended George Washington High School, 1944-47; New York University.

Occupation: Legislator; Consultant (Former Executive Director of the State Council for Social Legislation).

Organizations: Past-president, NC Consumers Council; Past President, Raleigh Wake League of Women Voters.

Boards and Commissions: Formerly, member of Board of Directors of NC Housing Finance Agency; Board of NC Civil Liberties Union; Board of Women's Center of Raleigh; Chairman of Consumer Protection Committee of Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service:

Honors: "Tar Heel of the Week," *The News and Observer*, 1969; "Consumer Advocate of the Year" Award, N.C. Consumers Council, May 1977.

Family: Married, John Oliver Cook (deceased), October 31, 1954; Two Children: Roger Mohr and Judith Ellen.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Cultural Resources; Employment Security

Member: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Economy; Energy; Housing; Judiciary I; Mental Health.



JAMES W. CRAWFORD, JR.
 (Democrat -- Granville County)

Twenty-Second Representative District -- Caswell, Granville, Person, and Vance Counties; Littleton and Roanoke Rapids Townships of Halifax County; and Hawtree, Judkins, Nutbush River, Roanoke, Six-pound, and Smith Creek Townships of Warren County -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Durham, Durham County, October 4, 1937, to James Walker and Julia Brent (Hicks) Crawford.

Education: Graduated, Oxford High School, 1956; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1960, B.S. (Industrial Relations).

Occupation: Retail Merchant, ("The Fabric Shop"); Coble Blvd. Investments; Vice-President, Skateum, Inc.

Organizations: Member: NC Merchants Association; Jaycees (Director, Oxford Jaycees); Director, Vance Academy, Inc., 1965-82; President, Rucker Recreation Association.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Central Carolina Bank, Local Board of Managers, 1972-1982.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Oxford City Council, 1964-1968.

Military Service: Served in US Navy, Lieutenant, 1960-62.

Honors: Jaycee DSA Award.

Religious Activities: Member, Oxford United Methodist Church; Treasurer, 1972; Chairman trustees, 1980-81.

Family: Married, Harriet C. Cannon, February 11, 1961; Children: James W. Crawford, III; Julia Brent Crawford; and Harriet Cannon Crawford.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Higher Education; Judiciary I; Local Government I; Mental Health; Public Utilities; Small Business; State Government.



NARVEL JAMES CRAWFORD, JR.

(Democrat -- Buncombe County)

Fifty-First Representative District -- Buncombe and Transylvania Counties; and Crab Creek and Hoopers Creek Townships of Henderson County Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, November 9, 1929, to Narvel J. and Tymah (Phillips) Crawford.

Education: Attended Lee Edwards High School, Asheville, 1946-1948; Graduated Duke University, Durham, 1952; A.B., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1959-60 (graduate study in History).

Occupation: Property Management.

Organizations: V.F.W. Post 789; Asheville Civitan Club; Asheville Chamber of Commerce, Legislative Task Force and Industrial Relations Committees.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Buncombe County Social Services Board; Board Member, American Lung Association of NC-Western Region; Board NC Hemophilia Foundation; Board Epilepsy Association of NC; Board American Foundation for the Deaf & Board North Carolina State Theater (Flat Rock).

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983; Democratic State Executive Committee, serving third term; Secy, Buncombe County Democratic Executive Committee, 1978-79; Eleventh Congressional District Representative, State Democratic Platform Committee, 1976; Campaign Manager, Asheville City Council, 1977; Pres., Democratic Forum of Buncombe County & Precinct Chairman 1972-78 (Asheville #3).

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, Counter Intelligence Corps, 1954-56.

Honors: Phi Beta Kappa.

Religious Activities: Member, All Souls Episcopal Church of Asheville; Chalice Administrator; Lector; Member: National Council and American Church Union.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Election Laws; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Committee on General Government & Housing Committee; Higher Education; Rules & Operation of the House; State Government; Transportation.



CHARLES MELVIN CREECY
(Democrat — Northampton County)

Fifth Representative District Northampton County: Indian Woods, Roxobel, Snake Bite, and Woodville Townships of Bertie County; Gatesville, Hall Haslett, Hunters Mill, Mintonville, and Reynoldson Townships of Gates County; and Harrellsville, Maneys Neck, Murfreesboro, St. Johns, and Winton Townships of Hertford County — One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Rich Square, Northampton County, December 2, 1920, to William Spencer and Susie M. (Griffin) Creecy.

Education: Rich Square Institute, 1927-36; W. S. Creecy School, 1936-1938; Shaw University, 1938-1942, B.A.; Shaw University, School of Religion, 1942-1945, M.Div., Shaw University, D.D., Shaw University; Andover-Newton, B.D. Degree; Theological School, Boston, Mass., 1976; NC Central University, Social Study.

Occupation: Minister (Nebs Baptist Church, Zoar Baptist Church, Indian Woods, and New Bethany); Farmer.

Organization: Phi Beta Sigma, 32nd Degree Mason.

Boards and Commissions: Trustee, Shaw University, Executive Committee & Board; Chairman, Committee on Student Affairs; General Baptist State Convention Executive Committee & Board; Lett Carey Foreign Mission Convention, Executive Committee & Board.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: D.D., Shaw University.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church, Rich Square.

Family: Married, Clementine Savage Creecy, January 28, 1948; Children: Charles M. Creecy, Jr.; Bryant Dewitt Creecy; Norma Rose Creecy Jones; and Elizabeth Ann Creecy.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Corrections; Wildlife Resources

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Highway Safety; Insurance; Mental Health; Transportation; Subcommittee, Oversight Corrections; Subcommittee; Highway Safety.



DANIEL HOWARD DEVANE
(Democrat — Hoke County)

Sixteenth Representative District — Hoke and Robeson Counties; and Spring Hill, Stewartsville, and Williamsons Townships of Scotland County — Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, June 4, 1945, to Junie Franklin and Duel (Strickland) DeVane

Education: Graduated, White Oak High School, 1964; Missouri Auction School, 1975.

Occupation: Real Estate/Auctioneering, DeVane Realty & Auction. Owner, DeVane's Men Clothing, 1972-1982; Raeford Dept. Store, 1969-1972; Fayetteville Police Dept., 1966-1969.

Organizations: Past Member; Raeford Kiwanis Club; Hoke County Rescue Squad (Commander, 1972-1975); Hillcrest Volunteer Fire Dept., 1969-80; Jaycees.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Trustees, Flora Macdonald Academy, Chairman, 1981-82.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Region N Council of Government, 1976-1982. (Chairman, 1980 Reelected for second term and resigned following election to N.C. House); Hoke County Commissioner, 1976-1982.

Military Service: Served in NC National Guard (Active, 1965 for Six months; Reserves, 5 1/2 yrs).

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married, Alice Smith, July 6, 1968; Child: Daniel Howard DeVane, II.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Cultural Resources; Health; Judiciary II; Law Enforcement; Local Government II; Rules and Operation of the House; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



DAVID HUNTER DIAMONT

(Democrat -- Surry County)

Fortieth Representative District -- Alleghany, Ashe, and Surry Counties; Big Creek, Danbury, Meadows, Peters Creek, Quaker Gap, Sauratown, and Yadkin Townships of Stokes County; and Bald Mountain, Blowing Rock, Blue Ridge, Boone, Brushy Fork, Cove Creek, Elk, Meat Camp, New River, North Fork, Stony Fork, and Watauga Townships of Watauga County -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Greensboro, February 9, 1946, to David Elijah (deceased) and Hyacinth Cleo (Hunter) Diamont.

Education: Attended East Surry High School, Pilot Mountain, 1961-63; Frank L. Ashley High School, Gastonia, 1963-64; Graduated Wake Forest University, B.A., 1968; Appalachian State University, M.A., 1972.

Occupation: Teacher and Coach: High School History Teacher and Assistant Football Coach, Mount Airy Senior High School, Mt. Airy, 1968-1977; Head Varsity Football Coach and History Teacher at East Surry High School, Pilot Mountain, 1977-present (varsity coaching record 41 wins; 24 loses; state playoffs 1979, 1981, and 1982).

Organizations: Member: NEA; NCAE; North Carolina Coaches' Association; Lambda Chi Alpha, Former Member, Pilot Mountain Jaycees; National Historical Society; Sierra Club; Surry County Historical Society; Deacon Club, Wake Forest University; Pilot Mountain Foundation, Inc., Board of Directors.

Boards and Commissions: Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health, 1979-present.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Surry County Young Democrats Club (President, 1973-74).

Honors: Northwest 3-A Conference, "Coach of the Year," 1979.

Religious Activities: Member, First United Methodist Church, Pilot Mountain; Board of Trustees.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Cultural Resources; Water and Air Resources

Member: Aging; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Economy; Education; Manufacturers & Labor; Rules and Operations of the House.



RUTH M. EASTERLING

(Democrat -- Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-sixth Representative District -- Mecklenburg County -- Eight Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Gaffney, S.C., December 26, to Benjamin Harrison and Lillie Mae (Crawley) Moss.

Education: Graduated Centralized High School (Blacksburg, S.C.), 1929; Limestone College (Gaffney, S.C.), 1932 (Major in English; minors in Math and History); Post Graduated Studies at Queens College, Charlotte, in Business Law, Personnel Administration, Business Administration.

Occupation: Executive Assistant (to the late I.D. Blumenthal, President of Radiator Specialty Co., Charlotte, NC and Toronto, Canada).

Organizations: Trustee, Wildacres Retreat, dedicated to the betterment of human relations; Member, American Association of University Women; League of Women Voters; Business an Professional Women's Club (National President, 1970-71); Professional Secretaries (International); (International Chairman of Public and World Affairs, 1975-76); NC Women's Political Caucus (State President, 1974); Women Equity Action League; Women Executive of Charlotte; Women's Forum of NC.

Boards and Commissions: Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities; Advisory Council on OSHA; Legislative Study Committee on Physicians' Assistants; Research and Education Committee, National Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 1978-1981; House Chairman of the Study Committee on the Economic, Social and Legal Problems and Needs of Women.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84; Appointed by Governor Terry Sanford to original Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, 1964; Appointed, Charlotte City Council, March 1972 (served 20 months to December 1973).

Honors: Received WBT Radio Woman of the Year, 1964; Charlotte's Outstanding CareerWoman, 1971; Selected by N.C. Federation of Business and Professional Women as N.C. Outstanding Career Woman, 1980; Certificate of Achievement, NC Assoc. of Women Attorneys, 1982.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church, Charlotte; Associate Superintendent of Training for the Church; Associate Superintendent, Intermediate Department of Sunday School; Member, Library, Financial Planning, and Personnel Committees; President, Baptist Business Women, Mecklenburg Baptist Association; President, Baptist Business Women, First Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Governmental Ethics

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chairman: Manufacturers and Labor

Member: Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Constitutional Amendments; Economy; Energy; Judiciary I; Local Government II.



GUS NICKOLAS ECONOMOS
(Democrat -- Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-Sixth Representative District -- Mecklenburg County Eight
Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, April 22, 1930, to Nickolas and Christine (Trahillis) Economos.

Education: Graduated Charlotte Technical High, 1949; Attended Charlotte College (University of North Carolina at Charlotte) 2 1/2 years.

Occupation: Restaurateur (Co-owner, Gondola Restaurants, Inc.).

Organizations: Member: NC Restaurant Association; Charlotte Civitan Club; Ahepa Marathon Chapter, No. 2; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; Commerce's State Legislation Committee, several years; Congressional Action Committee.

Boards and Commissions:

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Services: Served in U.S. Army, 1951-1953 (Korean War).

Religious Activities: Member, Greek Orthodox Holy Trinity Cathedral, Charlotte.

Family: Married, Patricia (Swaffler) Economos, June 4, 1952; Children: Nickolas Economos; Robert Economos, Larry Economos, and Nancy Economos.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Aging

Vice-Chairman: Health; Mental Health

Member: Finance; Energy; Highway Safety; Human Resources; Judiciary II.



CHANCY RUDOLPH EDWARDS
(Democrat -- Cumberland County)

Seventeenth Representative District -- Block 901 and Enumeration District 534 of Census Tract 34 in Manchester Township, Block 901 and Enumeration District 535 of Census Tract 34 in Seventy-First Townships, Block 901 of Census Tract 34 in Carver's Creek Township, Cross Creek Precincts 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 16, 17, and 19, Spring Lake Precinct, Morganton Road 1 Precinct, Beaver Lake Precinct, Westarea Precinct, and that part of Cross Creek Township which may be entirely surrounded by Morganton Road 1 Precinct shall also be in the District. Block 304 of Census 26 of Cross Creek Township is not in the District -- Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Nash County, February 28, 1925, to B.H. Edwards (deceased) and Lucy Kearney (deceased).

Education: Nash County Training Schools; Shaw University, 1946, B.A.; Divinity School, 1949; M.Div. Union Theological Seminary, NYC; Southeastern Theological Seminary, Wake Forest.

Occupation: Pastor, First Baptist Church, Fayetteville; Pastor, Spring Garden Baptist Church, Washington, NC, 1948-53.

Organizations: Chairman/Member, Cumberland County Community Action Program; Chairman/Member, Precinct 19; Member, Mayor's Council for Human Relations; Member, Executive committee Baptist World Alliance; President, General Baptist State Convention of NC Inc.; President, Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Convention; Member/Chairman, OIC Organization; Member, Baptist World Alliance Executive Committee.

Boards and Commissions: Member, State Board of Education; Trustee Board, Shaw University; Member/Chairman, Fayetteville City Board of Education; National Sunday School Board.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Precinct Chairman; Delegate to National Democratic Convention.

Honors: Award of Honor, City of Fayetteville, 1967; Cumberland County Human Relations Award, 1971; Distinguished Public Service Award, Shaw University, 1982; Distinguished Citizens Award, Oconeechee Council of Boy Scouts of America, 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church, Pastor, 1953-.

Family: Married, Luella Dickens, August 30, 1947; Child: Jewyl Anita Edwards Dunn; Two grandchildren.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Education; Higher Education; Human Resources; Local Government I; Mental Health; Military and Veterans Affairs; Natural and Economic Resources.



JEFF HAILEN ENLOE, JR.
(Democrat — Macon County)

Fifty-Third Representative District — Cherokee, Clay, and Macon Counties; and Cheoah Townships of Graham County — One Representative.

- Early Years:** Born in Franklin, September 2, 1914, to Jeff H. and Jessie Hester Enloe, Sr.
- Education:** Attended Franklin Public Schools; Graduated Franklin High school, 1932; NC State College, B.S., 1938, in Agriculture Education.
- Occupation:** Retired Government Employee (34 Years of Service with the United States Department of Agriculture).
- Boards and Commissions:** Member: Advisory Budget Commission; (SHCC) State Health Coordinating Council.
- Political Activities:** Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.
- Military Service:** Served in U.S. Navy, 1943-46, (Petty Officer, 2nd Class).
- Religious Activities:** Member, Methodist Church.
- Family:** Married, Ruth Drummond, July 20, 1946; Children: William A., Jeff H., III, James R. and Gregory M.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

- Chairman:** Employment Security
- Vice-Chairman:** Health; Transportation
- Member:** Agriculture; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Election Laws; Local Government II; Military and Veterans Affairs; State Personnel.



BOBBY R. ETHERIDGE
(Democrat — Harnett County)

Nineteenth Representative District — Harnett and Lee Counties — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Sampson County, August 7, 1941, to John P. and Beatrice (Coats) Etheridge.

Education: Attended Cleveland School, 1947-1959; graduated Campbell University, 1965, B.S. (Business Administration); attended North Carolina State University, 1967- (Additional Work in Economics).

Occupation: Vice-President Sales, Sorensen-Christian Industries; Layton Supply Co.; President WLLN Radio Station; Director, North Carolina National Bank, Lillington, Farmer.

Organizations: Member: Industrial Management Club (Past President); Lillington Lions Club; American Legion; Past Chairman, Harnett Cystic Fibrosis Campaign; NC Land Use Advisory Council, 1976; Past Chairman, Harnett Youth Advisory Council; Chairman, Harnett Sheltered Work Shop 1978; President, Lillington Chamber of Commerce, 1977; Chairman, Cape Fear District Boy Scouts; Harnett County Arts Council.

Boards and Commissions: Harnett Mental Health Board, 1975-76; NC Law & Order Commission, 1975-76; Board of Directors, Harnett County Farm Bureau; Member, Campbell University Alumni Board of Directors; Courts Commission, 1981-1985, Governmental Operations Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Harnett County Commissioner, 1973-76; (Chairman, 1974-76); Co-chairman Legislative Study Committee (Pension Plan) Rescue Squads, 1979-80 session; National Conference of State Legislatures, Committee on Government Operations.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, 1965-1967.

Honors: Received Lillington Jaycees Distinguished Service Award, 1975; Lillington Community Service Award, 1976; Listed in Outstanding Men in America; Honored Distinguished Alumnus Campbell University, 1976.

Religious Activities: 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.

Family: Married, Faye Cameron, November 25, 1965; Children: Brian Cameron, Catherine Anne, David Blair.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Pensions and Retirement; Small Business.

Member: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural & Economic Resources; Economy; Education; Public Utilities; Rules & Operation of the House; Transportation.



WILBUR BRUCE ETHRIDGE

(Democrat -- Onslow County)

Fourth Representative District Carteret and Onslow Counties -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, April 17, 1938, to Wilbur Henry and Virginia (Sellers) Ethridge.

Education: Graduated Rocky Mount High School, 1956; attended North Carolina State University; Fayetteville Technical Institute.

Occupation: Engineer, Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Organizations: Member: East Carolina Engineer's Club; NCSU Alumni Wolfpack Clubs; Jacksonville Rotary Club; NC Society of Engineers.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, Onslow County United Way.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1978, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church; Served as Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; Church, Staff Committee.

Family: Married, Katie Tyner, August 9, 1958; Children: Kitty Dare Ethridge and Mark Bruce Ethridge.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Natural and Economic Resources

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural & Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural & Economic Resources; Water and Air Resources

Member: Aging; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Commercial Fishing; Commissions & Schools for the Blind & Deaf; Education; Human Resources, Housing, Environmental Quality and Natural Resources Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference.



CHARLES DOUGLAS EVANS

(Democrat — Dare County)

First District Representative — Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Tyrrell Counties; Holly Grove Township of Gates County; and Washington County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Manteo, October 8, 1944, to Charles R. and Evelyn (Mann) Evans.

Education: Graduated, Manteo High School, 1963; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill 1967 B.A. Economics, University of North Carolina, School of Law, 1972, J.D. Degree.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: Dare County, NC, and American Bar Associations; Manteo Rotary Club; Past Officer and Member of Albemarle Law & Order Association, Albemarle Area Development Association and Albemarle Regional Planning & Development Commission; Director, Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce, 1974-77.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Local Bd. of Directors, First Union National Bank and past Chairman of the Bd., 1979-82; NC Coastal Resources Comm. & NC Seafood Industrial Park Authority, 1977-82; NC Coastal Resources Advisory Council, 1974-77; Served on NC Boundary Comm., 1977; Member, Legislative Services Comm. for the NC General Assembly, 1981-83; Comm. on Future of NC, Executive Committee and Chairman, Natural Resources Panel, 1981-83; Governors Special Task Force, Drinking Drivers, 1982-83.

Political Activities: Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Commissioner, Town of Nags Head, 1973-1978 and Mayor, Nags Head, 1975-1978; Delegate to the 1980 Democratic National Convention, New York City.

Military Service: Served, U.S. Army Reserve, 1969-75, (Sgt. E-5).

Honors: Received Outstanding Young Men of America, 1976 & 1980; Distinguished Service Award by Dare County Jaycees, 1978; Author of "Workman's Compensation at Sea" published by Vanderbilt Law Journal; Attended White House briefing on SALT II Treaty at invitation of President Carter, 1979; Received award from Governor Terry Sanford as NC's most Outstanding Young Man, 1962; State winner in 4-H public speaking, 1960 and 4-H citizenship project, 1963; tapped into the State 4-H Honor Club, 1964; and delegate to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, 1963 and Tennessee State 4-H Roundup, 1964.

Religious Activities: Member, Mount Olive United Methodist Church and past member of Administrative Board.

Family: Married, Rebecca Aydtlett, June 27, 1976; Three children: Charles Kramer, Winborne Harrell and Douglas Aydtlett.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Bank and Thrift Institutions

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Judiciary III

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Commercial Fishing; Governmental Ethics; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; State Government.



JEANNE TUCKER FENNER
(Democrat — Madison County)

Eighth Representative District — Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson Counties
— Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Washington, D.C., September 3, 1933, to Herbert A. and Geraldine (Struble) Tucker.

Education: Attended Atlantic Christian College, 2 years.

Occupation: Homemaker.

Organizations: Association for Retarded Citizens/North Carolina; Wilson Democratic Women.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Mental Health Study Commission, 1981-82; Legislative Commission on Children with Special Needs, N.C. Council on Developmental Disabilities, 1977-.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1980 (appointed to fill vacancy created by resignation of A. Hartwell Campbell), 1981-82. Elected N.C. House 1981-83, 1983-1985.

Honors: Layman of the Year, NC Association for Retarded Citizens, 1976; Service to Mankind Award, Wilson Sertoma Club, 1978; Dybward International Award, National Association for Retarded Citizens, 1979; National Member of the Year Award, National Association for Retarded Citizens, 1980; Legislator of the Year, NC Mental Health Centers Association, 1981. Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Directors of Developmental Disability Centers, 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian Church, Wilson; Past District Director, Albemarle Presbyterian WOC; Chairman, Birthday Objective, Albemarle Presbyterian WOC, 1974; Former Sunday School Teacher; Former Circle Bible Moderator.

Family: Married, William Eaton Fenner, March 15, 1953; Children: William Eaton, Jr., Elizabeth Heyward, Edwin Feebee, Thomas Shaw, and Jeanne Ashley.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf

Vice-Chairman: Governmental Ethics; Mental Health

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Education; Health; Judiciary II; State Government.



RAY CHARLES FLETCHER

(Democrat — Burke County)

Forty-seventh Representative District — Linville, Lovelady, Morganton, Quaker Meadow, and Silver Creek Townships of Burke County — One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Forest City, Rutherford County, May 4, 1931, to Troy L. Fletcher, Sr. and Geneva Beddingfield.

Education: Graduated, Drexel High School; University North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Occupation: Corporate Executive (Secy-Treas., City Motor Company of Valdese, Inc.)

Organizations: Current Member & President, Rotary Club; Member, Burke County Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Valdese Merchants Association; Past President, Lovelady United Fund; Past President, Valdese Jaycees; Past President, Burke County Democratic Party; Past Chairman, Burke County Young Democratic Club; Past Chairman, Valdese Parks & Recreation.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman of the Board, NC School for Deaf.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Mayor, Town of Valdese.

Military Service: Served in US Navy, 1951-54.

Honors: Young Man of the Year Award, 1961, Valdese Jaycees; Rotarian Award of the Year Award, 1965.

Religious Activities: Member, Waldensian Presbyterian Church; Past Deacon.

Family: Married, Mary Beth Goodman, November 29, 1980; Children: Raye Lynn, Randy, Ruthie, and Christie Taylor.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee of Justice and Public Safety; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Election Laws; Local Government I; Mental Health; Natural and Economic Resources; Small Business; State Personnel.



JO GRAHAM FOSTER

(Democrat — Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-Six Representative District — Mecklenburg County. Eight Representatives.

Early Years: Born May 22, 1915, to Rev. Joseph Alexander and Queen (McDonald) Graham.

Education: Attended McBee S.C. High School, 1927-28, and Spring Hill Central High School, 1928-1931; Graduated, Columbia College, 1935.

Occupation: Former Administrative Assistant to Superintendent, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools. (Now retired)

Organizations: Member, Delta Kappa Gamma; National Education Association; NC Association of Educators; P.A.C.E., Local Unit of Charlotte-Mecklenburg Educators; National Association, Secondary School Principals; Gamma Sigma Sorority; Sigma Tau Delta Honorary Society; International Platform Association; Precinct Committee; National Task Force on Sex Equity in Education; National Committee for Citizenship, Social Studies, State-Federal Assembly.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Education Commission of the States (ECS); Board of Visitors Johnson C. Smith University; Board of Visitors Boys Town; Board of Bethlehem Center.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Nominee, field of Education, as a Salute to Working Women, 1968, Past President, N.C.A.E.; Listed in Who's Who of American Platform; Selected Legislator of the Year by NC School Counselors, 1979; Selected National Legislator of the Year by the American School Counselors, 1979. Awarded World Gideon Bible in 1979.

Religious Activities: Member, Dilworth Methodist Church, Charlotte; Board of Stewards; Adult Sunday School Teacher; Lay Speaker; Served on several committees including Committee on Education.

Family: Married, James Benjamin Foster, June 4, 1937; One Daughter: Mary Jo Foster McClure. Twin grandsons.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Education

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee

Member: Aging; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Constitutional Amendments; Insurance; Military and Veterans Affairs; Pension and Retirement; Advisory Budget Commission.



GERALD MALCOLM FULCHER, JR.

(Democrat -- Carteret County)

Fourth Representative District -- Carteret and Onslow Counties -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Morehead City, Carteret County, North Carolina, September 23, 1940, to Gerald M. and Nellie (Hill) Fulcher, Sr.

Education: Graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1968, B.A.; Duke Graduate School.

Occupation: Legislator.

Organizations: Member, NC Association of Education; National Education Association; NC Personnel and Guidance Association; Classroom Teachers Association.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, Atlantic United Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Commercial Fishing; Economy

Member: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Education; Higher Education; Mental Health; Natural and Economic Resources; Public Utilities.



AARON ELEAZAR FUSSELL
(Democrat -- Wake County)

Twenty-First Representative District -- Wake County -- Six Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Rose Hill, Duplin County, July 5, 1923, to C.T. and Myra Blake (Cavanaugh) Fussell.

Education: Graduated Rose Hill High School, 1940; Atlantic Christian College, 1946, A.B.; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1952, M.Ed.; Duke University-Post Graduate, NCSU.

Occupation: Retired Educator (35 Years Public Schools, Supt. of Schools).

Organizations: Member: Educational Chamber; Educational Fraternity; Mason and Scottish Rites; Former President -- North Raleigh Lions Club, 30 years; 20 civil and Political.

Boards and Commissions: Chmn., The Capital Area Visitor Services Committee; Member The Local Government Advocacy Council.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served U.S. Army, Corporal, 1943-45; 5 Major Campaigns Decorated.

Honors: Author of "Teacher Evaluation Legal Residence."

Religious Activities: Member, Millbrook United Methodist Church; Chairman of the Board; President, Men's Club; Lay Leader; Teacher and Trustee.

Family: Married, Polly, August 14, 1949; Four Children; Two Grandchildren.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Highway Safety

Vice-Chairman: Education; State Personnel

Member: Aging; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Commissions & Schools for the Blind & Deaf; Energy; Higher Education.



JAMES WORTH GENTRY
(Democrat -- Stokes County)

Fortieth Representative District -- Alleghany, Ashe, and Surry Counties; Big Creek, Danbury, Meadows, Peters Creek, Quaker Gap, Sauratown, and Yadkin Townships of Stokes County; and Bald Mountain, Blowing Rock, Blue Ridge, Boone, Brushy Fork, Cove Creek, Elk, Meat Camp, New River, North Fork, Stony Fork, and Watauga Townships of Watauga County.

Early Years: Born in King, Stokes County, August 4, 1908, to Ira Gaston and Mary (Kreeger) Gentry.

Education: Graduated, King High School, 1928; Draughon Business College, 1928-29.

Occupation: King Guano Company; Gentry Brothers Grading Contractors; General farming (tobacco & beef cattle).

Organizations: Charter member, King Lions Club, 1948-82, President, 1957; Mason; President, Stokes County United Fund, 1959; President, NC Agricultural Foundation, 1972-73; Member, Stokes County Industrial Committee, Northwest Development Association.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Board of Trustees, Stokes-Reynolds Memorial Hospital, 1952-82, Chairman of the Board, 1966-76.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1975-76, 1977-78, and 1983; Served in NC Senate 1961-62, 1965-66 and 1967-68; County Commissioner, 1957-58; Chairman, Local Board of Education, 1950-1957.

Honors: "Citizen of the Year," 1958, King Lions Club.

Religious Activities: Member, Chestnut Grove United Methodist Church; Steward.

Religious Activities: Member, Chestnut Grove United Methodist Church; Steward.

Family: Married, Marguerite Slate Gentry, June 16, 1934; Children: Marvin Dean, and Glenn Worth.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Election Laws

Vice-Chairman: State Properties; Wildlife Resources

Member: Finance; Insurance; Local Government II; Transportation, Agriculture and Housing.



JOHN BOND GILLAM, III
(Democrat -- Bertie County)

Sixth Representative District - Colerain, Merry Hill, Mitchells, Whites, and Windsor Townships of Bertie County; Ahoskie Townships of Hertford County; Beargrass, Cross Roads, Griffins, Jamesville, Poplar Point, Williams, and Williamston Townships of Martin County; and Bethel and Carolina Townships of Pitt County One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Windsor, Bertie County, September 29, 1946, to John B. and Della (Roberson) Gillam, Jr.

Education: Attended Fork Union Military Academy, 1963-65; Atlantic Christian College, 1965-67; University of Hawaii, 1967; University of Georgia, 1967-68, A.B., Journalism; University of Virginia, 1971, M. Education (MED).

Occupation: Agribusiness, (Gillam Bros. Peanut Sheller, Inc.)

Organizations: Virginia-Carolina Peanut Association; Chairman, Virginia Carolina Peanut Advisory Committee; NC Crop Improvement Association; Sigma Phi Epsilon; Historic Hope Foundation, Inc., (President); Member, Windsor Jaycees; (President) Windsor Rotary Club; Chairman, 1980-81 and 1982 Tuscarora District Boy Scouts of America; Member, NC Community Development Council; President, NC Crop Improvement Association, 1981-82; Chairman, Chowan River-Albemarle Basen Study Commission, 1982.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Board of Trustees, Fork Union Military Academy; Member, Board of Directors, NC Crop Improvement Association, North Carolina Fire Commission, 1981-82; North Carolina Telecommunications Board, 1981-82.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: "Outstanding Young Man of the Year," 1979-81, U.S. Jaycees; Award of Merit (Boy Scouts of America, Tuscarora District); Tuscarora District Association Leadership Award, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982; Award of Merit (Boy Scouts of America--Tuscarora District); Spark Plug Award (Boy Scouts of America), 1980; Reynolds Temple Certificate of Outstanding Leadership, 1982.

Religious Activities: Member, Windsor United Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher, 1978-80; Lay Leader, 1980-81; Administrative Board, 1978-83.

Family: Married, Barbara Snead Gillam, January 19, 1973; Children: Peter Snead Pastore, and Elizabeth Roberson Snead.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Agriculture; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Local Government I

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Corrections; Courts & Administration of Justice; Health; Judiciary IV.



HERMAN COLDRIDGE GIST
(Democrat -- Guilford County)

Twenty-Sixth Representative District -- Providence Township of Randolph County and Greensboro Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 29, and 30, and Fentress Township of Guilford County -- One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Spartanburg, S.C., December 12, 1923, to Arthur and Louie (Casey) Gist.

Education: Attended, Highland Grade School, 1929-1936; Graduated, Carver High School, 1940; N.C. A & T State University, 1964 B.S. (Biology).

Occupation: Coffee, Herbs & Teas Manufacturer.

Organizations: Chairman, Political Awareness; Greensboro, Citizens Forum, 1979-present; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1942-present.

Boards and Commissions: Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, 1980-present.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army (Corporal, Quartermaster Corp); Good Conduct Medal.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Matthews Church.

Family: Married, Grace Grant, November, 1968; Three Children.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Employment Security; Manufacturers & Labor; Small Business; State Government; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



GORDON HICKS GREENWOOD

(Democrat -- Buncombe County)

Fifty-First Representative District -- Buncombe and Transylvania Counties; and Bowmans Bluff, Crab Creek and Hoopers Creek Townships of Henderson County -- Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Black Mountain, Buncombe County, July 3, 1909, to James Hicks and Louella Ray Greenwood.

Education: University of Illinois, 1941, B.S., in Journalism; University of London, England, 1945.

Occupation: College Administrator and Former Professor (Asst. to President, Montreat-Anderson College; Manager, New England Press Association; Asst. Professor of Journalism, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 1951-52; Director of Admissions, Montreat-Anderson, 1973-76.)

Organizations: Member, Black Mountain Lodge No. 663 A.F. & A.M., Asheville Chapter No. 25; Black Mountain Lions Club; Chamber of Commerce; V.F.W.; American Legion; D.A.V.; Sons of American Revolution; Sons of Confederate Veterans; One of the Organizers of Western North Carolina Development Association.

Boards and Commissions: Member, State Board of Higher Education, 1963-1968.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965-66, 1967, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Chairman, Buncombe County Board of Commissioners, 1968-1972, member of Black Mountain Town Board, 1973-76.

Military Service: Served overseas in U.S. Army, Psychologist, May 1943-December, 1945.

Honors: NC Commissioners of the Year, 1971 and outstanding alumni UNC-A, 1981.

Religious Activities: Member, Black Mountain United Methodist Church; Member Official Board Several Years.

Family: Married, Garnet Elizabeth Carder, March 8, 1941; Children: G. Gordon and Ricky Eugene.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Energy; Military and Veterans Affairs

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Commissions & Schools for the Blind & Deaf; Economy; Human Resources; Mental Health.



WILLIAM T. GRIMSLEY, JR.

(Democrat — Guilford County)

Twenty-Ninth Representative District — Belews Creek and Salem Chapel Townships of Forsyth County and North Center Grove Precinct, South Madison Precinct, North Monroe Precinct and Bruce, Clay, Greene, Jefferson, Oak Ridge, Rock Creek and Washington Townships of Guilford County — One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, May 22, 1923, to William T. Sr. and Corinne Healan (Justice) Grimsley.

Education: Graduated, Darlington School, (Rome, GA.) 1940; Davidson College, 1948; B.S. Degree, Bowman Gray School Medicine, 1952, MD Degree.

Occupation: Physician (Family Practice).

Organizations: American Medical Association; NC State Medical Society; Guilford County Medical Society; Past President, Summerfield Community Council, 1975.

Boards and Commissions: Diplomate American Board of Family Practice; Local Board of Directors, Central Carolina Bank; Board of Directors, United Services for Older Adults.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983.

Military Service: Served in US Navy, 1943-1946, (Lieutenant J.G.); Reserves, 1946-1952; American Theater Combat Medal; Pacific Theater Combat Medal.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist; Sunday School Teacher; Young Married Class.

Family: Married, Esther Marion Nowell, December 29, 1967; One Daughter.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Aging; Agriculture; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Corrections; Health; Highway Safety; Human Resources; Mental Health.

**JOE HACKNEY**

(Democrat -- Orange County)

Twenty-Fourth Representative District Orange County; and Baldwin, Cape Fear, Center, Hadley, Haw River, Hickory Mountain, Matthews, New Hope, Oakland, and Williams Townships of Chatham County - Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Siler City, Chatham County, September 23, 1945, to Herbert Harold and Ida Lillian (Dorsett) Hackney.

Education: Graduated Silk Hope High School, 1963; Attended North Carolina State University, 1963-64; graduated University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, 1967, A.B. with Honors (Political Science); University of North Carolina School of Law, 1970, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney, (Partner in firm Epting & Hackney, Chapel Hill); Research Assistant, NC Supreme Court, for J. Frank Huskins, Associate Justice, 1970-71; Assistant District Attorney, 15th District, 1971-74.

Organizations: Member, American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; (Committee on Legislature & Law Reform); Orange County Bar Association; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; Appalachian Trial Conference; Conservation Council of NC.

Boards and Commissions: Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, Inc; Conservation Foundation of North Carolina; Past President, Orange Chatham Legal Services; Citizens Commission on Alternatives to Incarceration, Governor's Crime Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Past President, District 15-Bar; Past President, Orange County Bar Association.

Religious Activities: Member, Hickory Mountain Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Betsy Strandberg Hackney, September 15, 1979.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Energy

Vice-Chairman: Corrections; Law Enforcement

Member: Finance; Courts & Administration of Justice; Higher Education; Judiciary I; Natural and Economic Resources.



JOHN CALVIN HASTY
(Democrat — Robeson County)

Sixteenth Representative District -- Hoke and Robeson Counties; and Spring Hill, Stewartville, and Williamsons Townships of Scotland County Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Maxton, Robeson County, March 9, 1930, to William Howard and Flora Belle (Currie) Hasty.

Education: Attended, Maxton Public Schools; Graduated, Maxton High School, 1948; Presbyterian Junior College, 1950, A.S.; University of NC at Chapel Hill, 1953, B.S.

Occupation: Insurance Agent and Real Estate (Hasty Insurance Agency, Inc., President); Pace-Henderson Finance Co., Inc., President; Future Agency of Laurinburg, Inc., President; Hasty Realty, Partner).

Organizations: Independent Insurance Agents Association; NC Association of Premium Finance Companies, Director, 1978-82, Secretary, 1981-82; Mormax Club, President, 1971; Cape Fear Area Council Boy Scouts of America, President, 1973-75, Director, 1967-present; President, Maxton Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1959; Director, 1976, Laurinburg-Scotland Area Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Maxton Historical Society.

Boards and Commissions: Laurinburg-Maxton Airport Commission, Chairman, 1980-82; Scotland Memorial Hospital, Executive Committee Board of Trustees; Southern National Bank, Local Board Member; Maxton Planning Commission; Maxton Zoning Board.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Mayor and City Council for Town of Maxton.

Military Service: Served in US Army, 1953-1955 (101st Airborne Division, Sergeant).

Religious Activities: Member, St. Pauls United Methodist Church; Chairman, Administrative Board, 1976-77; Chairman, Building Committee, 1972; Delegate to Annual Conference; Chairman, Finance.

Family: Married, Betty Anne Upchurch, October 22, 1955; Children: John Calvin Hasty, Jr.; Flora Anne Hasty; and Elizabeth Upchurch Hasty.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Insurance; Judiciary III; Law Enforcement; Local Government II; Manufacturers and Labor; Public Utilities; State Government.



CHARLIE BRADY HAUSER
(Democrat — Forsyth County)

Thirty-Ninth Representative District — Abbots Creek, Bethania, Broadway, Clemmonsville, Kernersville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, South Fork, Vienna, and Winston Townships of Forsyth County — Five Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Yadkinville, October 13, 1917, to Daniel M. (deceased) and Callie V. Hauser.

Education: Graduated, Dunbar High School, 1936; Winston-Salem State University, 1940, B.S.; University of Pennsylvania, 1947, M.S.; 1956, Ed.D.; Catholic University of America, 1941; Texas Southern University, 1968; US Army Administration School Proving Ground, Ill.

Occupation: Professor, Winston-Salem State University, 1956-1977; Professor, Allen University, 1955-56; Principal, Mary H. Wright Elementary School; Instructor, West Virginia State College, 1947-50; Teacher, 14th Street School, Winston-Salem.

Organizations: Life Member: NEA, National Retired Teachers Association; President, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Council, IRA, 1973-74; Former Member, ATE, NCAE, NCARE, and Citizens United for Improvement of Reading American Educational Research Association; Life Member and Chairman Life Membership Committee, NAACP; Treasurer Prince's Feather Garden Club; Life Member, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Member, Century Club, YMCA; Advisory Committee DEEP, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools, 1974-present; Winston-Salem Power Squadron; Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity; Urban League Guild; Emancipation Association; Tanglewood Arboretum Committee; Winston-Salem Improvement Association; American Lung Association; Northwestern Region of ALANC; Forsyth County Mental Health Association; International Municipal Cooperation Committee of Winston-Salem.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Management, Patterson Ave. YMCA; (Chairman, two different terms); Dixie Classic Fair Commission, 1978-82; Board of Trustees, Forsyth Tech. Institute; Board, YMCA of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Served as Judge, Precinct Chairman and Registrar, Paisley Precinct; County and State Executive Committee; Delegate to County, District and State conventions; Campaign Chairman, first Black elected to a Countywide office in Forsyth County since Reconstruction, 1960.

Military Service: Served in US Army, 1942-45, S/Sgt, 58 2nd Ord. Am. Co.; Received, ETO Ribbon with Five Battle Stars; Good Conduct Medal.

Honors: Inducted, Winston-Salem State University and CIAA/Sports Hall of Fame; Certificates & Plaques from various charitable, civic, educational, fraternal and religious organizations; Board of Governors of University of NC.

Religious Activities: Member, Mt. Zion Baptist Church; Asst. Supt. Sunday Church School; Trustee; Oraculum Staff; Former Member, Pulpit Search Committee.

Family: Married, Lois Elizabeth Brown, April 4, 1943; Children: Fay E. Hauser and Lois P. Hauser Golding.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Aging; Finance; Corporations; Education; Higher Education; Human Resources; Mental Health; Small Business; Housing.



MARGARET BLEDSOE HAYDEN

(Democrat — Alleghany County)

Fortieth Representative District — Alleghany, Ashe and Surry Counties; Big Creek, Danbury, Meadows, Peters Creek, Quaker Gap, Sauratown, and Yadkin Townships of Stokes County; and Bald Mountain, Blowing Rock, Blue Ridge, Boone, Brushy Fork, Cove Creek, Elk, Meat Camp, New River, North Fork, Stony Fork and Watauga Townships of Watauga County — Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Todd, Ashe Count, March 5, 1939, to Boss George and Eula Luther Bledsoe.

Education: Graduated, Piney Creek High School; Appalachian State University, 1961, B.S. (Elementary Education); 1971, M.A. (Special Education); Additional Graduate Training, Seminars, and Short Courses, 1965-1980.

Occupation: Educational Consultant (Program Planning Specialist, Division of Exceptional Children, Department of Public Instruction, Northwest Regional Education Center); President, Future Heirlooms Ltd.

Organizations: Member: NCSEA since 1977; Delta Kappa Gamma International Honor Society for Educators; Special Task Force on Sexual Assault, 1981—; American Association of University Women, 1981—; N.C. Women's Forum, 1981—; Coalition to Save Maternal and Infant Lives, March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, 1981—; Association for Retarded Children, Charter Member and Ways and Means Chairman, 1966—. Past Member: Alleghany Leadership Conference for Women, 1981 (Leadership Chairman); Selection Committee for Morehead Scholarship, Alleghany County, 1980; NCAE, 1966-1977; NAE, 1966-1977; Alleghany Educators Association, 1966-1977.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Board of Trustees, N.C. School of Science and Mathematics, 1981—; N.C. 2000 Commission, 1981—; N.C. Council on the Status of Women, 1981—; Board of Directors, Development Evaluation Center (Boone), 1981—; Council on Exceptional Children, 1966—; Southern Association Evaluation Team; Dept. of Pub. Inst., 1978—. Past Member: N.C. Textbook Commission, 1978-79; State Accreditation Evaluation Team, Dept. of Pub. Inst., 1977-1981; Special Task Force on Women & the Economy.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983; Mayor of Sparta, 1977-1981 (Two Terms); N.C. Federation of College Democrats, 1981—; First Vice Chairperson, Democratic Party, 1967-1977; Secretary-Treasurer, Young Democrats Club, 1968-1970.

Honors: "Outstanding Personalities of the South Award," 1978 & 1980 (Listed in **Outstanding Personalities of the South**); "Outstanding Leaders in Elementary and Secondary Education," 1976, by *The Outstanding Elementary and Secondary Educators*; "Outstanding Teachers of Exceptional Children," by *America's Outstanding Educator*; Certificate of Recognition, 1972, by **The Pointer** (Special Education Magazine); "Teacher of the Year," 1972, Alleghany County; Regional "Teacher of the Year," 1972, Department of Public Instruction.

Religious Activities: Member, Sparta Presbyterian Church; Board of Eldes.

Family: Married, Herman N. Hayden, Jr., June 3, 1972; Children: Jackson Lane Phipps and Steven Zane Phipps.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Corporations

Vice-Chairman: Aging; Local Government I

Member: Appropriations – Base Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget
Committee on Education; Education; Health; Mental Health; Transportation;
Subcommittee on Appropriations Base & Expansion for Education.



HAROLD PARKS HELMS

(Democrat -- Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-Sixth Representative District - Mecklenburg County - Eight Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, November 5, 1935, to Wade H. and Ida Parks Helms.

Education: Attended Charlotte Technical High School, Graduated 1954; University of NC, Chapel Hill, Graduated 1959, A.B. Degree; University of NC Law School, Chapel Hill, L.L.B. Degree, 1961.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: 26th Judicial District Bar Association; NC State Bar; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Phi Delta Theta Legal Fraternity; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; Chi Phi Social Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, NC Courts Commission, 1980-83; Judicial Council, 1976-81; Director, Preferred Savings & Loan, Inc.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Honors: Elected Charlotte's "Outstanding Young Man of the Year," 1970.

Religious Activities: Member, Park Road Baptist Church, Charlotte; Deacon, 1969-71.

Family: Married, Eleanor Jean Allen, March 26, 1959. Children: Deborah Parks Helms, Allen Grant Helms and William Gray Helms.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Courts and Administration of Justice

Vice-Chairman: Higher Education; Local Government II

Member: Finance; Constitutional Amendments; Judiciary I; Wildlife Resources; Housing.



FOYLE ROBERT HIGHTOWER, JR.

(Democrat -- Anson County)

Thirty-Third Representative District -- Anson and Montgomery Counties -- One Representative

Early Years: Born in Wadesboro, Anson County, January 21, 1941, to Foyle Robert, and Mildred (Brigman) Hightower.

Education: Graduated, Wadesboro High School, 1959; Elon College; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Graduated, Wingate College (BGS degree).

Occupation: Corporate Executive, (Vice-President, Hightower Ice & Fuel Co., Inc.)

Organizations: 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.

Boards and Commissions: Member: NC Wildlife Resources Commission and Legislative Services Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Reserve, 1963-69 (Corporal).

Honors: Anson County "Man of the Year," 1975.

Religious Activities: 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, Chairman of Board of Deacons, 1981.

Family: Married, Pauline McElveen of Lake City, S.C.; Child: Victoria Joan Hightower.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Insurance

Vice-Chairman: Finance; State Government

Member: Agriculture; Economy; Transportation; Water and Air Resources; Wildlife Resources.



GEORGE MILTON HOLMES
(Republican — Granville County)

Forty-First Representative District — Wilkes and Yadkin Counties; and Gwaltneys, Sharpes and Sugar Loaf Townships of Alexander County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Mount Airy, Surry County, June 20, 1929, to John William and Thelma Elizabeth (Dobie) Holmes.

Education: Attended Mount Airy High School, 1944; Western High School, Washington, D.C., 1945-48; Appalachian State University, 1954; Travelers Multiple Line Insurance School, 1959.

Occupation: Insurance Agency Executive (President, W.N. Ireland Insurance Agency, Inc.)

Organizations: Member: NC Association of Independent Insurance Agents; National Association of Life Underwriters; Member: Yadkin Lodge 162 162 A.F. & A.M.; Winston-Salem, Consistory, Scottish Rite of Freemasonry; Shriner, Oasis Temple.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Governor's Crime Study Commission, 1976; Fire and Casualty Rate Study Commission, 1976; Board of Directors, Carolina Epilepsy Research Foundation; Board of Directors, Northwestern Bank, Yadkinville.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; N.C. House Minority Whip, 1981-82. Minority Party Joint Caucus Leaders, 1983-84. Yadkin County Republican Executive Committee; Eighth District Republican Executive Committee; State Republican Executive Committee, 1975-76, State Republican Central Committee, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84.

Religious Activities: Member, Flat Rock Baptist Church; Deacon, 1956-70; Secretary, 1956-60; Trustee, 1970-present; Sunday School Teacher, 1955-58; Superintendent, 1968-72.

Family: Married, Barbara Ann Ireland, June 30, 1956; One Child: Jennifer Holmes Crawley.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Bank & Thrift Institutions; Courts & Administration of Justice; Insurance; Judiciary IV; Local Government II; Rules and Operation of the House; State Personnel. Housing; Legislative Ethics.



BERTHA MERRILL HOLT

(Democrat -- Alamance County)

Twenty-fifth Representative District - Alamance and Rockingham Counties; and Weaver Island and Snow Creek Townships of Stokes County Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Eufaula, Alabama, August 16, 1916, to William H. Merrill and Bertha H. Moore.

Education: Attended Eufaula High School, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, GA., B.A. Degree, 1938; UNC Law School, 1939-40; University of Alabama Law School, 1941, L.L.B. Degree; George Washington University, Washington, D.C., 1942 (Worked toward Masters.)

Occupation: Legislator; Homemaker; Attorney (formerly an Attorney, with the Department of Interior and U.S. Treasury)

Organizations: Pi Beta Phi Sorority; Past President, Alamance County Democratic Women; Chairman, Headquarters Committee, 1962-64; Member, Democratic Executive Committee, 1964-75; Vice-Chairman, Alamance County Democratic Executive Committee, 1964-66; Member, NC Bar Association; Member, English Speaking Union; Les Amis du Vin, Historical Society and Travel Organizations.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Social Services Board, 1973-74; Board of Directors, UNC-Chapel Hill Law Alumna Association, 1978-80; Advisory Committee, Arachaeology, 1979-80; Board of Directors, Hospice; Board of Directors, State Council Social Legislation, 1978-80; Joint Commission on Governmental Operations.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, (Appointed August, 1975 to replace Jim Long), 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, and 1983.

Honors: Named "Outstanding Alumna" April, 1978, Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Ga., and awarded the Community Service Award by her Alma Mater; Named in *Who's Who of American Women*.

Religious Activities: 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 Diocee, 1975-77; Teacher, High School Sunday School Class; Chairman, Diocesan Grant Committee, 1972-80.

Family: Married, Winfield Clary Holt, March 14, 1942; Children: Harriet Holt Whitley, William Merrill; Winfield Jefferson; Two Grandchildren: Allyson and Anna Whitley.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Constitutional Amendments

Vice-Chairman: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Government Ethics

Member: Finance; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Judiciary III; Natural and Economic Resources; State Government.

**JOSEPH RICHARDSON HUDSON**

(Democrat -- Union County)

Thirty-fourth Representative District -- Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union Counties - Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Waxhaw, Union County, October 29, 1931, to Richard Alexander and Hilda Loftin Hudson.

Education: Graduated Waxhaw High School, 1949; Wingate Jr. College, 1951; Queens College, 1961 A.B. (Economics).

Occupation: Corporate Executive (President, RCS, Inc. -- Residential and Commercial Garbage Service).

Organizations: Member: Monroe Rotary Club.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Union County Board of County Commissioners, 1974-1982 (Chairman, 1978-1982); Chairman, Centralina Council of Governments, 1977-1979.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Air Force, 1951-1955.

Religious Activities: Member, Providence Presbyterian Church; Superintendent; Deacon; Elder, 1981-1984.

Family: Married, Edith Bradley Sise, January 22, 1955; Children: Jamie Susan, Catherine Sise, Joseph R. Jr., and Barbara Hilda.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Finance; Judiciary III; Local Government I; Small Business; State Properties; Transportation, Water and Air Resources.



CHARLES HARRY HUGHES
(Republican -- Henderson County)

Fiftieth Representative District -- Blue Ridge, Clear Creek, Edneyville, Green River, Hendersonville, and Mills River Townships of Henderson County One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Asheboro, Randolph County, April 20, 1945, to William Dawson and Hazel (Comer) Hughes.

Education: Attended Asheboro High School, 1959-60, 1962-63; Randolph Tech, 1963; Greensboro College, 1963-65, 2 years Credits; University of NC School of Banking, 1969, General; General Acceptance Corp., 1965, Consumer Finance Degree; Bank Administration Institute, General, 1966-71; Mescro Building Systems, Estimating and Engineering, 1977, General, Kirby Building Systems, Estimating & Engineering, 1979, General.

Occupation: General Contractor; Bank, Vice-President and Manager.

Organizations: Member, Elks Club; Lions Club; Hendersonville Jaycees; W.N.C. Sportsmans Association; Hendersonville, Chamber of Commerce.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Award for Excellence in Estimating, 1979, Kirby Building Systems.

Religious Activities: Member, First United Methodist, Hendersonville.

Family: Married, M. Suzanne Hughes, May 8, 1965; Children: William Russell Hughes and Angela Christine Hughes.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Aging; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice & Public Safety; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Commercial Fishing; Courts & Administration of Justice; Governmental Ethics; Higher Education; Law Enforcement; Wildlife Resources.



JAMES FRANK HUGHES
(Republican -- Avery County)

Forty-sixth Representative District -- Avery, Caldwell, and Mitchell Counties; Ellendale, Little River, Taylorsville, and Wittenberg townships of Alexander County; Drexel Icard, Jonas Ridge, Lower Creek, Smoky Creek, and Upper Creek Townships of Burke County; and Beaverdam, Laurel Creek, and Shawneehaw Townships of Watauga County -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Linville, Avery County, June 20, 1925, to Columbus Henry and Bertha (Boone) Hughes.

Education: Attended Newland Elementary and Newland High School, 1930-1942.

Occupation: Owner and Operator, Pixie Motor Inn, Linville, N.C.

Organizations: Member, Linville Masonic Lodge #489; Oasis Shrine Temple; Newland Moose Lodge #489; Life Member, Pat Ray Post VFW; National Rifle Association; Highland (Avery County) Shrine Club; Optimist Club of Avery County.

Boards and Commissions:

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1957, 1981-82 and 1983; Served in NC Senate, 1973-74.

Military Service: Served U.S. Army, 1944-1946.

Religious Activities: Member, Linville Methodist Church.

Family: Married, Marietta Pittman Hughes, March 25, 1947; Children: Kaye Hughes Greene; Sharon Hughes Peters; and James F. Hughes, Jr.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations - Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Constitutional Amendments; Insurance; Judiciary I; Local Government II; Public Utilities; Transportation; Wildlife Resources.



JOHN JACKSON HUNT
(Democrat -- Cleveland County)

Forty-eight Representative District -- Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherfordton Counties -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Lattimore, November 27, 1922, to Robert Lee and Alma (Harrill) Hunt.

Education: Graduated Wake Forest University, 1943, B.S.; Emory University, 1946 D.D.S.

Occupation: Dentist; Merchant; and Farmer.

Organizations: Member, ADA; NCDS; Isothermal Dental Society; Member, Mason's; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Legislative Research Committee; House Member National Conference on State Legislatures.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Alderman, Lattimore, 1958-1964; Chairman, Military & Veterans Affairs Commission, 1979-1980.

Military Service: Served U.S. Army, 1943-1948 and 1950-1952 (Major).

Honors: Honorary Member, NC National Guard, AMVETS USS NC Battleship Award.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Ruby Cowder, June 22, 1946; Children: Judy Kohler, Penny Corn, Libby Sarazen, Sally Jones and Cindy Martin.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Rules and Operation of the House

Vice-Chairman: Military and Veterans Affairs; Transportation

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Energy; Law Enforcement; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



ROBERT CARL HUNTER

(Democrat -- McDowell County)

Forty-Ninth Representative District - McDowell and Yancey Counties
-- One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Marion, January 14, 1944, to L. Penn and Lucy (Turner) Hunter.

Education: Attended Glenwood School, (grades 1-5); Marion City Schools, (grades 6-12); University of NC, Chapel Hill, B.A., 1966; University of NC-Chapel Hill, Law School, J.D., 1969.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: McDowell County Bar Association, President; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; 29th Judicial District Bar Association, Past President; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Marion Rotary Club, Past President; Marion Jaycees, Past Secretary; Former Assistant District Attorney, 29th Judicial District; Former Director, McDowell County United Fund; McDowell County Chamber of Commerce, Former Director; N.C. County Attorney's Association, Past President; UNC Law Alumni Association, Former Director; Alumnus of Sigma Phi Epsilon Social Fraternity; Alumnus of Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions: Past Member, NC Judicial Council; Member, NC Courts Commission; Governor's Task Force to Study State-Cherokee Tribe Relations; Governor's Study Commission on Length of Sentences in NC.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church of Marion, NC; Trustee.

Family: Married, Nancy Hinson Hunter, August 22, 1970; One Child: Megan Allen Hunter.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Election Law; Judiciary IV

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Corrections; Courts & Administration of Justice; Highway Safety; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the House; Transportation.



JOSEPH PATTERSON HUSKINS

(Democrat -- Iredell County)

Forty-Second Representative District -- Bethany, Chambersburg, Concord, Cool Spring, New Hoope, Olin, Sharpesburg, Statesville, and Turnersburg Townships of Iredell County -- One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Burnsville, Yancey County, June 23, 1908, to Joseph Erwin and Mary Etta (Peterson) Huskins.

Education: Attended Yancey Collegiate Institute, 1921-1923; Mars Hill Junior College, 1924-1926; graduated University of North Carolina, 1930, A.B. (Journalism).

Occupation: Newspaper Publisher.

Organizations: Member, NC Press Association; Association of Afternoon Dailies; Member, Statesville, Lodge No. 27, A.F. & A.M.; Statesville Lodge 1823, B.P.O.E.; Past Exalted Ruler, Statesville Elke Lodge; past President, two terms, Associated Dailies of NC; Statesville Chamber of Commerce, past President.

Boards and Commissions: Honorary life member, Red Cross Board of Directors, Statesville Chapter; Member, Area Rent Control Board, 1947-51; Statesville Zoning Board, 1961-62; State Board of Higher Education, 1965-72; University of North Carolina Board of Governors, 1972-73; Mitchell College Board of Trustees (fourth term, former Chairman); Member, State Veterinary School and ECU Medical School Feasibility Study and Commissions.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Navy, 1943-46 (Lt. SG).

Honors: Received "Outstanding Citizenship Award," Statesville Chamber of Commerce, 1960; NCPA Editorial Award, 1966.

Religious Activities: Member, United Methodist Church.

Family: Married, Mildred Amburn, September 29, 1934; One Daughter: Amburn Huskins Power.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural & Economic Resources

Vice Chairman: State Government; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee

Member: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Courts & Administration of Justice; Cultural Resources; Economy; Public Utilities; Rules & Operation of the House; Transportation.



VERNON GRANT JAMES

(Democrat -- Pasquotank County)

First Representative District -- Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Tyrrell Counties; Holly Grove Township of Gate County; and Lees Mills, Plymouth, and Skippersville Townships of Washington County -- Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Pasquotank County, July 11, 1910, to John Calvin and Fannie Coppersmith James.

Education: Graduated, Weekville High School, 1930; Attended North Carolina State University, 1930-31.

Occupation: Farmer and Produce supply business (President and Manager James Brothers, Inc.)

Organizations: Member, NC and National Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Growers Association; Secretary and Treasurer, State 4-H Club Council, 1930; Delegate, International 4-H Club Camp in Springfield, Mass., 1930; Charter Member, State 4-H Club, 1931; President of National Potato Council, 1956-66; Member, National Potato Steering Committee since 1966; appointed by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman to the Potato Advisory Committee, 1961-68, re-appointed by Earl Butz 1968-71; Chairman, National Potato Board 1977-78; Served, Board of Directors, Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Board of Education for Weeksville High School, 1943-44; Member, Board of Trustees of College of the Albemarle since 1960; Member, Board of Trustees, Greater University of NC, 1947-55; Member Pasquotank County-Elizabeth City Airport Commission, 1963.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1945, 1947, 1973-74, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Recipient of 4-H Alumni Recognition Award, 1954; "Tarheel of the Week" in December, 1965; Recipient of Commissioner of Agriculture's Award for Promotion of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, 1971, Recipient of Governor's Award from NC Wildlife Federation for Air Conservationist 1981, Recipient of award for outstanding contributions to the North Carolina Soybean Association, 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, Salem Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Thelma L. Luton, April 1, 1978; Children: John Thomas James and Vernon Grant, James, Jr.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Agriculture.

Vice-Chairman: Constitutional Amendments; Water and Air Resources

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Commercial Fishing; Commissions & Schools for the Blind & Deaf; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the House; Transportation.

MARY LONG JARRELL

(Democrat -- Guilford County)

Twenty-Eighth Representative District -- Deep River Township, Friendship Township, High Point Township, Jamestown Precincts 1 and 3, and South Sumner Precinct of Guilford County -- Two Representatives.



Early Years: Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, February 16, 1929, to David Allison and Jennie Mae (Fife) Long.

Education: Graduated, Fairfax Hall, 1947; Queens College, 1951 A.B., attended, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, (English and Education) (Educational courses toward Masters).

Occupation: Public School Teacher.

Organizations: High Point Drug Action Council; President, HighPoint YWCA, 1975-77; High Point; Historical Museum, Vice-President, 1970.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Trustees, Maryfield; Guilford County Historical Properties Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; High Point City Council, 1977-1981 (Mayor Pro Tem, 1977-1979).

Religious Activities: Member, High Point Friends; Presiding Clerk; Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married, Harold Thomas Jarrell, June 16, 1956; Children: Jennie W. and Harold Thomas.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Finance; Education; Health; Judiciary II; Local Government II; Military and Veterans Affairs; Transportation.



LUTHER REGINALD JERALDS
(Democrat — Cumberland County)

Seventeenth Representative District — Block 901 and Enumeration District 534 of Census Tract 34 in Manchester Township, Block 901 and Enumeration District 535 of Census Tract 34 in Seventy-First Township, Block 901 of Census Tract 34 in Carver's Creek Township, Cross Creek Precincts 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 16, 17, and 19, Spring Lake Precinct, Morganton Road 1 Precinct, Beaver Lake Precinct, Westerea Precinct, and that part of Census Tract 33.02 in Precinct Seventy-First 1. Any part of Cross Creek Township which may be entirely surrounded by Morganton Road 1

Precinct shall also be in the District. Block 304 of Census Tract 26 of Cross Creek Township is not in the District.

Early Years: Born in Orrum, Robeson County, August 20, 1938, to Winnie B. and Amy Lee (McMillan) Jeralds.

Education: Attended, Newbold Elementary School, 1943-1951; St. Emma Military Academy, 1952-1954; graduated E.E. Smith Senior High School, 1956; NC College, 1961, B.S. Accounting.

Occupation: Restaurateur and club owner (Emilys Restaurant; 200 Danbury VIP); Corporate Executive (President—Treasurer, Nick Jeralds & Associates).

Organizations: Fayetteville Business and Professional League; NC Restaurant Association; NC Association, Minority Businesses; Chairman, Membership Committee YMCA Knights of Columbus.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, YMCA.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Ann's Catholic Church.

Family: Married, Jo Ann Fuller, May 7, 1958; Children: Adonis Jeralds, Dominic Jeralds, and Minikki Jeralds.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Finance; Constitutional Amendments; Education; Human Resources; Military and Veterans Affairs; Natural and Economic Resources; Small Business; Advisory Budget Commission.

**WALTER BEAMAN JONES, JR.**

(Democrat -- Pitt County)

Ninth Representative District -- Green County; and Arthur, Ayden, Belvoir, Chicod, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Pactolus, Swift Creek, and Winterville Townships of Pitt County -- Two Representatives..

Early Years: Born in Farmville, February 10, 1943, to Walter B. Jones (U.S. Congressman) and Doris Long.

Education: Attended Farmville Public Schools; Graduated Hargrave Military Academy, Chatham, Virginia; Attended North Carolina State University, 3 years; Graduated, Atlantic Christian College, History Major, 1967, A.B. Degree.

Occupation: Business Consultant.

Organizations: Member, Farmville Chamber of Commerce and Farmville Rotary Club.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Mid-East Commission and Farmville Housing Authority.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983.

Family: Married, Joe Anne Whitehurst, June 26, 1966; One Child: Ashley; sister: Dotdee Moye, Farmville.



JOHN M. JORDAN

(Democrat — Alamance County)

Twenty-Fifth Representative District — Alamance and Rockingham Counties; and Beaver Island and Snow Creek Townships of Stokes County
— Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born February 16, 1936, to B. Everett and Katherine (McLean) Jordan.

Education: Attended Saxaphaw Elementary School; Woodberry Forest; Walter Williams High School; Duke University, 1958, B.S.; Additional courses at Technical College of Alamance, NCSU and Clemson.

Occupation: Agriculture, Land and Water Developer.

Organizations: NC Farm Bureau; Founder & President, NC Chianina & Charolais Associaton; NC Cattlemen's Association; Mason; Shrine; Moose; Exchange and Ruritan; Founder & Explorer Advisor Post 65, Executive Board Cherokee Council Boy Scouts of America.

Boards and Commissions: Alamance Chamber of Commrece and Alamance County Planning Board.

Political Activities: Past President and Treasurer Alamance YDC; NC House of Representatives 1975-76, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: State Personnel

Vice-Chairman: Aging; Finance

Member: Agriculture; Corporations; Energy; Military and Veterans Affairs; Public Utilities.



MARGARET POLLARD KEESSEE-FORRESTER
(Republican -- Guilford County)

Twenty-Seventh Representative District -- South Center Grove Precinct, Jamestown Precinct 2, North Mdison Precinct, South Monroe Precinct, North Sumner Precinct, and Greensboro Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Guilford County -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, January 6, 1945, to Charles Rogers and Margaret Lena (Kersey) Keesee.

Education: Guilford College, 1967, B.A.; Radford, 1967-Graduate work in Early Childhood Education.

Occupation: Sales Representative, Keesee Office Supplies, Inc.; Former Classroom Teacher (Greensboro Public Schools).

Organizations: Member: Greensboro Branch of American Association of University Women, 1973 to the present; Member, Guilford County Women's Political Caucus 1971-to present; served as State Secretary of NC Women's Political Caucus, 1975-76; Member, Greensboro's "Womens Professional Forum, Member, Mental Health Association of Greensboro."

Boards and Commissions: NC State Advisory Committee to US Commission on Civil Rights, 1974-present.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Nominated for Greensboro's "Teacher of the Year"; Awarded by the Staff at David Jones School, 1976 & 1977.

Religious Activities: Member, Christ United Methodist Church.

Family: Married, Charles R. Forrester.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Constitutional Amendments; Education; Government Ethics; Human Resources; Local Government II; Mental Health; Natural and Economic Resources.



ANNIE BROWN KENNEDY
(Democrat — Forsyth County)

Thirty-Ninth Representative District — Abbotts Creek, Bethania, Broadway, Clemmonsville, Kernersville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, South Fork, Vienna, and Winston Townships of Forsyth County — Five Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, October 13, 1924, to Mancy (deceased) and Mary Louise (Sheats) Brown.

Education: Graduated, Booker T. Washington High School, 1941; Spelman College, 1945, A.B. (Economics); Howard University School of Law, 1951, J.D. Degree.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Kennedy, Kennedy, Kennedy & Kennedy).

Organizations: Member, Altrusa Club of Winston-Salem, President, 1979-80; Winston-Salem Forsyth County Council on the Status of Women; YWCA; Member, University of NC Morehead Scholarship County Selection Committee, NAACP; Former Member, League of Women Voters; Clinical Research Practices Committee of Bowman Gray School of Medicine; United Way of Forsyth County, 1972-77, 1979-83; National Council of Negro Women; Women's Forum of NC; Member and former secretary of Forsyth County Bar Association; Forsyth County Association of Women Attorneys; North Carolina Bar Association; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; NC Association of Black Attorneys; National Bar Association. Association.

Boards and Commissions: Former Member, Winston-Salem Bicentennial Commission; Member, NC Criminal Code Commission; Board of Visitors, University of NC-Chapel Hill; Board of Directors, Winston-Salem State University Foundation, Inc., 1974-present; YWCA Board of Directors; Board of Directors, Winston-Salem Housing Foundation; Board of Directors, Legal Aid Society of Forsyth County, 1966-68; Board, Forsyth Tuberculosis Association; Winston-Salem Board of Directors, Southern National Bank; Advisory Board, American Federal Savings and Loan Association of Greensboro.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80 and 1983; Member, Democratic Women of Forsyth County, 1964-present; Former President, 1970-71; NC Democratic Executive Committee, NC Commission on the Status of Women, 1964; Presidential and Vice-Presidential Democratic Elector from N.C., 1976. Alternate delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1972.

Honors: "Citizen of the Year" awarded by Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., 1979; "Outstanding Business Woman of the Year," Iota Phi Phi Sorority, 1981; Martin Luther King, Jr. Drum Major for Justice Award, by Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church; Board of Trustees, 1974-present.

Family: Married, Harold L. Kennedy, Jr., December 23, 1950; Children: Harold L. Kennedy III; Harvey L. Kennedy and Michael D. Kennedy.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Constitutional Amendments; Courts & Administration of Justice; Employment Security; Energy; Judiciary I; State Government; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



SWAN BURNETT LACEY, JR.
(Republican -- Avery County)

Forty-sixth Representative District -- Avery, Caldwell, and Mitchell Counties; Ellendale, Little River, Taylorsville, and Wittenberg Townships of Alexander County; Drexel Icard, Jonas Ridge, Lower Creek, Smoky Creek, and Upper Creek Townships of Burke County; and Beaverdam, Laurel Creek, and Shawneehaw Townships of Watauga County -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Newland, Avery County, August 10, 1918, to Swan Burnett and Norma Daniels Lacey.

Education: Graduated Newland High School, 1937; Attended LeesMcRae College, 1937-1939; Graduated, North Carolina State University, 1941, B.S.

Occupation: Real Estate Broker (Lacey Realty Company).

Organizations: Past President, NC Agriculture Teachers Association.

Boards and Commissions: Past Trustee, Maryland Technical College.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army Air Corp, 1942-1946 (Aviation Cadet).

Religious Activities: Member, Baptist Church; Past Superintendent & Trustees; Past Teacher of Adult Men's Class.

Family: Married, Pansy Erwin, December 14, 1944; Children: Michael M. Lacey and R. Bruce Lacey.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Corrections; Employment Security; Insurance; Local Government I; Military and Veterans Affairs; Transportation.

JAMES ERWIN LAMBETH, JR.

(Democrat -- Davidson County)



Thirty-Seventh Representative District -- Davidson and Davie Counties; and Eagle Mills and Union Grove Townships of Iredell County-- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Thomasville, Davidson County, February 2, 1916, to James E. and Helen (McAulay) Lambeth.

Education: Graduated, Thomasville High School, 1933; Duke University, 1937, B.A.; Harvard Business School, 1938.

Occupation: Corporate Executive (Chairman of the Board, Lambeth Limited, 1981--; President, 1979-1981; Past Chairman of the Board and Secretary/Treasurer, Erwin-Lambeth, Inc., 1946-1979).

Organizations: Member, Thomasville Chamber of Commerce (President, 1961-1963); High Point Executives Club (President, 1962-63; Director, 1964-1982); Thomasville Chapter of Masonic Lodge; Thomasville Rotary Club (President, 1960-61); Numerous Committees of Rotary International; Davidson County Historical Society (President, 1981-82; Chairman of the Board, 1971-72); Thomasville Historical Society (President, 1969-1971); Thomasville United Fund (President, 1964-65).

Boards and Commissions: Director: NCNB, 1953-1980; Piedmont Associated Industries, 1960-1976 (President, 1963-64); Furniture Library Association, 1973. Member: Governor's Commission of Status of Women, 1964-1966; Board of Trustees, Thomasville Community Foundation, 1963-64; College Foundation, Inc. Board of Trustees, 1971-1976; North Carolina Wildlife Commission, 1979-1981.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, and 1983; Thomasville City Council, 1963-1967 (Mayor Protem, 1963-1967).

Honors: Recipient; "The Rotary Foundation Citation for Meritorious Service," 1974 "Silver Beaver Award," Boy Scouts of America, 1961.

Religious Activities: Member, Thomasville United Methodist Church; formally on Board of Stewards; President, R. L. Pope Bible Class, 1963-64; Chairman, Stewardship and Finance Committee, 1964-65.

Family: Married, Katharine Evermond Covington, August 27, 1938; Children: James E. Lambeth, III; Richard C. Lambeth; Mary Katharine Lambeth Cullens (Mrs. Royce); and William R. Lambeth.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Wildlife Resources

Vice-Chairman: Corporations; Cultural Resources

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Commercial Fishing; Highway Safety; Rules & Operation of the House.



H. MARTIN LANCASTER
(Democrat -- Wayne County)

Eleventh Representative District - Wayne County Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Wayne County, March 24, 1943, to Harold W. and Eva Madena (Pate) Lancaster.

Education: Graduated Pikeville High School, 1961; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1965, A.B.; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1967, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member; American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; 8th Judicial District Bar Association; Wayne County Bar Association; Member; Mason; Shriner; Elk; Goldsboro Kiwanis; NC Society for Historic Preservation.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, North Carolina Arts Council, 1977-81; President, Goldsboro Community Arts Council, 1973-74; Chairman, Goldsboro/Wayne County Bicentennial Commission, 1975-76; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Wayne County Public Library, 1979-80; Chairman, Wayne County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1978-79; President, Wayne Community Concert Association, 1972-73.

Political Activities: Served NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served active duty, Navy 1967-1970 (Lieutenant); Air Force Reserves 1971-1982, (Major); Navy Reserves 1982-present (Lieutenant Commander).

Honors: Listed in "Who's Who in American Law"; "Distinguished Service Award," 1977, by the Goldsboro Jaycees.

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1972-75; Elder, 1980-

Family: Married, Alice Matheny, May 31, 1975; Children: Ashley Elizabeth Lancaster and Mary Martin Lancaster.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Judiciary III

Vice-Chairman: Governmental Ethics; Highway Safety

Member: Finance; Commissions & Schools for the Blind & Deaf; Corrections; Housing; Military and Veterans Affairs.



HUGH ALFRED LEE
(Democrat -- Richmond County)

Thirty-Second Representative District -- Richmond County; and Laurel Hill Township of Scotland County -- One Representative.

Early Years: Born at Maggie in Haywood County, to M. R. and Mary Lou (Woody) Lee.

Education: University of North Carolina 1947; A.B., Duke University, 1949, J.D.

Occupation: Lawyer.

Organizations: Member: Richmond County Bar Association; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Legion -- Veterans of Foreign Wars -- Disabled American Veterans.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Board of Trustees, Richmond Technical College, 1964-present.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; President, Richmond County Young Democrats Club, three terms; Chairman, 8th Congressional District, Y.D.C.; Chairman, Richmond County Democratic Executive Committee, five terms; Delegate, Democratic National Conventions, three conventions; Member, State Democratic Executive Committee, three terms.

Military Service: Served in US Army Air Corps and US Air Force; World War II and Korean Wars; Major; Active, 1941-1945, 1950-1952.

Religious Activities: Member, Episcopal, Church of Messiah; Member, Vestry, Junior Warden.

Family: Married, Norma A.Key, March 24, 1951; Child: Hugh Alfred Lee, Jr.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations; Judiciary IV; Courts and Administration of Justice; Insurance; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Public Utilities; Water and Air Resources; Housing.



BRADFORD VERDIZE LIGON
(Republican — Rowan County)

Thirty-fifth Representative District — Rowan County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Buffalo, Union County, South Carolina, January 17, 1922, to William H. and Lola Collins Ligon.

Education: Graduated Union High School, 1940; Medical University of S.C., College of Pharmacy, 1950 B.S. (Pharmacy).

Occupation: Pharmacist (Manager, Kroger Sav-On, Salisbury).

Organizations: Member: NC Pharmacy Association; Piedmont Pharmacy Association; Andrew Jackson Masonic Lodge; American Legion, Harold B. Jarrett Post and Veteran of Foreign Wars.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983; Rowan County Commissioner, 1979-80.

Military Service: Served US Marine Corps 1945 (Corporal).

Religious Activities: Member, Rockwell Christian; Deacon, 1975; Sunday School Teacher, Adult Class.

Family: Married, Jemelle Huckabee Ligon, January 20, 1945; Children: Bradford Gene Ligon and Michael Dennis Ligon.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Aging; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government; Corporations; Employment Security; Health: Human Resources; Small Business; Water and Air Resources.



DANIEL T. LILLEY
(Democrat -- Lenoir County)

Third Representative District -- Craven, Lenoir, and Pamlico Counties
Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Martin County, August 15, 1920, to Alfred Tom and Ethel Grace (Gurkin) Lilley (both deceased).

Education: 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.

Occupation: Life Insurance Agent (The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company); Minister.

Organizations: Member: Lenoir County Life Underwriters Association; American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters; Kinston Rotary Club; Chairman, State Aeronautics Council.

Boards and Commissions: Southern Growth Policies Board; Greene Lamp, Inc. (a Community Action Agency); National Conference of State Legislatures -- Chairman, State Government Issues and Organization Committee, Assembly on the Legislature.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Member, Lenoir County Board of Commissioners, 1964-1968; Member, National Conference of State Legislators.

Military Service: Served as Lt. Col. in NC Wing, Civil Air Patrol; US Air Force Reserve, Colonel, retired, 6 years Active Duty World War II.

Honors: 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; National Sales Achievement Award from National Association of Life Underwriters, 1974; National Quality Award, National Association of Life Underwriters, 1980, received the Governor's Award as Conservation Legislator of the year, 1975 from the NC Wildlife Federation; Meritorious Service Award from US Air Force, 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Northwest Christian Church, Kinston; Elder; Board Chairman.

Family: Married, Jean Hites of McPherson, Kansas, July 7, 1944; Children: Eileen Lilley and Daniel T. Lilley, Jr.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Local Government I

Vice-Chairman: Finance; Wildlife Resources

Member: Agriculture; Alcoholic Beverage Control; Military and Veterans Affairs; Transportation; Water and Air Resources.



SIDNEY ALVIN LOCKS

(Democrat -- Robeson County)

Sixteenth Representative District - Hoke and Robeson Counties; and Spring Hill, Stewartville, and Williamsons Townships of Scotland County -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Lafayette, Lafayette County, Louisiana, February 5, 1949, to Sidney A. and Gloria Jean (Harris) Locks.

Education: Graduated, J. C. Clark High School (Louisiana); Wiley College, 1972, B.A. Morehouse School of Religion, 1975, Masters of Divinity.

Occupation: Minister/Pastor; Day Care Administrator.

Organizations: Member: Robeson County Democratic Party/Operation Sickle Cell Volunteer; Robeson County Alpha Phi Alpha; Member, Golden Leaf Lodge, #126; Member, Carpenters Consistory #164, NAACP of Robeson County; Past Chairman, Lumberton Ministerial Association, Alpha Phi Omega Fraternity, and ACLU; Member, Robeson County Church and Community Center, and Progressive National Baptist Convention, Inc.

Boards and Commissions: Past Chairman, Lumberton Human Relations Commission; Member, Board of Four County Community Action.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Lumberton Board of Education.

Honors: Outstanding Young Men of America, 1981.

Religious Activities: Pastor, Sandy Grove Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Carol Ann Freeman, June 2, 1973; Children: Sidney Alvin Edward Locks; Frederick Douglas Maynard Locks, and Odetta Tandawi Carol Locks.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Commercial Fishing; Governmental Ethics; Health; Human Resources; Natural and Economic Resources; Public Utilities; Rules & Operation of the House.



EDITH LEDFORD LUTZ
(Democrat -- Cleveland County)

Forty-Eight Representative District - Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford Counties - Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Lawndale, October 20, 1914, to Thomas Curtis and Annie (Hoyle) Ledford.

Education: Graduate of Belwood High School.

Occupation: Farmer and Fruit Grower.

Organizations: Cleveland County Farm Bureau; Upper Cleveland County Chamber of Commerce; NC Apple Grower's Association; Sheltered Workshops of Rutherford County; American Association of Business Women.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, Farm Bureau of Cleveland County; NC Board of Directors, Sheltered Work Shops, Rutherford County; Board of Directors, Upper Cleveland County Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland County.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1976, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: "Who's Who of American Women."

Religious Activities: Member, Kadish Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Treasurer Woman's Organization; Counselor for Youth Fellowship.

Family: Married, M. Everett Lutz, October 25, 1933; Child: E. Jacob Lutz.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Local Government II

Vice-Chairman: Agriculture; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources

Member: Aging; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Governmental Ethics; Human Resources; Insurance; Mental Health.



THOMAS HILL MATTHEWS

(Democrat -- Nash County)

Eighth Representative District Edgemcombe, Nash, and Wilson Counties -- Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, September 5, 1927, to Edd R. and Corinna Parrish Matthews.

Education: Graduated Rocky Mount Senior High, 1945; attended Duke University, 1945-1946; graduated UNC, 1952, B.S. (Business Administration); J.D. Law; attended Tax Practice Institute, Washington, D.C.

Occupation: Tax Accounting, Du Pont; NC Practicing Attorney; (former Assistant Clerk of Court; District Attorney; Recorders Court Judge; Juvenile Judge; NC District Judge Retired); Business Interest: Construction, Swimming Pools, Plastics Manufacturing, Barbecue and Fast Foods, Tobacco and Farming, Rental Warehouses, Realestate, Mtg. Banking, President-- Matthews Investments, Feature News Reporter, News Paper and Radio.

Organizations: Member: Nash Bar Association; 7th District Bar Association; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; President, NC District Judges Association, 1970-71; Kiwanis, Editor of Newsletter, 1981-82; Nash County Historical Society; Past Member, Jr. Chamber of Commerce; Past Member, Chamber of Commerce; Disaster Chairman, Red Cross.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, American Legion, 1978-80; Friends of Hope Plantation Board, Governor Stone Home.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Elected Recorders Court Judge; Elected NC District Court Judge; Elected to office three times in City of Rocky Mount; Elected to office three times in 7th Judicial District; Member, NC Democratic Party; NC Young Democrats; Nash County Democratic Executive Committee; President, Nash County Young Democrats, 1959-61; President, Mens Democratic Club Nash County, 1980-82.

Military Service: Served in US Air Force, 1946-1948.

Honors: Rocky Mount Firemen and Police Award; Feature articles for newspapers and radio covering Democratic National Convention in N.Y. City; Briefing, NC Democratic Delegates at White House in Washington, D.C.; First Shuttle Launch at Cape Canaveral, Fla.; Gator Bowl and other sports events.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Billie Jo Works, April 9, 1960; Child: Thomas Hill Matthews, II.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Courts & Administration of Justice; Energy; Judiciary IV; Public Utilities; Small Business; Housing



DAVID RUDISILL MAUNEY, JR.

(Democrat -- Gaston County)

Forty-Fourth Representative District -- Gaston and Lincoln Counties --
Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Cherryville, Gaston County, November 17, 1914, to David Rudisill and Lura Lassiter (Perry) Mauney.

Education: Attended Cherryville High School, 1928-32; Lenoir Rhyne College, B.S., Pre-Med, 1936.

Occupation: Cotton Merchant and Broker (President, Mauney Cotton Co., Inc.)

Organizations: President, Lenoir Rhyne College General Alumni Association, 1950-53; President, Gaston County Cotton Merchants Association, 1955-56; Cotton Warehouse Association of America; Atlantic Cotton Association (Va., N.C., S.C., Ga. & Ala.); President, Carolina Cotton Association, (N.C. & S.C.), 1977-78; Delegate, National Cotton Council, 1975-78; Elks Club; President, Cherryville Lions Club, 1944-45; District Governor, Lions Internatioal, 1946-47; Masonic Lodge, 32nd degree Mason; Shriner; President, NC State Association for the Blind, 1950-51; Member, NC Bureau of Employment for the Blind, 1946-70; District President, NC School Board Association, 1955-56; President, Gaston County Historical Society, 1979-1982; President, Cherryville Chamber of Commerce, 1969-71.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors: Cotton Warehouse Association of America, 1975-78; Atlantic Cotton Association, 1975-1978; Pioneer Girl Scout Council, 1958-62; Chairman, Cherryville Economic Development Commission, 1977-1980; Member: N.C. Commission for the Blind, 1965-1969. Board of Trustees: Governor Morehead's State School for the Blind and Deaf, 1961-1965; Lenoir Rhyne College (several terms); Gaston College, 1964-1983; President, Cherryville Industrial Development Corporation, 1980-1983; Director: Piedmont Educational Foundation, Lenoir Rhyne College, 1945-1976; Lenoir Rhyne College Loyalty Fund Campaign, 1959.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983; Member, Board of Education, Cherryville City School, 1950-1968 (Chairman, 1952-1968); Member, Cherryville City Council, 1946-1948.

Honors: Eagle Scout Award; Lenoir Rhyne College Distinguished Service Award, 1972.

Religious Activities: Member, St. John's Lutheran Church; Sunday School Superintendent, 1945-48; Member, Church Council, 1978-81; Delegate, National Lutheran Convention, 1957.

Family: Married, Mary Frances Bagby, June 10, 1939; Children: Martha Mauney Phillips, Caroline Mauney Nichols, Anna Mauney Spence, and Mary Harriet Mauney.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Aging; Commissions & Schools for the Blind & Deaf; Education

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Cultural Resources; Energy; Higher Education; Public Utilities; Wildlife Resources.



JOSEPHUS LYMAN MAVRETIC
(Democrat -- Edgecombe County)

Eighth Representative District -- Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson Counties -- Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Powells Point, Currituck County, July 29, 1934, to Joseph M. (deceased) and Virginia Bateman Mavretic.

Education: Attended public High School in New Bern; Graduated University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1956, A.B., English; George Washington University, 1972, M.S. (Political Science/International Affairs); Naval War College, distinguished graduate, 1972.

Occupation: Retired, United States Marine Corps.

Organizations: Rotary Club of Tarboro; Retired Officers Association; American Legion Post #58; Marine Corps Aviation Association; Director, Edgecombe County Charter American Red Cross; Phi Gamma Delta Social Fraternity; Loyal Order of the Moose; Coordinator, Cub Scout Pack #96; Director, NC Division, American Cancer Society; Director, NC Council on Alcoholism; Director, Edgecombe County Historic Preservation Fund; Steering Committee, NC Education Policy Seminars; Director, NC Museum of History Associates.

Boards and Commissions: Former Chairman, Laurel Bay S.C. School Board; Former member, First Carolina Bank Board.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1980 (appointed to fill vacancy created by resignation of James Ezzell), 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served US Marine Corp, 1956 to 1977, Lt. Col., (300 combat missions in Vietnam; 3000 flight hours in military fighter aircraft); Bronze Star with Combat "V"; 2 years service in Vietnam.

Religious Activities: Member, St. James United Methodist Church; President, Methodist Men's Club, 1981; Member, Finance Committee, 1980; Member, Administrative Board, 1981.

Family: Married, Ruth Duvall Clark, September 5, 1968; Children; Duvall Clark Schultz (stepdaughter) and Frances Brown (stepdaughter).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Pensions and Retirement

Vice-Chairman: Finance; Transportation

Member: Agriculture; Education; Highway Safety; Water and Air Resources, Judiciary III.



ROBERT LEE McALISTER

(Democrat — Rockingham County)

Twenty-Fifth Representative District — Alamance and Rockingham Counties; and Beaver Island and Snow creek Townships of Stokes County — Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Reidsville, Rockingham County, February 6, 1923, to James Denny and Maggie Elizabeth (Meador) McAlister.

Education: Graduated, Ruffin High School, 1942.

Occupation: Farm Operator & Agri Business

Organizations: Member: NC Farm Bureau; NC Agri-Business Council; Rockingham County Development Association.

Boards and Commissions: Rockingham County Farm Bureau, Vice Chairman, Member Tobacco and Legislative Committee; NC Farm Bureau, Tobacco Committee; Northern Piedmont Area Development Association, Director; Rockingham County FCX Service, Chairman Advisory Board; NC Agriculture Foundation, NC State University, Director; NC Tobacco Foundation, NC State University, Director; Rockingham County Extension Advisory Board, Chairman; Rockingham County Draft Board, Member.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, (Appointed to fill vacancy created by resignation of Conrad R. Duncan, Jr.), 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; 7th Division Secondary Roads Councilman, 1977; NC House District Executive Committee, 1975.

Military Service: Served in U.S., 1943-1947 and 1950-1951 (Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Sergeant First Class)

Honors: Progressive Community Leadership Award, Northern Piedmont Area Development Association; Award for contributions in the field of irrigation, North Carolina Irrigation Society; Leadership award, NC Agriculture Foundation, Inc. for work in E. Y. Floyd Endowed Scholarship Program at NC State University.

Religious Activities: Member, Mt. Carmel United Methodist Church; Financial Secretary, March 1969-January 1975; Administrative Board, 1967-76; Trustee, 1970-74.

Family: Married, Doris Elizabeth Cox, February 1, 1944; Children: Dennis Lee McAlister and Sidney Robert McAlister; One Grandchild: Beverly Denise McAlister.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Water and Air Resources

Vice-Chairman: Election Laws; State Properties

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Local Government I; Rules and Operation of the House; Transportation.



TIMOTHY HILL McDOWELL

(Democrat — Alamance County)

Twenty-Fifth Representative District Alamance and Rockingham Counties; and Beaver Island and Snow Creek Townships of Stokes County
Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Burlington, Alamance County, January 16, 1946, to Charles Lamar and Golda Marjorie (Perry) McDowell.

Education: Attended Technical College of Alamance, 1970, A.A.S.; graduated Elon College, 1976, B.A.S.

Occupation: Director, Public Information, Elon College; Former Editor, Mebane Enterprise Journal, 1970-1974.

Organizations: Member, Burlington Rotary Club; College News Association of the Carolinas.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Mebane Board of Adjustments, 1973-74; Director, Elon Home for Children; Director, Alamance Arts Council; Council for Advancement and Support of Education; Director, Volunteers for People.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served US Navy Reserves, 1966-1971, (Third Class Petty Officer).

Honors: 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; Named an "Outstanding Young Men in America," 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Hawfields Presbyterian Church.

Family: Married, Zorado Kernodle, February 25, 1967; Children: Chris Michelle McDowell and Joshua Truth McDowell.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Corrections

Vice-Chairman: Higher Education; Natural and Economic Resources

Member: Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Constitutional Amendments; Manufacturers and Labor; Rules & Operation of the House; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



GEORGE W. MILLER, JR.
(Democrat — Durham County)

Twenty-Third Representative District Durham County - Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Spencer, Rowan County, May 14, 1930, to George W. and Blanche M. (Iddings) Miller.

Education: Graduated Spencer High School, 1948; University of North Carolina, B.S., Business Administration; University of North Carolina Law School, 1957, L.L.B. Degree.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (firm of Haywood, Denny & Miller).

Organizations: Member: North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; Durham County Bar Association; International Association of Insurance Counsel; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; Sertoma Club.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Visitors, NC Central School of Law; Utility Review Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; NC Young Democrats Clubs (President, 1964-65).

Military Service: Served US Marine Corps 1951-1953 (Sergeant).

Religious Activities: Member, Duke Memorial Methodist Church, Durham; Former Chairman, Duke Memorial Week Day School Committee, 1968; Former Member, Official Board.

Family: Married, Eula Hux, June 21, 1958; Children: Elizabeth Ann Miller, Blanche Rose Miller, and George W. Miller, III.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Judiciary 1

Vice-Chairman: Governmental Ethics; Insurance

Member: Finance; Public Utilities; Rules & Operation of the House; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



WENDELL HOLMES MURPHY

(Democrat -- Duplin County)

Tenth Representative District Duplin and Jones Counties One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Rose Hill, Duplin County, September 23, 1938, to Holmes and Lois King Murphy.

Education: Graduated, Rose Hill High School, 1956; North Carolina State University, B.S. Degree, Agricultural Education, 1960.

Occupation: Farming & Agribusiness (Executive Vice-President, Murphy Farms, Inc.).

Organizations: Director, First Union National Bank; Director, NC State University Student Aid Association; Past Vice-President and Director, NC Pork Producers Association.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983.

Honors: Pork All American, 1975; NC Outstanding Pork Producer Award, 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Rose Hill Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Linda Godwin, June, 1979; Children: Wendell H. Murphy, Jr. and Wendy Deanne Murphy, and Cindy Hairr and Wesley Hairr (stepchildren).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural & Economic Resources; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Elections Laws; Higher Education; Insurance; Local Government II; Public Utilities; University Board of Governor's Nominating Committee.



MARVIN DUNCAN MUSSELWHITE, JR.
(Democrat -- Wake County)

Twenty-First Representative District -- Wake County -- Six Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Greenville, Pitt County, January 12, 1938, to Marvin D. and Hazel Britt Musselwhite.

Education: Graduated Clinton High School, 1956; Duke University, 1960, A.B.; Duke University School of Law, 1963, J.D. Degree.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Partner with Poyner, Geraghty, Hartsfield & Townsend, Raleigh)

Organizations: Member: Wake County Bar Association, (Former Member of Executive Committee); American Bar Association (Member of Labor Law Committee); NC Bar Association; (Chairman, Labor Law Committee, 1976-80;) NC Trial Lawyer's Association; American Trial Lawyer's Association; NC State Bar; Raleigh Kiwanis Club; Former Member of the Raleigh Jaycees, (Director).

Boards and Commissions: Member: NC Courts Commission; Former Member, Duke University National Council; Member, Duke University Athletic Council; Director, Tammy Lynn Memorial Foundation, Inc.; Trustee and Former Member Executive Committee, NC Symphony Society, Inc.; Director, Research Triangle Region American Lung Association of NC; Director; Y.M.C.A. of Raleigh.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Michaels Episcopal Church; former Member of Vestry; Senior Warden and Treasurer.

Family: Married, Barbara Lynn Fortune, December 20, 1959; Children: Elizabeth Lynn Musselwhite and Robert Britt Musselwhite.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Corporations; Judiciary I; Manufacturers and Labor

Member: Finance; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Courts & Administration of Justice; Public Utilities; Small Business; State Properties.



ROBIE LEE NASH
(Democrat -- Rowan County)

Thirty-Fifth Representative District - Rowan County - Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in East Spencer, Rowan County, October 5, 1910, to Archie Lee and Mary (Kenerly) Nash.

Education: Graduated, Salisbury High School, 1927; Nightclasses for two semesters in Catawba College.

Occupation: Manager, Real Estate Investments.

Organizations: Member: North Carolina Forestry Association; Salisbury Lions Club (President, 1945-46); Andrew Jackson Masonic Lodge No. 576; Salisbury-Rowan County, Chamber of Commerce; Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin Committee Chairman.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Consumer and Advocacy Advisory Committee for the Blind.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Salisbury City Council, 1951-1953 and 1953-55.

Religious Activities: Member, First United Methodist Church, Salisbury, NC Co-Chairman Building Program, 1951-54; Chairman, Trustees, 1969-74; District Trustees, 1964-80.

Family: Married, Ethel (Arey) Nash, August 24, 1936; Children: John Lee Nash, Samuel Arey Nash, and Lona Marie Nash Duggins.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations, Expansion Budget; State Properties; Transportation

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Economy; Law Enforcement; Mental Health; Water and Air Resources.



MARTIN L. NESBITT, JR.
(Democrat — Buncombe County)

Fifty-First Representative District — Buncombe and Transylvania Counties; and Crab Creek and Hoopers Creek Bluff Townships of Henderson County — Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, September 25, 1946, to Martin L. and Mary (Cordell) Nesbitt, Sr.

Education: Graduated Reynolds High School, 1964; University of North Carolina Chapel Hill, 1970, B.A.; 1973, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: Buncombe County Bar Association; NC State Bar Association; American Bar Association; Coach, East Asheville Youth League.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80 (appointed to fill unexpired term created by the death of Mary C. Nesbitt), 1981-82 and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Lukes Episcopal Church.

Family: Married, Deane Sellers Nesbitt, September 28, 1979; Children: William Martin Nesbitt and Chad Sellers (stepson).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Small Business

Vice-Chairman: Constitutional Amendments; Judiciary I

Member: Finance; Courts & Administration of Justice; Law Enforcement; Local Government II; Pensions and Retirement.



CHARLES DONALD OWENS
(Democrat -- Rutherford County)

Forty-Eighth Representative District - Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford Counties Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Forest City, Rutherford County, June 6, 1925, to Charles Lee and Essie Green Owens.

Education: Attended, Public Schools; graduated Appalachian State University, 1949, B.S.

Occupation: Real Estate - Land Developments & Auctions (Owner)

Organizations: Member: Kiwanis Club, (Past President, 1964); Chamber of Commerce, 1965-1967.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Trustees, Appalachian State University, 1979-1982.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Mayor and City Council, Town of Forest City; Chairman, County Democrat, 1972-1976.

Military Service: Served in US Marine Corp., 1943-1945 (PFC).

Religious Activities: Member, First United Methodist Church; Board of Building Fund; Methodist Church International Development; Church Lay Leader.

Family: Married, Edna Ogle, May 20, 1950; Child: Charles D. Owens, Jr.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Education; Human Resources; Law Enforcement; Local Government I; Natural and Economic Resources; State Properties; Water and Air Resources.



HARRY EUGENE PAYNE, JR.
(Democrat -- New Hanover County)

Thirteenth Representative District -- Federal Point, Harnett, Masonboro, and Wilmington Townships of New Hanover County -- Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, September 11, 1952, to Harry Eugene and Margaret Tucker Payne.

Education: Graduated New Hanover High School, 1970; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1974, A.B., (Political Science, Psychology); Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1977, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (Private Practice, Wilmington).

Organizations: Member: American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; NC State Bar; New Hanover County Bar Association; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions: Advisory Commission-Neighborhood Justice Program; Offender Aid and Restoration Child Advocacy Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, Grace United Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chairman: Administrative Rules Review Committee

Vice-Chairman: Courts and Administration of Justice; Judiciary I; Public Utilities

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural & Economic Resources; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Higher Education; Highway Safety; Law Enforcement Manufacturers and Labor; Rules and Operation of the House.



MURRAY POWELL POOL
(Democrat — Sampson County)

Twelfth Representative District — Bladen and Sampson Counties; and Burgaw, Caswell, Columbia, Holly, Canetuck, Grady, Long Creek, Rocky Point, and Union Townships of Pender County -- Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Raleigh, Wake County, January 24, 1947, to Rufus Aldolphus, II, and Pauline Pool.

Education: Graduated Clinton High School; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1969, B.A., (History); graduate work in History, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Graduate of Radcliffs Publishing Procedures Course.

Occupation: Gasoline Marketer and Convenient Store Operator (President, R.A. Pool Oil Company, Inc.; President, Super C Mart, Inc.).

Organizations: Member: NC Oil Jobbers Association; NC Association of Convenience Stores; Board of Directors, NC Association of Convenience Stores; Rotary Club; Duplin Group Homes, Inc., President, 1979-82; Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee, Sampson County.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, Sampson Technical College, 1981-present; Board of Directors, Clinton Chamber of Commerce, 1982-present; Board of Directors, NC Association of Convenience Stores, 1981-present; Clinton ABC Board, 1978-81.

Political Activities: Served in House of Representatives, 1983; Chairman, Sampson County Democratic Party, 1979-1981; Chairman, Third Congressional District Democratic Party, 1982-present.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church.

Family: Children: Murray Powell Pool, Jr. and Jennifer Margery Pool.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Alcoholic Beverage Control; Finance; Law Enforcement; Local Government I; Mental Health; Small Business; Water and Air Resources; House Select Committee on National Guard.



JULIUS REID POOVEY
(Republican -- Catawba County)

Forty-Fifth Representative District - Lower Fork and Upper Fork Townships of Burke County; and Bandy's Clines, Hickory, Jacobs Fork, and Newton Townships of Catawba County - Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Hickory, Catawba County, September 24, 1902, to Lloyd Willard and Nancy Thomas (Reid) Poovey.

Education: Attended Hickory City Schools; Weaver Colege; Lenoir-Rhyne College, Commercial graduate, 1922.

Occupation: Retired Accountant.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Catawba County Board of Elections; Board of Advisors of NC Federation of College Republican.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Served in NC Senate, 1969 and 1973-74; Served as Judge; Pro-tem, Hickory Municipal Court; Member of State, County and Precinct Republican Executive Committee.

Military Service: Served in U.S.C.G.R. 1944-1945 (T) Slc.

Religious Activities: Episcopalian.

Family: Married, Kathryn Violet Icard, April 7, 1928; Children: Mrs. Walter N. Yount, Jr.; J. Reid Poovey, Jr.; Major William B. Poovey, USAF (retired); and Dr. James N. Poovey.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Constitutional Amendments; Election Laws; Military and Veterans Affairs; State Government; State Personnel; Transportation; Wildlife Resources.



WILLIAM PAUL PULLEY, JR.

(Democrat — Durham County)

Twenty-Third Representative District Durham County — Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Durham, Durham County, August 30, 1936, to William Paul and Josie Bullard Pulley.

Education: Graduated University of North Carolina-Chapoel Hill, 1958, A.B.; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1961, L.L.B.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: NC Academy of Trial Lawyers; 14th Judicial Bar; American Trial Lawyers Association; NC Bar Association; UNC Law Alumni Foundation.

Boards and Commissions: Past Member, Executive Committee, 14th Judicial District Bar; Board Member, UNC Law Alumni Foundation and UNC Law Alumni Association; Founder and Past President, Hollow Rock Racquet and Swim Club; LRC Committee on Evidence; LRC Committee to Study the Taxation of Alcoholic Beverages; Select Committee to Study the Department of Transportation.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors:

Religious Activities: Member, Braggtown Baptist Church.

Family: Married, Elizabeth Dees Nelson, February 10, 1968; Children: William Paul Pulley, III, Bradley Larkin Pulley, Debra Ann Nelson, Margaret Dees Nelson, and Hugh Reavis Nelson, III.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Judiciary IV

Vice-Chairman: Bank & Thrift Institutions; Manufacturers and Labor

Member: Finance; Housing; Local Government I; Rules and Operation of the House; Water and Air Resources.



DWIGHT WILSON QUINN
(Democrat -- Cabarrus County)

Thirty-Fourth Representative District -- Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union Counties -- Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in York, South Carolina, to William Lytle (deceased) and Lucy (Wilson) Quinn.

Education: Educated in Cabarrus County Schools and the University of North Carolina extension schools.

Occupation: Executive with Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N.C.

Organizations: Member, American Legion; Post 115, served as Vice-Commander of the American Legion; 40 and 8; Rotarian; Cannon Memorial Lodge, No. 626, A.F. & A.M.; Scottish Rite Bodies; Shriner, Oasis Temple.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, Southern Region Education Board; Board of Directors, Cannon Memorial Y.M.C.A.; Board of Directors, Cabarrus County Boys Club; Former Chairman, Board of Trustees, Executive Committee, Appalachian State University; Served as Chairman of Governor's Commission, reorganization of State Government, 1961-62; Executive Committee Governor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime; Committee appointed by Attorney General, Criminal Code Revision; Governor's Study Commission, Architectural Barriers for the Benefit of Handicapped; Board of Visitors, Appalachian State University.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1951, 1953, 1955-56, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965-66, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Delegate to National Democratic Convention, 1960, (Los Angeles, California) and 1968, (Chicago, Illinois).

Military Service: Served in U.S. Army, 1944-45.

Honors: Voted Kannapolis, Man of the Year, 1948, by Jaycees; Received Amvets National Distinguished Service Award for outstanding Community Service, 1953; Honorary Doctor of Laws, Appalachian State University, 1978 and presently, Member, Board of Visitors there.

Religious Activities: Member, Kimball Memorial Lutheran Church; has served as member, Church Council.

Family: Married, Marian Elizabeth Isenhour, One Daughter: Mrs. Lester V. Dodge.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Finance

Vice-Chairman: Employment Security; Rules and Operation of the House; Pensions & Retirement

Member: Aging; Health; Judiciary III; Manufacturers and Labor; Public Utilities.



TOM BRAGG RABON, JR.

(Democrat -- Brunswick County)

Fourteenth Representative District -- Brunswick County; Cape Fear Township of New Hanover County; and Topsail Township of Pender County -- One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, June 6, 1954, to Tom B. and Lois King Rabon.

Education: Graduated Bolivia High School, 1972; attended University of North Carolina-Wilmington, 1972-1974; Graduated University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1976, B.A.

Occupation: Farmer; Former Community Development Consultant, United Telecommunications, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri; Former School Teacher, (South Brunswick High School.)

Organizations: Former Director of Planning, Brunswick County; Member, Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee, Brunswick County.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Past President, Brunswick County Young Democrats Club; Member, NC Young Democrats; Member, Democratic State Executive Committee.

Literary Works: Co-Author of "The Community Development Handbook."

Religious Activities: Member, New Hope Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Manufacturers and Labor

Vice-Chairman: Banks & Thrift Institutions; Employment Security

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Cultural Resources; Energy; Higher Education; Public Utilities; Highway Safety.



WILLIAM FRANK REDDING, III
(Republican — Randolph County)

Thirtieth Representative District — Albright, Bear Creek, and Gulf Townships of Chatham County; and Asheboro, Coleridge, Columbia, Franklinville, Liberty, and Randleman Townships of Randolph County — One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Asheboro, Randolph County, March 11, 1930, to W. Frank Redding, Jr. and Viola Sanborn Redding.

Education: Graduated Asheboro High School, 1948; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1952 B.S. (in Business Administration).

Occupation: Insurance Agent, (President of Johns & Redding Insurance Agency, Inc.).

Organizations: Member: The Independent Insurance Agents of N.C., Inc.; and The National Association of Life Underwriters; Member: Rotary International; Pi Kappa Alpha; Phi Beta Kappa; Beta Gamma Sigma, Honorary Business Scholastic Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions: State Crime Study Commission, 1973-77; State Law-Focused Education Advisory Committee; Director, Randolph Asheboro Chamber of Commerce, 1978-81.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Member, Asheboro City Board of Education, 1965-1972, (Vice-Chairman, 1969-1972.)

Military Service: Served US Air Force 1952-1954 (First Lieutenant).

Honors: Received 1978 "Boss of the Year," Randolph County Association of Insurance Women.

Religious Activities: Member, Central United Methodist Church; Served as Church School Teacher; Member, Administrative Board.

Family: Married, Joan Sistrunk, November 28, 1953; Children: Rebecca Redding, Marianne Redding Millikan, and Nancy Redding.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Corporations; Education; Highway Safety; Judiciary III; Law Enforcement; Natural and Economic Resources; Water and Air Resources.



SAMUEL THOMAS RHODES
(Republican — New Hanover County)

Thirteenth Representative District — Federal Point, Harnett, Masonboro, and Wilmington Townships of New Hanover County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, October 12, 1944, to Samuel Thomas and Dorothy (Williamson) Rhodes.

Education: Graduated New Hanover High School, 1962; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1966, B.A.; Auburn University, 1969, M.S.; Work toward Ph.D. done at North Carolina State University.

Occupation: Investment Executive (E.F. Hutton & Co., Inc.)

Organizations: Member; Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of NC (St. John's Lodge No. 1); Scottish Rite of Free Masonry Southern Jurisdiction of the United States; Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles, Mystic Shrine (Sudan Temple); Arab Shrine Club, (Board of Directors, 1970-1972); Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship (Member, Board of Directors); Greater Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions: Former Member, NC Board of Transportation; Member & Former Chairman, NC Marine Science Council; Member, Advisory Board New Hanover Friends of Public Radio.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Presented Jaycees "Distinguished Service Award," 1973; Nominee NC State Jaycee Man of the Year Award, 1973; Has had two scientific papers published.

Religious Activities: Member, Myrtle Grove Presbyterian Church, Wilmington.

Family: Married, Kleist W. Rhodes; Children: Ashely Rhodes and Brandon Rhodes.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Cultural Resources; Education; Local Government II; Pensions and Retirement; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee, Water and Air Resources; Insurance.



JOSEPH BOXLEY ROBERTS, III

(Democrat -- Gaston County)

Forty-Fourth Representative District -- Gaston and Lincoln Counties --
Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Gastonia, Gaston County, May 24, 1940, to Joseph B. and Nell Rose (Dixon) Roberts, Jr.

Education: Graduated Aurora High School, 1958; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1962, A.B. Degree, 1964; L.L.B. Degree.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (President, Roberts and Planer, P.A., Attorneys at Law).

Organizations: Community Civil Organization, Chairman, Gaston County Cancer Society, 1966; Gaston County Red Cross Association, 1968; President, 27A Judicial District Bar Association, 1980-82; Chairman, Gaston County Democratic Party, 1980-81; President, Gaston County Young Democrats, 1968-69.

Boards and Commissions: NC Pharmacy Board-Lay Member, appointed by Gov. Jim Hunt, 1982; Board of Trustees, Gaston County Library, 1981-82; Board of Trustees, Gaston-Lincoln Regional Library, 1981-82; State Library, Board of Trustees, 1981-82; Chairman, Gaston County Board of Elections, 1976-78; Schiele Museum Board of Trustees, 1980-82.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983.

Honors: Ten Most Outstanding Young Democrats in NC, 1969.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Mark's Episcopal Church; Member, Vestry, 1970-72.

Family: Married, Linda McFarland, January 6, 1962; Children: Bradford Ashley Roberts, Scott William Roberts, and Allison Kimberly Roberts.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Constitutional Amendments; Courts & Administration of Justice; Election Laws; Judiciary II; Local Government II; Manufacturers and Labor; State Personnel.



GEORGE S. ROBINSON
 (Republican -- Caldwell County)

Forty-Sixth Representative District - Avery, Caldwell, and Mitchell Counties; Ellendale, Little River, Taylorsville, and Wittenberg Townships of Alexander County; Drexel Icard, Jonas Ridge, Lower Creek, Smoky Creek, and Upper Creek Townships of Burke County; and Beaverdam, Laurel Creek, and Shawneehaw Townships of Watauga County -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Lenoir, Caldwell County, November 15, 1945, to Charles M. and Lorraine M. Robinson.

Education: Attended Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1963-64; University of Tennessee, 1964-68, 1972-73.

Occupation: Lumber Executive (President, Robinson Lumber Company, Inc.; President, Southeastern Lumber Company.)

Organizations: Lenoir Rotary Club; Lenoir Housing Authority; Alpha Tau Omega (Tennessee Pi); President, Lenoir Little League; District Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served in U.S. Air Force 1968-1972 (Sergeant).

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian of Lenoir.

Family: Married, Ann P. Robinson, April 14, 1974; One Child: Ricky Robinson.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Employment Security; Health; Manufacturers and Labor; Military and Veterans Affairs; Public Utilities.



MARY POWELL SEYMOUR
(Democrat -- Guilford County)

Twenty-Seventh Representative District -- South Center Grove Precinct, Jamestown Precinct 2, North Madison Precinct, South Monroe Precinct, North Sumner Precinct, and Greensboro Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Guilford County -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Raleigh, Wake County, April 12, 1922, to Robert C. and Annie Rebecca (Seymour) Powell (both deceased).

Education: Graduated Needham B. Broughton High School, 1939; Peace College, 1941; Course Study Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 1946-47; Pilot Nursery School Study Program, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1949-50; Leadership Development Training, Center for Creative Leadership, 1978.

Occupation: Legal Assistant; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

Organizations: Member: Womens Professional Forum; O. Henry Woman's Club; Greensboro Council of Garden Clubs, Inc.; Greensboro Legal Auxiliary; Honorary Member, Business & Professional Women; Hayes Taylor YMCA; Chamber of Commerce, Community Development Council.

Board and Commissions: Tarheel Traid Girl Scout Council, Inc.; Board of Visitors, Peace College, Board of Directors, Hayes Taylor YMCA; NC Arts Council, 1981-83, NC Parks & Recreation Council, 1979-1985; NC Law-Related Education Committee, 1980-84; State Transportation Advisory Council, 1981-83; Board of Directors, National Conference of Insurance Legislators, 1980-83; Chairman, Guilford County Legislative Delegation, 1982-84.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Member, Greensboro City Council, 1967-1975 (Mayor Pro Tempore, 1973-1975); YDC; Democratic Women.

Honors: Received, 1970 Eleanor Roosevelt Award; Woman of Year, City Beautification; 1971 Bryant Citizenship Award, District 7, NC FWC; 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; 1976-77 Bowker, "Women in Public Office"; NC Bar Assoc. Legislative Recognition, 1980; Distinguished Service Award, NC Public Health Assoc., 1982; "Good Sam" Award for legislation affecting the hearing impaired, 1982.

Religious Activities: Member, College Park Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher. (10 years.)

Family: Married, Hubert E. Seymour, Jr., February 3, 1945; Children: Hubert E. Seymour, III and Robert J. Seymour; Two Granddaughters.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Public Utilities

Vice Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government, Health; University Board of Governor's Nominating Committee.

Member: Appropriations - Base Budget; Appropriations - Expansion Budget; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Insurance; Judiciary I; Local Government II.



ROBERT L. SLAUGHTER
(Democrat -- Stanly County)

Thirty-Fourth Representative District Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union
Counties Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Raleigh, Wake County, December 18, 1950, to James Clifton and Lucy Lanier Slaughter.

Education: Attended, Fuquay-Varina High School; Episcopal High School, 1967-69; graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1973, A.B. degree, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1976, J.D. Degree.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (partner Hopkins, Hopkins, and Tucker).

Organizations: Member; Stanly County Bar Association; NC Bar Association; Albemarle Optimist Club; Past President, Stanly County Heart Association, 1979-80; Past Chairman, Stanly County Democratic Party, 1981-82.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Directors, Albemarle House, Inc.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Chairman, Stanly County Democratic Party, 1981-82.

Religious Activities: Member, Main Street United Methodist Church; Trustee; Substitute Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Health; Highway Safety; Judiciary III; Law Enforcement; Small Business; Transportation; Higher Education.



KENNETH BRIDGEOFORTH SPAULDING

(Democrat -- Durham County)

Twenty-Third Representative District -- Durham County -- Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Durham, Durham County, November 29, 1944, to Asa T. and Elna (Bridgeforth) Spaulding Sr.

Education: Attended Oakwood School, 1959-1963; Graduated Howard University, 1967, B.A., University of North Carolina, School of Law, 1970, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law.

Organizations: Member: NC State Bar; 14th Judicial District Bar; George H. White Bar Association; NC Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Received Darrow Society's Award; Member, PI Sigma Alpha Honorary Government Society.

Religious Activities: Member, White Rock Baptist Church.

Family: Married; Jean Ellen Gaillard, July 6, 1968; Children: Chandler Gaillard Spaulding and Courtney Gaillard Spaulding.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Constitutional Amendments; Judiciary II

Member: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government; Courts & Administration of Justice; Economy; Election Laws; Local Government II; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



LEROY PAGE SPOON, JR.

(Republican — Mecklenburg County)

Thirty-Sixth Representative District Mecklenburg County Eight
Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Athens, Georgia, October 19, 1924, to LeRoy Page and Kathryn (Warren) Spoon.

Education: Attended Central High School, Charlotte; Attended Clemson College; Boston University; University of Georgia.

Occupation: Manufacturer of Electrical Equipment (President, L.P.Spoon, Inc.; Electrical Manufacturer's Agent and Switching Equipment Manufacturing Co., and Electrical Manufacturer and Engraver.)

Organizations: Member: Masons; Lions Club; Toastmaster Club; Barium Springs Home for Children; Chairman, Lansdowne School Committee.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Regents; Board of Directors, Mecklenburg Mental Health Association; Former Member, Erskine College, Board of Trustees; Member Department of Social Services Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served in US Army, 1942-1946 and 1950-1952 (Combat Infantryman in European Theatre and Engineer in Korean Theatre); Served in NC National Guard, 1975-1983, (105th Combat Engineer Battalion, 30th Infantry Division); Highest Rank, Captain CE.

Religious Activities: Member, Sardis Presbyterian Church in Charlotte; Elder; Chairman, Christian Education Committee; Presbyterian Family Life Center, Board of Directors.

Family: Married, Ruth Elizabeth Atwell, September 11, 1948; Children: Carolyn Christina Fincher Spoon; LeRoy P. Spoon, III; and Wilfred Spoon.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Corrections; Highway Safety; Judiciary II; Mental Health; Military and Veterans Affairs; Rules and Operation of the House; Alcoholic Beverage Control.



MARGARET "PEGGY" ANN STAMEY

(Democrat — Wake County)

Twenty-First Representative District Wake County Six Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, March 17, 1932, to Chester Franklin and Sudie (Aiken) McIntosh.

Education: Attended, Plonk School of Creative Arts, 1948-51; Brevard College, 1951-52; Liberal Arts; University of Maryland, 1958-, Political Science; Fridan School of Data Systems, 1959-60.

Occupation: Fishery Consultant (South Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Chairman, 1980; current member).

Organizations: Triangle International Trade Association; Member, Triangle Kidney Foundation; NC Museum of History Associates; Cary Chamber of Commerce; Women in State Government.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, SAF Council, 1980; National Coalition for Conservation of Marine Resources, 1979-present; U.S. Advisor, International Commission, Conservation of Atlantic Tuxas, 1980-present, from South Atlantic region, Capital Planning Commission.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; National Committeewoman, N.C., Y.D.C., 1968; Vice-Chairman, Wake County, 1972-1976, Chairman, Wake County, Y.D.C. Democratic Women of Wake County; 1977-79; National Democratic Committee.

Honors: Thad Eure Award, 1978; Jim Hunt Campaign Award, 1976; NC Democratic Party Appreciation Award, 1977; One of Ten Outstanding YDC in NC, 1968; Citation for service to Kidney Foundation, 1977.

Religious Activities: Member, White Plains Methodist Church.

Family: Married, James H. Stamey, January 3, 1953; Children: Dianna Dee Stamey-Fulmer, James Franklin Stamey, Susan Alice Stamey, and Melissa Jane Stamey Broadwell.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Subcommittee on Commercial Fishing

Member: Aging; Finance; Commercial Fishing; Education; Highway Safety; Judiciary II; Law Enforcement; State Government.



MARGARET ROSE TENNILLE

(Mrs. Norton F. Tennille)

(Democrat — Forsyth County)

Thirty-Ninth Representative District — Abbotts Creek, Bethania, Broadway, Clemmonsville, Kernersville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, South Fork, Vienna, and Winston Townships of Forsyth County — Five Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Hopewell, Virginia, March 25, 1917, to Robert Wilson and Byrd McClure Rose.

Education: Graduated R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1933; Salem College, Winston-Salem, 2 years, 1934-35.

Occupation: Retired, (Former, Administrative Assistant to Mayor of Winston-Salem, 1961-71.)

Organizations: Member; Womens Forum, National Order of Women Legislators; Forsyth Democratic Women; United Daughters of Confederacy; Woman's Club, Phoenix, AR.

Boards and Commissions: Appointed by Governor Hunt, Juvenile Code Revision, Planning Commission for Math-Science High School; Member, Commission of Youth Services, 1975; Member, Board of Directors, Forsyth Bank & Trust Co.; City Board of Directors, Southern National Bank; NC Alcoholism Research Authority.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, Centenary United Methodist Church; Board of Trustees, Centenary United Methodist Church; Two terms on Board of Stewards, 1961-64, 1971-74.

Family: Married, Norton F. Tennille, April 22, 1939 (deceased); Children: Norton F. Tennille, Jr.; Wilson R. Tennille; and Ben F. Tennille.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety

Vice-Chairman: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Economy; Public Utilities

Member: Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Human Resources; Judiciary IV; Rules and Operation of the House; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee; Task Force on Public School Facilities.



BETTY MARIE (DORTON) THOMAS

(Democrat -- Cabarrus County)

Thirty-Fourth Representative District -- Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union Counties -- Four Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Shelby, Cleveland County, September 10, 1923, to Dr. J. S. and Marie Biggerstaff Dorton (both deceased).

Education: Graduated Shelby High School, 1939; University of North Carolina-Greensboro, 1944, B.S. (Secretarial Administration).

Occupation: Corporate Executive (President, A.W. Thomas & Son; Thomas Development, Inc.)

Organizations: Member, Business & Professional Women; American Legion Auxiliary; National Organization of Women Legislators; Service Award, UNC-G, 1979; Former Trustee of UNC-Charlotte; Former Trustee of The Greater University Board of Trustees; Trustee, Barber-Scotia College.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76 (appointed to complete term of her deceased husband), 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Honors: Named Concord, Woman of the Year, 1976; NC Legislator of the Year, Counselor Association of Public Educator's, 1980; Honorable Mention in the National Competition, 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Central United Methodist Church; all offices in Sunday School Class, 1948-60; Secretary, Women of the Church, 1969; Trustees, 1975-76; Council on Ministreis, 1974-76; Administrative Board, 1975 & 1981.

Family: Married, A.W. (Art) Thomas, Jr. (deceased), April 3, 1948; Children: Mrs. Fred Smith, Jr. (Tina), Mrs. Robert Howard Bullock (Terre), and Arthur Webster Thomas (Tom), III.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Higher Education

Vice-Chairman: Banks & Thrift Institutions; State Government

Member: Aging; Appropriations -- Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Human Resources; Judiciary III; University Board of Governors Nominating Committee.



JAMES PAUL TYNDALL
(Democrat -- Onslow County)

Fourth Representative District -- Carteret and Onslow Counties -- Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Arapahoe, Pamlico County, March 28, 1914, to James A. and Fannie T. Tyndall.

Education: Graduated, Arapahoe High School, 1929; Washington Collegiate Institute, 1930; Rutherford Junior College, 1932; Atlantic Christian College, 1936, A.B.; East Carolina University, 1958, M.A. Degree.

Occupation: Retired Educator (Teacher; Coach; Principal; Asst. Superintendent; Superintendent). Board of Education Member -- Onslow County 10 years after I retired as Superintendent.

Organizations: NC Retired School Personnel; State Chairman, Legislative Committee; NC Retired Governmental Employee Legislative Committee; NCAE, NEA; AASA; NC Division of Principals; NC Division of Superintendents, life memberships; Kiwanis Club, 1962-72.

Boards and Commissions: Member, State School Boards Association, on the Legislative Committee; Onslow County Board of Health, 1963-1972; Onslow County Hospital Board, 1967-1969; appointed by Gov. Bob Scott, two terms, NC Learning Institute Board.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Elected, three terms, Onslow County Board of Education; Lobbied, School Systems in NC; NEA Budget Committee, Federal Funding; Federal Relations Network, Represented 3rd Congressional District -- Represented N.C. Impacted Area School Districts for Federal Funding several years.

Honors: "The American Educators Award", Freedom Foundation of Valley Forge, 1969; Community Man Award, Jacksonville Jaycees, 1971; WNCT-TV, "Today's Outstanding N.C. Citizen", 1969.

Religious Activities: Member, Trinity United Methodist; Sunday School Teacher (Adult Class), 8 years.

Family: Married, Eunice Wilson, June 23, 1979; Four Children.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Commercial Fishing; Education; Mental Health; Military and Veterans Affairs; Pensions & Retirement; Public Utilities; Wildlife Resources.



HENRY MCMILLAN TYSON
(Democrat -- Cumberland County)

Eighteenth Representative District - The remainder of Cumberland County not included in District 17.

Early Years: Born in Cumberland County, October 31, 1914, to Henry Grady and Tommie (Marsh) Tyson.

Education: Gray's Creek High School.

Occupation: Farmer and Farm Supply Dealer; Sales Supervisor, Fayetteville Tobacco Market, 9 years.

Organizations: 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; Member, Fayetteville Eastern Star 334; Member, Cumberland County Agricultural Advisory Council; Chairman, Agri-Business Commission, Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions: Charter member, Cumberland County Soil Conservation Commission, 1946-52.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Cumberland County Commissioner, (Chairman, Seven Years); served as a County Commissioner of Cumberland County, 12 years.

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville; Past Deacon and Elder; Sunday School Teacher.

Family: Married, Addie Amelia Williams, June 21, 1940; Children: Carrie Eula Tyson; Henry McMillan Tyson, II; and John Marsh Tyson.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: State Properties

Vice-Chairman: Water and Air Resources

Member: Agriculture; Alcoholic Beverage Control; Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources; Appropriations Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural & Economic Resources; Health; Insurance; Public Utilities.



JOHN WESLEY VARNER
(Democrat -- Davidson County)

Thirty-Seventh Representative District Davidson and Davie Counties; and Eagle Mills and Union Grove Townships of Iredell County Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Randolph County, September 30, 1906, to James Milton and Dora (Plummer) Varner.

Education: Attended Rutherford College, 1922-1929; Graduated Duke University, 1928, B.A., University Tennessee Medical School, 1932, M.D., Completed Residency in Psychiatry, John Umstead Hospital, 1965.

Occupation: Retired Psychiatrist.

Organizations: Former Member, Davidson County Medical Society; N.C. Medical Society; American Medical Society; NC Neuro-Psychiatric Association; Kiwanis Club, Lexington.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1974-75, 1976-77, 1978-79, and 1983.

Military Service: Served in NC National Guard, Sixteen Years, Lt. Colonel.

Honors: "Irene McCain McFarland Award", 1978, NC Mental Health Association for the Volunteer of the Year; "Valand Award", 1979, NC Mental Health Association for working with Mental Health; NC Mental Health Association, outstanding work for Mental Health in General Assembly, 1979.

Religious Activities: Member, First United Methodist Church; Administrative Board, 1969-71; Board of ARC, Davidson County; Board of Davidson County Sheltered Workshop.

Family: Married, Willie Lee Jordan, December 18, 1934; Children: Dr. Roy Van Varner, John Wesley Varner, Jr.; and Virginia Varner Clifford.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Military and Veterans Affairs

Vice-Chairman: Commissions & Schools for the Blind & Deaf; Human Resources

Member: Appropriations Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations -- Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Corrections; Employment Security; Health; Mental Health.



ED NELSON WARREN
(Democrat — Pitt County)

Ninth Representative District — Greene County; and Arthur, Ayden, Belvoir, Chicod, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Pactolus, Swift Creek, and Winterville Townships of Pitt County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Stokes, Pitt County, November 29, 1926, to Elmer Edward and Daisy (Cox) Warren.

Education: Attended Campbell University, 1950, A.A.; Graduated Atlantic Christian College, 1951, A.B.; East Carolina University, 1953; M.A.; Duke University, 1960-61. Attended Doctoral Program.

Occupation: Investor, Tobacco Warehouse; Tobacco Farming; Rental Properties.

Organizations: Member: Greenville Rotary Club; Pitt County Airport Authority; Past Chairman, Pitt County Heart Association; Board of Directors, Greenville Chamber of Commerce; United Fund; Greenville Golf and Country Club; North Tar Fellowship Club.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Pitt County Health Board; Salvation Army, Board of Trustees; Past Chairman, Pitt Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983; Chairman, Pitt County Board of Commissioners, 1973-1979.

Military Service: Served in US Air Force, 1945-1948.

Honors: Tar Heel of the Week; Outstanding Personalities of the South.

Religious Activities: Member, First Christian Church; Deacon.

Family: Married, Joan Braswell Warren, 1953.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chairman: Agriculture; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education; Higher Education

Member: Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Corrections; Education; Judiciary III; Local Government I; Rules and Operation of the House.



WILLIAM THOMAS WATKINS
(Democrat -- Granville County)

Twenty-Second Representative District Caswell, Granville, Person, Vance and Warren. Three Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Granville County, July 1, 1921, to John Stradley and Belle (Norwood) Watkins.

Education: Attended Oak Hill High School, 1927-1939; Mars Hill Junior College, 1942; Wake Forest College, 1939-1941 and 1946-1948; graduated Wake Forest College, B.S., 1949; Wake Forest Law School, 1952, L.L.B.

Occupation: Attorney at Law (City Attorney for City of Creedmoor, 1955-1968; Attorney for Granville County).

Organizations: Member: NC State Bar Association; Ninth District Bar and Granville County Bar; Pi Kappa Alpha; Phi Delta Phi, Jagister, 1952.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-7, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983.

Military Service: Served in US Army, 1942-1946 (Staff Sergeant).

Religious Activities: Member, Oxford Baptist Church, Oxford; Sunday School Teacher, 1956-60.

Family: Married, Louise Marie Best, November 18, 1944; Children: Mrs. Martin L. (Alma Marie), Nesbitt, Jr. and Mrs. Jerry (Annabell) Barker.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Appropriation -- Expansion Budget; Committee on Employee Hospital and Major Medical Benefits

Vice Chairman: Courts & Administration of Justice; Judiciary IV

Member: Appropriations -- Base Budget; Constitutional Amendments; Economy; Election Laws; Health; Small Business; Wildlife Resources.



DENNIS ALVIN WICKER
(Democrat -- Lee County)

Nineteenth Representative District -- Harnett and Lee Counties -- Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Sanford, Lee County, June 14, 1952, to J. Shelton and Clarice (Burns) Wicker.

Education: Graduated University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1974, B.A.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1978, J.D.

Occupation: Attorney at Law, (Love & Wicker, P.A., Sanford, NC)

Organizations: Member: NC State Bar; American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; Academy of Trial Lawyers; Lions Club; Modern Woodsman of the World.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1981-82 and 1983.

Religious Activities: Member, St. Luke Methodist Church, Sanford; Administrative Board Member; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Law Enforcement

Vice-Chairman: Courts & Administration of Justice; Highway Safety

Member: Finance; Election Laws; Judiciary II; Military and Veterans Affairs; Small Business; Transportation.



THOMAS C. WOMBLE, JR.
(Democrat -- Forsyth County)

Thirty-Ninth Representative District - Abbotts Creek, Bethania, Broadway, Clemmonsville, Kernersville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, South Fork, Vienna, and Winston Townships of Forsyth County Five Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Cary, Wake County, May 16, 1936, to Thomas Carlyle and Elizabeth (Weaver) Womble.

Education: Graduated, Cary High School, 1954; Wake Forest University, 1958, B.A. Degree; Southeastern Seminary, 1962, M.D. Degree; Babcock School of Business Management Institute, Wake Forest, 1974.

Occupation: Ministry; Self Employed -- Investments.

Organizations: President, Wake Forest Sportman Club; Board of Directors, Junior Achievement; Winston-Salem Arts Council; Member: Rotary Club (Past President), Easter Seal, Mental Health, and PTA Council; Past Member, Mental Health Committee; Officer Urban-Suburban School Districts; President, NC Baptist Pastor's Conference, 1975-76. Forsyth County Nursing Homes Advisory, Chairman.

Boards and Commissions: Vice-President, General Board, NC Baptist State Convention, 1976-80; Board of Directors, Junior Achievement, 1978-82.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1983; Winston-Salem/Forsyth, Board of Education, 1976-1982, (Chairman, 1978-1982.) Clemmons Precinct Officer.

Literary Works: "Weekly Column for Clemmons Courier" & subordinate.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist; Officer NC Baptist State Convention & Southern Baptist Convention.

Family: Married, Jo Mustian, May 19, 1956; Children: Thomas Daniel Womble and Elizabeth Anne Womble.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Banks & Thrift Institutions; Corrections; Education; Governmental Ethics; Health; Law Enforcement; Wildlife Resources.



BARNEY PAUL WOODARD
(Democrat — Johnston County)

Twentieth Representative District — Franklin and Johnston Counties —
Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Princeton, Johnston County, November 23, 1914, to John Richard and Elizabeth (Wall) Woodard.

Education: Graduated, Princeton High School; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1938 B.S. (in Pharmacy).

Occupation: Pharmacist (Owner, Woodard Pharmacy).

Organizations: Member: NC Pharmaceutical Association, 1978; National Association of Retail Druggist; Princeton Lions Club; Past Member, St. Patrick Lodge #617 (Mason); Member, Johnston County Shrine Club; Johnston County Mental Health Association; Johnston County Drug Club; Member, Keep Johnston County Beautiful; Past Chairman: Princeton Advisory School Committee, 1969-71; Past President, Princeton Lions Club, 1945; Past Chairman, Boy Scout Committee serving on Tuscarora Council, 1966-68; Fund Chairman, Mental Health Association, 1971-72; Past Fund Chairman, TB Association, 1969; Past Member, Princeton Town Council, 1948.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1983.

Honors: "Bowl of Hygea" Award, 1978; Outstanding Community Service in Pharmacy.

Religious Activities: Member, United Methodist Church; Member, Trustee, Administrative Board; Teacher, 1969-71.

Family: Married, Annie Louise Sugg, September 6, 1941; Children: Barney Paul Woodard, Jr.; (Mrs. Kenneth Taylor) Dianne Louise Woodard; Michael Sugg Woodard; and Mrs. Bruce McLeod.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Health

Vice-Chairman: State Personnel; Agriculture

Member: VC Agriculture; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Commissions & Schools for the Blind & Deaf; Employment Security; Highway Safety; Judiciary III.



CHARLES DALMER WOODARD
(Democrat — Wayne County)

Eleventh Representative District — Wayne County — Two Representatives.

Early Years: Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, May 5, 1948, to Dalmer Vernon and Bertha (Capps) Woodard.

Education: Graduated, Goldsboro High School; Mt. Olive College; Attended, Brooks Army Medical Training, Texas.

Occupation: President, Woodard Care, Inc.; President, Woodard Retirement Village; Owner, Woodard's Radiator & Muffler Service; Owner, Woodard Rentals.

Organizations: Goldsboro Jaycees, External Vice-President, 1979; Goldsboro Jaycees, President, 1981; Mental Health, Committee Member, Goldsboro Exchange Club-member; Wayne County Young Democrat, 1981; Wayne County Democrat Party, 1981.

Boards and Commissions: Governor Charles B. Aycock Commission, Board Member; Chairman of Board, Goldsboro Jaycees; Board Member, W.A.G.E.S.

Political Activities: Served, NC House of Representatives, 1983.

Military Service: Served NC National guard, Active, 1967; (E-6 Staff Serg.); Reserves, 1968-1980.

Honors: Outstanding Young Man of Wayne County; Outstanding Local President, NC Jaycees.

Religious Activities: Member, Oak Heights Baptist; President, Sunday School Class Office, 1968-74, Secretary, 1975-76.

Family: Married, Phyllis Grice, October 27, 1968; Children: Brian and Kevin.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Aging; Appropriations — Base Budget; Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources; Appropriations — Expansion Budget; Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources; Education; Human Resources; Judiciary II; Law Enforcement; Mental Health; Military and Veterans Affairs.



RICHARD WRIGHT

(Democrat — Columbus County)

Fifteenth Representative District Columbus County — One Representative.

Early Years: Born in Loris, South Carolina, October 8, 1944, to Ottis R. and Olive (Battle) Wright. Lived in Columbus County, N.C. since October 11, 1944.

Education: Graduated Tabor City High School, 1963; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1967 A.B., (Political Science); University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill School of Law 1971, J.D. Degree.

Occupation: Attorney (Town Attorney for Tabor City, Fair Bluff and Cerro Gordo), Farmer; Owner of Various rental properties; (Member, Firm of McGougan, Wright and Worley.)

Organizations: 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, Southeastern Oratorio Society; Columbus County Young Farmers Association; President, Columbus County UNC-Alumni Association; Chairman, Columbus County Morehead Scholarship Committee; Civitan Club; Director, Southeastern Community College Foundation; Sampson and Columbus Historical Societies; S.C. Genealogy Society; Columbus Cotillion; Board of Directors "STRIKE at the WIND", 1979-.

Boards and Commissions: Board of Trustees, NC Art Museum, 1980-82; NC Commission on Criminal Justice Training Education and Standard, 1979-82; State Archaeology Commission, 1975-77; NC Criminal Justice Education and Training Systems Council, 1977-79.

Political Activities: Served in NC House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; Presidential Elector, 1976; Member, State Democratic Executive Committee, 1977-.

Honors: Phi Beta Kappa; Order of The Old Well, Society of Janus, several articles published in Columbus County History, published, 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Methodist Church; Council on Ministries and Administrative Board; Youth Co-ordinator; U.M.Y.F. Counselor.

Family: Married, Jenny McKinnon; Children: Elizabeth Armstrong Wright and Sarah McKinnon Wright.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chairman: Judiciary II

Vice-Chairman: Military and Veterans Affairs; Rules and Operation of the House

Member: Alcoholic Beverage Control; Finance; Courts & Administration of Justice; Employment Security; Public Utilities.

**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 Vice-President of National Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries. General Assembly Experience; Assistant Calendar Clerk 1979; Journal Clerk 1971-1973; and Principal Clerk, 1974, 1975-76, 1977, 1978, 1981-82 and 1983. Served as First Vice-Chairman of Middle Creek Fuquay precinct, 1969-1971. Served as Chairman for precinct 1971-1973. 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 Varina Methodist Church; Board of Mission; Sunday school teacher; Member of Chancel Choir. Married John Nolan Collins, October 4, 1952; Children: John N. Collins, Jr., Joseph A. Collins; James D. Collins; and Laurie E. Collins.

OCCUPATIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES

Account Executive

Rhodes, S. Thomas

Accountant

Poovey, J. Reid (Ret.)

Agri-Business

Gillam, John B., III

James, Vernon G.

Jordan, John M.

McAlister, Robert L.

Murphy, Wendell

Tyson, Henry M.

Administrative Assistant

Foster, Jo Graham (Ret.)

Attorney

Adams, Allen

Allran, Austin M.

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.

Blue, Daniel T., Jr.

Clark, William E.

Coble, John H.

Evans, Charles D.

Hackney, Joe

Helms, H. Parks

Holt, Bertha M.

Hunter, Robert C.

Kennedy, Annie Brown

Lancaster, H. Martin

Lee, Hugh

Matthews, Tom

Miller, George W., Jr.

Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.

Nesbitt, Martin L.

Payne, Harry E., Jr.

Pulley, W. Paul, Jr.

Roberts, J. B., III

Slaughter, Robert L.

Spaulding, Kenneth B.

Watkins, William T.

Wicker, Dennis A.

Wright, Richard

Auctioneering

DeVane, Daniel H.

Banking

Berry, Phillip O.

Hughes, Charles H.

Businessman

Gist, Herman C.

Coach (High School)

Diamont, David H.

College Administrator

Greenwood, Gordon H.

College Counsellor

McDowell, Timothy H.

College Professor

Barker, Chris S., Jr. (Ret.)

Brennan, Louise S.

Greenwood, Gordon H.

Hauser, C. B. (Ret.)

Consultant (Business)

Berry, Phillip O.

Jones, Walter B., Jr.

Consultant (Education)

Hayden, Margaret B.

Consultant (Fisheries)

Stamey, Peggy

Consultant (Investments)

Brubaker, Harold J.

Contractor (General)

Brawley, C. Robert, Jr.

Hughes, Charles H.

Corporate Executive

Burnley, Dorothy R.

Church, John T.

Easterling, Ruth M.

Economos, Gus

Etheridge, Bobby R.

Fletcher, Ray C.

Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.

Hudson, Joe R.

Lambeth, James F.

Quinn, Dwight W.

Robinson, George S.

Spoon, LeRoy P., Jr.

Thomas, Betty M.

Woodard, Charles D.

Dentist

Hunt, John J.

Educator

Chapin, Howard B. (Ret.)

Foster, Jo Graham (Ret.)

Fussell, Aaron E. (Ret.)

Tyndall, J. Paul

Engineer

Ethridge, W. Bruce

Farm Supplies

Tyson, Henry M.

Farming

Auman, T. Clyde

Barbee, Allen C.

Brown, John W.

Creecy, C. Melvin

Gentry, J. Worth

Gillam, John B., III

Hunt, John J.

James, Vernon G.

Lutz, Edith L.

Mavretic, Josephus L.

McAllister, Robert L.

Murphy, Wendell H.

Rabon, Tom B., Jr.

Tyson, Henry M.

Warren, Ed N.

Wright, Richard

Fuel Dealership

Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.

Funeral Service Director

Bumgardner, David W., Jr.

Grading

Gentry, J. Worth

Homemaker

Colton, Marie W.

Fenner, Jeanne T.

Holt, Bertha M.

Stamey, Peggy

Hotel/Motel Owner

Barbee, Allen C.

Evans, Charles D.

Hughes, James F.

Insurance

Beard, Rayford B.

Brawley, C. Robert, Jr.

Hasty, John C.

Holmes, George M.

Lilley, Daniel T.

Redding, W. Frank, III

Investments

Beam, Sam L.

Warren, Ed N.

Judge (Ret.)

Matthews, Tom

Land Developer

Barbee, Allen C.

Clark, William E.

Jordan, John M.

Thomas, Betty M.

Owens, Charles

Lecturer

Brennan, Louise S.

Legal Assistant

Seymour, Mary P.

Legislator

Barnes, Anne C.

Bowen, Edward C.

Cochrane, Betsy L.

Colton, Marie W.

Cook, Ruth E.

Fenner, Jeanne T.

Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.

Tennille, Margaret R.

Womble, Tom C.

Logging/Lumber Industry

Anderson, Gerald L.

Robinson, George S.

Mfg — Electrical Equip.

Spoon, LeRoy P., Jr.

Mfg — Paper

Beall, Charles M.

Merchant

Childress, R. J.
Hunt, John J.
Mauney, D. R., Jr.
Pool, Murray
Ramsey, Liston B. (Ret.)

Minister

Creecy, C. Melvin
Edwards, C.R.
Locks, Sidney A.
Womble, Tom C. (Ret.)

Nurseryman

Brannan, George W.

Oil

Pool, Murray

Optometrist

Black, James B.

Pharmacist

Ligon, Bradford V.
Woodard, Barney Paul

Physician

Grimsley, William T.
Varner, John T. (Ret.)

Publisher

Huskins, Joseph P.

Radio-Television Station

Etheridge, Bobby R.

Real Estate (Appraising)

Brubaker, Harold J.

Real Estate (Brokerage)

Anderson, Gerald L.
Barbee, Allen C.
Berry, Phillip O.
Brubaker, Harold J.
DeVane, Daniel H.
Lacey, S. B., Jr.
Owens, Charles
Seymour, Mary P.

Real Estate (Management)

Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
Evans, Charles D.
Nash, Robie L.
Warren, Ed N.
Wright, Richard

Restauranteur

Economos, Gus
Jeralds, Luther R.

Retail Merchant

Crawford, James W.

Sales Representative

Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.

Teacher

Chapin, Howard B. (Ret.)
Cochrane, Betsy L.
Diamont, David H.
Jarrell, Mary

Stockbroker

Rhodes, S. Thomas

Tobacco Warehouse

Warren, Ed N.

U.S. Government (Retired)

Enloe, Jeff H., Jr. (Ret.)

U.S. Military (Retired)

Barker, Chris S., Jr.
Mavretic, Josephus L.

1983 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

AGING

Chairman: Economos, Gus
 Vice-Chairman: Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Hayden, Margaret B.
 Vice-Chairman: Jordan, John M.
 Vice-Chairman: Mauney, D. R., Jr.

Beall, Charles S.
 Diamont, David Hunter
 Fussell, Aaron E.
 Hughes, Charles H.
 Quinn, Dwight W.
 Woodard, Charles D.

Bowen, Edward C.
 Ethridge, Bruce
 Grimsley, William T.
 Ligon, Bradford V.
 Stamey, Margaret

Brennan, Louise S.
 Foster, Jo Graham
 Hauser, C.B.
 Lutz, Edith Ledford
 Thomas, Betty Dorton

AGRICULTURE

Chairman: James, Vernon G.
 Vice-Chairman: Anderson, Gerald L.
 Vice-Chairman: Gillam, John B., III
 Vice-Chairman: Lutz, Edith Ledford
 Vice-Chairman: Warren, Ed N.
 Vice-Chairman: Woodard, Barney Paul

Barnes, Annie C.
 Brubaker, Harold J.
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.
 Lambeth, James E.
 McAlister, Robert L.
 Murphy, Wendell H.
 Pulley, W. Paul

Black, James B.
 Brown, John Walter
 Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Jordan, John M.
 Lilley, James E.
 Matthews, Tom
 Nash, Robie L.
 Slaughter, Robert L.

Brawley, C. Robert
 Creecy, C. Melvin
 Grimsley, William T.
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 Locks, Sidney A.
 Mavretic, Josephus L.
 Pool, Murray
 Tyson, Henry M.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Chairman: Clark, William E.
 Vice-Chairman: Adams, Allen
 Vice-Chairman: Holt, Bertha M.

Allran, Austin M.
 Hudson, Joe R.
 Lilley, Daniel T.
 Wright, Richard

Coble, J. Howard
 Jarrell, Mary
 Pool, Murray

Gist, Herman C.
 Jeralds, Luther R.
 Tyson, Henry M.

APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET

Chairman: Adams, Allen
 Vice-Chairman: Beard, R. D.
 Vice-Chairman: Cook, Ruth E.
 Vice-Chairman: Diamont, David Hunter
 Vice-Chairman: Etheridge, Bobby R.
 Vice-Chairman: Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Vice-Chairman: Huskins, J. P.
 Vice-Chairman: Nash, Robie L.
 Vice-Chairman: Spaulding, Kenneth B.
 Vice-Chairman: Tennille, Margaret R.

Anderson, Gerald L.	Auman, T. Clyde	Barnes, Annie C.
Beall, Charles W.	Beam, Sam L.	Black, James B.
Bowen, Edward C.	Brennan, Louise S.	Brubaker, Harold J.
Bumgardner, David W.	Burnley, Dorothy R.	Chapin, Howard B.
Childress, R. J.	Church, John T.	Cochrane, Betsy L.
Colton, Marie W.	Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.	DeVane, Daniel H.
Easterling, Ruth M.	Edwards, C. R.	Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
Ethridge, Bruce	Evans, Charles D.	Fenner, Jeanne T.
Fletcher, Ray C.	Foster, Jo Graham	Fussell, Aaron E.
Gillam, John B., III	Gist, Herman C.	Grimsley, William T.
Hayden, Margaret B.	Holmes, George M.	Hughes, Charles H.
Hughes, James F.	Hunt, John J.	Hunter, Robert C.
James, Vernon G.	Kennedy, Annie Brown	Lee, Hugh
Ligon, Bradford, V.	Locks, Sidney A.	Lutz, Edith Ledford
McDowell, Timothy H.	Mauney, D. R., Jr.	Murphy, Wendell H.
Payne, Harry E., Jr.	Rabon, Tom B., Jr.	Seymour, Mary P.
Slaughter, Robert L.	Thomas, Betty Dorton	Tyson, Henry M.
Varner, John W.	Warren, Ed N.	Watkins, William T.
Woodard, Barney Paul	Woodard, Charles D.	

APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Chairman: Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.,
 Vice-Chairman: Foster, Jo Graham
 Vice-Chairman: Warren, Ed N.

Anderson, Gerald L.	Barnes, Annie C.	Burnley, Dorothy R.
Edwards, C. R.	Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.	Greenwood, Gordon H.
Hayden, Margaret B.	McDowell, Timothy H.	Mauney, D. R., Jr.
Thomas, Betty Dorton		

APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY

Chairman: Tennille, Margaret R.
 Vice-Chairman: Gillam, John B., III
 Vice-Chairman: Hunter, Robert C.

Brubaker, Harold J.	Devane, Daniel H.	Fletcher, Ray C.
Gist, Herman C.	Grimsley, William T.	Holmes, George M.
Lee, Hugh	Nash, Robie L.	Slaughter, Robert L.
Woodard, Charles		

APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Chairman: Cook, Ruth E.

Vice-Chairman: Black, James B.

Vice-Chairman: Lutz, Edith Ledford

Auman, T. Clyde
Diamont, David Hunter
Locks, Sidney A.
Woodard, Barney Paul

Beam, Sam L.
Fenner, Jeanne T.
Rabon, Tom B., Jr.

Brennan, Louise S.
Hughes, Charles H.
Varner, John W.

APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Chairman: Beard, R. D.

Vice-Chairman: Evans, Charles D.

Vice-Chairman: Seymour, Mary P.

Beall, Charles W.
Church, John T.
Fussell, Aaron E.
Spaulding, Kenneth B.

Bowen, Edward C.
Colton, Marie W.
Kennedy, Annie Brown

Childress, R. J.
Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
Ligon, Bradford V.

APPROPRIATIONS BASE BUDGET COMMITTEE ON NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Chairman: Etheridge, Bob

Vice-Chairman: Easterling, Ruth M.

Vice-Chairman: Ethridge, Bruce

Bumgardner, David W.
Hughes, James F.
James, Vernon G.
Tyson, Henry M.

Chapin, Howard B.
Hunt, John J.
Murphy, Wendell H.

Cochrane, Betsy L.
Huskins, J. P.
Payne, Harry E., Jr.

APPROPRIATIONS — EXPANSION BUDGET

Chairman: Watkins, William T.

Vice-Chairman: Beard, R. D.

Vice-Chairman: Cook, Ruth E.

Vice-Chairman: Diamont, David Hunter

Vice-Chairman: Etheridge, Bobby R.

Vice-Chairman: Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.

Vice-Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.

Vice-Chairman: Huskins, J. P.

Vice-Chairman: Nash, Robie L.

Vice-Chairman: Spaulding, Kenneth B.

Vice-Chairman: Tennille, Margaret R.

Adams, Allen
 Barnes, Annie C.
 Black, James B.
 Brubaker, Harold J.
 Chapin, Howard B.
 Cochrane, Betsy L.
 Devane, Daniel H.
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Fenner, Jeanne T.
 Fussell, Aaron E.
 Grimsley, William T.
 Hughes, Charles H.
 Hunter, Robert C.
 Lee, Hugh
 Lutz, Edith Ledford
 Murphy, Wendell H.
 Seymour, Mary P.
 Tyson, Henry M.
 Woodard, Barney Paul

Anderson, Gerald L.
 Beall, Charles W.
 Bowen, Edward C.
 Bumgardner, David W.
 Childers, R. J.
 Colton, Marie W.
 Easterling, Ruth M.
 Ethridge, Bruce
 Fletcher, Ray C.
 Gillam, John B., III
 Hayden, Margaret B.
 Hughes, James F.
 James, Vernon G.
 Ligon, Bradford V.
 McDowell, Timothy H.
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.
 Slaughter, Robert L.
 Varner, John W.
 Woodard, Charles D.

Auman, T. Clyde
 Beam, Sam L.
 Brennan, Louise S.
 Burnley, Dorothy R.
 Church, John T.
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Edwards, C. R.
 Evans, Charles D.
 Foster, Jo Graham
 Gist, Herman C.
 Holmes, George M.
 Hunt, John J.
 Kennedy, Annie Brown
 Locks, Sidney A.
 Mauney, D. R., Jr.
 Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
 Thomas, Betty Dorton
 Warren, Ed N.
 Warren, Ed N.

APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Vice-Chairman: Foster, Jo Graham
 Vice-Chairman: Warren, Ed N.

Anderson, Gerald L.
 Edwards, C. R.
 Hayden, Margaret B.
 Thomas, Betty Dorton

Barnes, Annie C.
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 McDowell, Timothy H.

Burnley, Dorothy R.
 Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Mauney, D. R., Jr.

APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE & PUBLIC SAFETY

Chairman: Nash, Robie L.
 Vice-Chairman: Gillam, John B., III
 Vice-Chairman: Hunter, Robert G.

Brubaker, Harold J.
 Gist, Herman C.
 Lee, Hugh
 Woodard, Charles D.

Devane, Daniel H.
 Grimsley, William T.
 Slaughter, Robert L.

Fletcher, Ray C.
 Holmes, George M.
 Tennille, Margaret R.

APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Chairman: Diamont, David Hunter
 Vice-Chairman: Black, James B.
 Vice-Chairman: Lutz, Edith Ledford

Auman, T. Clyde
 Cook, Ruth E.
 Locks, Sidney A.
 Woodard, Burney Paul

Beam, Sam L.
 Fenner, Jeanne T.
 Rabon, Tom B., Jr.

Brennan, Louise S.
 Hughes, Charles H.
 Varner, John W.

APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET COMMITTEE ON GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Chairman: Spaulding, Kenneth B.
Vice-Chairman: Evans, Charles D.
Vice-Chairman: Seymour, Mary P.

Beall, Charles W.
Childress, R. J.
Crawford, N. J., Jr.
Ligon, Bradford V.

Beard, R. D.
Church, John T.
Fussell, Aaron E.

Bowen, Edward C.
Colton, Marie W.
Kennedy, Annie Brown

APPROPRIATIONS EXPANSION BUDGET COMMITTEE ON NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Chairman: Huskins, J. P.
Vice-Chairman: Easterling, Ruth M.
Vice-Chairman: Etheridge, Bruce

Bumgardner, David W.
Ethridge, Bobby R.
James, Vernon G.
Tyson, Henry M.

Chapin, Howard B.
Hughes, James F.
Murphy, Wendell H.

Cochrane, Betsy L.
Hunt, John J.
Payne, Harry E., Jr.

BANKS AND THRIFT INSTITUTIONS

Chairman: Evans, Charles D.
Vice-Chairman: Black, James B.
Vice-Chairman: Pulley, W. Paul
Vice-Chairman: Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
Vice-Chairman: Thomas, Betty Dorton

Adams, Allen
Berry, Phillip O.
Brubaker, Harold J.
Cook, Ruth E.
Gillam, John B., III
Holmes, George M.
Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.
Seymour, Mary P.
Womble, Thomas C.

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.
Brannon, George W.
Coble, J. Howard
Diamont, David Hunter
Gist, Herman C.
Matthews, Tom
Payne, Harry E., Jr.
Tennille, Margaret R.

Beam, Sam L.
Brawley, C. Robert
Colton, Marie W.
Fletcher, Ray C.
Holt, Bertham M.
Murphy, Wendell H.
Robinson, George S.
Warren, Ed N.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Chairman: Chapin, Howard B.
Vice-Chairman: Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.

Anderson, Gerald L.
Gillam, John B., III
Lambeth, James E.
Spoon, LeRoy P.

Ethridge, Bruce
Hughes, Charles H.
Locks, Sidney A.
Stamey, Margaret

Evans, Charles D.
James, Vernon G.
Rhodes, S. Thomas

COMMISSIONS & SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF

Chairman: Fenner, Jeanne T.
 Vice-Chairman: Mauney, D. R., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Varner, John W.

Barnes, Annie C.
 Fussell, Aaron E.
 Woodard, Barney Paul

Brown, John Walter
 Greenwood, Gordon H.

Ethridge, Bruce
 Lancaster, Martin

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Chairman: Holt, Bertha M.
 Vice-Chairman: Beard, R. D.
 Vice-Chairman: James, Vernon G. Vice-Chairman: Nesbitt, Martin L.
 Vice-Chairman: Spaulding, Kenneth B.

Brennan, Louise S.
 Easterling, Ruth M.
 Hughes, James F.
 Kennedy, Annie Brown
 Roberts, J. B.

Bundy, Sam D.
 Foster, Jo Graham
 Jerals, Luther R.
 McDowell, Timothy H.
 Watkins, William T.

Colton, Marie W.
 Helms, H. Parks
 Keesee-Forrestr, Margaret P.
 Poovey, J. Reid

CORPORATIONS

Chairman: Hayden, Margaret B.
 Vice-Chairman: Lambeth, James E.
 Vice-Chairman: Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.

Auman, T. Clyde
 Beard, R. D.
 Hauser, C. B.
 Redding, Frank

Barker, Chris S., Jr.
 Berry, Phillip O.
 Jordan, John M.

Barbee, Allen C.
 Brawley, C. Robert
 Ligon, Bradford V.

CORRECTIONS

Chairman: McDowell, Timothy H.
 Vice-Chairman: Beam, Sam L.
 Vice-Chairman: Chapin, Howard B.
 Vice-Chairman: Creecy, C. Melvin
 Vice-Chairman: Hackney, Joe

Allran, Austin M.
 Cochrane, Betsy L.
 Grimsley, William T.
 Lancaster, Martin
 Varner, John W.

Auman, T. Clyde
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Hunter, Robert C.
 Lee, Hugh
 Warren, Ed N.

Brannon, George W.
 Gillam, John B., III
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 Spoon, LeRoy P.
 Womble, Thomas C.

COURTS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Chairman: Helms, H. Parks
 Vice-Chairman: Payne, Harry E., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Watkins, William T.
 Vice-Chairman: Wicker, Dennis A.

Allran, Austin M.
 Coble, J. Howard
 Holmes, George M.
 Huskins, J. P.
 Matthews, Tom
 Roberts, J. B.

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.
 Gillam, John B., III
 Hughes, Charles H.
 Kennedy, Annie Brown
 Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.
 Spaulding, Kenneth B.

Clark, William E.
 Hackney, Joe
 Hunter, Robert C.
 Lee, Hugh
 Nesbitt, Marvin L.
 Wright, Richard

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Chairman: Colton, Marie W.
 Vice-Chairman: Cook, Ruth E.
 Vice-Chairman: Diamont, David Hunter
 Vice-Chairman: Lambeth, James E.

Burnley, Dorothy R.
 Huskins, J. P.
 Rabon, Tom B., Jr.

Chapin, Howard B.
 Jarrell, Mary
 Rhodes, S. Thomas

Devane, Daniel Hunter
 Mauney, D. R., Jr.

ECONOMY

Chairman: Anderson, Gerald L.
 Vice-Chairman: Church, John T.
 Vice-Chairman: Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Tennille, Margaret R.

Adams, Allen
 Coble, J. Howard
 Edwards, C. R.
 Fenner, Jeanne T.
 Hayden, Margaret B.
 Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.
 Owens, Charles
 Stamey, Margaret
 Womble, Thomas C.

Beard, R. D.
 Cook, Ruth E.
 Etheridge, Bobby R.
 Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Jarrell, Mary
 Lee, Hugh
 Redding, Frank
 Tyndall, J. Paul
 Woodard, Charles D.

Brubaker, Harold J.
 Diamont, David Hunter
 Ethridge, Bruce
 Hauser, C. B.
 Jerals, Luther R.
 Mavretic, Josephus L.
 Rhodes, S. Thomas
 Warren, Ed N.

ELECTION LAWS

Chairman: Gentry, J. Worth
 Vice-Chairman: Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Hunter, Robert C.
 Vice-Chairman: McAlister, Robert L.

Adams, Allen
 Beall, Charles W.
 Brubaker, Harold J.
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Poovey, J. Reid
 Wicker, Dennis A.

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.
 Blue, Daniel T., Jr.
 Bundy, Sam D.
 Fletcher, Ray C.
 Spaulding, Kenneth B.

Barnes, Annie C.
 Brannan, George W.
 Burnley, Dorothy R.
 Murphy, Wendell H.
 Watkins, William T.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Chairman: Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Cook, Ruth E.
 Vice-Chairman: Quinn, Dwight W.
 Vice-Chairman: Rabon, Tom B., Jr.

Adams, Allen
 Childress, R. J.
 Kennedy, Annie Brown
 Robinson, George L.
 Wright, Richard

Beam, Sam L.
 Clark, William E.
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 Varner, John W.

Chapin, Howard B.
 Gist, Herman C.
 Ligon, Bradford V.
 Woodard, Barney Paul

ENERGY

Chairman: Hackney, Joe

Vice-Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.

Brannan, George W.
Easterling, Ruth M.
Hunt, John J.
Matthews, Tom

Chapin, Howard B.
Economos, Gus
Jordan, John M.
Mauney, D. R., Jr.

Cook, Ruth E.
Fussell, Aaron E.
Kennedy, Annie Brown
Rabon, Tom B., Jr.

FINANCE

Chairman: Quinn, Dwight W.

Vice-Chairman: Barbee, Allen C.

Vice-Chairman: Barker, Chris S., Jr.

Vice-Chairman: Blue, Daniel T., Jr.

Vice-Chairman: Bundy, Sam D.

Vice-Chairman: Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.

Vice-Chairman: Jordan, John M.

Vice-Chairman: Lilley, Daniel T.

Vice-Chairman: Mavretic, Josephus L.

Allran, Austin M.
Brannon, George W.
Clark, William E.
Crecey, C. Melvin
Hackney, Joe
Helms, H. Parks
Jarrell, Mary
Lacey, S. B., Jr.
McAlister, Robert L.
Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.
Pool, Murray
Redding, Frank
Robinson, George S.
Tyndall, J. Paul
Wright, Richard

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.
Brawley, C. Robert
Coble, J. Howard
Economos, Gus
Hasty, John Calvin
Holt, Bertha M.
Jeralds, Luther R.
Lambeth, James E.
Matthews, Tom
Nesbitt, Martin L.
Poovey, J. Reid
Rhodes, S. Thomas
Spoon, LeRoy P.
Wicker, Dennis A.

Berry, Phillip O.
Brown, John Walter
Crawford, James W., Jr.
Gentry, J. Worth
Hauser, C. B.
Hudson, Joe R.
Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.
Lancaster, Martin
Miller, George W., Jr.
Owens, Charles
Pulley, W. Paul
Roberts, J. B.
Stamey, Margaret
Womble, Thomas C.

GOVERNMENTAL ETHICS

Chairman: Easterling, Ruth M.

Vice-Chairman: Fenner, Jeanne T.

Vice-Chairman: Holt, Bertha M.

Vice-Chairman: Lancaster, Martin

Vice-Chairman: Miller, George W., Jr.

Auman, T. Clyde
Brawley, C. Robert
Evans, Charles D.
Locks, Sidney A.

Barker, Chris S., Jr.
Burnley, Dorothy R.
Hughes, Charles H.
Lutz, Edith Ledford

Berry, Phillip O.
Colton, Marie W.
Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.
Womble, Thomas C.

HEALTH

Chairman: Woodard, Barney Paul
 Vice-Chairman: Beam, Sam L.
 Vice-Chairman: Economos, Gus
 Vice-Chairman: Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Seymour, Mary P.

Anderson, Gerald L.
 Blue, Daniel T., Jr.
 Devane, Daniel H.
 Grimsley, William T.
 Ligon, Bradford V.
 Robinson, George S.
 Varner, John W.

Barnes, Annie C.
 Brubaker, Harold J.
 Fenner, Jeannie T.
 Hayden, Joe
 Locks, Sidney A.
 Slaughter, Robert L.
 Watkins, William T.

Black, James B.
 Colton, Marie W.
 Gillam, John B., III
 Jarrell, Mary
 Quinn, Dwight W.
 Tyson, Henry M.
 Womble, Thomas C.

HIGHER EDUCATION

Chairman: Thomas, Betty Dorton
 Vice-Chairman: Helms, H. Parks
 Vice-Chairman: McDowell, Timothy H.
 Vice-Chairman: Warren, Ed N.

Beall, Charles W.
 Church, John T.
 Crawford, James W.
 Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Hauser, C. B.
 Mauney, D. R., Jr.
 Rabon, Tom B., Jr.

Brennan, Louise S.
 Coble, J. Howard
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Fussell, Aaron E.
 Hughess, Charles H.
 Murphy, Wendell H.

Bundy, Sam D.
 Cochrane, Betsy L.
 Edwards, C. R.
 Hackney, Joe
 Lee, Hugh
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Chairman: Fussell, Aaron E.
 Vice-Chairman: Bumgardner, David W.
 Vice-Chairman: Lancaster, Martin
 Vice-Chairman: Wicker, Dennis A.

Auman, T. Clyde
 Coble, J. Howard
 Grimsley, William T.
 Mavretic, Josephus L.
 Slaughter, Robert L.
 Woodard, Barney Paul

Childress, R. J.
 Creecy, C. Melvin
 Hunter, Robert C.
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.
 Spoon, LeRoy P.

Church, John T.
 Economos, Gus
 Lambeth, James E.
 Redding, Frank
 Stamey, Margaret

HUMAN RESOURCES

Chairman: Brennan, Louise S.
 Vice-Chairman: Beam, Sam L.
 Vice-Chairman: Colton, Marie W.
 Vice-Chairman: Varner, John W.

Auman, T. Clyde
 Ethridge, Bruce
 Hause, C. B.
 Ligon, Hugh
 Owens, Charles
 Woodard, Charles D.

Economos, Gus
 Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Jeralds, Luther R.
 Locks, Sidney A.
 Tennille, Margaret R.

Edwards, C. R.
 Grimsley, William T.
 Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.
 Lutz, Edith Ledford
 Thomas, Betty Dorton

INSURANCE

Chairman: Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Clark, William E.
 Vice-Chairman: Miller, George W., Jr.

Anderson, Gerald L.
 Beard, R. D.
 Creecy, C. Melvin
 Hasty, John Calvin
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 Murphy, Wendell H.

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.
 Blue, Daniel T., Jr.
 Foster, Jo Graham
 Holmes, George M.
 Lee, Hugh
 Seymour, Margaret

Beall, Charles W.
 Brawley, C. Robert
 Gentry, J. Worth
 Hughes, James F.
 Lutz, Edith Ledford
 Tyson, Henry M.

JUDICIARY I

Chairman: Miller, George W., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Nesbitt, Martin L.
 Vice-Chairman: Payne, Harry E., Jr.

Coble, J. Howard
 Hackney, Joe
 Kennedy, Annie Brown

Crawford, James W.
 Helms, H. Parks
 Seymour, Mary P.

Easterling, Ruth M.
 Hughes, James F.

JUDICIARY II

Chairman: Wright, Richard
 Vice-Chairman: Clark, William E.
 Vice-Chairman: Spaulding, Kenneth B.

Allran, Austin M.
 Economos, Gus
 Roberts, J. B.
 Wicker, Dennis A.

Burnley, Dorothy R.
 Fenner, Jeanne T.
 Spoon, LeRoy P.

Devane, Daniel H.
 Jarrell, Mary
 Stamey, Margaret

JUDICIARY III

Chairman: Lancaster, Martin
 Vice-Chairman: Blue, Daniel T., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Evans, Charles D.

Adams, Allen
 Hasty, John Calvin
 Mavretic, Josephus L.
 Slaughter, Robert L.
 Woodard, Barney Paul

Black, James B.
 Holt, Bertha M.
 Quinn, Dwight W.
 Thomas, Betty Dorton

Bumgardner, David W.
 Hudson, Joe R.
 Redding, Frank
 Warren, Ed N.

JUDICIARY IV

Chairman: Pulley, W. Paul
 Vice-Chairman: Hunter, Robert C.
 Vice-Chairman: Watkins, William T.

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.
 Cook, Ruth E.
 Lee, Hugh

Beam, Sam L.
 Gillam, John B., III
 Matthews, Tom

Brennan, Louise S.
 Holmes, George M.
 Tennille, Margaret R.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Chairman: Wicker, Dennis A.
 Vice-Chairman: Brannan, George W.
 Vice-Chairman: Hackney, Joe

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.
 Hasty, John Calvin
 Nash, Robie L.
 Pool, Murray
 Slaughter, Robert L.
 Woodard, Charles D.

Bowen, Edward C.
 Hughes, Charles H.
 Nesbitt, Martin L.
 Redding, Frank
 Stamey, Margaret

Devane, Daniel H.
 Hunt, John J.
 Owens, Charles
 Roberts, J. B.
 Womble, Thomas C.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Chairman: Lilley, Daniel T.
 Vice-Chairman: Brannan, George W.
 Vice-Chairman: Gillam, John B., III
 Vice-Chairman: Hayden, Margaret B.

Allran, Austin M.
 Berry, Phillip O.
 Crawford, J. W.
 Hudson, Joe R.
 Owens, Charles
 Warren, Ed N.

Barbee, Allen C.
 Bowen, Edward C.
 Edwards, C. R.
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 Pool, Murray

Barnes, Annie C.
 Cochrane, Betsy L.
 Fletcher, Ray C.
 McAlister, Robert L.
 Pulley, W. Paul

LOCAL GOVERNMENT II

Chairman: Lutz, Edith Ledford
 Vice-Chairman: Chureh, John T.
 Vice-Chairman: Colton, Marie W.
 Vice-Chairman: Helms, H. Parks

Bundy, Sam D.
 Easterling, Ruth M.
 Hasty, John Calvin
 Jarrell, Mary
 Nesbitt, Martin L.
 Seymour, Mary P.

Childress, R. J.
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Holmes, George M.
 Keese-Forrester, Margaret P.
 Rhodes, S. Thomas

Devane, Daniel H.
 Gentry, J. Worth
 Hughes, James F.
 Murphy, Wendell H.
 Roberts, J. B.

MANUFACTURERS AND LABOR

Chairman: Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Easterling, Ruth M.
 Vice-Chairman: Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Pulley, W. Paul

Adams, Allen
 Beall, Charles W.
 Brannan, George W.
 Diamont, David Hunter
 McDowell, Timothy H.
 Roberts, J. B.

Allran, Austin M.
 Berry, Phillip O.
 Clark, William E.
 Gist, Herman C.
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.
 Robinson, George S.

Barnes, Annie C.
 Blue, Daniel T., Jr.
 Cochrane, Betsy L.
 Hasty, John Calvin
 Quinn, Dwight W.

MENTAL HEALTH

Chairman: Barker, Chris S., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Beard, R. D.
 Vice-Chairman: Brennan, Louise S.
 Vice-Chairman: Economos, Gus
 Vice-Chairman: Fenner, Jeanne T.

Barnes, Anne C.
 Burnley, Dorothy R.
 Creecy, C. Melvin
 Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Hauser, C. B.
 Lutz, Edith Ledford
 Spoon, LeRoy P.
 Woodard, Charles D.

Beam, Sam L.
 Cook, Ruth E.
 Edwards, C. R.
 Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Hayden, Margaret B.
 Nash, Robie L.
 Tyndall, J. Paul

Berry, Phillip O.
 Crawford, James W., Jr.
 Fletcher, Ray C.
 Grimsley, William T.
 Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.
 Pool, Murray
 Varner, John W.

MILITARY & VETERANS AFFAIRS

Chairman: Varner, John W.
 Vice-Chairman: Black, James B.
 Vice-Chairman: Hunt, John J.
 Vice-Chairman: Greenwood, Gordon H.
 Vice-Chairman: Wright, Richard

Barker, Chris S., Jr.
 Edwards, C. R.
 Jarrell, Mary
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 Poovey, J. Reid
 Tyndall, J. Paul

Brown, John Walter
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Jeralds, Luther R.
 Lancaster, Martin
 Robinson, George L.
 Wicker, Dennis A.

Bumgardner, David W.
 Foster, Jo Graham
 Jordan, John M.
 Lilley, Daniel T.
 Spoon, LeRoy P.
 Woodard, Charles D.

NATURAL & ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Chairman: Ethridge, Bruce
 Vice-Chairman: Anderson, Gerald L.
 Vice-Chairman: McDowell, Timothy H.

Chapin, Howard B.
 Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Jeralds, Luther R.
 Owens, Charles

Cochrane, Betsy L.
 Hackney, Joe
 Keesee-Forrester, Margaret P.

Edwards, C. R.
 Holt, Bertha M.
 Locks, Sidney A.

PENSIONS & RETIREMENT

Chairman: Mavretic, Josephus L.
 Vice-Chairman: Bundy, Sam D.
 Vice-Chairman: Etheridge, Bobby

Allran, Austin M.
 Nesbitt, Martin L.

Foster, Jo Graham
 Rhodes, S. Thomas

Hunter, Robert C.
 Tyndall, J. Paul

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Chairman: Seymour, Mary P.
 Vice-Chairman: Barker, Chris S., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Payne, Harry E., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Tennille, Margaret R.
 Vice-Chairman: Tyson, Henry M.

Beall, Charles W.
 Bowen, Edward C.
 Crawford, James W., Jr.
 Fulcher, G. Malcolm, Jr.
 Huskins, J. P.
 Lee, Hugh
 Mauney, D. R., Jr.
 Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.
 Robinson, George S.

Berry, Phillip O.
 Bumgardner, David W.
 Etheridge, Bobby R.
 Hasty, John Calvin
 James, Vernon G.
 Locks, Sidney A.
 Miller, George W., Jr.
 Quinn, Dwight W.
 Tyndall, J. Paul

Black, James B.
 Burnley, Dorothy R.
 Evans, Charles D.
 Hughes, James F.
 Jordan, John M.
 Matthews, Tom
 Murphy, Wendell H.
 Rabon, Tom B., Jr.
 Wright, Richard

RULES AND OPERATION OF THE HOUSE

Chairman: Hunt, John J.
 Vice-Chairman: Adams, Allen
 Vice-Chairman: Barbee, Allen C.
 Vice-Chairman: Blue, Daniel T., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Quinn, Dwight W.
 Vice-Chairman: Wright, Richard

Beall, Charles W.
 Black, James B.
 Devane, Daniel H.
 Evans, Charles D.
 Huskins, J. P.
 Locks, Sidney A.
 Mavretic, Josephus L.
 Spoon, LeRoy P.

Beam, Sam L.
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Diamont, David Hunter
 Holmes, George M.
 James, Vernon G.
 McAlister, Robert L.
 Miller, George W., Jr.
 Tennille, Margaret R.

Beard, R. D.
 Church, John T.
 Etheridge, Bobby R.
 Hunter, Robert C.
 Lambeth, James E.
 McDowell, Timothy H.
 Payne, Harry E., Jr.
 Warren, Ed N.

SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman: Nesbitt, Martin L.
 Vice-Chairman: Barbee, Allen C.
 Vice-Chairman: Etheridge, Bobby R.

Brawley, C. Robert
 Fletcher, Ray C.
 Hudson, Joe R.
 Matthews, Tom
 Slaughter, Robert L.

Childress, R. J.
 Gist, Herman C.
 Jerald, Luther R.
 Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.
 Watkins, William T.

Crawford, James W., Jr.
 Hauser, C. B.
 Ligon, Bradford V.
 Pool, Murray
 Wicker, Dennis A.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Chairman: Church, John T.
 Vice-Chairman: Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Huskins, J. P.
 Vice-Chairman: Thomas, Betty Dorton

Barbee, Allen C.
 Crawford, James W., Jr.
 Fenner, Jeanne T.
 Holt, Bertha M.
 Stamey, Margaret

Brown, John Walter
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Gist, Herman C.
 Kennedy, Annie Brown

Bumgardner, David W.
 Evans, Charles D.
 Hasty, John Calvin
 Poovey, J. Reid

STATE PERSONNEL

Chairman: Jordan, John M.
 Vice-Chairman: Brennan, Louise S.
 Vice-Chairman: Bundy, Sam D.
 Vice-Chairman: Fussell, Aaron E.
 Vice-Chairman: Woodard, Barney Paul

Blue, Daniel T., Jr.
 Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Poovey, J. Reid

Brubaker, Harold J.
 Fletcher, Ray C.
 Roberts, J. B.

Childress, R. J.
 Holmes, George M.

STATE PROPERTIES

Chairman: Tyson, Henry M.
 Vice-Chairman: Gentry, J. Worth
 Vice-Chairman: McAlister, Robert L.
 Vice-Chairman: Nash, Robie L.

Bowen, Edward C.
 Musselwhite, Marvin D., Jr.

Brawley, C. Robert

Hudson, Joe R.

TRANSPORTATION

Chairman: Bumgardner, David W.
 Vice-Chairman: Enloe, Jeff H., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Hunt, John J.
 Vice-Chairman: Mavretic, Josephus L.
 Vice-Chairman: Nash, Robie L.

Auman, T. Clyde
 Bowen, Edward C.
 Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Gentry, J. Worth
 Hudson, Joe R.
 Huskins, J. P.
 Lacey, S. B., Jr.
 Poovey, J. Reid

Barbee, Allen C.
 Brown, John Walter
 Creecy, C. Melvin
 Hayden, Margaret B.
 Hughes, James F.
 James, Vernon G.
 Lilley, Daniel T.
 Slaughter, Robert L.

Beall, Charles W.
 Church, John T.
 Etheridge, Bobby R.
 Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.
 Hunter, Robert C.
 Jarrell, Mary
 McAlister, Robert L.
 Wicker, Dennis A.

UNIVERSITY BOARD OF GOVERNORS NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Auman, T. Clyde
 Vice-Chairman: Crawford, Narvel J., Jr.
 Vice-Chairman: Foster, Joe Graham
 Vice-Chairman: Huskins, J. P.
 Vice-Chairman: Seymour, Mary P.

Ballance, Frank W., Jr.
 Brubaker, Harold J.
 Childress, R. J.
 Gist, Herman C.
 McDowell, Timothy H.
 Rhodes, S. Thomas
 Thomas, Betty Dorton

Barbee, Allen C.
 Bumgardner, David W.
 Cochrane, Betsy L.
 Hunt, John J.
 Miller, George W., Jr.
 Spaulding, Kenneth B.

Black, James B.
 Bundy, Sam D.
 Devane, Daniel H.
 Kennedy, Annie Brown
 Murphy, Wendell H.
 Tennille, Margaret R.

WATER AND AIR RESOURCES

Chairman: McAlister, Robert L.

Vice-Chairman: Diamont, David Hunter

Vice-Chairman: Ethridge, Bruce R.

Vice-Chairman: James, Vernon G.

Vice-Chairman: Tyson, Henry M.

Anderson, Gerald L.
Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.
Lilley, Daniel T.
Owens, Charles
Redding, Frank

Brown, Edward C.
Hudson, Joe R.
Mavretic, Josephus L.
Pool, Murray

Clark, William E.
Ligon, Bradford V.
Nash, Robie L.
Pulley, W. Paul

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Chairman: Lambeth, James E.

Vice-Chairman: Creecy, C. Melvin

Vice-Chairman: Gentry, J. Worth

Vice-Chairman: Lilley, Daniel T.

Anderson, Gerald L.
Helms, H. Parks
Hughes, James F.
Tyndall, J. Paul

Barker, Chris S., Jr.
Hightower, Foyle R., Jr.
Mauney, D. R., Jr.
Watkins, William T.

Brown, John Walter
Hughes, Charles H.
Poovey, J. Reid
Womble, Thomas C.

**RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
1983 GENERAL ASSEMBLY
(HOUSE RESOLUTION 23)**

I. Order of Business

RULE 1. *Convening 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 1:30 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.

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.

II. 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 the 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 the member speaking yield for a question,
- (2) a point of order, or
- (3) a parliamentary inquiry.

RULE 8. *Questions 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. *Points 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 major-

ity 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 made 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 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 measures affecting a fee imposed by the State or any subdivision thereof.
- (3) All questions on which a call for the ayes and noes under Rule 24(a) has been sustained.
- (4) 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:

- (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 require 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 Base Budget.

Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Education.

Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety.

Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Human Resources.

Appropriations Base Budget Committee on General Government.

Appropriations Base Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources.
Appropriations Expansion Budget.
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Education.
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Justice and Public Safety.
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Human Resources.
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on General Government.
Appropriations Expansion Budget Committee on Natural and Economic Resources.
Banks and Thrift Institutions.
Commercial Fishing
Commissions and Schools for the Blind and Deaf.
Congressional Redistricting.
Constitutional Amendments.
Corporations.
Corrections.
Courts and Administration of Justice.
Cultural Resources.
Economy.
Education.
Election Laws.
Employment Security.
Energy.
Finance.
Governmental Ethics.
Health.
Higher Education.
Highway Safety.
Human Resources.
Insurance.
Judiciary No. I.
Judiciary No. II.
Judiciary No. III.
Judiciary No. IV.
Law Enforcement.
Legislative Redistricting.
Local Government No. I.
Local Government No. II.
Manufacturers and Labor.
Mental Health.
Military and Veterans' Affairs.
Natural and Economic Resources.
Pensions and Retirement (Refer to G.S. 120-111.1).
Public Utilities.
Rules and Operation of the House.
Small Business.
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. *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 3:00 o'clock p.m. each Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

(b) Bills shall not become resolutions provided the Senate has a similar rule. Resolutions shall not become bills. Resolutions are not law but may be used when a law is not necessary for the purpose contained therein. Resolutions shall not be used to appropriate funds for any purpose, but, for example, may be used to express opinions of the House, to create study commissions or committees or establish investigative

committees, to honor persons, to commend, to memorialize, and to adopt House rules and internal affairs. Resolutions cannot amend, repeal, or modify a statute; nor do they have life beyond the term of the Session during which they are adopted.

(c) 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.

(d) 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.

(e) 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 _____.”

(f) House Resolutions need not be read more than twice.

(g) *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 31.1. *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 32. *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 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 Chairmen of the full Appropriations Committees 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 Committees.

(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 Committees 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 Committees 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 Committees 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 39.1. Recall of Bill by the Senate. — Upon a request by the Senate that a measure in the possession of the House be recalled and returned to the Senate, the question will be put "Shall the measure be returned?" This rule will be effective only if the Senate has a substantially similar rule.

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. Reading of Bills. — (a) Every bill shall receive three readings in the House prior to its passage. The first reading and reference to committee of a House bill shall occur on the next legislative day following its introduction. The first reading and reference to committee of a Senate bill shall occur on the next legislative day following its receipt on messages from the Senate. 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; provided, no bill governed by Article II, Section 23 of the North Carolina Constitution or described in Rule 20 (a)(2) herein shall be read twice on one day under any circumstance.

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 motion 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 may be appointed by the Speaker upon his own motion or shall be appointed upon request by the principal sponsor of the original bill, the Chairman of the House Committee which reported the bill, or by the sponsor of the amendment in which the Senate refused to concur; and the bill under consideration shall thereupon go to and be considered by the joint conferees on the part of the House and Senate. In appointing members to conference committees the Speaker shall appoint no less than a majority of members who generally supported the House position as determined by the Speaker.

(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 or Circulation of Materials.* — 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 in the House Chamber without obtaining approval of the Speaker. Any material so placed, or circulated to House members anywhere in the Legislative Building, 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. *Correcting 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 actions 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. *Changing of Seats Prohibited.* — After initial assignment of seats, a member shall continue to occupy the seat to which initially assigned for the entire biennial session. In event of vacancy that member's successor will occupy the seat of the member he replaces for the remainder of the biennial session, but such successor shall not be considered as one who has served in the immediate preceding session for the purposes of seat assignment in the subsequent biennial session.

RULE 62. *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 is effective upon adoption.



GEORGE RUBIN HALL, JR.

Legislative Services Officer

George Rubin Hall, Jr., was born in Raleigh, N.C., April 14, 1939. Son of George Rubin Hall, Sr. (deceased) and Ludie Jane Conner. Attended Hugh Morson High School, 1953-55; Graduated Needham B. Broughton High School, 1955-57; Campbell College, Bachelor of Science, 1964; Post-graduate work NC State University in Public Personnel Administration; Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982. Career state employee: 14 years, NC Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; 4 years as Administrative Officer with NC General Assembly; and Licensed Building Contractor and Licensed Real Estate Broker. Member, Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations, Southern Legislative Conference; Legislative Organization and Management Committee, National Conference of State Legislators; Life Member, National Rehabilitation Association; Member, NC Rehabilitation Association. Past Member, Wake County School Board Advisory Council; Manpower Area Planning Council, Region J, 1972-73. Served in North Carolina Army National Guard, Staff Sgt., active, 1959-60, reserves, 1960-65. Member, Longview Baptist Church, Raleigh, NC. Married, Carolyn Marie Young of Raleigh, June 26, 1960. Three children: George Rubin, III, W. Gregory, and Carolyn Elizabeth.

Chapter Two

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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 thousands of public servants and programs. Along with this growth has come problems. In 1970 there were over 200 independent state agencies making up our Executive Branch. Recognizing this problem the General Assembly took 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 re-writing 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 re-created 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.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

JAMES B. HUNT, JR.

Governor

Early Years: Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, May 16, 1937, to James B. and Elsie (Brame) Hunt.

Education: Graduated Rock Ridge High School, Wilson County; NC State University, 1959, B.S. (Agricultural Education); 1962, M.S. (Agricultural Economics); University of North Carolina School of Law, 1964, J.D.

Professional Background: Governor; Served two years, Economic Advisor to His Majesty's Government in Nepal, 1964-1966; Partner, law firm of Kirby, Webb and Hunt, in Wilson, 1966-1972.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Education Committee of the States; Chairman, National Task Force on Education for Economic Growth; Chairman, National Governor's Association Task Force on Technological Innovation; Chairman, NGA Committee on Human Resources' Subcommittee on Education; Member, NGA Executive Committee; Past Chairman, National Governor's Association Committee on Human Resources; Past Chairman, Democratic Governors' Conference; Southern Growth Policies Board, Southern Regional Education Board, National Governor's Association Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Protection, National Governor's Association Subcommittee on Small Cities and Rural Development; Past State Co-Chairman, Coastal Plains Regional Commission and Appalachian Regional Commission.

Political Activities: Governor, 1977 -- (elected, 1976; reelected, 1980); Lieutenant Governor, 1973-1977; Past Chairman, Democratic National Committee's Commission on Presidential Nomination; National College Director for Democratic National Committee, 1962-1963; Elected President, Wilson Young Democratic Club, 1967; President, NCYDC in 1968; Delegate to 1968 National Democratic Convention; Appointed Assistant State Party Chairman, 1969; in charge of reorganizing the party to allow greater participation by women, minorities and young people.

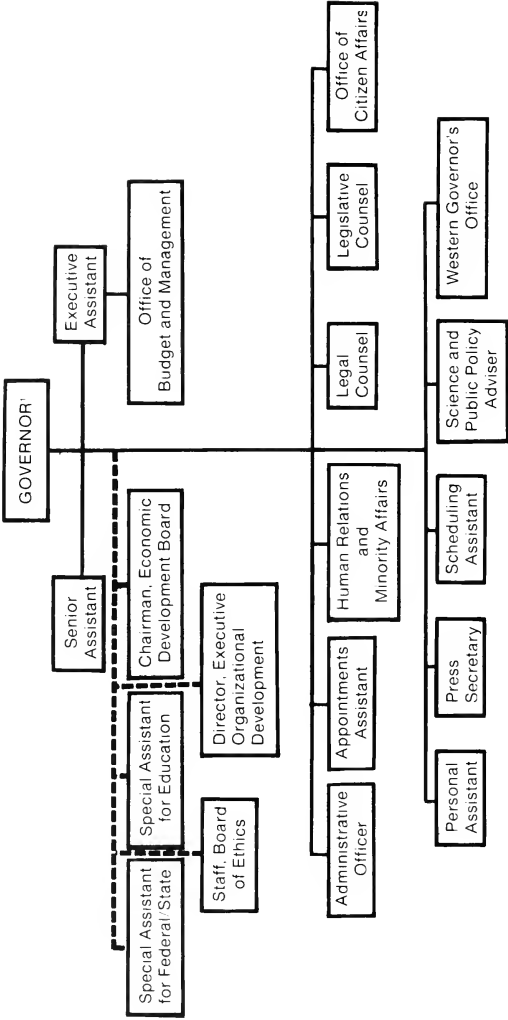
Honors: While at NCSU served two terms as Student Government President, was chosen "Outstanding Senior" in 1959.

Literary Works: "Acreage Controls and Poundage Controls: Their Effects on Most Profitable Production Practices for Flue Aired Tobacco," (Master's Thesis -- chosen in 1963 as one of the three best in U.S. and Canada by American Farm Economic Association); "Rally Around the Precinct" (Precinct Manual for NC Democratic Party); Edited "Agriculturalist" -- student publication of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences.

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian Church of Wilson; Member, elder and former deacon.

Family: Married Carolyn Leonard of Mingo, Iowa; Children: Rebecca Hunt Hawley, Baxter, Rachel and Elizabeth.

Office of the Governor



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 the Lords Proprietors prior to 1729, and the Crown afterward 1730. These people served at the pleasure of their appointors, 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. One of these is veto power over legislation passed by the General Assembly — North Carolina is the only state that does not allow its governor veto power. The second is the right of a governor to succeed himself in office. The citizens of North Carolina addressed the issue of gubernatorial succession in 1977 and voted to allow the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election. Governor Jim Hunt is the first North Carolina governor since 1866 to be elected to two consecutive terms in office.

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 re-

quests; 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 Office of State Budget and Management.

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 400 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 State Budget and Management

In September, 1979 Governor Jim Hunt, by executive order, moved the Office of State Budget and Management from the Department of Administration to the Office of the Governor. The office helps 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 Non-Public Education

Governor Jim Hunt established the Office of Non-Public Education in October 1979 to provide a liaison between the state and the private, independent and church-related schools. The office monitors health and safety factors, required testing programs and other such areas in the state's non-public schools.

BOARDS WITHIN THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADVOCACY COUNCIL****(G.S. 143-506.14)**

Purpose: To advocate on behalf of local government and to advise the Governor and his cabinet on the development and implementation of policies and programs which directly affect local government.

To function as liaison for State and local relations and communications

To identify problem areas and recommend policies of State, regional and local relations.

To review, monitor and evaluate current and proposed State program policies, practices, procedures, guidelines and regulations and their effect on local government.

Composition: 19 members — 3 at large appointed by the Governor; 2 Senators appointed by the President of the Senate; 2 Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House; 6 representing county government (5 who are members of the Executive Committee of the Association of County Commissioners and 1 who is the Executive Director); 6 representing municipal government (5 who are members of the Executive Committee of the League of Municipalities and 1 who is the Executive Director).

Term: Representatives for the Association of County Commissioners and League of Municipalities serve terms consistent with their terms as Executive Committee members. At-large members serve at the pleasure of the Governor and legislative members serve terms consistent with their legislative terms. At-large and legislative members may serve no more than 2 consecutive terms.

Officers: Chairman — President of the Association of County Commissioners. Vice-Chairman — President of the League of Municipalities. Office rotates between the League and Association annually.

JUDICIAL NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES

(Executive Order #30)

Purpose: To identify and nominate for appointment those persons most highly qualified personally and professionally to be Superior Court Judges without regard to any partisan political considerations.

Composition: 35 members — 13 citizens who are not licensed to practice law in the State appointed by the Governor (no less than 3 and no more than 4 residents of the same judicial division); 13 attorneys licensed to practice law in the State by the Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court (no less than 3 and no more than 4 residents of the same judicial division); 3 by the President Pro Tem of the Senate (2 citizens not licensed to practice law in the State; 3 by the Speaker of the House (3 citizens not licensed to practice law in the State and 1 attorney licensed to practice law in the State); 1 jointly by the President Pro Tem of the Senate and Speaker of the House (an attorney licensed to practice law in the State); 2 members of the North Carolina Supreme Court appointed by that court.

Term: First term was from July 28, 1977 to December 31, 1980 with members to serve until successors are confirmed.

Officers: Chairman and Chairman Pro Tem are the two members of the Supreme Court.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

GOVERNORS OF "VIRGINIA"

Name	Qualified	Term
Ralph Lane ¹	[April 9], 1585	1585-1586
John White ²	[April 26], 1587	1587

PROPRIETARY CHIEF EXECUTIVES*

Name	Qualified	Term
(Samuel Stephens) ³		[1622-1664]
William Drummond ⁴	February 23, 1665	1665-[1667]
Samuel Stephens ⁵	_____ , 1667	[1667-1670]
Peter Carteret ⁶	March 10, 1670	1670-1671
Peter Carteret ⁷	_____ , 1671	1671-1672
John Jenkins ⁸	[May —], 1672	1672-1675
Thomas Eastchurch ⁹	October —, 1675	1675-1676
[Speaker-Assembly] ¹⁰	[Spring, 1676]	1676
John Jenkins ¹¹	March —, 1676	1676-1677
Thomas Eastchurch ¹²	_____	_____
Thomas Miller ¹³	July —, 1677	1677
[Rebel Council] ¹⁴	December —, 1677	1677-1679
Seth Sothel ¹⁵	_____	_____
John Harvey ¹⁶	July —, 1679	1679
John Jenkins ¹⁷	December —, 1679	1679-1681
Henry Wilkinson ¹⁸	_____	_____
Seth Sothel ¹⁹	_____ , [1682]	[1682]-1689
John Archdale ²⁰	December —, 1683	1683-1686
John Gibbs ²¹	November —, 1689	1689-1690
Phillip Ludwell ²²	May —, 1690	1690-1691
Thomas Jarvis ²³	July —, 1690	1690-1694
Phillip Ludwell ²⁴	November —, 1693	1693-1695
Thomas Harvey ²⁵	July —, 1694	1694-1699
John Archdale ²⁶	June —, 1695	1695
John Archdale ²⁷	January —, 1697	1697
Henderson Walker ²⁸	July —, 1699	1699-1703
Robert Daniel ²⁹	July —, 1703	1703-1705
Thomas Cary ³⁰	March 21, 1705	1705-1706
William Glover ³¹	July 13, 1706	1706-1707
Thomas Cary ³²	August —, 1707	1707
William Glover ³³	October 28, 1707	1707-1708
Thomas Cary ³⁴	July 24, 1708	1708-1711
[William Glover] ³⁵	_____	[1709-1710]
Edward Hyde ³⁶	January 22, 1711	1711-1712
Edward Hyde ³⁷	May 9, 1712	1712
Thomas Pollock ³⁸	September 12, 1712	1712-1714

*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.

Name	Qualified	Term
Charles Eden ³⁹	May 28, 1714	1714-1722
Thomas Pollock ⁴⁰	March 30, 1722	1722
William Reed ⁴¹	September 7, 1722	1722-1724
George Burrington ⁴²	January 15, 1724	1724-1725
Edward Moseley ⁴³	October 31, 1724	1724
Sir Richard Everard ⁴⁴	July 17, 1725	1725-1731

ROYAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES⁴⁵

Name	Qualified	Term
George Burrington ⁴⁶	February 25, 1731	1731-1734
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁷	April 17, 1734	1734
Gabriel Johnston ⁴⁸	November 2, 1734	1734-1752
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁹	July 17, 1752	1752-1753
Matthew Rowan ⁵⁰	February 1, 1753	1753-1754
Arthur Dobbs ⁵¹	November 1, 1754	1754-1765
James Hasell ⁵²	October 15, 1763	1763
William Tryon ⁵³	April 3, 1765	1765
William Tryon ⁵⁴	December 20, 1765	1765-1771
James Hasell ⁵⁵	July 1, 1771	1771
Josiah Martin ⁵⁶	August 12, 1771	1771-1775
James Hasell ⁵⁷	October 8, 1774	1774

GOVERNORS ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY⁵⁸

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
Richard Caswell ⁵⁹	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 ⁶⁰	Craven	April 21, 1780	1780-1781
Thomas Burke ⁶¹	Orange	June 26, 1781	1781-1782
Alexander Martin ⁶²	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	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 ⁶³	Chowan	November 18, 1789	1789
Alexander Martin ⁶⁴	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

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
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 ⁶⁵	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 ⁶⁶	Halifax		
James Turner ⁶⁷	Warren	December 6, 1802	1802-1803
James Turner	Warren	December 6, 1803	1803-1804
James Turner ⁶⁸	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. ⁶⁹	Chowan	December 8, 1827	1827-1828
John Owen	Bladen	December 12, 1828	1828-1829
John Owen	Bladen	December 10, 1829	1829-1830
Montford Stokes ⁷⁰	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

GOVERNORS ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE⁷¹ — TWO-YEAR TERM

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
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

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
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 ⁷²	Rockingham	January 1, 1851	1851-1852
David S. Reid ⁷³	Rockingham	December 22, 1852	1852-1854
Warren Winslow ⁷⁴	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 ⁷⁵	Rowan	January 1, 1861	1861
Henry T. Clark ⁷⁶	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 ⁷⁷	Wake	May 29, 1865	1865
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	December 15, 1865	1865-1866
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	December 22, 1866	1866-1868

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE — FOUR-YEAR TERM⁷⁸

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
William W. Holden ⁷⁹	Wake	July 1, 1868	1868-1870
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸⁰	Burke	December 15, 1870	1870-1873
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸¹	Burke	January 1, 1873	1873-1874
Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne	July 14, 1874	1874-1877
Zebulon B. Vance ⁸²	Buncombe	January 1, 1877	1877-1879
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁸³	Pitt	February 5, 1879	1879-1881
Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt	January 18, 1881	1881-1885
James L. Robinson ⁸⁴	Macon	September 1, 1883	1883
Alfred M. Scales	Rockingham	January 21, 1885	1885-1889
Daniel G. Fowle ⁸⁵	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 ⁸⁶	Durham	January 8, 1953	1953-1954
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	November 7, 1954	1954-1957
Luther H. Hodges	Rockingham	February 7, 1957	1957-1961

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
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. ⁸⁷	Watauga	January 5, 1973	1973-1977
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson	January 8, 1977	1977-1981
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁸⁸	Wilson	January 10, 1981	1981-

Governors of "Virginia"

¹Lane was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and left Plymouth, England on April 9, 1585. His expedition reached the New World in July; however a colony was not established until August.

²White was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and departed from Portsmouth, England on April 26, 1587; however, the expedition made stops at Isle of Wight and Plymouth before setting sail for "Virginia" on May 5. They reached the area to be settled on July 22, but Governor White wanted to make some preliminary explorations before allowing the remainder of his party to go ashore. Three days later the colonists left the ships. Food shortages and the absence of other needed supplies forced White to leave for England on August 27, 1587. Delayed in England because of war with Spain, White did not return to North Carolina until 1590. Leaving England on March 20, he arrived in August, but found no evidence of life. On a nearby tree he found the letters C.R.O. and on another CROATAN. White never did find his missing colony and the mystery of the "Lost Colony" is still unsolved.

Proprietary Chief Executives

³Stephens was appointed "commander of the southern plantations" by the council in Virginia. The geographical location of the "southern plantations" is that area in northeastern North Carolina where "overflow" settlers from Virginia lived. William S. Powell suggests that his "presence in Carolina removed any urgency for a prompt appointment" of a governor for Carolina when Berkeley was instructed to do so by the Lords Proprietors and explains why Drummond was not appointed until 1664.

⁴Drummond was appointed by William Berkeley, governor of Virginia and one of the Lords Proprietors, at the request of the Lords Proprietors in England. He began serving prior to the delivery of his commission by Peter Carteret in February, 1665. Since other commissions issued to Carteret bear the date December, 3, 1664, it is possible that Drummond's commission was also issued on that date. Records show that he was still governor in December, 1666, and that a successor was not appointed until October, 1667. He supposedly moved to Virginia sometime during 1667.

⁵Stephens was appointed by the Lords Proprietors to replace Drummond and began serving prior to the delivery of his commission in April, 1668. He died while still in office sometime before March 7, 1670.

⁶Carteret had been commissioned Lieutenant Governor by the Lords Proprietors on December 3, 1664 and was chosen President by the North Carolina Council upon the death of Stephens and was later appointed governor by the Lords Proprietors. He left the colony for England sometime after May 10, 1672.

⁷See footnote 6.

⁸Jenkins was commissioned by Carteret to act as deputy governor when he left the colony. The authority of Carteret to make this appointment rested in commissions issued by the Lords Proprietors in October, 1670, but which expired "at the end of four years" according to provisions in the Fundamental Constitutions, Carteret had not returned to the colony when his commission to Jenkins officially expired; however, Jenkins continued to serve. When the general assembly met, following elections in September, 1675, opposition had formed against Jenkins and he was imprisoned on charges of "several misdemeanors".

⁹Eastchurch was elected speaker of the assembly and assumed the role of governor following the imprisonment of Jenkins. He seems to have remained in this position until the spring of 1676 when he departed the colony for England.

¹⁰Eastchurch "apparently left someone else as speaker, for the assembly remained in session". However, Jenkins was forceably released from prison by friends "at some date before late March, 1676." He exercised enough control to hold a court and for a period prior to the departure of Eastchurch for England, both he and Jenkins exercised control over the province. In October, 1676, Jenkins, backed by an armed force, dissolved the assembly and resumed the role of governor.

¹¹See footnote 10.

¹²Eastchurch was commissioned governor by the Lords Proprietors. On his return to the colony he stopped at Nevis in the West Indies and sought the attention of a wealthy lady. Deciding to remain in Nevis for a while, he appointed Thomas Miller deputy governor until his return. (Eastchurch never returned to North Carolina — he died in Virginia while on his way back to the colony). Because he had not officially qualified as governor in Albemarle, Eastchurch had no legal authority to appoint Miller; however, when Miller reached Albemarle he was able to secure his position with little initial trouble. The policies used by Miller to quiet opposition and his general handling of the government soon put him in conflict with the populace. This conflict erupted into a political upheaval which became known as “Culpeper’s Rebellion.”

¹³See footnote 12.

¹⁴Tradition is that John Culpeper was elected governor by the Assembly when they rebelled against Miller; however, there is no documentary evidence to substantiate the claim that he held any post other than that of customs collector. Dr. Lindley Butler suggests that it is possible that John Jenkins, the last *de jure* executive of the colony, acted as *de facto* government and evidence exists that a “rebel” council meeting was held in early 1678 at his home.

¹⁵Sothel was appointed governor in 1678, but was captured “by the Turkes and carried into Argier . . .” and did not take office. “Afidavitt of John Taylor” and Lords Proprietors to the “Governor and Council of the County of Albemarle in the Province of Carolina”.

¹⁶Harvey’s commission instructed him to act as “President of the Council and execute the authority of the government until the arrival of Mr. Sothell”. Other details are not known. He died while still in office.

¹⁷Jenkins was elected president of the council following the death of Harvey and died on December 17, 1681 while still in office.

¹⁸Wilkinson was appointed by the Lords Proprietors but never left England — “he was arrested and imprisoned in London while preparing to sail”.

¹⁹Sothel, following his purchase of the “Earl of Clarendon’s share of Carolina”, became governor under a provision of the Fundamental Constitution which “provided that the eldest proprietor that shall be in Carolina shall be Governor . . .” The date of Sothel’s assumption of Governorship is not known. Extant records tell nothing about the government of Albemarle in the year following Jenkins’ death. It is possible that Sothel reached the colony and took office before Jenkins died or soon afterwards; it is possible that for a time there was an acting governor, chosen by the council; or there may have been a period of chaos. Nothing is known except that Sothel arrived in Albemarle at some time prior to March 10, 1682, when he held court at Edward Smithwick’s house in Chowan Precinct. Sothel actions and policies soon became intolerable to the people of Albemarle and at the meeting of the assembly in 1689, thirteen charges of misconduct and irregularities were brought against him. He was banished from the colony for 12 months and was prohibited from ever again holding public office in Albemarle. On December 5, 1689, the Lords Proprietors officially suspended Sothel as governor because he abused the authority granted him as a proprietor.

²⁰Archdale was in the colony by December, 1683, to collect quitrents and remained in Albemarle until 1686. While Governor Sothel was absent from the county, Archdale served on many occasions as acting governor.

²¹The Fundamental Constitutions provided that the eldest proprietor living in the colony would be governor and that if there were none, then the eldest cacique was to act. “Gibbs, a relative of the Duke of Albemarle, had been made a cacique of Carolina in October, 1682, and had been granted a manor in the southern Carolina colony a few months later. Gibbs came to Albemarle at some date before November, 1689, by which time he was known as ‘governor’. His claim to the governorship seems to have been recognized in the colony for a time; an assembly appears to have been held while he was governor’. It is probable that Albemarle inhabitants recognized his claim until word arrived of Ludwell’s appointment, which was made in December, 1689.” Even after Ludwell arrived in Albemarle Gibbs continued to claim his right to the office. In July, 1690 both were advised by the Virginia governor to carry their dispute to the proprietors in England, which was apparently done. On November 8, 1691 a proclamation was issued by the proprietors to the inhabitants of Albemarle reaffirming Sothel’s suspension and repudiating the claim of Gibbs. They also suspended the Fundamental Constitutions which stripped Gibbs of any further legal basis for his actions. (The actions of the Proprietors on November 8, 1691 did in fact suspend the Fundamental Constitutions even though formal announcement of their suspension was not made until May 11, 1693.)

²²Ludwell was originally commissioned governor by the Lords Proprietors on December 5, 1689 following the suspension of Sothel, but his dispute with Gibbs led to the issuance of a second commission on November 8, 1691. He served as governor until his appointment as governor of all Carolina.

²³Jarvis acted as deputy governor while Ludwell was in Virginia and England. He was officially appointed deputy governor upon Ludwell’s acceptance of the governorship of Carolina and served until his death in 1694.

²⁴Ludwell served as acting governor, possibly by appointment of Thomas Smith governor of Carolina; however, the authority under which he acted is not known. In October, 1694 it is apparent that the Proprietors did not know of his position as the proprietors refer to him as “our late Governor of North Carolina.” He issued a proclamation on November 28, 1693 and land grant records indicate that he acted as chief executive intermittently throughout 1694 and as late as May of 1695. Records show that he was residing in Virginia by April and had been elected to represent James City County in the Virginia Assembly.

²⁵Harvey became president of the council upon the death of Jarvis in 1694. He was presiding over the council on July 12, 1694 and signed several survey warrants the same day. He continued serving until his death on July 3, 1699.

²⁶Archdale stopped in North Carolina a few weeks and acted as chief executive on his way to Charleston to assume office as Governor of Carolina. He was in Virginia enroute to Charleston on June 11, 12, and 13, 1695 and was in Charleston by August 17, 1695, the date on which he took the oath of office at Charleston.

²⁷Archdale's authority to act as governor rested with his previous commission which was still valid. The problem of gubernatorial succession at this time is due to the death of Lord Craven and the confusion over the tenure of Lord Bath. Since no one other than the Lord Palatine could commission a new governor, there had been no "regular" governor appointed for Carolina.

²⁸Walker, as president of the council, assumed the role of chief executive shortly after the death of Harvey and relinquished it upon the arrival of Robert Daniel (sometime between June 20, 1703 and July 29, 1703).

²⁹Daniel was appointed deputy governor of Carolina by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, and was acting in this capacity by July 29, 1703. Conflicts with minority religious groups, primarily the Quakers, led to his suspension in March 1705.

³⁰Cary was appointed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, to replace Daniel, and arrived in North Carolina on March 21, 1705. Dissenters were pleased initially with the appointment, because Cary was related by marriage to John Archdale, the Quaker proprietor; however, this initial feeling soon changed. When he arrived in North Carolina, Cary found Anglicans in most places of power and therefore, cast his lot with them. Although the law requiring oaths of allegiance was still on the statutes books, dissenters had assumed that Cary would not enforce it. However, when the General Court met on March 27, the oath act was read and put into execution. At the General Assembly meeting in November, 1705, Quaker members were again required to take oaths; they refused and were excluded. Then Cary and his allies passed a law which voided the election of anyone found guilty of promoting his own candidacy. This loosely defined bill gave the majority faction in the lower house the power to exclude any undesirable member and was designed to be used against troublesome non-Quakers (who had no convictions against oath swearing.)

The dissenters and some disgruntled Anglicans now decided to send an agent to England to plead for relief. In October, 1706, their chosen representative, John Porter, left Albemarle for London — it is almost certain that Porter was not a Quaker and, in fact, may have been an Anglican. Although he did not take the oaths of office with his fellow justices at the October-November 1705 session of the General Court, he had taken them in March, 1705. In England, Porter received the support of John Archdale, who persuaded the Lords Proprietors to issue orders to Porter, suspending Sir Nathaniel Johnson's authority over North Carolina, removing Cary as deputy governor, naming five new councillors, and authorizing the council to elect a chief executive.

Returning to Albemarle in October, 1707, Porter found William Glover and the council presiding over the government because Cary had left for a visit to South Carolina. This arrangement appeared satisfactory to Porter, who called the new lords deputies together and nominated Glover as president of the council. Glover was elected, but the vote was illegal since Porter's instructions required that Cary and the former councillors be present for the voting. Porter knew exactly what he was doing, however, and later used the illegality of the election to force Glover out of office.

On November 3, 1707, Glover convened the general assembly at John Hecklefield's house at Little River. Joining him in the upper house as lords deputies were Porter, Foster, Newby, Hawkins, and Thomas Cary, recently returned from South Carolina. After requesting that the lower house send its list of members to him, the president proposed dissolution of the assembly without further business. Cary objected, but the following day Glover and the rest of the council dissolved the General Assembly. Although he had been required to convene the assembly in compliance with the biennial act which specified that a legislative session be held every two years, Glover apparently did not want Cary to use the gathering as a forum.

At some point between the close of the assembly in November, 1707, and the summer of 1708, Glover turned on the dissenters. Apparently, he decided to revive the oath of office and force the Quaker councillors to take it. Seeing the turn of events, Cary moved to join Porter and the dissenters in the hope of regaining the chief executive's office. After receiving assurances of toleration from Cary, Porter moved decisively. Late in the summer of 1708, he called together both Cary's old councillors and the new ones, as he was originally supposed to have done in October, 1707, and announced that Glover's election as president had been illegal. Glover, joined by Thomas Pollock, protested vigorously and armed violence broke out between the two factions. Soon though, both sides agreed to let the General Assembly determine the validity of their rival claims. Cary and Glover each issued separate writs of election to every precinct which then proceeded to elect two sets of burgesses — one pledged to Cary and one to Glover. Cary men predominated in Bath County and Pasquotank and Perquimans precincts; Glover men controlled Currituck precinct, and Chowan was almost evenly divided. In the critical maneuvering for control of the assembly which met October 11, 1708, Cary forces scored an early, ultimately decisive victory. Edward Moseley, an Anglican vestryman, was chosen speaker of the house. Despite his religious affiliation, he was a Cary supporter. Through Moseley's careful management, Cary delegates were seated from every precinct except Currituck. When news of the Cary victory in the lower house reached Glover, he departed for Virginia. (There is evidence that Glover continued to act in the capacity of president of a council during 1709 and 1710 — land grant records indicate several grants throughout each year

bear his name and the names of his councillors. The general assembly nullified the test oaths, and the council officially elected Cary president.

The Lords Proprietors were slow to intervene in the situation in North Carolina. In December, 1708, they appointed Edward Tynte to be governor of Carolina and instructed him to make Edward Hyde deputy governor of North Carolina. Arriving in the colony early in 1711, Hyde had no legal claim on the deputy governorship because Tynte had died before commissioning him. However, he was warmly received in Albemarle, and his position as a distant kinsman of the queen was so impressive that the council elected Hyde to the presidency. He called a general assembly for March, 1711, where he recommended harsh legislation against dissenters and the arrest of Cary and Porter. From his home in Bath, Cary rallied his supporters to resist, and the armed conflict known as the Cary Rebellion began.

³¹See footnote 30.

³²See footnote 30.

³³See footnote 30.

³⁴See footnote 30.

³⁵See footnote 30.

³⁶Edward Hyde served first as president of the council and later as governor by commission from the Lords Proprietors. When Cary challenged his authority, armed conflict erupted between the two. The event, known as Cary's Rebellion, ended with the arrest of Cary — he was later released for lack of evidence. Hyde continued as governor until his death on September 8, 1712.

³⁷See footnote 36.

³⁸Pollock, as president of the council, became governor following the death of Hyde and served in that capacity until the arrival of Charles Eden.

³⁹Eden was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors and served until his death on March 22, 1722.

⁴⁰Pollock, as president of the council, became chief executive after Eden's death, and served until his own death in September, 1722.

⁴¹Reed was elected president of the council, to replace Pollock and as such served until the arrival of George Burrington.

⁴²Burrington was commissioned governor of North Carolina by the Lords Proprietors and served until he was removed from office. Why he was removed is not officially known.

⁴³Moseley, as president of the council, was sworn in as acting governor when Burrington left the colony to travel to South Carolina. By November 7, 1724 Burrington had returned to North Carolina.

⁴⁴Everard was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors following the removal of Burrington, who continued to create problems for Everard after he had taken office. Everard remained governor during the period of transition when North Carolina became a royal colony.

Royal Chief Executives

⁴⁵In 1729, the Lords Proprietors gave up ownership of North Carolina and with it the right to appoint governors and other officials.

⁴⁶Burrington was the first governor commissioned by the crown, and the only man to be appointed by both the Lords Proprietors and the crown. He qualified before the council in 1731. His political enemies succeeded in securing his removal from office in 1734.

⁴⁷Rice served as chief executive while Burrington was out of the colony.

⁴⁸Johnston was commissioned by the crown and served as governor until his death on July 17, 1752.

⁴⁹Rice, as president of the council, became Chief executive following the death of Johnston; however, he too was advanced in age and soon died.

⁵⁰Rowan was elected president following the death of Rice and served as chief executive until the arrival of Dobbs.

⁵¹Dobbs was commissioned by the crown and arrived in North Carolina in late October, 1754. He qualified before the chief justice and three members of the council who had met him in Bath. He continued serving until his death in March, 1765.

⁵²Hassel served as chief executive during the absence of Dobbs from the colony. Dobbs had returned by December 19, 1763.

⁵³Tryon, who had been commissioned lieutenant governor under Dobbs, served as chief executive, first under his commission as lieutenant governor, and then under a new commission as governor. He served in this capacity until 1771 when he was appointed governor to New York.

⁵⁴See footnote 53.

⁵⁵James Hasell, as president of the council, acted as interim governor until the arrival of Josiah Martin.

⁵⁶Josiah Martin was appointed by the crown and served as the last royal governor of North Carolina. The date of his actual relinquishing of authority has been one of controversy among historians. Some cite the day he left North Carolina soil in July, 1775 as the termination date, others accept July 4, 1776. Martin considered himself to be governor throughout the Revolution since his commission had not been rescinded.

⁵⁷Hasell, as president of the council, acted as temporary governor during the absence of Martin who had left the colony for New York for reasons of health.

Governors Elected by the General Assembly

⁵⁸The Constitution of 1776 provided that the general assembly “elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years.”

⁵⁹Caswell was appointed by the Provincial Congress to act “until [the] next General Assembly.” He was later elected by the general assembly to regular term and to two additional terms.

⁶⁰The House and Senate Journals for 1780 are missing; however, loose papers found in the North Carolina Archives provided the necessary information. Nash requested that his name be withdrawn from nomination in 1781.

⁶¹On September 12, 1781, Burke and several other state officials and continental officers were captured by the British. Burke was sent to Sullivan’s Island near Charleston, South Carolina and later transferred to James Island. After several attempts, he was able to obtain a parole to return to North Carolina in late January, 1782. General Alexander Leslie who issued the parole, later changed his mind and wrote General Nathaniel Greene requesting the immediate return of Burke. Feeling that it was more important for him to remain in North Carolina, Burke refused to comply with the request despite urgings from several men of importance who questioned the legality, as well as the prudence of his actions. The adversity which developed, prompted Burke to have his name withdrawn from the list of nominees for governor in 1782. He retired from public life to his home near Hillsborough where he died the following year.

⁶²Martin, as speaker of the senate, was qualified as acting governor upon receiving news of Burke’s capture. He served in this capacity until Burke returned to North Carolina in late January, 1782.

⁶³On November 26, 1789 Johnston was elected as United States Senator after having already qualified as governor. A new election was held on December 5, and Alexander Martin was elected to replace him.

⁶⁴See footnote 63.

⁶⁵Davie served only one term as governor due to his appointment in 1799 by President Adams to a special diplomatic mission to France. Crabtree, *North Carolina Governors*, 57.

⁶⁶Ash died before he could qualify, and Turner was elected to replace him.

⁶⁷See footnote 66.

⁶⁸Turner was elected to the United States Senate on November 21, 1805 to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Montford Stokes.

⁶⁹Iredell resigned on December 1, 1828 following his election to the United States Senate to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Nathaniel Macon.

⁷⁰Stokes was appointed by President Jackson in 1832 as “chairman of the Federal Indian Commission to supervise the settlement of southern Indians west of the Mississippi.”

Governors Elected by the People — Two-Year Term

⁷¹The Constitutional Convention of 1835 approved an amendment to the constitution which provided for the popular election of governor. The Terms of office for governor was lengthen to two years; however, he could only serve two terms in a six year period.

⁷²Manly was defeated for re-election by Reid in 1850.

⁷³On November 24, 1854, Reid was elected by the general assembly to complete the unexpired term of Willie P. Mangum in the United States Senate. He resigned as governor following the resignation of Reid.

⁷⁴Winslow, as speaker of the house, qualified as governor following the resignation of Reid.

⁷⁵Ellis died on July 7, 1861.

⁷⁶Clark, as speaker of the senate, became governor following the death of Ellis.

⁷⁷Holden was appointed provisional governor on May 9, 1865 by the occupation commander. He was defeated by Worth in the popular election of 1865.

⁷⁸The North Carolina Constitution of 1868 was extended the term of office for governor from two years to four years, but prohibited him from seeking re-election for the following term.

Governors Elected by the People — Four-Year Term

⁷⁹The efforts of the conservatives in keeping blacks away from the polls during the election of 1870 resulted in a substantial majority of the seats in the general assembly being won by conservative candidates. On December 9, 1870, a resolution of impeachment against Holden was introduced in the House of Representatives by Frederick N. Strudwick of Orange. In all, eight charges were brought against Governor Holden. The trial lasted from February 2, 1871 to March 23, 1871, and Holden was found guilty on six of the eight charges. He was immediately removed from office.

⁸⁰Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office and was elected governor in the general elections of 1872. He died in office July 11, 1874.

⁸¹See footnote 80.

⁸²Vance was elected governor in 1876. On January 21, 1879 he was elected to the United States Senate by the general assembly and resigned as governor effective February 5, 1879.

⁸³Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance, and was elected governor in the general elections of 1880.

⁸⁴Robinson was sworn in as governor on September 1, 1883 to act while Jarvis was out of the state. He served from September 1 through September 28.

⁸⁵Fowle died April 7, 1891.

⁸⁶Umstead died on November 7, 1854.

⁸⁷Holshouser was the first Republican, elected Governor since 1896 when Daniel Russell was elected.

⁸⁸Hunt became the first governor elected to a four year term to be elected to another term. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1977 permitted the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election.



OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

JAMES COLLINS GREEN

Lieutenant Governor

Early Years: Born in Halifax County, Virginia, February 24, 1921, to John Collins and Frances Sue (Oliver) Green.

Education: Graduated Volens High School, Nathalie, Virginia; Attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

Professional Background: Farmer and businessman; (Owner and operator of tobacco warehouses in Chadbourn and Clarkton, N.C., Brookneal, VA., and Greeneville and Newport, Tennessee).

Organizations: Past President, Clarkton Rotary Club; Director, Clarkton Community Corp. and Clarkton Merchants Association; President, Brown Marsh Development Corporation, Clarkton; Member, French Lodge No. 270 A.F. and A.M.; Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason; Shriner; Sudan Temple; Clarkton Woodmen of the World Camp; Member, American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; AM-VETS; Life Member, U.S. Marine Corps League.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Council of State; Executive Cabinet; Committee on Inaugural Services; NC Internship Council; State Board of Education; State Board of Community Colleges; Capital Planning Commission; NC Board of Economic Development. Co-Chairman: Governmental Operations Committee. Former Member: Trustee of Southeastern Community College in Columbus County (Chairman, Building Committee); Board of Trustees, Consolidated University of NC; Board of Trustees, University of NC at Greensboro; Board of Transportation.

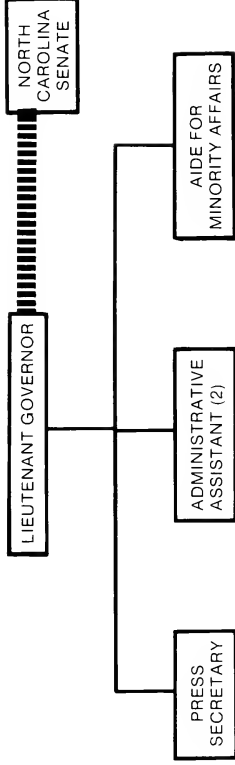
Political Activities: Lieutenant Governor, 1977— (elected, 1976; reelected, 1980); Served in NC House of Representatives, 1961, 1963, 1965-66, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, and 1975-76, (Speaker, 1975-76); Served in NC Senate, 1967; Member, Bladen County Board of Education, 1955-1961; Bladen County Democratic Executive Committee; Precinct Chairman or Vice-Chairman for ten years.

Military Service: Served as Corporal in U.S. Marine Corps, 1944-1946; Participated in invasion of Iwo Jima as a machine gunner with Third Marine Division.

Religious Activities: Member, Clarkton Presbyterian Church; Deacon; past Superintendent Sunday School.

Family: Married Alice McAulay Clark, October 7, 1943; Children: Sarah Frances, Susan Clark, and James Collins, Jr.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR



THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

In North Carolina, the Lieutenant Governor is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the citizens.

A quick look at the history books reveals that the origin of the office of the Lieutenant Governor probably goes back to 16th century England, when the English Crown established the office of the Lord Lieutenant, a county official who represented the King in the management of local affairs.

Although several early American colonial charters referred to "Deputy Governor," the phrase "Lieutenant Governor" was used for the first time in the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. That charter also made it clear that the Lieutenant Governor would succeed to the Governorship in the event of a vacancy. The office of the Lieutenant Governor in colonial times seems to have been established expressly to cope with the problem of gubernatorial absence.

The concept of the Lieutenant Governor presiding over the upper house of the state legislature may have had its roots in the colonial practice of making the Lieutenant Governor the chief member of the Governor's council.

The North Carolina State Constitution adopted in 1776 made no provision for a Lieutenant Governor. However, the constitutional convention of 1868, brought together to frame a constitution to grant suffrage to blacks, also called for the elective office of the Lieutenant Governor. Hugh Lefler, in his book, *North Carolina, the History of a Southern State*, called that Constitution of 1868 ". . . so modern and democratic that with some changes it has remained effective to this date."

Under that Constitution, and the one adopted in 1970, under which we operate today, the Lieutenant Governor is named President of the Senate, a member of the Council of State, and of the State Board of Education, and he ". . . shall perform such additional duties as the General Assembly or the Governor may assign him."

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, and in that capacity, he appointed Senators to committees, and oversaw legislation as it passed through the Senate.

There seems to be a trend throughout the nation toward making the office of the Lieutenant Governor a more significant and important one. Forty-two of the states have Lieutenant Governors, and almost that many, including North Carolina, have made it a full-time office.

Part of the reason for that trend is to more fully prepare the Lieutenant Governor for the role of Governor if he should have to take over quickly. Another part of the reason for that trend is that the number two position in the big business of state government puts a heavy work-load on the person who occupies that position.

A 1970 constitutional amendment made the Lieutenant Governor a full-time officer of the state, and the State Reorganization Act of 1971 established an office with a significant budget and staff support, effective January 1973.

Some of the commissions on which the Lieutenant Governor presently serves include the Executive Cabinet, the Council of State, the State Board of Education, the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, The N.C. Internship Council, the Board of Economic

Development, the State Board of Community Colleges and the North Carolina Capital Planning Commission. The Lieutenant Governor is also the chairman of the Governmental Operations Committee, which has the authority to scrutinize the expenditure of tax dollars by State Government agencies.

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, he also appoints and supervises pages, supervises certain activities of the sergeant-at-arms, and appoints clerks to committees.

Today, the Lieutenant Governor enjoys the right to seek reelection to an additional four-year-term thanks to the ratification in 1977 of a constitutional amendment to allow the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to succeed themselves.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA¹

Name	Residence	Qualified	Term
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	1977-1981
James C. Green	Bladen	January 10, 1981	1981-

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

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

³Brogden became governor following the death of Caldwell.

⁴Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance.

⁵Robinson resigned from office on October 13, 1884.

⁶Holt became governor following the death of Fowle.

⁷Hodges became governor following the death of Umstead.

⁸Philpott died on August 18, 1961.



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THAD EURE
Secretary of State

Early Years: Born in Gates County, on November 15, 1899, to Tazewell A. and Armezia (Langstun) Eure.

Education: Attended Gatesville High School, 1913-1917; University of North Carolina, 1917-1919; University of North Carolina Law School, 1921-1922.

Professional Background: Lawyer (Past County Attorney for Hertford County, 1923-1931.)

Organizations: President, Ahooskie Kiwanis Club, 1927; Theta Chi Fraternity: Junior Order; B.P.O. Elks and a Grand Lodge Chair Office, 1956; T.P.A.: American Legion, Forty and Eight; President, National Association of Secretaries of State, 1942, and became Dean, 1961.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Council of State; Local Government Commission; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Elon College.

Political Activities: Secretary of State, 1936 — (Elected Secretary of State on 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, due to a vacancy that then occurred; re-elected Secretary of State in the general elections of 1940, 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968, 1972, 1976, and 1980); Principal Clerk, House of Representatives, Sessions of 1931, 1933, 1935 and Extra Session, 1936; Served in NC House of Representatives, 1929 (representing Hertford County); Mayor of Winton, 1923-1928; Presidential Elector, First District of N.C., 1932; Escheats Agent, University of NC, 1933-1936; Keynote Speaker, Democratic State Convention, 1950, and Permanent Chairman, 1962; 1978 and 1982 Votes in Winton, Hertford County.

Military Service: Private, World War I.

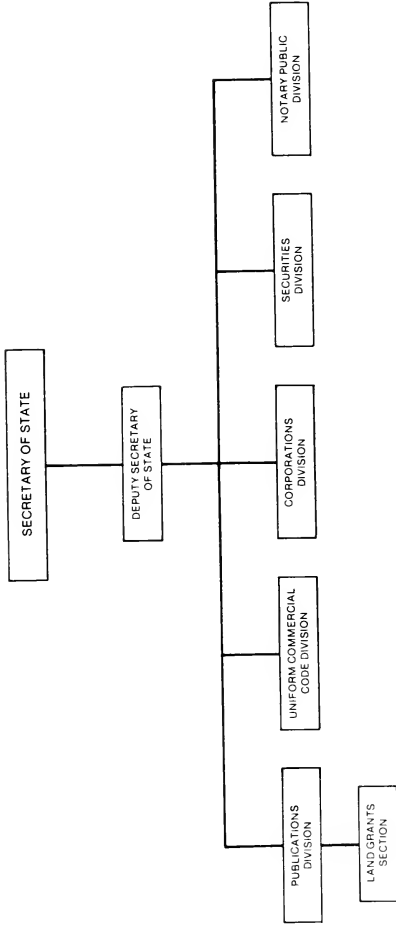
Honors: "1983 Citation for Distinguished Public Service," by N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry, March 16, 1983; "Award of Merit" by N.C. State University, 1965; Distinguished Service American Legion and 40 & 8; N.C. State Elks Assn. Distinguished Service Award 1971; Elon College Citizens Service Award, 1980; Theta Chi Fraternity Alumni Award; Kentucky Colonel; King of the Ramps; "Boss of the Year," Cary Jaycees, 1978; Doctor of Laws (honorary), Elon College, 1958.

Religious Activities: Member, United Church of Christ.

Family: Married Minta Banks of Winton, NC, November 15, 1924; Children: Mrs. Norman Black, Jr. and Thad Eure, Jr.; Seven grandchildren and one great grandchild.

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 responsibility 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.

General Administration Division

The General Administration Division, under the supervision of the Secretary of State and Deputy Secretary of State, is responsible for all administrative and management functions including budget, personnel, planning and coordination. In addition, miscellaneous statutory duties and responsibilities not assigned to one of the other departmental divisions are performed by the Secretary of State or Deputy Secretary of State. These functions include: registration of lobbyists, registration of trademarks, recording municipal annexation ordinances, and processing summons and complaints served on the Secretary of State on behalf of corporations which cannot be served otherwise.

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. It is the responsibility of the secured party to file a statement showing the name and address of the debtor, the name and address of the secured party and a brief description of the collateral. These documents are filed by debtor. A search of the records would result in a list of all active creditors who had filed statements with the office. Interested parties may then contact the creditors for further information regarding the lien.

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. Financing 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 or fraudulent 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 Publications Division is primarily responsible for the compiling and publishing of information which will be useful to the general assembly, to State agencies, and the people of North Carolina. In addition, we are also responsible for maintaining for public inspection, certain records for which the Secretary of State is custodian. We publish such useful items as the **Directory of State and County Officials**, **The North Carolina**

Manual, The Directory of State Governmental Services, and other smaller publications.

In more recent years, the Publications Division has attempted to address itself more to meeting the needs of the citizens of North Carolina in answering their questions concerning the duties and operations of State Government and in helping them obtain easier access to State Government. Large "Downtown Governmental Complex Maps" have been placed in the public access areas of the major buildings and smaller "hand-out" maps are made available to state agencies for public distribution. A concentrated effort is being made to provide our school children with the necessary educational materials so that they might become better informed about the workings of state and local government. Pamphlets on the Constitution of North Carolina and the executive branch are available upon request and "School Information Packets" for both elementary and secondary grade levels are prepared for distribution.

Within the Publications Division is the Land Grants Section. Here are found the historical land grants for North Carolina dating from the 1660's. Also in this section are the original ratified acts of the State of North Carolina, as well as primary and general election voting results for the past twenty years. Over 1,300 people visit the Land Grants Section each year in search of some clue to a family tie or to use election returns and other records.

Notary Public Division

The functions 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.

SECRETARIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

COLONIAL SECRETARIES

Name	Term
Richard Cobthrop ¹	
Peter Carteret ²	1665-[1672]
Robert Holden ³	1675-1677
[Thomas Miller] ⁴	1677-[1679]
Robert Holden ⁵	1679-[1683]
_____ Woodrowe ⁶	[1683-1685]
Francis Hartley ⁷	[1685-1692]
Daniel Akerhurst ⁸	[1692-1700]
Samuel Swann ⁹	[1700]-1704
Tobias Knight ¹⁰	1704-1708
George Lumley ¹¹	1704
George Lumley	1708
Nevil Low ¹²	
Tobias Knight ¹³	1712-1719
John Lovick ¹⁴	1719-1722
John Lovick ¹⁵	1722-1731
Joseph Anderson ¹⁶	1731
Nathaniel Rice ¹⁷	1731-1753
James Murray ¹⁸	1753-1755
Henry McCulloch ¹⁹	1755
Richard Spaight ²⁰	1755-1762
Thomas Faulkner ²¹	
Richard Spaight ²²	1762
Benjamin Heron ²³	1762-1769
John London ²⁴	1769-1770
Robert Palmer ²⁵	1770-1771
Samuel Strudwick ²⁶	1772-[1775]

SECRETARIES OF STATE²⁷

Name	Residence	Term
James Glasgow ²⁸		1777-1798
William White ²⁹		1798-1811
William Hill ³⁰		1811-1857
Rufus H. Page ³¹		1857-1862
John P. H. Russ ³²		1862-1864
Charles R. Thomas ³³		1864-1865
Robert W. Best ³⁴		1865-1868
Henry J. Menninger ³⁵	Wake	1868-1873
William H. Howerton	Rowan	1873-1877
Joseph A. Engelhard ³⁶	New Hanover	1877-1879
William L. Saunders ³⁷	Wake	1879-1891
Octavius Coke ³⁸	Wake	1891-1895
Charles M. Cooke ³⁹	Franklin	1895-1897
Cyrus Thompson	Onslow	1897-1901

John Bryan Grimes ⁴⁰	Pitt	1901-1923
William N. Everett ⁴¹	Richmond	1923-1928
James A. Hartness ⁴²	Richmond	1928-1933
Stacey W. Wade ⁴³	Carteret	1933-1936
Charles G. Powell ⁴⁴	Granville	1936
Thad A. Eure ⁴⁵	Hertford	1936-

Colonial Secretaries

¹Cobthrop was apparently chosen by the Lords Proprietors, but never sailed to Albemarle.

²Carteret was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors and arrived in Albemarle on February 23, 1665. He was presumably qualified shortly after his arrival. Following the death of Governor Stephens in early 1670, Carteret was chosen his successor, but apparently continued serving as secretary. It is possible that he acted in both capacities until his departure for England in 1672.

³Little is known concerning Holden's appointment of dates of service. He was serving as secretary on July 26, 1675 where he verified a sworn statement and seems to have continued until the arrival of Miller in July, 1677. It is possible that he was appointed secretary prior to this date since he had been in the colony since 1671.

⁴When Eastchurch appointed Miller to act in his stead until he returned to North Carolina, he apparently appointed him secretary as well as deputy governor. On October 9, 1677 he attested to the granting of a power of attorney, however this could have been in the capacity of acting governor rather than as secretary.

⁵Holden was appointed by the Lords Proprietors and apparently arrived in Albemarle in July, 1679. A warrant appointing him Receiver General of North Carolina was issued by the Lords Proprietors in February, 1679, and it is possible that a similar warrant was issued about the same time for secretary. Records indicate that he was acting as secretary on November 6, 1679. Sometime between March, 1681 and July 1682, Holden was imprisoned on charges of "gross irregularities in the collection of Customs" — another office which he held. Extant records do not indicate what became of him. His name does not appear in council records after 1681 and in 1682, John Archdale was issued a blank commission to appoint a new receiver-general. It is possible that he was released from prison or acquitted of the charges, and continued serving as secretary. Some sources indicate he served until 1684; however other references indicate that someone else was acting as secretary in 1684 or earlier.

⁶Little is known about Woodrowe. The only mention of him in extant records is in a letter written by the Lords Proprietors in February, 1684 which leaves the impression that he had been serving for some time. It is possible he was appointed as early as 1682.

⁷Hartley was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors, but no date of when he qualified could be found. According to one source he died in January, 1691-92, probably while still secretary.

⁸When Akehurst took office is not known; he was apparently acting by June 26, 1693 when he acknowledged a land grant. It is possible that he was appointed as early as 1692 and presumably served until his death sometime in late 1699 or early 1700. (His will was proved in Virginia in 1700).

⁹Swann may have been appointed to replace Akehurst; however, when he took office is not known. He was serving by September, 1700 and probably served until Knight took over 1704.

¹⁰Knight was apparently appointed to replace Swann and according to one source was in the office in 1704. The earliest documentary evidence of Knight acting in his certifying to a court proceeding on February 20, 1705. There is no evidence that he served during this span after 1708; however he was again serving in 1712.

¹¹Lumley was appointed by Knight to act as Secretary on two occasions, once in October, 1704 and again in 1708 during Knight's absence due to an illness. It is not known who served between 1708 and 1712 because of the chaotic conditions in government.

¹²Two commissions were issued to Low by the Lords Proprietors, the first on January 31, 1711 and a second on June 13, 1711; however, there is no record of him serving.

¹³Knight was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors, and qualified before the governor and council. In 1719 he was called before the council to answer charges of conspiracy with pirates but was acquitted. He apparently died in late June, 1719 since a successor was appointed on June 30, and his will probated on July 7, 1719.

¹⁴Lovick was appointed by the governor and council following Knight's death.

¹⁵Lovick was commissioned by the Lords Proprietors and qualified before the Governor and Council. He served until 1731.

¹⁶Anderson was appointed by Governor Burrington as "acting" secretary until Rice arrived.

¹⁷Rice was commissioned by the crown and qualified before the governor and council. He served until his death on January 28, 1753.

¹⁸Murray was appointed by the Council upon the death of Rice and served until the arrival of McCulloch in 1755. Land grant records indicate that he was acting as late as March 31, 1755.

¹⁹A warrant was issued on June 21, 1754 for McCulloch's appointment as secretary and his commission was certified by Dobbs on July 1, while both were still in England. He qualified as a council member on March 25, 1755 but does not appear to have acted as secretary until April. He continued serving until his death in 1755.

²⁰A letter was sent from Governor Dobbs to Spaight on October 2, 1755 appointing him "Secretary of the Crown." (A commission in the Secretary of State's records, however, bears the date, October 27, 1755.) He qualified before Dobbs on October 30.

²¹Faulkner's name was proposed to King on March 17 by the Board of Trade and on April 1 a commission was ordered prepared. He rented his commission to Samuel Strudwick.

²²Spaight was reappointed by Dobbs and served until his death sometime during July or early August, 1672.

²³Heron was appointed by Dobbs to replace Spaight. On March 6, 1769, Heron was granted a leave of absence to return to England where he apparently died.

²⁴London was already a deputy secretary under Heron and acted in this capacity until news of Heron's death was received. London was appointed by Tryon upon the death of Heron and served until he "declined acting any longer. . . ."

²⁵Palmer was appointed by Tryon to replace London. On July 8, 1771 he was granted a leave of absence to return to England for reasons of health.

²⁶Strudwick was appointed by Martin after Strudwick had produced "sufficient evidence that he had rented the Secretary's Office in this Province of Mr. Faulkner. . ." He apparently continued serving until the Revolution.

Secretaries of State

²⁷The Secretary of State was elected by the general assembly as its annual (biennial, after 1835) meeting for a term of one year. The Constitutional Convention of 1835 extended the term but the power of election remained in the hands of the general assembly until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted. Since 1868, the Secretary of State has been elected by the people and serves for a four year term. He can run for re-election.

²⁸Glasgow was appointed by the provincial congress to serve until the next meeting of the general assembly. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term and continued serving until 1798 when he resigned because of his involvement in a land scandal. His resignation was received by the General Assembly on November 20.

²⁹White was elected to replace Glasgow and served until his death sometime in late September, or early November, 1811.

³⁰Hill died on October 29, 1857.

³¹Page was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term, but he was defeated for re-election in 1862 by Russ.

³²Russ requested that his name be withdrawn at the end of the first round of balloting in 1864.

³³Thomas, who was first elected by the general assembly, took office on January 3, 1865 and served until the end of the Civil War. He was then appointed secretary in the provisional government headed by William W. Holden, but resigned on August 12, 1865.

³⁴Best may have been appointed earlier by Holden following the resignation of Thomas since his name appears beneath that of Thomas in the Record Book; however, only the date 1865 is given. He was later elected by the general assembly and served until the new constitution was put into effect in 1868.

³⁵Menninger was elected in the general election in April, 1868 but declined to run for re-election in 1882.

³⁶Engelhard died February 15, 1879.

³⁷Saunders was appointed by Governor Jarvis on February 18, 1879 to replace Engelhard. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1880 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on April 2, 1891.

³⁸Coke was appointed by Governor Fowle on April 4, 1891 to replace Saunders. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1892 and served until his death on August 30, 1895.

³⁹Cooke was appointed by Governor Carr on September 3, 1895 to replace Coke. He was defeated in the general elections in 1896 by Thomas.

⁴⁰Grimes died January 16, 1923.

⁴¹Everett was appointed by Governor Morrison on January 16, 1923 to replace Grimes. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his death February 7, 1928.

⁴²Hartness was appointed by Governor McLean on February 13, 1928 to replace Everett. He was elected in the general elections in 1928, but declined to run in 1932.

⁴³Wade resigned in November, 1936.

⁴⁴Powell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on November 17, 1936 to replace Wade and resigned in December.

⁴⁵Eure had been elected in the general elections of 1936 and was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on December 21, 1936, to replace Powell. On January 7, 1937, he took office for his regular term and is still serving following subsequent re-elections. He has served longer than any other state official.



DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR

EDWARD RENFROW

State Auditor

Early Years: Born in Johnston County, September 17, 1940, to Donnie T. and Illamae (Lewis) Renfrow.

Education: Graduated Clayton High School, 1958; Hardbargers Junior College of Business, Associate degree in Business Administration with Accounting Major; completed courses toward advance degree at East Carolina University, Atlantic Christian College and Johnston Technical Institute.

Professional Background: Accountant.

Organizations: Member: NC Council of State; NC State Employees Association; Advisor, NC Association of Educational Office Personnel; National State Auditors Association; State Auditor's Coordinating Committee; Chairman, State Auditor's Training Committee; National Association of State Auditor's, Comptrollers and Treasurers; Municipal Finance Officers Association; National Intergovernmental Audit Forum; Southeastern Intergovernmental Audit Forum; NC Society of Accountants (President, 1972-73; First President, Scholarship Fund, 1973-74), National Society of Public Accountants (seminar speaker), Phi Theta Phi Fraternity. Member: Raleigh Hosts Lions Club, American Legion Post #71, Former Member Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce (First Vice President, 1974).

Boards and Commissions: Current Member Capitol Planning Commission; Local Government Commission; State Pension Board; Law Enforcement Officer's Benefit and Retirement Fund; Board of Directors, NC Wildlife Federation. Chairman of Board of Trustees, Firemen's & Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund. Past Member: Discrimination Study Committee, 1975; Community College Advisory Council, 1977-78; Study Committee to Rewrite NC Game Laws, 1977-1979; NC Wildlife Commission, 1977-79; Study Commission to Recodify Community College Laws, 1977-79; Commission on Public School Laws 1977; Governor's Commission on Public School Finance, 1978; NC Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, 1978-80.

Political Activities: State Auditor 1981 -- (elected 1980); Served in NC Senate (representing Johnston and Sampson Counties), 1974-1980; Treasurer, NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1973-1974; NC Chairman, Democratic National Telethon, 1972-1973.

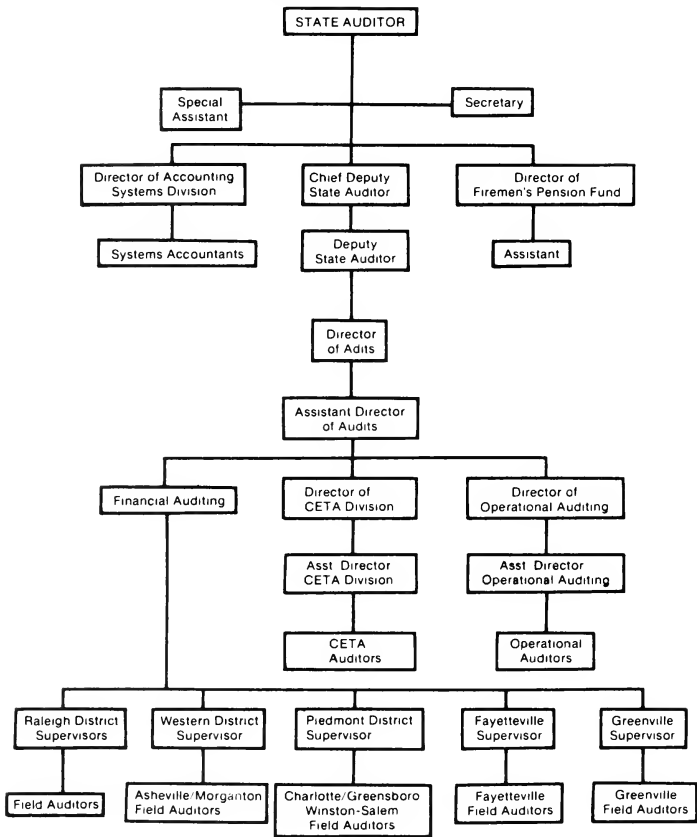
Military Service: Served NC National Guard, Specialist 4th Class, 1962-66; Honorary member at present.

Honors: Received Distinguished Service Award, Smithfield Jaycees, 1974; Boss of the Year Award, 1975; NC Wildlife Federation's Governor's Award for Conservation Legislator of the Year, 1977 and 1979.

Religious Activities: Member, Smithfield First Baptist Church; Former Member Sharon Baptist Church; Chairman, Deacon Board, two terms; Sunday School Teacher; Member, General Board of Baptist State Convention, 1970-74; Past Treasurer, Johnston Baptist Association.

Family: Married Rebecca (Becky) Stephenson Renfrow, December 4, 1960; Children: Candace Elaine and Elizabeth Paige.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR



DEPARTMENT OF THE 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 he may conduct 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 makes changes when necessary. Also under his jurisdiction is the administration of the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension 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, the State Pension Board, the Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund, as well as Chairman of the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund.

The Department of State Auditor is divided into the following divisions: General Administration, Auditing Division, Accounting Systems Division, and Firemen's and Rescue Squad Worker's Pension Fund Division. The State 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.

Administration

This division, under the direct supervision of the State Auditor, his deputies and executive assistant, 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 financial 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. The post audit of a financial and compliance nature is to be conducted annually. In addition to the annual audit, the Auditor conducts operational audits of selected programs administered by state agencies. The purpose of these operational audits is to determine that the programs are being administered as intended and that they are accomplishing the desired results in an efficient and effective manner. The Auditor may also conduct special investigations upon written requests from the Governor, or Advisory Budget Commission or whenever he deems that such an examination is necessary. These special investigations are normally related to embezzlements or misuse of state property. The federal government now requires that audits of agencies receiving federal funds be reviewed under the "single audit" concept. Accordingly, the Auditor must coordinate the financial and compliance examination of federal

contracts and grants received by state agencies. Upon the completion of each audit or investigation, the Auditor reports his findings and recommendations to the Advisory Budget Commission, the Governor, the head of the state agency, all other interested parties.

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 that it is 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 and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund Division

The Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund operates under the provisions of G.S. 118-33-49. 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 and rescue squad workers with a small monthly pension. Membership is open to all firemen and rescue squad workers, both paid and volunteer, of a certified fire department or rescue squad. 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 \$2,000,000 annually. This plus the interest the Fund receives from its investments finances the program.

At age 55 with 20 years service a fireman or rescue squad worker may retire and receive a monthly pension of \$75.00.

**BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE
AUDITOR****FIREMEN'S AND RESCUE SQUAD WORKERS' PENSION FUND
(G.S. 118-34; 1974)**

Purpose: To request appropriations out of the general fund for administrative expenses and to provide for the financing of the pension fund; to employ necessary clerical assistance; to determine all applications for pensions; to provide for the payment; and to make necessary rules and regulations of eligibility.

Composition: 7 members — 4 appointed by the Governor (1 paid fireman; 1 volunteer fireman; 1 rescue squad worker; and 1 representative of the public at-large) and 3 ex officio (State Auditor, State Treasurer and State Insurance Commissioner).

Term: 4 years.

Officers: State Auditor is Chairman.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Name	Residence	Qualified
Samuel F. Phillips ¹	Orange	1862-1864
Richard H. Battle ²	Wake	1864-1865

STATE AUDITORS

Name	Residence	Term
Henderson, Adams ³	_____	1868-1873
John Reilly	Cumberland	1873-1877
Samuel L. Love	Haywood	1877-1881
William P. Roberts	Gates	1881-1889
George W. Sandlin	Lenoir	1889-1893
Robert M. Furman	Buncombe	1893-1897
Hal W. Ayer	Wake	1897-1901
Benjamin F. Dixon ⁴	Cleveland	1901-1910
Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. ⁵	Wake	1910-1911
William P. Wood ⁶	Randolph	1911-1921
Baxter Durham	Wake	1921-1937
George Ross Pou ⁷	Johnston	1937-1947
Henry L. Bridges ⁸	Guilford	1947-1981
Edward Renfrow	Johnston	1981-

Auditors of Public Accounts

¹Phillips resigned effective July 10, 1864.

²Battle was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Phillips. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term, and served until the office was abolished in 1865.

State Auditors

³Adams was elected in the general elections in April, 1868.

⁴Dixon died September 26, 1910.

⁵Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. was appointed by Governor Kitchen on September 30, 1910 to replace his father, Benjamin F. Dixon, Sr.

⁶Wood was elected in the general elections in 1910 to complete the senior Dixon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1912.

⁷Pou died February 9, 1947.

⁸Bridges was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 15, 1947 to replace Pou. He was elected in the general elections in 1948.



DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER

HARLAN EDWARD BOYLES

State Treasurer

Early Years: Born in Vale, Lincoln County, May 6, 1929, to Curtis E. and Kate Schronce Boyles.

Education: Attended North Brook Schools, Lincoln County, 1935-45; Crossnore School, Avery County, 1945-47; University of Georgia, 1947-48; University of NC at Chapel Hill, 1948-51, B.S.

Professional Background: Certified Public Accountant.

Organizations: Member: Municipal Finance Officers Association, NC Association of Certified Public Accountants (past President, Triangle Chapter), National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (Treasurer and Executive Director). Member: Rotary Club of Raleigh; Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (Past Director); Raleigh Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Council of State; State Board of Education; Capitol Planning Commission; NC Capitol Building Authority; Governor's Committee on Data Processing Information Systems; Board of Directors, NC Art Society; John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission; Governor's Commission on Governmental Productivity. Chairman: Local Government Commission; Tax Review Board; State Banking Commission; Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employee's Retirement Systems; Board of Trustees, Local Governmental Employee's Retirement System; Board of Commissioners, Law Enforcement Officers' Benefit and Retirement Fund. Former member, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

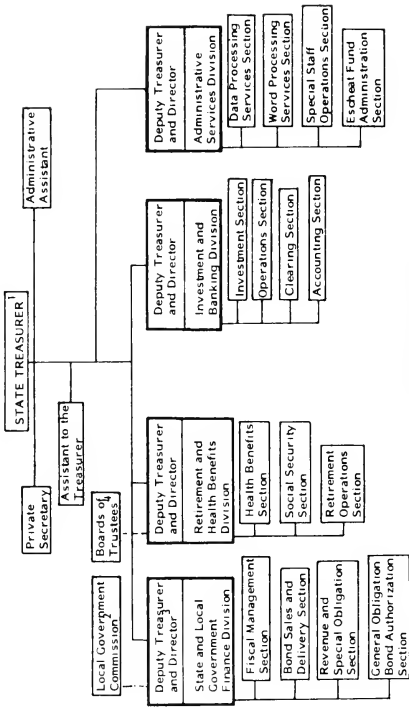
Political Activities: State Treasurer, 1977— (elected 1976; reelected, 1980).

Literary Works: 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*."

Religious Activities: Member, Westminster Presbyterian Church; Deacon; Elder; Treasurer and Clerk.

Family: Married Frances (Frankie) Wilder of Johnston County, May 17, 1952; Children: Mrs. G.E. Ferrell, Lynn Boyles Freeman, and Harlan Edward Boyles, Jr.

Department of the State Treasurer



1 Elected by the people.

2 State Treasurer is chairman ex officio of the Commission.

The Governor does not appoint a majority of the Commission's members

3 Secretary, Local Government Commissions.

4. 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 Governmental 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).

----- Board 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.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TREASURER OF NORTH CAROLINA

Beginning in 1669 during the Colonial period, a Treasurer's Court was responsible for the public money of the State. The office of Treasurer was formally created in 1715 and appointments to that office were made by the lower house of the General Assembly. For 39 years (1740 to 1779), there was one Treasurer each for the Northern and Southern districts of the State. For three years (1779 to 1782), there were six Treasurers, each serving a given geographical area; and for two additional years until 1784, there were seven Treasurers. The General Assembly of 1784 eliminated the provision for the multiple Treasurers and assigned the full duties of the office to a single individual elected by a joint vote of the two houses. The Treasurer thereafter, until 1868, served for a two-year period. At that time, the new Constitution (after the War Between the States) provided that the Treasurer would be elected by the people and that the term of office would be for four years. Those provisions remain in effect to the present time.

Many of the current duties and functions which are charged to the State Treasurer had their beginnings in the 1868 State Constitution. This new Constitution served to formalize the more important fiscal and financial aspects of the office. Before that time, the functions varied widely from time to time and from administration to administration.

Since 1868, only twelve men have been elected and occupied the office of the State Treasurer. The longest tenure by one person as Treasurer was from 1901 to 1929 by Benjamin R. Lacy of Wake County. The second longest tenure was by the late Edwin Gill of Scotland County from 1953 to 1977.

The men who have occupied the office have earned and maintained a nationwide reputation for fiscal integrity and financial responsibility. The fact that the State Treasurer is able to operate in an atmosphere of political freedom is contributory to the influence of the office throughout the State.

One interesting incident occurred in 1843, shortly after the election of the Treasurer by the General Assembly. A spirited situation developed between Governor Morehead and the Treasurer elect, John Hill Wheeler, over the terms of a fidelity bond then required of the Treasurer. The bond was ultimately presented at the Governor's office; the Governor, however, refused to accept the bond as written. His action was too late, because at that very moment, Wheeler was being sworn in as Treasurer in another part of the capitol. Even though Wheeler maintained his hold on the office, strained relations between the Governor and Wheeler were evident. The extent of the relationship became clear some ten days later when the Treasurer refused to pay the Governor \$3.00 per diem for his services on a board with the comment that "this is part of the Governor's regular duties and is included in his annual salary of \$2,000.00". Wheeler proved to be a very colorful and resourceful individual during his tenure of office.

During the early formative years of the office, there were many activities which the Treasurer regularly performed. In recent years, many of these activities have been either discontinued or transferred to other State agencies. Modern times have brought about substantive changes in the duties of the State Treasurer, the majority of which are currently along conventional functional lines.

The Treasurer is a constitutional officer of the State of North Carolina. In addition to his traditional duties, he serves as an ex-officio member of many State boards and com-

missions. He is chairman of many of the commissions and boards which affect the State fiscal policy or the expenditure of State funds.

The Treasurer serves as an advisor to monetary committees of the North Carolina General Assembly. His primary fiscal duties are to assure that all public funds are utilized in conformity with the mandates of the General Assembly, to invest surplus funds wisely and prudently, and to satisfy the bonded indebtedness of the State.

The Department of State Treasurer is organized along conventional lines with three operating divisions and one support division as shown below.

Operations of the Department of State Treasurer

The operations of the Department are carried out by the four divisions under the supervision of the State Treasurer.

The Retirement and Health Benefits Division

A reorganization of State government in 1971 established the present duties of the State Treasurer. One of the more important changes was the shifting of the administration of the state authorized retirement systems to the Department of State Treasurer. Since that time a number of public employee retirement systems have been blended into the total system.

The Treasurer is Chairman of the Board of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the several other retirement systems which operate under its jurisdiction. More than 400,000 active and retired public employees, their beneficiaries, and dependents owe a large part of their security to this well developed and well run system. As of January 1, 1982, there were 316,840 active employees and 52,862 retired employees within the various retirement systems. The retirees or their beneficiaries are paid more than \$22,000,000 each month in retirement benefits.

The primary purpose of each retirement system is to provide payments of salary for past services which have been rendered. Each State employee contributes 6% of his salary during his years of work and the State makes a significant contribution. Beginning July 1, 1982 the employee's contributions are tax sheltered. The amount received at retirement is based on a formula which takes into consideration the annual salary and the years of State service of each employee. Essentially the program is designed to guarantee freedom from want during old age or disability. The program is an incentive for good employees to make a career of public service. Long service is the best means of guaranteeing an adequate retirement income. All systems have been declared actuarially sound. The total assets for all the Retirement Systems on January 1, 1982 was \$5,440,876,000.

The Retirement Division oversees the collection of all Social Security payment for the State and all of its political subdivisions. This fulfills an agreement between the State and the Social Security agency which was consummated on July 16, 1951. Social Security payments are collected from the employees of over 1200 State and local units of government. The funds are remitted to the Social Security Agency on a monthly basis.

Another important function of the Retirement Division is the administration of the Salary Continuation Plan. This is a program to provide each disabled employee an in-

come of up to 60% of his salary during the duration of his disability. The program was initiated in 1972 by the General Assembly to meet the special needs of the State employees.

The Investment and Banking Division

The Investment and Banking Division is organized to carry out three of the State Treasurer's primary functions. The first of these is acting as the State's banker in receiving and disbursing all State monies. The second is administering the State's Cash Management Program and serving as the custodian of and investment officer for various State Trust Funds. The third is arranging for the prompt payment of the principal and interest on the State's general obligation debt as it matures. These functions are both constitutional and statutory in origin.

Investment of Monies. In order to mobilize daily statewide receipts, the Accounting Section of the Division of Investment and Banking daily drafts into the central clearing accounts in Raleigh all monies deposited throughout the State. The funds at each depository location have little impact of their own, but all of them added together and invested form the basis of an important source of non-tax revenue. The total averages more than \$1,661,000,000 every working day. The Investment Management Section computes daily this "idle cash" which is available for investment. This figure is determined by using the ending balance on the previous day, plus or minus the net difference between the certified deposits and the disbursing warrants for the current day. The funds remaining, if any, are the Treasurer's cash balances and they are invested in highly liquid, short-term securities as are permitted by law. Because all funds are ultimately subject to disbursement upon presentation of valid warrants, the primary consideration in making such investments is liquidity and safety; the second is income. In fiscal year 1979-1980, approximately \$189,000,000 was realized through the cash management program. It was the largest source of non-tax revenue in the State. While there is a constant flow of funds in and out, there is a core of deposits that is not subject to immediate withdrawal. Thus, a reasonable amount can be placed in certificate of deposits and savings certificates issued by North Carolina banks and savings and loan associations. While these investments are not highly liquid, they must by law produce a rate of return equal to U.S. Government or agency securities of comparable maturity. In addition, this type of investment keeps the funds working in and for the State and its people.

The Trust Fund Investment Program. All retirement systems are a part of the State Trust Funds. Among others in the Trust Funds are the Employee Disability Fund, the Public School Fire Insurance Fund, the Escheat Fund, and the State Property Fire Insurance Fund. The objective of all trust funds is to earn the highest yield consistent with safety of the principal. These investments are usually long term, but are constantly reviewed so that opportunities to improve the quality of the investments are not ignored or passed up. There is a special legal provision for holding inviolate the funds of the retirement systems. It is Article 5, Section 6 of the North Carolina Constitution. It states that such funds may not be used "for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses and refunds". It further states that such funds "shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer or public employee".

Investment Pooling Program. The 1979 General Assembly ratified Chapter 467; "an act to consolidate and recodify those portions of the General Statutes concerning the State Treasurer's investment programs." Some fourteen separate laws were combined. In addition, new U.S. Government and Agency obligations became eligible, and the pooling of funds under the investment management program was authorized. At the direction of the State Treasurer, the Investment Management Division has established four investment funds:

1. The Short-Term Fixed Income Investment Fund,
2. The Long-Term Fixed Income Investment Fund,
3. The Equity Investment Fund.
4. The Liquid Asset Fund.

State and Local Government Finance Division

The State and Local Government Finance Division was organized to provide the State Treasurer with staff assistance in such areas as he requests and to provide the staff required by the Local Government Commission to fulfill its statutory functions. The Division is organized along functional lines to provide two major groups of services to the State and to the local units of governments: Debt Management and Fiscal Management. In addition, the Deputy Treasurer-Division Director serves as the Secretary of the Local Government Commission.

The North Carolina Local Government Commission approves the issuance of the indebtedness of all units of local government and assists these units in the area of fiscal management. The Commission is composed of nine members: the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the Secretary of Revenue, and five others by appointment (three by the Governor, one by the Lieutenant Governor, and one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives). The State Treasurer serves as Chairman and selects the Secretary of the Commission, who heads the administrative staff serving the Commission.

Assistance to State Agencies

Debt Management. The State Treasurer is responsible for the issuance and servicing of all State debts secured by a pledge of the taxing power of the State. After approval of a bond issue, the Division assists in determining the cash needs and most appropriate time for scheduling sales after consultation with other State agencies; the planning for repayment of the debt (maturity schedules); preparing, with the advice and cooperation of bond counsel and the assistance of other State agencies, the Official Statement describing the bond issue and other required disclosures about the State; and in the actual sale and delivery of the bonds. The staff of the Division maintains the State bond records and Register of Bonds and initiates the debt service payments when they become due. In addition, the Division is responsible for the issuance of revenue bonds for the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency, and North Carolina's two power agencies.

Fiscal Management. The staff of the Division provides technical assistance in financial matters within the Department of State Treasurer and to other Departments of the

State as may be required. A project may also include work on the national level if it concerns generally accepted accounting principles for government.

Assistance to Local Governments

Assistance is rendered to local governments and public authorities in North Carolina on behalf of the Local Government Commission.

Debt Management. A major function is the approval, sale and delivery of all North Carolina local government bonds and notes upon the recommendation of the staff of the Division. Before any unit can incur debt, the proposed issue must be approved by the Commission. The statutes require that, before giving its approval, the Commission must make affirmative determination in the areas of necessity and expediency, size of the issue, the unit's debt management policy, taxes needed to service the debt and the ability of the unit to repay.

Fiscal Management. A second key function is monitoring certain fiscal and accounting standards prescribed for the units by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. In addition, the Division furnishes, upon request, on-site assistance to local governments concerning existing financial and accounting systems as well as aid in establishing new systems. Also, the Division strives to ensure that the local units follow generally accepted accounting principles, systems and practices. The Division staff counsels the units in treasury and cash management, budget preparation, and investment policies and procedures. Educational programs, in the form of seminars or classes, are also provided by the staff. The monitoring of the units' financial system is accomplished through the examination and analysis of the annual audited financial statements and other required reports. The Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act requires each unit of local government to have its accounts audited annually by a certified public accountant or by an accountant certified by the Commission as qualified to audit local government accounts. A written contract must be submitted to the Secretary of the Commission for his approval prior to the commencement of the audit. Continued assistance is also provided to the independent auditors through individual assistance and continuing professional education.

The State and Local Finance Division is continuously working in all areas concerning improved fiscal management and clarity of reporting in order to better serve the State Treasurer, the local units of governments, public authorities, school administrative units and their independent auditors.

Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division provides administrative, technical and specialized support to the Office of the Treasurer and to the three operating divisions. The functions which are performed can better be accomplished on the centralized basis rather than independently by the various divisions. These include various housekeeping functions such as supply and mail operations, personnel, forms management, printing, generalized training and budget matters. On a selective basis, several of the functions and sub-functions carried on within the Department have been placed on the internal computer. Of major significance are those programs having a bearing on the various re-

tirement systems and the Treasurer's investment processes. Vital functions are performed by the Word Processing Center. Approximately 95% of the original and repetitive departmental correspondence is accomplished by the Center. In addition, through the utilization of a photocomposer, camera-ready copies for all departmental printing requirements are satisfied internally. Significant cost savings have been realized through the use of these closely coordinated systems of document production. The Division monitors the operation and the progress of the Escheat Fund for the State Treasurer. All abandoned and unclaimed properties whose owners cannot be located become the property of the State and is placed in the Fund. Such property may consist of abandoned banking accounts, uncashed checks, and contents of safety deposit boxes. As a trust activity, escheat monies are invested in high quality securities. The return on the investments is used within the State supported institutions of higher learning to aid needy and worthy students. During the 1981-1982 fiscal year, nearly two million dollars was allocated to this purpose.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS BENEFIT AND RETIREMENT FUND (G.S. 143-166B)

Purpose: To control all payments to be made from the fund; to hear and decide all applications for compensation and retirement benefits; to make all necessary rules for its administration; to determine the membership eligibility of any member or applicant; to receive gifts, grants or property; to make a report containing a statement of receipts and disbursements to the Governor.

Composition: 10 members — 5 appointed by the Governor (1 Sheriff, 1 police officer, 1 State Law Enforcement Officer, 1 Retired Law Enforcement Officer in receipt of an allowance from the fund, and 1 public member); 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House; 1 appointed by the President of the Senate; and 3 ex officio (State Treasurer, State Auditor, and the Commissioner of Insurance).

Term: Pleasure of the Governor.

Officer: State Treasurer is Chairman.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION (G.S. 159-3)

Purpose: To approve, sell and deliver all North Carolina bonds and notes and to approve certain financial agreements; to give local governmental units help with their financial and accounting systems; to provide educational programs for local officials in the area of finance and cash management.

Composition: 9 members — 3 appointed by the Governor (1 shall be, or have been the mayor or member of the governing body of a city and 1 shall be, or have been a member of a County Board of Commissioners); 1 appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House; and 4 ex officio (State Treasurer, State Auditor, Secretary of State and Secretary of Revenue).

Term: Four (4) years.

Officers: State Treasurer is Chairman.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
— BOARD OF TRUSTEES****(G.S. 128-21 through 128-38)**

Purpose: To provide benefits to all the employees of cities, towns, counties, boards, commissions and other entities of local government in North Carolina.

Composition: 14 members — 12 appointed by the Governor; 1 appointed by the President of the Senate; and 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House.

Governed by the same Board of Trustees as the Teachers and State Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees with the exception of two additional members representing a city or town and a county.

Officers: State Treasurer is Chairman.

TAX REVIEW BOARD**(G.S. 105-269.2)**

Purpose: To hear appeals from taxpayers from the final decisions of the Secretary of Revenue and the Department of Insurance; to issue orders to have companies develop a different method for determining taxable income and issue predetermining orders; and to approve regulations made by the Secretary of Revenue.

Composition: 4 members — 1 appointed by the Governor and 3 ex officio (State Treasurer, Chairman of the Utilities Commission, and the Secretary of Revenue).

Term: Four (4) years.

Officers: Chairman is the State Treasurer.

**TEACHERS AND STATE EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM
— BOARD OF TRUSTEES****(G.S. 135-1 through 135.18.5)**

Purpose: To provide benefits to all full-time teachers and state employees in all public school systems, universities, departments, institutions and agencies.

Composition: 12 members — 10 appointed by the Governor; 1 appointed by the President of the Senate and 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House. The Superintendent of Public Instruction and State Treasurer are ex officio members.

Term: Four (4) years.

Officers: Chairman is the State Treasurer.

TREASURERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

COLONIAL TREASURER¹

Name	Term
Edward Moseley ²	1715-1735
William Smith ³	1735-1739
William Downing ⁴	1735-1749
Edward Moseley ⁵	1739-1740
William Smith ⁶	1740-1748
John Hodgson ⁷	1748-1752
Thomas Barker ⁸	1749-1750
Eleazer Allen ⁹	1750-1765
John Starkey ¹⁰	1752-1754
Thomas Barker ¹²	1754-1764
Joseph Montford ¹³	1764-1775
Samuel Swann ¹⁴	1765-1766
John Ashe ¹⁵	1766-1773
Richard Caswell ¹⁶	1773-1775
Samuel Johnston ¹⁷	1775
Richard Caswell ¹⁸	1775

STATE TREASURER

Name	Residence	Term
Samuel Johnston ¹⁹	Chowan	1775-1777
Richard Caswell ²⁰	Dobbs	1775-1776
John Ashe ²¹	New Hanover	1777-1779
William Skinner ²²	Perquimans	1777-1784
Green Hill	Franklin	1779-1784
Richard Cogdell	Craven	1779-1782
William Cathey	[Rowan]	1779-1781
John Ashe	New Hanover	1779-1781
Matthew Jones	Chatham	1779-1782
Timothy Bloodworth	Surry	1780-1784
Robert Lanier	New Hanover	1780-1783
Memucan Hunt ²³	Granville	1782-1784
John Brown	Wilkes	1782-1784
Benjamin Exum	Dobbs	1782-1784
Joseph Cain	[New Hanover]	1783-1784
William Locke	[Rowan]	1784
Memucan Hunt	Granville	1784-1787
John Haywood ²⁴	Edgecombe	1787-1827
William Robards	Granville	1827-1830
William S. Mhoon	Bertie	1831-1835
Samuel F. Patterson ²⁵	Wilkes	1835-1837
Daniel W. Courts ²⁶	Surry	1837-1839
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1839-1843
John H. Wheeler	Lincoln	1843-1845
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1845-1851
Daniel W. Courts	Surry	1851-1862

Jonathan Worth ²⁷	Randolph	1862-1865
William Sloan	Anson	1865-1866
Kemp P. Battle ²⁸	Wake	1866-1868
David A. Jenkins ²⁹	Gaston	1868-1876
John M. Worth ³⁰	Randolph	1876-1885
Donald W. Bain ³¹	Wake	1885-1892
Samuel McD. Tate ³²	Burke	1892-1895
William H. Worth	Guilford	1895-1901
Benjamin R. Lacy ³³	Wake	1901-1929
Nathan O'Berry ³⁴	Wayne	1929-1932
John P. Stedman ³⁵	Wake	1932
Charles M. Johnson ³⁶	Pender	1933-1949
Brandon P. Hodges ³⁷	Buncombe	1949-1953
Edwin M. Gill ³⁸	Scotland	1953-1977
Harlan E. Boyles	Wake	1977-

Colonial Treasurer

¹The right to appoint colonial treasurers was reserved by the lower house. This policy along with the extensive control exercised by the assembly over other financial matters was a constant source of friction between the governor and the lower house.

Treasurers were usually appointed in conjunction with money bills during the early years of the office, but later were appointed on bills passed specifically for the purpose of appointing treasurers. Treasurers were apparently first appointed by the assembly during the Tuscarora War in 1711 when several commissioners were appointed to issue paper currency. This practice continued until 1731 when George Burrington, the first royal governor, questioned the right of the assembly and tried to appoint his own treasurer. The lower house resisted this infringement upon their rights, and Burrington sought support from royal authorities in England. Crown officials were not anxious to upset the lower house and hesitated supporting Burrington and those who followed him.

In 1729 the complexity of financial matters which concerned the treasurer was so great that the Assembly created the office of precinct treasurer. Perhaps the most significant practice regarding the appointments of these precinct treasurers was the practice of submitting a list of two or three nominees to the governor for final decision. However, the practice of "filling the offices of precinct treasurer seems to have fallen into disuse" by 1735 when there apparently are only two treasurers for the entire province — one for the northern district and one for the southern. This division continued for the remainder of the colonial period.

²Moseley was appointed as one of the commissioners to issue paper currency in 1711 and was apparently appointed as public treasurer in 1715. He seems to have continued serving until 1735 when the office was divided into two positions with a treasurer appointed for the northern district and another appointed for the southern. Moseley was appointed treasurer of the southern district and continued in that capacity until his death in 1749.

³Smith was appointed by Governor Burrington and the council, but there is no evidence that he ever served — probably due to the response of the lower house.

⁴Downing was appointed by the legislature as treasurer for the northern district and served until his death in 1739.

⁵See footnote 2.

⁶Smith was appointed on November 21, 1739 by the governor and council to act as temporary treasurer, following the death of Downing.

⁷Hodgson was apparently appointed by the assembly in August, 1740 to replace Downing and served until 1748.

⁸Barker was appointed by the assembly in April, 1848 and served until he resigned in 1752.

⁹Allen was appointed by the general assembly in November, 1749 to replace Moseley and served until his death in 1750.

¹⁰Starkey was appointed in July, 1750 to replace Eleazer Allen and served until his death in 1765.

¹¹Haywood was appointed to replace Barker and served until he apparently resigned in 1754.

¹²Barker was appointed in 1754 to replace Haywood and served until he apparently resigned in 1764.

¹³Montford was appointed in February, 1764 to replace Barker and served until 1775.

¹⁴Swann was appointed by Governor Tryon in 1765 to act as a temporary replacement for the deceased Starkey.

¹⁵Ashe was appointed in November 1766 to replace Starkey and served until he was replaced by Caswell in 1733.

¹⁶Caswell was appointed in 1733 to replace Ashe and served until the "end" of royal government in 1775. "An Act for appointing Public Treasurers, and directing their Duty in office," Chapter V, Laws of North Carolina, Clark, *State Records*, XXIII, 904-906.

¹⁷Johnston and Caswell were appointed treasurers of the northern and southern districts respectively on September 8, 1775 by the provincial congress. Caswell served until his election as governor in 1776. Johnston served until 1777 when ill health forced him to decline his re-election.

¹⁸See footnote 17.

State Treasurer

¹⁹See footnote 17.

²⁰See footnote 17.

²¹Ashe was elected to replace Caswell.

²²Skinner was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Johnston. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term and continued serving until the district system was abandoned in 1784.

²³Hunt was the first singular treasurer elected by the general assembly. In 1786 charges of misconduct were brought against him by a "Secret Committee of the General Assembly." Statements concerning the matter were given before a joint meeting of the House and Senate on December 28, and each member was allowed to draw his own conclusions. Two days later he was defeated for re-election by John Haywood.

²⁴Haywood died on November 18, 1827 while still in office, having served for thirty years as State Treasurer.

²⁵Patterson was elected in 1834 to replace Mhoon and was re-elected in 1835, but failed to give bond within the prescribed fifteen day time period which voided his election. He was then appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He declined to run for re-election in 1836. Council Minutes, January 13, 1836, Council Journal, 1835-1836, GO 122.1, North Carolina Department of Archives and History, Raleigh, hereinafter cited as Council Journal, 1835-1836.

²⁶Court's resignation was presented to the council on April 15, 1839.

²⁷Worth served until the end of the war. When the provisional government took over, he was appointed treasurer by Holden. He resigned on November 15, 1865. State Appointments, Treasurer, Record Book Relative to the Provisional Government, 1865, 120.

²⁸Sloan was appointed by Holden to replace Worth and served until the new government took over. State Appointments, Treasurer, Record Book Relative to the Provisional Government, 1865, 120.

²⁹Battle was elected by the new general assembly and began serving on January 1, 1866. He continued serving until the new constitution went into effect in 1868.

²⁹Jenkins was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served following re-election in 1872 until his resignation on November 6, 1876.

³⁰Worth was appointed by Governor Brøgden on November 10, 1876. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1876.

³¹Bain died November 16, 1892.

³²Tate was appointed by Governor Holt on November 19, 1892 to replace Bain. He was defeated by Worth in a special election in 1894.

³³Lacy died February 21, 1929.

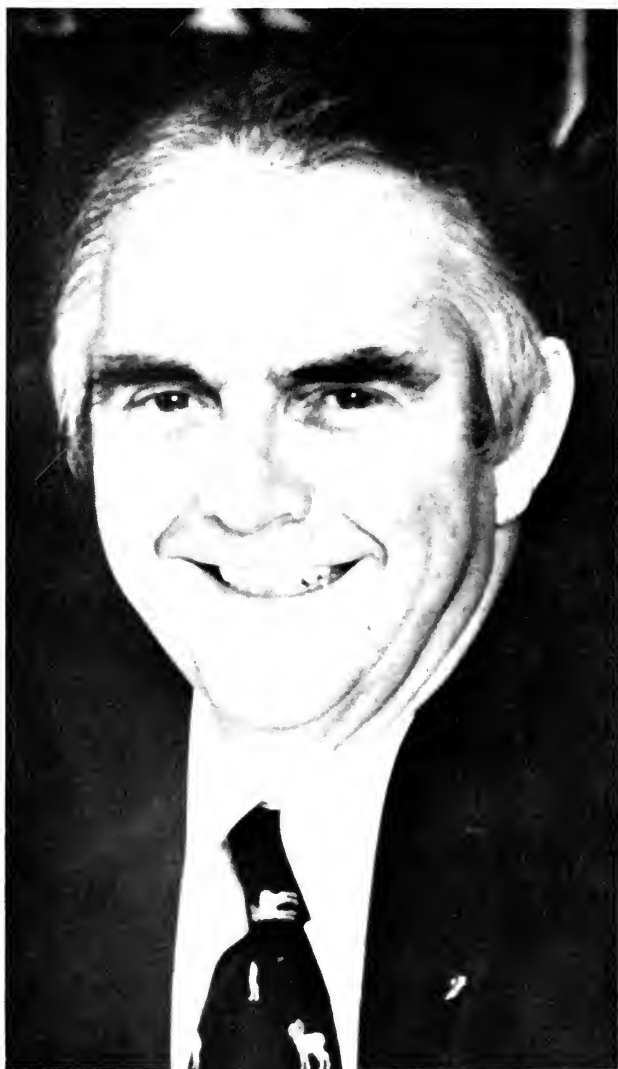
³⁴O'Berry was appointed by Governor Gardner on February 23, 1929 to replace Lacy and served until his death on January 6, 1932.

³⁵Stedman was appointed by Governor Gardner on January 7, 1932 to replace O'Berry and resigned effective November 21, 1932.

³⁶Johnson was appointed by Governor Gardner on November 7, 1932 — to take office November 21; however, he failed to qualify at that time. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1932.

³⁷Hodges resigned in June, 1953.

³⁸Gill was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 29, 1953 to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections in 1954 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

ANDREW CRAIG PHILLIPS
Superintendent of Public Instruction

Early Years: Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, November 1, 1922, to Guy B. and Annie Elizabeth (Craig) Phillips (both deceased).

Education: Attended Greensboro High School; Graduated Chapel Hill High School, 1938; Post Grad Stonybrook Prep School (Long Island, N.Y.), 1939; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1943, B.S.; 1948, M.A.; 1955, Ed. D.

Professional Background: Superintendent Winston-Salem City Schools, 1955-1962; Superintendent Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, 1962-1967; Administrative Vice President, Smith Richardson Foundation, 1967-1968; Asst. Superintendent, Principal, Asst. Principal, Teacher, Winston-Salem Schools, 1946-1956.

Organizations: Member: American Association of School Administrators, Council of Chief State School Officers, NC Association of Educators; NC Association of School Administrators.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Council of State; Board of Directors, AASA National Academy for School Executives (NASE), 1965-1969; Board of Trustees, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, 1970-1974; Advisory Board, NC Association of Educational Office Personnel; Board of Visitors, Duke Divinity School; Board of Trustees, Joint Council on Economic Education; Steering Committee, Education Commission of the States. Secretary, State Board of Education.

Political Activities: Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1969—(elected, 1968; Re-elected, 1972, 1976 and 1980; President, Southeastern Regional Council of Educational Improvement, 1980-1981; Member, by Presidential Appointment, Inter-governmental Advisory Council of Education; Member, Governor's Commission to Study the North Carolina Public School System, 1967-1969; Member, Steering Committee.

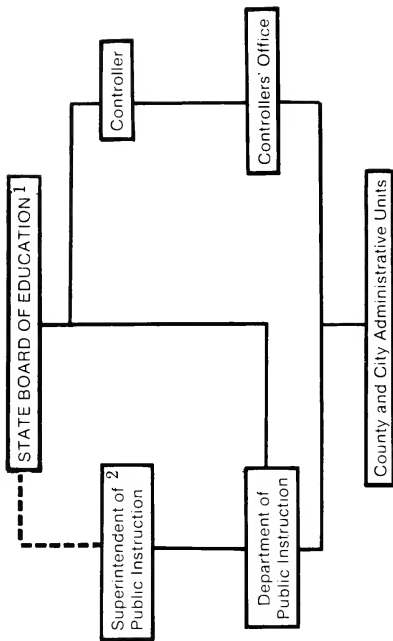
Military Service: Served USNR, Lt., 1942-1946, Served on LST Invasion of Normandy, Southern France, Later, duty in Pacific.

Honors: Young Man of the Year, (Distinguished Service Award), Junior Chamber of Commerce, Winston-Salem, 1957; Elected by the National Association of Educational Secretaries, National Educational Administrator of the Year, 1978-1979; President, Council of Chief State School Officer, 1978-1979.

Religious Activities: Member, Methodist Church; Member, Board of Visitors, Duke Divinity School.

Family: Married, Mary Martha Cobb, November 27, 1943; Children: Martha Gatlin, Andrew Craig, Jr. Elizabeth and Eva Craig.

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 Secretary 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.

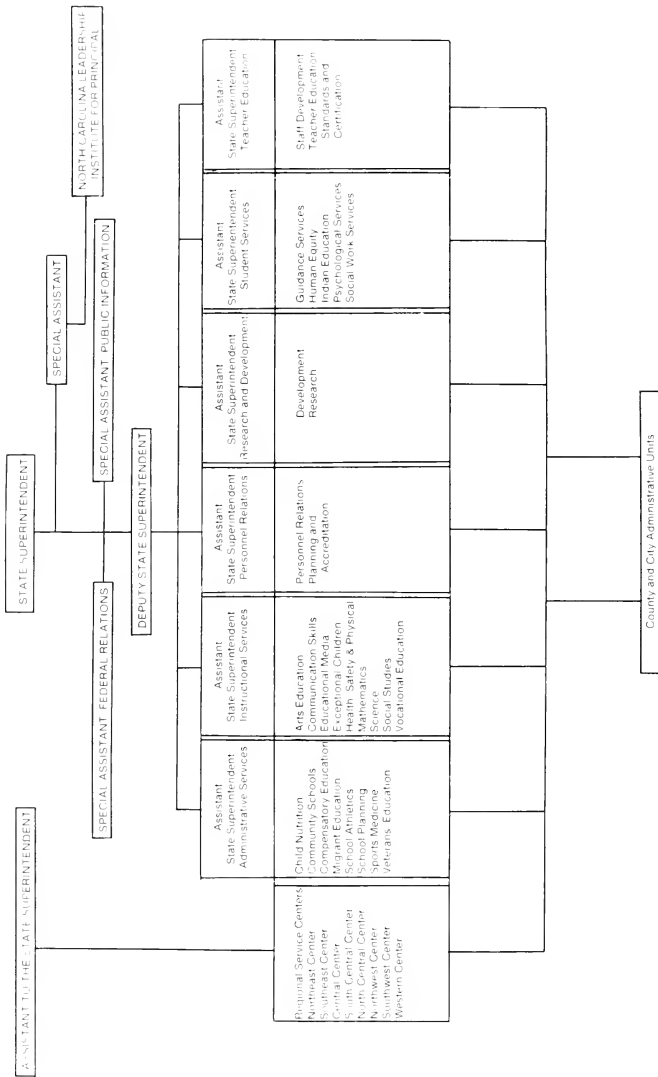
The Department of Public Instruction is organized in three broad functional areas — Instructional Services, Personnel Services, and Support Services — with auxiliary functions in communications, federal programs, management and research. In addition, eight regional education centers provide instructional and support services for local school administrative units.

Instructional Services. The Instructional Services area gives leadership and direction to the K-12 instructional program in the state's public schools; assists staff in local units with program planning, implementation, and evaluation; develops curriculum materials; provides staff development for upgrading skills of LEA personnel; and works with other agencies, organizations, and groups for educational improvement.

Personnel Services. The Personnel Services area insures that all professional personnel and other public school employees are qualified to serve effectively in the schools; to assist each local system in the development of a personnel management system which promotes the acquisition, placement, growth, and retention of capable and productive employees, and to administer the policies and procedures for state accreditation.

Support Services: The Personnel Services area provides leadership and direction in programs and activities relating to: community schools, educational media, human relations, student activities (excluding athletics), school desegregation, elimination of sex bias in the public schools, and Indian education; assists school personnel with program planning in guidance, social work, and psychological services, focusing the application of these programs to the instructional process.

Department of Public Instruction



Office of the Controller

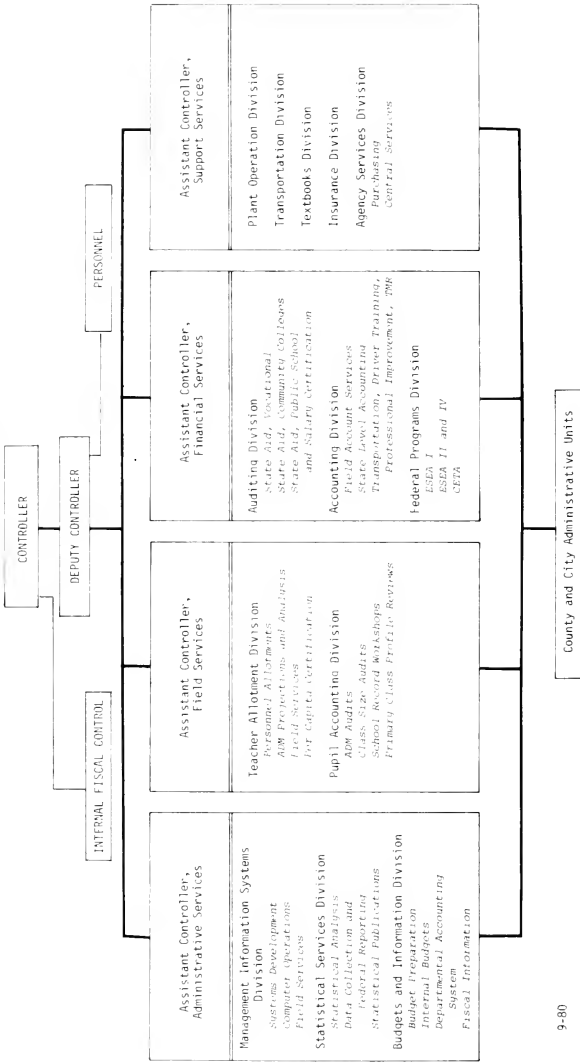
The Controller's Office provides service and leadership in fiscal and other supportive functions to the state education agency; and provides a wide range of consulting and control services in support of the public schools in North Carolina. The office is headed by the Controller of the State Board of 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. The office is divided into three areas: Administrative Services, Financial Services, and Support Services.

Administrative Services. The Administrative Services Area provides information support services to the Department of Education. Budgeting, statistical services, and data processing support are grouped under this area.

Financial Services. Financial Services provides services and leadership to local education agencies and the State education agency, including allotments, Work Compensation, compensation claims, and check distribution.

Support Services: The area of Support Services provides services and leadership in the support functions of agency services, insurance, plant operations, textbooks, and transportation to the local education agencies and the state agency.

Controller's Office



BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

State Board of Education

(G.S. 115C-12 and 115C-408 to 115C-416; Article IX, Section 4, North Carolina Constitution)

Purpose: The purpose of the State Board of Education is to:

1. Divide administrative units into districts;
2. Appoint a Controller to supervise and manage fiscal affairs;
3. Apportion and equalize over the State all State school funds and all federal funds granted to the State;
4. Alter boundaries of city school administrative units, and approve agreements for merger of school administrative units;
5. Make provisions for sick leave;
6. Certify and regulate the grade and salary of teachers and other school employees
7. Adopt and supply textbooks;
8. Adopt a standard course of study upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction;
9. Formulate rules and regulations to enforce the compulsory attendance law;
10. Manage and operate a system of insurance for public school property;
11. Provide for programs in the cultural and fine arts areas;
12. Hold public hearings on changes in administration, curriculum, or programs;
13. Provide for sports medicine and emergency paramedical programs for schools;
14. Purchase insurance to protect Board members from liability gained while exercising their duties;
15. Provide personnel information relating to certification, course work completed, grades, and scores, etc., to locate school boards;
16. Develop noncertified personnel position evaluation descriptions;
17. Generally supervise and administer the educational funds provided by the State and federal governments;
18. Adopt salary schedules for public school employees;
19. Power to accept, receive, use, or reallocate, federal funds and aid;
20. Provide library resources, textbooks and other instructional material to private schools;
21. Accept gifts and grants;
22. Authorize the State Treasurer to invest funds which come into its possession in interest-bearing securities;
23. Purchase land on which it holds mortgages at sales and pay drainage assessments;
24. Adjust debts for the purchase price of land sold;
25. Succeed to all the powers and trust of the president and directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina and the powers and duties of abolished boards and commissions, including the State School Commission, the State Textbook Commission, etc.;
26. Report to the General Assembly on the operation of the State Literary Fund;
27. Allot funds for teachers and other personnel.

Composition: 14 members — 11 appointed by the Governor (3 at-large and 1 from each of the 8 educational districts; nominations must be submitted for confirmation by the general assembly in joint session by the 60th legislative day) and 3 ex officio (Lieutenant Governor, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Term: Eight (8) Years for appointed members.

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by the Board; Secretary is the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ANNUAL TESTING COMMISSION

(G.S. 115C-191 and 115C-192)

Purpose: To secure copies of tests designed to measure the level of academic achievement; to examine tests, file with the State Board of Education a written evaluation and recommendations for each test; and to annually review the suitability and validity of the tests in use by the State Board of Education, written evaluation and recommendations filed with the Board.

Composition: 11 members appointed by the Governor (6 certified teachers in grades where tests are to be administered, 2 persons competent in field of psychological measurement, 1 school principal, 1 supervisor of elementary instruction, and 1 superintendent of a local administrative unit). The Superintendent of Public Instruction, or his designee, is an ex officio, non-voting member.

Term: Two (2) years.

COMPETENCY TESTING COMMISSION

(G.S. 115C-176 and 115C-177)

Purpose: To recommend to the State Board of Education tests or other measuring devices used to measure those skills and knowledge necessary to enable an individual to function independently and successfully; to review the summaries of test results; to provide written recommendations to the State Board of Education on the adoption of tests; to administer tests to the 11th grade students annually; and to advise the State Board of Education on the use of high school graduation competency tests.

Composition: 15 members appointed by the Governor (5 teachers or principals in high schools; 5 citizens interested in education; 2 professional educators from the facilities of higher education institutions in the State; 2 competent persons in the field of psychological measurement; and 1 superintendent of a local administrative unit in the State). The Superintendent of Public Instruction, or his designee, is an ex officio, non-voting member.

Term: Four (4) years.

EDUCATION COUNCIL (G.S. 115C-105)

Purpose: To involve individuals for elementary, secondary and higher education, along with lay citizens, in taking a look at key issues and problems of public education in North Carolina.

Composition: 16 members — 5 appointed by the Governor (appointees should represent professional and lay interests in educational matters); the members of the Education Commission of the States; and 4 ex officio (Chairman, State Board of Education; Superintendent of Public Instruction; Chairman, Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina; and President, University of North Carolina).

Term: Three (3) years.

Officers: The Governor, or his designee, serves as Chairman.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (G.S. 115C-121)

Purpose: To advise the State Board of Education on unmet needs within the State in the education of children with special needs; to comment publicly on rules proposed for issuance by the Board regarding special education and related services and the procedures for issuing State and federal funds for special education; to assist the Board in developing and reporting data and evaluations; and to comment publicly on State special education plans developed pursuant to Public Law 94-142.

Composition: 17 members — 2 appointed by the Governor; 2 Senators appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; 2 Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House; and 11 appointed by the State Board of Education (1 from each of the 11 Congressional Districts in the State).

Term: Two (2) years.

Officers: Chairman designated by the State Board of Education from appointees of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Speaker of the House.

STATE SCHOOL HEALTH ADVISORY COMMITTEE (G.S. 115C-81(e) (6))

Purpose: To provide input into the operations of the State School Health Program; to report annually to the State Board of Education on progress in accomplishing the provisions and intent of the legislation; to provide advice to the department with regard to its duties; and to encourage development of higher education programs that would benefit health education in the public schools.

Composition: 17 members — 10 appointed by the Governor (1 from 3 names submitted by each of the following groups: physician — NC Medical Society; physician — NC Pediatric Society; physician — ND Chiropractic Association; registered nurse — NC

Nurses Association; dentist — NC Dental Society; NC Medical Auxilliary; NC Congress of Parents and Teachers, Inc.; NC Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation; NC Public Health Association; NC College Conference on Professional Preparation in Health and Physical Education); 2 appointed by the State Board of Education (representatives from local school administrative units recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction); 1 appointed by the President of the Senate; 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House; and 3 ex officio (Chief, Officer of Health Education, Dept. of Human Resources; Chief, State Health Planning and Development Agency, Dept. of Human Resources; Superintendent of Public Instruction).

Term: Three (3) years.

Officers: Chairman is elected annually from membership.

TEXTBOOK COMMISSION

(G.S. 115C-87)

Purpose: To evaluate all textbooks offered for adoption in the elementary and high school grades — each member examines and files a written evaluation of each book offered for adoption in the category for which he is responsible and to jointly examine the reports with the State Board of Education.

Composition: 14 members appointed by the Governor upon recommendation of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (6 outstanding teachers or principals in high school grades; 1 county or city superintendent; 1 parent of an elementary student — grades K-6; 1 parent of a high school student — grades 7-12).

Term: Four (4) years.

Officers: Chairman elected by the Commission.

Superintendent of Common Schools

Name	Residence	Elected	Qualified
Calvin H. Wiley ¹	Guilford	December 13, 1852	1852-1865

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Name	Party	Residence	Term
Samuel S. Ashley ²	Republican	New Hanover	1868-1871
Alexander McIver ³	Republican	Guilford	1871-1875
Kemp P. Battle ⁴	[Republican]	Wake	1873
Stephen D. Pool ⁵	Republican	Craven	1875-1876
John Pool ⁶	Republican	Pasquotank	1876-1877
John C. Scarborough	Democrat	Johnston	1877-1885
Sidney M. Finger	Democrat	Catawba	1855-1893
John C. Scarborough	Democrat	Hertford	1893-1897
Charles H. Mebane	Republican	Catawba	1897-1901
Thomas F. Toon ⁷	Democrat	Robeson	1901-1902
James Y. Joyner ⁸	Democrat	Guilford	1902-1919
Eugene C. Brooks ⁹	Democrat	Durham	1919-1923
Arch T. Allen ¹⁰	Democrat	Alexander	1923-1934
Clyde A. Erwin ¹¹	Democrat	Rutherford	1934-1952
Charles F. Carroll ¹²	Democrat	Duplin	1952-1969
Andrew Craig Phillips	Democrat	Guilford	1969-

¹Wiley served until the office was abolished in 1865.

²Ashley was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and resigned effective October 1, 1871.

³McIver was appointed by Governor Caldwell on September 21, 1871 — to take office October 1 — to replace Ashley.

⁴Battle, who was appointed by Governor Caldwell on January 14, 1873 to replace Reid, took the oaths of office on January 15; however, his right to hold office was challenged by Alexander McIver who was still serving under a previous appointment. The conflict was argued before the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1873 at its January term and was decided in favor of McIver. Justice Reade, who gave the opinion of the court, stated that since McIver had been duly appointed and qualified, and that since the officer-elect could not qualify, McIver was entitled to remain in office until the next election. (August, 1874).

⁵Pool resigned effective June 30, 1876.

⁶John Pool, who was appointed by Governor Brodgen on June 30, 1876 to replace Stephen D. Pool, took office July 1.

⁷Toon was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served until his death on February 19, 1902.

⁸Joyner was appointed by Governor Aycock on February 24, 1902 to replace Toon. He was elected in a special election in 1902 to complete Toon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1904 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation effective January 1, 1919.

⁹Brooks was appointed by Governor Bickett on December 21, 1918 — to take office January 1, 1919 — to replace Joyner. He was elected in the general elections in 1920 and served until his resignation on June 11, 1923.

¹⁰Allen was appointed by Governor Morrison on June 11, 1923 to replace Brooks. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on October 20, 1934.

¹¹Erwin was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on October 23, 1934 to replace Allen. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1952.

¹²Carroll was appointed by Governor Scott on August 20, 1952 to replace Erwin. He was elected in the general elections in 1952.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RUFUS LIGH EDMISTEN

Attorney General

Early Years: Born in Boone, Watauga County, July 12, 1941, to Walter F. and Nell (Hollar) Edmisten.

Education: Graduated from Appalachian High School, 1959; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1963, B.A. with Honors; George Washington University, 1967, J.D. with Honors.

Professional Background: Attorney (Served on staff of former U.S. Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. as Staff Attorney, 1963-1974 and as Counsel for the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, specialized in the rights of American Indians, separation of Church and State, Civil Rights Legislation; July 2, 1969, named Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Subcommittee on Separation of Powers by Senator Erwin; conducted Senate hearings regarding impoundment of funds by Executive Branch, Presidential abuses of pocket veto power, establishment of guidelines for calling constitutional convention and executive Privilege, 1970; Deputy Chief Counsel to Senator Ervin's Watergate Committee, 1972-1974.

Organizations: Member: NC Bar Association; NC State Bar; District of Columbia Bar Association; American Bar Association; Federal Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity (Past President). Member: Girl Scout Cookie Drive (Chairman); Lung Foundation; Heart Association; United Cerebral Palsy of NC; American Cancer Society; Boys Club of Wake County; Muscular Dystrophy Association; Kidney Foundation's Fund Raising Drive (Chairman); Easter Seals Campaign (Chairman); Capitol Landmarks (Raised funds for Estey Hall Foundation and Dodd-Hinsdale House in Raleigh); Southern Appalachian Historical Association (President); "Save the Horn" Committee (Directed efforts to raise emergency funds for "Horn In the West" outdoor drama); Special Committee on Historic Preservation, National Association of Attorney General (Chairman). Established: Attorney General's Committee on Local and Historic Preservation Law, 1978.

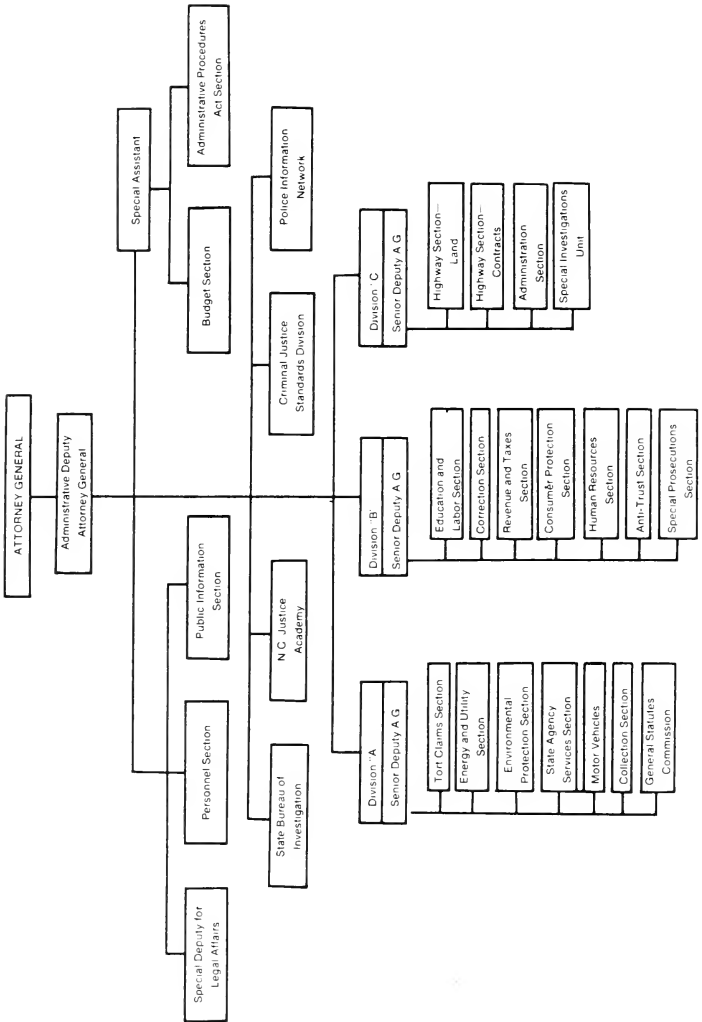
Boards and Commissions: Member, NC Capitol Planning Commission; Tryon Palace Historical Commission; Roanoke Island Historical Commission; Robeson Historical Drama Association; Commission on Criminal Code Recodification.

Political Activities: Attorney General, 1974— (elected 1974; reelected, 1976 and 1980); General Advisor, Charter Commission of Democratic National Committee; Chief of Platform Security, Democratic National Convention, 1980.

Religious Activities: Member, Three Forks Baptist Church; Mason, Grand Orator 1982-83.

Family: One Child: Martha Rebecca.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Attorney General of North Carolina leads both the Office of the Attorney General and 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, Section 7(2)). Article III, Section 7 (1) of the North Carolina Constitution provides that the Attorney General, along with other elected department heads, "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." 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 office of Attorney General in North Carolina is a constitutional office, the powers and duties of which have been extensively set out in the North Carolina General Statutes. That these powers and duties are many and varied may be seen not only by examination of the Constitution of North Carolina and statutory references to the Attorney General, but also by study of the many reported court cases, both state and federal, in which the Attorney General is involved and of the frequent references in the media to activities of this office.

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 Standards Division, The General Statutes Commission, and The Legislative Drafting Office.

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 Standards Commission, The North Carolina Traffic Safety Authority and several other state boards and commissions.

Historical Development

As far back as the Middle Ages, the English Crown conducted its legal business through attorneys, sergeants, and solicitors. One Lawrence Del Brok is known to have pursued the King's legal business in the courts during the middle of the thirteenth century. At that time, the Crown did not act through a single attorney at all. Instead, the King appointed numerous legal representatives and granted each the authority to ap-

pear only in particular courts, on particular matters, or in the courts of particular geographical areas. Gradually, the number of attorneys representing the Crown decreased as individual attorneys were assigned broader duties. By the latter part of the fifteenth century, the title Attorney General was used to designate one William Husee. It may have been as late as 1530, however, before the title of Attorney General was held by a single attorney. The Attorney General in the sixteenth century still shared his role as legal representative of the Crown with other types of legal agents. It was not until the seventeenth century that the office assumed its modern form and the Attorney General became, at least in practice, the preeminent legal representative of the Sovereign.

Although the early attorneys and other legal representatives of the Crown occupied much the same position as comparable legal representatives of individuals, their development soon diverged from that of private counsel because of the peculiar role of the Crown in legal proceedings. The King was "prærogative" and in theory was always present in his courts. As the King could not appear in his own court personally, the function of the Attorney General and his predecessors was to protect the King's interests. Consequently, the King's counsel had superior status to that of attorneys for individuals. Unlike an attorney representing a private party, the Attorney General or King's attorney was not an officer of the courts, but as a representative of the Crown was subject to the control only of the Crown, not to the usual disciplinary authority of the courts over attorneys.

The office of Attorney General was transported from the parent country of England to the American colonies. There, the Attorneys General of the various colonies in effect served as delegates or representatives of the Attorney General of England. Not surprisingly, these colonial Attorneys General were viewed as possessing the common law powers or then current powers of the Attorney General in England. During the early colonial period of North Carolina, it joined with South Carolina in comprising a single colony and apparently shared with South Carolina an Attorney General. Certainly, by 1767, North Carolina did have an Attorney General who was selected from among the lawyers practicing in North Carolina and possessed all the powers, authority, and trusts within the colony that the Attorney General and Solicitor General possessed in England. Thus, when the American Revolution brought this country into being, the office of Attorney General was firmly established in the American states as part of the heritage brought over from England and continued in the colonial period.

After the American Revolution, the newly declared states generally continued to provide for Attorneys General with virtually the same powers and duties as their English and colonial predecessors. The office has, in one form or another, been carried forth into the modern American states with many of the same duties and powers as existed in Attorneys General at common law. Indeed, most commentators and most decisions dealing with the powers of state Attorneys General have recognized that the majority of American states continue to vest their Attorneys General with many, if not all, of the powers of the Attorney General of England and the American colonies.

North Carolina is among those states in which the constitution provides that the duties of the Attorney General "shall be prescribed by law." As far back as 1715 and continuing up to the present time, North Carolina has by statute been governed by the common law "or so much of the common law as is not destructive of, or repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the freedom and independence of this State and the form of gov-

ernment therein established, and which has not been otherwise provided for in whole or in part, not abrogated, repealed, or become obsolete." The "common law" as used in North Carolina General Statutes §4-1 refers to the common law of England. The common law as adopted by statute may also be modified or repealed by statute except where the North Carolina Constitution has incorporated the common law into its provisions. From these principles, it might be concluded that the Attorney General of North Carolina should be vested with all common law powers of the English Attorney General at the time of the American Revolution except where specific constitutional or statutory provisions dictate otherwise. The North Carolina courts have not so held although the North Carolina Supreme Court has suggested that the Attorney General may exercise common law powers. Still, the courts of this state have never held that the Attorney General does not have common law powers. Considering the conclusion in states with similar constitutional and statutory provisions to those of North Carolina and the general view that state Attorneys General do exercise common law powers, it seems likely that the North Carolina courts, if directly confronted with the question, would conclude that the Attorney General does have common law powers except where abrogated or modified by statute.

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, Banking Commission, Insurance Commission 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; Energy and 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 Standards Division.

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 from businesses about deceptive advertising practices and helps to resolve these 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 persons or businesses 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 Services 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 substan-

tial 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.

Energy and Utilities. Pursuant to G.S. 62-20, the Energy and 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. This Section also provides legal advice to the State's Department of Energy.

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 Employee's 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 and 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 to 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 controlling the rise of North Carolina's crime rate in recent years, compared to other Southern states.

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 North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The new North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission was sworn in on January 11, 1980. This 26 member Commission merges the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training System Council as the result of legislation passed by the 1979 Session of the General Assembly. The new Commission is now responsible for the functions of both former councils such as: criminal justice officer certification, employment standards and training, and the development of a "system plan" for statewide criminal justice education and training.

The North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council was established in 1971 and consisted of 21 members. The North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training System Council was established (along with the North Carolina Justice Academy) in 1973 and consisted of 43 members. These previous councils had a total of 62 members, many of whom served on both councils, while the new Commission has 26 members. It has many of the same duties and broader authority in some other areas.

The Commission provides oversight for the Justice Academy and the Criminal Justice Standards Division.

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.

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 Criminal Justice Standards Division

The North Carolina Criminal Justice Standards Division's staff is a part of the Attorney General's office which administers the standards and training requirements for

the members of the law enforcement community in North Carolina, as adopted by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission.

This Division 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 proved to be extremely popular and has fostered a tremendous sense of professional pride among members of the State's law enforcement community.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION****(G.S. 104-14)**

Purpose: To advise and cooperate with the Division of Legislative Drafting and Codification of Statutes of the Department of Justice in the work of continuous statute research and correction and in the preparation and issuance by the Division of Supplements to the General Statutes; to make a continuing study of all matters involved in the preparation and publication of modern codes of law; and to recommend to the General Assembly the enactment of such substantive changes in the law as the Commission may feel advisable.

Composition: 11 members — 2 appointed by the Governor; 1 each appointed by: the President, NC State Bar; General Statutes Commission; Dean, School of Law at UNC; Speaker of the House (a member of the House); President of the Senate (A member of the Senate); Dean, School of Law, NC Central University; Dean of Law, Wake Forest University; President, NC State Bar Association.

Term: Two (2) Years for those appointed by the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and the Governor; one (1) year for all others.

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by and from the membership of the Board.

PRIVATE PROTECTIVE SERVICES BOARD**[G.S. 74C-4(B)]**

Purpose: Administer licensing and to set educational and training requirement for persons, firms, associations and corporations engaged in private protective services businesses within the State; and to conduct investigations regarding alleged violations.

Composition: 8 members — 1 appointed by the Governor; 1 by the Lieutenant Governor; 1 by the President Protem of the Senate; 2 by the Speaker of the House plus Attorney General, or designee; 2 by the Attorney General.

Term: Two (2) Years for those appointed by the Attorney General and President Protem; four (4) years for all others.

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman elected by the Board for a 1 year term.

ATTORNEY GENERALS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Colonial

Name	Term
George Durant ¹	1677-1681
William Wilkison ²	1694
John Porter, Jr. ³	1694-[1695]
Henderson Walker	1695
Thomas Abington ⁴	1696
Richard Plater ⁵	1696-[1703]
Christopher Gale ⁶	1704-1705
Thomas Snoden ⁷	1705-1708
Christopher Gale ⁸	1708-[1710]
Edward Bonwicke ⁹	1711-1714
Daniel Richardson ¹⁰	1714-1724
[John Worley] ¹¹	_____
James Stanaway ¹²	_____
[John Montgomery] ¹³	_____
William Little ¹⁴	1724
Thomas Boyd ¹⁵	1724-1725
William Little	1725-1731
John Connor ¹⁶	1731
John Montgomery ¹⁷	1731-1741
John Hodgson ¹⁸	1734
Joseph Anderson ¹⁹	1741-1742
John Montgomery	1742-1743
Joseph Anderson ²⁰	1743-1747
Thomas Child ²¹	1747-1752
George Nicholas ²²	1752-1756
Charles Elliot ²³	1756
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁴	1756-1759
Thomas Child ²⁵	1759-1761
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁶	1761-1766
Marmaduke Jones ²⁷	1766-1767
Thomas McGuire ²⁸	1767-[1776]

State

Name	Residence	Term
Waightstill Avery ²⁹	Burke	1777-1779
James Iredell ³⁰	Chowan	1779-1782
Alfred Moore ³¹	Brunswick	1782-1791
John Haywood, Jr. ³²	Halifax	1792-1795
Blake Baker ³³	Edgecombe	1795-1803
Henry Seawell ³⁴	Wake	1803-1808
Oliver Fitts ³⁵	Warren	1808-1810
William Miller ³⁶	Warren	1810
Hutching G. Burton ³⁷	Warren	1810-1816
William P. Drew ³⁸	Halifax	1816-1824

James F. Taylor ³⁹	Wake	1825-1828
Robert H. Jones ⁴⁰	Warren	1828
Romulus M. Saunders ⁴¹	Caswell	1828-1834
John R. J. Daniel	Halifax	1835-1841
Hugh McQueen ⁴²	Chatham	1841-1842
Spier Whitaker	Halifax	1842-1846
Edward Stanley ⁴³	Beaufort	1846-1848
Bartholomew F. Moore ⁴⁴	Halifax	1848-1851
William Eaton, Jr. ⁴⁵	Warren	1851-1852
Matthew W. Ransom ⁴⁶	Northampton	1853-1855
Joseph B. Batchelor ⁴⁷	Warren	1855-1856
William H. Bailey ⁴⁸	Mecklenburg	1857
William A. Jenkins ⁴⁹	Warren	1857-1862
Sion H. Rogers ⁵⁰	Wake	1863-1868
William M. Coleman ⁵¹ .....	.....	1868-1869
Lewis P. Olds ⁵²	Wake	1869-1870
William M. Shipp ⁵³	Lincoln	1870-1873
Tazewell L. Hargrove	Granville	1873-1877
Thomas S. Kenan	Wilson	1877-1885
Theodore F. Davidson	Buncombe	1885-1893
Frank I. Osborne	Mecklenburg	1893-1897
Zebulon V. Walser ⁵⁴	Davidson	1897-1900
Robert D. Douglas ⁵⁵	Guilford	1900-1901
Robert D. Gilmer	Haywood	1901-1909
Thomas W. Bickett ⁵⁶	Franklin	1909-1917
James S. Manning	Wake	1917-1925
Dennis G. Brummitt ⁵⁷	Granville	1925-1935
Aaron A. F. Seawell ⁵⁸	Lee	1935-1938
Harry McMullan ⁵⁹	Beaufort	1938-1955
William B. Rodman, Jr. ⁶⁰	Beaufort	1955-1956
George B. Patton ⁶¹	Macon	1956-1958
Malcom B. Seawell ⁶²	Robeson	1958-1960
Wade Bruton ⁶³	Montgomery	1960-1969
Robert Morgan ⁶⁴	Harnett	1969-1974
James H. Carson, Jr. ⁶⁵	Mecklenburg	1974-1975
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁶⁶	Wake	1975-

Colonial

¹Durant was probably appointed by Jenkins, possibly as early as 1673 or 1674; he was serving by 1676. When the conflict between Eastchurch and Jenkins broke out, Durant went to England to plead Jenkin's case — he was not very successful since Eastchurch was commissioned. Durant did not return to the colony until December, 1677, but apparently once again served as attorney general. He was still serving in November, 1679 and probably continued serving until 1681 or later.

²Little is known of Wilkinson's service as attorney general except that he was suspended from office in 1694 by Governor Harvey for "Misdemeanors."

³Porter was appointed by Harvey to replace Wilkinson and qualified before the court. He probably served until Walker took office in 1695.

⁴Abington served for two indictments during the February, 1696 court.

⁵Plater was appointed by Governor Harvey and qualified before the court. He was still serving in October, 1703.

⁶When Gale was appointed is not known. The first record of service is at the General Court for July, 1704 and he was still serving in October, 1705.

⁷Snoden began serving during the Fall term of the general court for 1705 and was still serving in 1708.

⁸Gale was again acting as attorney general by October, 1708. There are not court records available for 1709 and 1710 and the records for the First Court in 1711 indicate that Bonwicke was attorney general.

⁹Bonwicke was serving by March, 1711 and records from the Receiver General's office indicate that he was still serving in June, 1714; however, by October he was no longer in office.

¹⁰Richardson was apparently appointed by Governor Eden sometime during the summer of 1714. He qualified before the General Court on October 26, 1714 and served until 1724 when he was replaced by Little.

¹¹Worley's name appears in Hawks' list of attorney generals with the date, August 2, 1716, following it. Since there are no records which indicate that he served, it is assumed that this is an appointment date. Hawks, *History of North Carolina*, II, 140.

¹²Instructions issued to Governor Burrington by the Lords Proprietors indicate that James Stanaway was appointed attorney general; however, there is no evidence to indicate that he served.

¹³Montgomery is reported to have been appointed attorney general in 1723; however, no evidence could be found to indicate that he served at this time.

¹⁴Little was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Richardson and qualified before the Council. His resignation was announced at a council meeting on November 7, 1724.

¹⁵Boyd was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Little and qualified before the council. He served until Little took over in 1725.

¹⁶Connor was appointed by Governor Burrington and qualified before the council. He served only until Montgomery arrived.

¹⁷Montgomery was appointed by the crown and qualified before the council. He was suspended by Burrington on September 29, 1734, but was either restored to office by Johnston or never left as he is considered the attorney general in November. He continued serving until 1741 when he was appointed acting chief justice.

¹⁸Hodgson was appointed by Burrington following the suspension of Montgomery and apparently qualified before the council. He served only until Governor Johnston took office in November, 1734.

¹⁹Anderson was appointed acting attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery became chief justice. He served until Montgomery returned to service in 1742.

²⁰Anderson was appointed permanent attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery was commissioned chief justice. He qualified before the council and continued serving until Child took office in 1747.

²¹Child was appointed by the crown and qualified on May 16, 1747. He served until he returned to England in 1752.

²²Nicholas was apparently appointed to serve when Child left North Carolina to go to England. He was reported ill in October, 1755; there is no evidence that anyone else was appointed until 1756.

²³Elliott was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Nicholas, and apparently qualified before Dobbs. He only served a few months before he died.

²⁴Jones was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Elliott and presumably qualified before him. He served until Child took over in 1761. Commission to Robert Jones, Jr., October 4, 1756, Commissions, 1754-1767, 5, 60.

²⁵Child was commissioned by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until he resigned in 1761.

²⁶Jones was appointed by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until his death on October 2, 1766. Warrant appointing Robert Jones Attorney General of North Carolina, April 14, 1761, CO 324:40, English Records, ER 15-22; Commission to Robert Jones, July 25, 1761, Commission Book, 1761-1772, 1; Letter from Governor Tryon to Earl of Shelburne, January 12, 1767, Saunders, *Colonial Records*, VII, 425-426.

²⁷Jones was appointed by Governor Tryon to replace Jones and served until McQuire took office in 1767.

²⁸McQuire was commissioned by the crown to replace Jones and qualified before the council. He presumably served until the Revolution.

State

²⁹Avery resigned on May 8, 1779.

³⁰Iredell was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Thomas McQuire who had declined to serve. He was later elected by the general assembly.

³¹Moore's resignation was presented to the council on April 9, 1791, but no one was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy.

³²Haywood was elected to replace Moore and resigned following his elections as judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity on January 28, 1795.

³³Baker was elected to replace Haywood and resigned on November 25, 1803.

³⁴Seawell was elected to replace Baker and resigned on November 30, 1808.

³⁵Fitts was elected to replace Seawell and resigned on July 6, 1810.

- ³⁶Miller was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Council to replace Fitts.
- ³⁷Burton resigned November 21, 1816.
- ³⁸Drew was elected to replace Burton and resigned in November, 1824.
- ³⁹Taylor was elected to replace Drew and died in late June, or early July, 1828.
- ⁴⁰Jones was appointed by governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Taylor.
- ⁴¹Saunders was elected to replace Taylor. On December 16, 1834 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons declaring that the office of Attorney General was vacant because Saunders held a commission from the federal government, which was violation of Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1790—the law prohibited dual office holding by a public official except in special cases. Saunders wrote to Alexander Williams, the Speaker of the House, the following day requesting that he be given “permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the Resolution.” The request was granted. Despite testimony by Saunders on his own behalf, the House voted 68-60 to uphold the resolution. On December 31, 1834, Saunders sent in his resignation.
- ⁴²McQueen’s resignation was received by the House of Commons on November 25, 1942.
- ⁴³Stanley resigned on May 8, 1848.
- ⁴⁴Moore was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Stanley. He was later elected by the general assembly to a regular term and resigned in May, or June, 1851.
- ⁴⁵Eaton was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Moore.
- ⁴⁶Ransom was elected by the general assembly to replace Moore and resigned on May 2, 1855.
- ⁴⁷Batchelor was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Ransom. He resigned November 26, 1856. Council Minutes, May 25, 1855, Council Journal, 1855-1889; Batchelor to Bragg, November 26, 1856, Bragg Letter Book, 1855-1857, 600.
- ⁴⁸Bailey was elected by the general assembly to fill the unexpired term of Batchelor. Commission dated January 5, 1857, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- ⁴⁹Jenkins was elected to replace Ransom; however, the office was declared vacant on December 8, 1862 because Jenkins had accepted a commission in the Confederate Army.
- ⁵⁰Rogers was elected to replace Jenkins and served until the Constitution of 1868 went into effect. Commission dated January 6, 1866, Commission Book, 1841-1877.
- ⁵¹Coleman was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his resignation on May 29, 1869.
- ⁵²Olds was appointed by Governor Holden on June 1, 1869 to replace Coleman. At the State Republican Party Convention in 1870 he was defeated for nomination by Samuel F. Phillips.
- ⁵³Shipp was elected in the general elections in 1870 to complete Coleman’s unexpired term but was defeated for re-election in 1872.
- ⁵⁴Walser was elected in the general elections in 1896. He resigned effective November 24 following his defeat for re-election by Gilmer in 1900.
- ⁵⁵Douglas was appointed by Governor Russell on November 24, 1900 to complete Walser’s term.
- ⁵⁶Bickett was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following re-election in 1912 until 1916 when he was elected governor of North Carolina.
- ⁵⁷Brummitt was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on February 5, 1935.
- ⁵⁸Seawell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on January 16, 1935 to replace Brummitt. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served until April, 1938 when he was appointed to the State Supreme Court.
- ⁵⁹McMullan was appointed by Governor Hoey on April 30, 1938 to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 to complete Seawell’s unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1940 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on June 24, 1955.
- ⁶⁰Rodman was appointed by Governor Hodges on June 1, 1955 to replace McMullan and served until he resigned in August, 1956 when he was appointed to the Supreme Court.
- ⁶¹Patton was appointed by Governor Hodges on August 21, 1956 to replace Rodman. He was elected in the general elections in 1956 and served until his resignation effective April 15, 1958.
- ⁶²Seawell was appointed by Governor Hodges on April 15, 1958 to replace Patton. He was elected in the general elections in 1958 to complete Patton’s unexpired term and served until his resignation effective February 29, 1960.
- ⁶³Bruton was appointed by Governor Hodges on February 27, 1960 — to take office March 1 — to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1960.
- ⁶⁴Morgan resigned August 26, 1974, to run for United States Senator.
- ⁶⁵Carson was appointed by Governor Holshouser on August 26 to replace Morgan.
- ⁶⁶Edmisten defeated Carson in a special election to complete Morgan’s term held in 1974. He was elected to a full term in 1976.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JAMES ALLEN GRAHAM

Commissioner of Agriculture

Early Years: Born in Cleveland, Rowan County, April 7, 1921, to James Turner and Laura Blanche (Allen) Graham.

Education: Graduated Cleveland High School, 1938; NC State College, 1942, B.S. (Agriculture Education; permanent class President).

Professional Background: Farmer, (owner and operator of commercial livestock farm in Rowan County); former Manager, Dixie Classic Livestock Show and Fair; Head, Beef Cattle and Sheep Department, NC State Fair, 1946-1952; Teacher, Vocational Agriculture, Iredell County, 1942-1945; Superintendent, Upper Mountain Research Station, 1946-1952; Manager, Raleigh Farmers Market, 1957-1964.

Organizations: Member: Phi Kappa Phi Honorary Fraternity; NC Grange; Farm Bureau; NC Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; NC Cattlemen's Association; National Association of Producer Market Managers (Board of Directors; Past President); NC Soil Conservation Society; NC Branch, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association (Board of Directors; Secretary, 1959-1964); NC Sheep Breeders Association (Board of Directors, 1949-1953); National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (President, 1979; Board of Directors, 1969-70; 1976-1981); President, Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture, 1969; 32nd degree Mason; President, Raleigh Kiwanis Club, 1965; WOW (Board of Directors; Executive Committee); Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors); President, Northwest Association, NC State Alumni Association (Vice President, Wake County Association); President, Jefferson Rotary Club, 1951-1952; Executive Secretary, Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, 1948-1956 (first full-time Secretary, 1954-1956).

Boards and Commissions: Member: Robert Lee Doughton Memorial Commission; Board of Trustees, A & T College (1956-1960, 1962-1969); NC Board of Farm Organizations and Agriculture Agencies; Director, Agricultural Foundations (NCSU); Zoological Garden Study Commission; Governor's Council on Occupational Health; Governor's Council for Economic Development; State Committee on Natural Resources; State Emergency Resources Management Planning Committee; Governor's State-City Cooperative Committee; FCX Advisory Committee; Presidential Board of Advisors, Campbell University; Governor's Advisory Committee on Forestry, Seafood and Agriculture.

Political Activities: Commissioner of Agriculture, 1964— (appointed Commissioner on July 29, 1964, by Governor Sanford to fill term of the late L.Y. Ballentine; elected, 1964; reelected 1968, 1972, 1976 and 1980).

Honors: State 4-H Alumni Award, 1965; National 4-H Alumni Award, 1974; NC Yam Commission Distinguished Service Award; NC Citizens Association Distinguished Service Award; Man of the Year in NC Agriculture, 1969; National Future Farmers of America Distinguished Service Award, 1972; NC Dairy Products Association

Distinguished Service Award, 1981. Honorary member: NC Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association; NC Farm Writers Association; State Future Farmers of America.

Religious Activities: Member, First Baptist Church; Deacon, 1960-1964, 1969—.

Family: Married Helen Ida Kirk, October 30, 1942; Children: Alice Kirk Graham Underwood and Laura Constance Graham Brooks; Six Grandchildren.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Civil War—and its destruction and “reconstruction”—devastated the economy of North Carolina. Agriculture, the mainstay of the state’s slightly more than one million people, were severely stricken. Many farm families lost sons and fathers as well as farm property and livestock. The crops that were produced were poor and prices were low. After the war a system of farm tenancy developed which resulted in smaller farms with decreased efficiency.

In an effort to combat these and other problems, farmers joined organizations such as the Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) and the Farmers’ Alliance. While these organizations did give farmers a united voice for sounding their grievances, they did not solve many of the existing problems. To the majority of farmers, the most feasible solution seemed to be the establishment of an agricultural department as part of the state government.

As early as 1860 Governor John E. Ellis had urged the General Assembly to establish a Board of Agriculture, but the request was ignored by legislators who were concerned primarily with the oncoming war.

In 1868 the foundation for the establishment of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture was laid when North Carolinians approved the state constitution by popular vote. The constitution provided: “There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.” But this agency did not provide for the real needs of agriculture, and thus failed to receive the favor of farmers who still demanded an independent department.

Satisfaction came, however, in 1875 when the Constitutional Convention amended the provision to read: “The General Assembly shall establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and statistics under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the state and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry.”

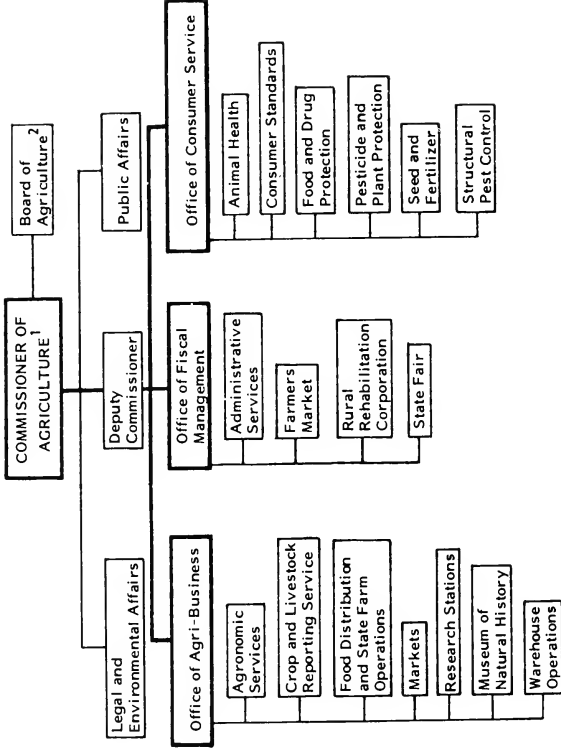
In March, 1877, a bill to establish such a department was introduced in the General Assembly and passed.

The event was heralded by *The Observer*, March 11, 1877, as follows: “The Department of Agriculture. The bill to establish this department has become law. This we believe to be the only instance in the history of the state in which the farmers, as a body, have come before the legislature for aid and protection, and to the credit of the legislature it may be said that they promptly gave them all that was asked for, though not exactly in the shape proposed by them.”

The original law enacted by the General Assembly provided for a seven-member Board of Agriculture to supervise the department’s activities. The board was to be composed of the Governor, ex-officio chairman; the State Geologist; the Master of the State Grange; the president of the State Agricultural Society; the president of the State University at Chapel Hill, and two agriculturists. One of the board’s first tasks was to select a commissioner to act as administrative head of the department.

Chosen was Colonel Leonidas LaFayette Polk of Anson County who had been a moving spirit in the establishment of the NCDA. Polk, an outstanding agricultural leader and spokesman, (and later founder of the *Progressive Farmer*) was an obvious

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.

choice. For a salary of \$2,000 a year, Polk was charged to carry out the following duties: 1) to find a means of improving sheep husbandry and curb high mortality rates caused by dogs; 2) to seek the causes of diseases among domestic animals, to quarantine sick stock, and to regulate transportation of all animals; 3) to seek to check insect ravages; 4) to foster new crops suited to various soils of the state; 5) to collect statistics on fences in North Carolina, with the object of altering the system in use; 6) to work with the U.S. Fish Commission in the protection and propagation of fish; 7) to send a report to the General Assembly each session; 8) to seek cooperation of other states on such matters as obstruction of fish in interstate waters; and 9) to make rules regulating the sale of feeds and fertilizers.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture was to establish a chemical laboratory at the University of North Carolina for testing fertilizers and to work with the Geological Survey in studying and analyzing the State's natural resources.

The young department saw a number of changes in staff organization and Board of Agriculture representation. One of the most significant board changes occurred in 1883 when members were first chosen from each congressional district to represent the state's major agricultural interests. The last "non-farmer" was removed from the board in 1889, when a board member, not the governor, became chairman.

In 1899, the legislature provided for election of a commissioner by the people of the state, not by the board. The first commissioner elected was Samuel L. Patterson of Caldwell County. Patterson had served earlier by board appointment.

The first official home of the Department of Agriculture was the second story of the Briggs Building on Fayetteville Street in downtown Raleigh. With the office staff came the entire State Museum and Geological Survey. Other department employees were located at the Agricultural Experiment State in Chapel Hill and in other office buildings in Raleigh.

In 1881 the Board of Agriculture decided to bring all the divisions of the department together and bought the National Hotel property for \$13,000. The hotel was on Edenton Street, the present site of the Agriculture Building. The building was later enlarged and remained the home of the department until 1923 when the Edenton and Halifax streets part of the building were torn down and the present neo-classic building erected. A five-story annex was added to the main building in 1954 to provide new quarters for the Natural History Museum and space for laboratories and offices.

Fertilizer Analysis

Much deception and fraud were being practiced in the sale of fertilizers at the time the department was established. Dr. Albert Ledoux, the Department of Agriculture's first chemist, said that of the 108 brands of fertilizer sold in North Carolina in 1876, some were "miserable stuff, others down-right swindles." He reported that one brand had been found to contain as much as 60 percent sand. It was natural then that one of the first responsibilities of the newly created Department of Agriculture would be fertilizer inspection and analysis.

The original law provided that there should be an annual privilege tax of \$500 for each brand sold. For several years, this tax was the sole source of revenue for all the programs of the department. However, the privilege tax was later contested and the courts ruled it unconstitutional. In its place, an inspection fee was levied by the legisla-

ture of 1891, with the stipulation that the revenue could be used only to support the fertilizer control program.

Experiment Station

The actual analysis of fertilizers was to be carried out by the Experiment Station in Chapel Hill. In addition, the Experiment Station was directed to conduct experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants, to ascertain which fertilizers were best suited to the crops of the state and if other crops could be grown on its soils, and to conduct any other investigations the department might propose.

Created in 1877 by the same act that created the Department of Agriculture, the station was the first in the South and the second in the nation.

The initial movement to set up field testing stations began in 1885 when the General Assembly directed the Board of Agriculture to secure prices on lands and machinery. The board obtained 35 acres on the north side of Hillsborough Street, Raleigh, and the job of clearing land, laying out test plots, and constructing buildings began.

The station was transferred from the NCDA to the newly created N. C. College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts in 1889. The Hatch Act, which had provided funds of \$15,000 to each state for agricultural research, had specified that the money be directed to the land grant college. In establishing the A&M College, the General Assembly had provided that the college would receive all land-grant benefits.

While the Department of Agriculture maintained its association with the station, it shifted its efforts to establishing test farms in various locations across the state. The purpose was to experiment with different crop-fertilizer-soil combinations to find the most suitable for certain locations. The first two research stations were in Edgecombe and Robeson counties.

State Museum

As a result of legislation of 1851, a State Geologist was appointed by the Governor to retain samples of the minerals of the State. This collection, known as the Cabinet of Minerals, was housed on the third floor of the capitol prior to the Civil War. It formed the nucleus of the State Museum.

After the museum was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, the legislature expanded its responsibilities to include the illustration of North Carolina's agricultural and other resources and its natural history.

Much of the department's time and interest in the early days was directed toward immigration. The goal was to encourage the settling of good citizens in the rural sections of the state and to advertise to the world the advantages of the soil, natural resources, and climate of the state. The department staff produced a number of creditable exhibits of resources and products of the state in Vienna, 1873; Atlanta, 1881; Boston, 1883; New Orleans, 1884; Raleigh, 1884; Chicago, 1893; Paris, 1900-1907; Charleston, 1901; St. Louis, 1904; Boston, 1906; and Jamestown, 1907. Many of these exhibits eventually became permanent displays in the State Museum.

Entomology

Among the original duties given to the department were "investigations relative to the ravages of insects." However, until the late 1880's, department reports declared a "remarkable exemption of the crops of the State" from insect pests.

The situation changed considerably around 1900 when pests, such as the San Jose Scale in orchards, began to move in. The San Jose Scale was called the "worst enemy of the deciduous fruits."

The department responded by hiring an entomologist to work in conjunction with the already existing Commission for the Control of Crop Pests. A program of inspection was begun, including inspection of the state's nurseries. Nurseries found to have no pest problems were certified as pest free.

Another task of the entomologist's office was the establishment of an insect collection. The collection documented the specimens found in the state and served as a useful tool in identifying pests for the public.

The office was often successful in prescribing remedies to combat pest problems as illustrated in this letter from a North Carolina apple grower:

I had more matured apples than I have had in one season for the past ten years. . . . All trees sprayed are as green, (or) nearly as green, now (October 14, 1901) as they were in summer. . . . I sprayed one side of a large fall apple tree. The side sprayed is green today, while the other side has no leaves. To be brief, all trees sprayed are full of leaves, while those not sprayed are destitute. . . . I am very well pleased with my spraying, and next year will spray again more thoroughly than I did the past spring.

The honey and bee program began in 1916 with authority from the legislature to conduct investigations to promote the improvement of the honey bee industry and especially investigations relating to diseases of bees.

Farmers Institutes

In 1887, the General Assembly had instructed the Board of Agriculture to "cooperate and aid in the formation of Farmers' Institutes in all the counties of the State." These institutes were an early attempt at educating the farmer in areas such as conserving the nutrients of the soil, diversification of crops, and modern methods of dairying.

To carry out the institutes, the board was to send the Commissioner of Agriculture and other agricultural representatives to every county in the state at least once every two years.

In 1906 the first institutes for women were begun, with the purpose of upgrading farm conditions and farm life. North Carolina was the first southern state to offer such a program for women.

While the institutes that were held proved to be quite effective, the agricultural leaders who were charged to conduct them found it difficult to meet the heavy travel schedule. The most successful organization therefore developed from individuals on the local level who banded together to form ongoing educational programs.

These institutes were the forerunners of the Agricultural Extension program in the state.

N. C. College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts

The N. C. College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts was an offspring of the Department of Agriculture. In 1887 the board began seeking donations for the establishment of an industrial college and looking for sites. A 3½-acre lot in the northwest part of Raleigh was purchased for \$2,100.

Subsequently, R. Stanhope Pullen donated a sixty-acre site near the park, and the gift was gratefully accepted.

The college opened in 1889 with eighty-five students. All the funds for building, equipment, and maintenance were furnished by the board.

In 1892, the General Assembly separated the college from the Department of Agriculture and made it a distinct corporation.

Veterinary

Even though the original act establishing the Department of Agriculture called for animal health protection, it was 1898 before a State Veterinarian was appointed. Chosen for the position was Dr. Cooper Curtice of Columbia Veterinary College. Dr. Curtice launched an investigation of the cattle tick and was able to show that the tick was a carrier of Texas fever.

Not only was this the first step toward eradication of the fever, but it was also the first time that anyone had proven that parasites are capable of transmitting diseases in mammals. Curtice's work set the pattern for similar investigations into human diseases.

Another threat to livestock at the time the veterinary program was begun when hog cholera, which had first been reported in the state in 1859. By 1877, it was killing one out of every nine hogs each year, and many years were to pass before control efforts would be successful.

In the early days, the State Veterinarian was not only concerned with animal protection but also with promotion of livestock. The idea was that more livestock would improve soil fertility and better livestock would increase profit. Eventually this responsibility was given to a separate division in the department.

In 1925 the department was charged with the supervision of slaughtering and meat packing establishments in the state. This service was not compulsory at that time, but it did enable any establishment that chose to use it, to sell anywhere within the state without further inspection by a city or town.

Food Protection

Under the first elected commissioner, Samuel L. Patterson, the department was given more regulatory duties. One of these was the administration of the Pure Food Law, passed by the General Assembly in 1899. The purpose of this law was to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drink for both humans and animals.

The food program was placed under the Chemistry Division with B. W. Kilgore as State Chemist. In the beginning Dr. Kilgore sought to study existing conditions and to educate manufacturers so they could comply with the law. In 1900 a survey across the state revealed that over 50 percent of all canned vegetables were adulterated with harmful preservatives. With the enforcement of the Pure Food Law, however, the percentage of adulteration decreased to 17 percent in four years.

Cattle and stock feeds were also inspected and found to be of a low grade. A few even contained poisonous substances. The first analyses showed a large amount of worthless material used in the stock feeds as a filler. In reference to the success of the stock feed program, Commissioner Patterson said, "It has already worked beneficent results, for shameful frauds had been practiced upon our brute friends, who had no voice to protest against them."

Gasoline and Oil Inspection

The first laws relating to petroleum products were passed in 1903, at which time heating oil, "kerosene," was being used primarily for lighting. Some of this product con-

tained such large amounts of sulphur that it was found to be a health hazard as well as causing deterioration of various fabrics and other materials.

By 1917 the department was also given the responsibility of enforcing the Gasoline Law. This law applied to gasoline and other liquids used for heating or power purposes. According to an official of the department at that time, the law was "enforced with considerable difficulty." At the time the program began, many companies were trying to sell low grades for the same price as higher grades.

Seed Testing

The testing of seeds for germination and purity actually began with the early work of the Experiment Station. However, it was 1909 before a seed law was passed and a program established for seed analysis.

To assist in the seed program, Miss O. L. Tillman, a seed specialist, was sent to Raleigh by the United States Department of Agriculture. Every firm selling seeds in the state was required to pay a license of \$25.00 to defray the costs of inspection. The law specified which weed seeds could not be sold in seed mixtures.

Of the first seed samples collected, 70 percent of the dealers were found to be handling seeds below state standards. By 1914 the testing service had gained respect and farmers were voluntarily sending in their seeds for purity and germination tests.

A guiding force in the operation of the seed laboratory was Miss Suzie D. Allen who was laboratory supervisor for forty years. During her tenure, the seed testing program was removed from the Division of Botany and became a separate division.

Markets

The marketing service began in 1913 as the "Division of Cooperative Marketing." Its early work involved compiling lists of dealers of farm products and finding markets for North Carolina sweet potatoes, butter, and apples. A market news service was begun for cotton and cottonseed.

A few years later the division began putting much time into helping local farmers organize into cooperative marketing organizations.

A very popular project of the Markets Division in the early 1900's was the publication of the Farmer's Market Bulletin, later called the Market News. This publication included articles on the marketing conditions of certain crops as well as agricultural items for sale.

By 1924 Market News reported that the division had eight branches: livestock and poultry; fruits and vegetables; farm crops; statistical reports; market news service; rural organization; farm financing through cooperative banks; and a state warehouse system.

Information Office

The need for communication between the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural public it served was evident from the beginning. In 1877, Commissioner Polk started a weekly farm paper called *The Farmer and Mechanic*.

This paper eventually became independent and was replaced by *The Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture*. The Biennial Report of 1891 referred to the Bulletin as "the mouthpiece of the Board which goes to the homes of the people." The first purpose of the Bulletin was to inform farmers of fertilizer analyses so they could judge their money value.

Soon, however, the Bulletin expanded into all areas of agricultural production, and it became necessary to hire a bulletin superintendent. In 1914 an information office was set up to coordinate a news service for the Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural and Engineering College. This arrangement ended in 1925 when the agricultural extension service, which had been a joint program of the department and the college, was moved entirely to the college.

In that same year the Publications Division began to publish the *Agricultural Review*, a semi-monthly paper which is still serving farmers and agri-business interests today.

State Warehouse System

At the beginning of World War I, cotton was difficult to sell and could not be used as collateral for borrowing. There were few warehouses to store it in until market prices improved. The limited number that did exist were in large cities and inaccessible to most farmers.

To protect the financial interests of cotton growers, the legislature of 1919 passed a law creating a state warehouse system. The system established a guarantee fund so that a warehouse receipt would be universally accepted as collateral.

The Warehouse Act was later amended to benefit other commodities including grain and sweet potatoes.

Crop Statistics

Even though the original title of the department included "statistics," the intent was mainly to collect statistics relating to farm fences. Commissioner Polk did try sending forms to farmers, asking them to list their taxable assets and their crop production, but most forms were never returned and the few that came in were incomplete.

By 1887, it was apparent to Commissioner John Robinson that a statistical service was needed. In the *Biennial Report* he wrote: "The means of acquiring statistical information are very inadequate. Such information is one of the necessities of the times. There are frequent calls upon this office for such statistics, the applicants thinking that we had the information for distribution, and they were warranted in expecting to find correct information in regard to agricultural products in this office."

In 1916, Frank Parker, a representative of the Federal Crop Reporting Service began statistical work in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture. Three years later he moved his office to the Agriculture Building and became the director of the Agricultural Statistics Division.

The Farm Census was begun on a voluntary basis in 1918 and became law in 1921.

Dairy Products

Because the wholesomeness of dairy products was of vital importance to each citizen of the state, a law was passed in 1921 giving the Department of Agriculture authority to inspect dairy products and plants. The Food and Oil Division was designated to carry out this law by checking plants for sanitation and products for purity. The division was also made responsible for checking the butterfat tests used in the purchase of milk and cream from producers by creameries and factories.

Between 1928 and 1930, a separate dairy division was created to assume these activities. It was 1947, however, before the division gained the real authority it needed to provide stability to the dairy industry and to insure a wholesome milk supply for con-

sumers. In that year, the Board of Agriculture adopted statewide standards for milk and other dairy products. This was an important step in eliminating local trade barriers and making production and processing more uniform.

Weights and Measures Inspection

The department's involvement with the inspection of weighing and measuring devices began with the enactment of the Uniform Weights and Measures Law in 1927. It was felt at that time that the regulations of weights and measures should be directly under an elected official. The 1927 law provided that the inspection program be funded by fees collected from those inspected, but opposition led to an amendment in 1931 that provided for the inspection work to be supported by an appropriation from the General Assembly. The change made it possible to conduct inspections more than once a year, in order to more efficiently eliminate fraudulent practices.

Among the early responsibilities of this division were the approval of all weighing and measuring devices as to type and operation before they could be distributed to use; regulation of the sale of ice; regulation of the sale and distribution of coal, coke, and charcoal; insuring that all scales were placed in plain view of the consumer; and the standardizing of fruit and vegetable barrels.

N. C. State Fair

The first State Fair, held in November, 1853, was sponsored by the State Agricultural Society. The site was about 10 blocks east of the Capitol in Raleigh. In 1873 the fair was moved to a 53-acre lot on Hillsboro Road, near the present Raleigh Little Theatre. The Society poured approximately \$50,000 into the development of the grounds.

In all, the Agricultural Society sponsored the State Fair for 73 years, with interruptions during the Civil War and Reconstruction period. Among the most famous guests of the fair during the Society's sponsorship were Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and William Jennings Bryan in 1907.

By 1924, the Society asked for aid from the State and the City of Raleigh. A State Fair Board was appointed, and in a few years the fair was moved to its present site on the west side of Raleigh.

In 1930 the State Fair was first placed under the Department's administration. For a few years the department leased out the operation commercially, but in 1937, Commissioner Kerr Scott decided that the management should be directly under the department. Dr. J. S. Dorton was chosen as manager, and the fair first began to show profits.

Soil Testing

The Department of Agriculture demonstrated an interest in soils from its earliest years. Much of the soil work was conducted by the office of the State Chemist. This office worked with the United States Bureau of Soils in surveying the soils of each county and collecting samples for analysis. In addition to chemical analysis, the office set up plot tests on each important soil type in the state. These plots demonstrated to the people of the state the benefits of various types of fertilizers and crop rotation.

It was 1938, however, before the General Assembly passed a law establishing a Soil Testing Division in the department. This division was set up to accept soil samples from growers and homeowners across the state for analysis and to furnish them with information on their fertilizer needs. Much time had to be spent in educating the public on the availability of the service. In the first fiscal year, 70,000 different tests were made on approximately 6,500 soil samples.

Food Distribution

In 1944, the department began a cooperative effort with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to receive and distribute surplus agricultural commodities. Such commodities as evaporated milk, potatoes, beets, eggs, and grapefruit juice were sent to public schools for supplementing meals. Not only did the schools benefit by being able to serve low cost meals, but the program helped hold agricultural prices at or above levels acceptable to producers.

In a few years, the distribution of the products were expanded to other recipients such as camps, child care centers, and charitable institutions.

Pesticides

In the 1940's pesticides began to appear in larger numbers and in broader effectiveness. Added to the agricultural insecticides and fungicides already on the market were various weed and grass poisons, defoliating chemicals, chemicals to control the premature falling of fruits, and new and more powerful insect and rodent poisons. It was obvious that these products needed special attention to assure reasonable effectiveness, safety, and fair-dealing.

The General Assembly responded to these needs by passing the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947. Under this law, the Department of Agriculture was charged with the registration of all pesticide brands to prevent misbranding and adulteration. Examinations were made of pesticide labels to insure that the percentage of each active ingredient and total inert matter were indicated and that other label statements were acceptable.

In 1953 the department began licensing contractors and pilots for the aerial application of pesticides.

Structural Pest Control

Public concern for the unethical practices of some structural pest control operators in the state led to the enactment of the N. C. Structural Pest Control Law by the 1955 General Assembly. The intention of the law was to protect consumers and the pest control industry since the fraudulent practices of a few operators could reflect harmfully on the many honest operators in business.

The law created a policy-making board called the Structural Pest Control Commission and gave the Department of Agriculture the responsibility for the inspection of the work of structural pest control operations.

In 1967 the law was revised, abolishing the commission and creating a Structural Pest Control Division in the department with the responsibility of administering the law under the Commissioner of Agriculture. A structural pest control committee was set up to make necessary rules and regulations and to hold hearings relating to violators of the law.

State Farmers Market

Prior to 1955, fruit and vegetable dealers were scattered all across Raleigh. To improve this situation, a large market facility was established on a 18.5-acre site near U. S. 1 in Raleigh. The market, which was at that time privately owned, provided room for both individual farmers and wholesalers.

In 1958, the farmers' portion of the market was taken over by the Department of

Agriculture, State College, and the Department of Conservation and Development. In 1961, the NCDA purchased the facility to be run as a state market.

Within the first year, the market was operating entirely on its own receipts and had paid the first annual installment on the purchase price, as well as paying for extensive repairs and some additions.

The market, located at a central point between the mountains and the coast, promised farmers a profitable outlet for their produce and consumers fresh produce year around.

State Farms

Until 1974 a number of farms were owned and operated by the departments of Human Resources and Correction. The legislature then transferred the farm lands to the Department of Agriculture for operation until the best use of the land could be ascertained.

The purpose of the farms is twofold: to provide a good supply of food, economically produced, for residents of institutions and to provide facilities and animals for research conducted by North Carolina State University.

There are currently five large farms and seven small farms. Most of the food produced goes to state mental health centers.

NCDA Today

During its first 100 years of service, the Department of Agriculture has continued to add new services and to improve and expand existing ones. Major program changes include the following:

When the Experiment Station was moved to N. C. State University, the department began to refer to the outlying test stations as research stations. Today there are fifteen agricultural research stations in the state, covering nearly every climate, soil, and population center important to North Carolina farming. The stations are a cooperative effort on the part of the N. C. Department of Agriculture, the N. C. Experiment Station at N. C. State University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The NCDA owns nine stations and provides administrative support. The other six stations are owned by the Experiment Station, which provides project leaders to conduct research. The USDA supplies some funds and project leaders.

The Museum of Natural History has increased its service to the public and to the scientific community, not only through new and updated exhibits, but also with more intensive work in research and education. An additional responsibility is the administration of the Roy Hampton Mariners Museum in Beaufort.

The Markets Division has expanded its advisory services to provide assistance in areas such as harvesting, handling, sorting, packing, storing, transporting and pricing of products. The division is constantly seeking new markets, both domestic and foreign, for the state's farm products. In addition, the division is the only authorized agency in the state for reporting official market price information and for determining and certifying the official grade on farm products.

The Animal Health Division has been authorized to inspect livestock markets to see that animals have received proper tests and vaccinations and to insure that sick animals are not offered for sale. Eight animal disease diagnostic laboratories have been set up

across the state to serve farmers, practicing veterinarians, animal health personnel, and pet owners. In addition, the inspection of meat and poultry facilities has been made compulsory. The department inspects all plants that ship within the state and performs some inspections for interstate shipment under a cooperative arrangement with the federal government.

The department has continued to monitor the manufacture of animal feeds and pet foods, with greater emphasis in recent years being put on those products to which drugs have been added.

The seed testing program has become nationally recognized for its interest in refined germination techniques and for its field staff of inspectors trained for field analysis. The laboratory tests more samples and more kinds of seeds than most laboratories in the nation.

The services of the soil testing laboratory have been expanded to include plant analysis and nematode testing. These three services now compose the Agronomic Services Division. In addition to providing these three services to all the citizens of North Carolina, the division carries out methodology research and educational programs.

Broader responsibility in controlling pesticides was given to the department under the Pesticide Law of 1971. The NCDA licenses pesticide applicators, dealers, and consultants and makes inspections and takes samples at all levels of pesticide production, sales, and use. The 1971 law also provided for a seven-member Pesticide Board which acts as a policy-making body.

From the initiation of the entomology program, the duties and responsibilities of the department have expanded to include the total area of plant protection. Programs dealing with insects, diseases, and weeds have become more sophisticated and encompass such tools as biological agents for the control of pests. Such agents include insect parasites which are reared at the pest control laboratory for release on other pest insects.

The Rural Rehabilitation Corporation was transferred to the NCDA in 1971. The corporation finances rural undertakings and enterprises through low interest loans.

The department has also been designated to collect and hold assessments for agricultural promotional organizations and foundations.

The State Board of Agriculture is still the policy-making body of the department. The board adopts regulations under the powers conferred upon it by the General Assembly. There are ten members of the board, with the Commissioner of Agriculture serving as ex-officio chairman.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BOARD OF AGRICULTURE****(G.S. 106-2)**

Purpose: To conduct the Agricultural Research Station and branch stations; to sell any lands that the State may own for research purposes; to manufacture inoculating culture for leguminous crops and distribute to citizens of the State; and to investigate and promote subjects relating to the improvement of agriculture, the beneficial use of commercial fertilizers and composts and for the inducement of capital and immigration.

Composition: 11 members — 10 appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate (members to represent different sections and agriculture of the State: 1 tobacco farmer, 1 practical cotton grower, 1 practical truck farmer or general farmer, 1 practical dairy farmer to represent dairy and livestock interests, 1 practical poultry man, 1 practical peanut grower, and 1 experienced in marketing) and 1 ex officio (Commissioner of Agriculture).

Term: Six (6) Years.

Officers: Chairman is the Commissioner of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURE HALL OF FAME**(G.S. 106-568.14)**

Purpose: To make rules and regulations governing acceptance and admission of candidates to the NC Agricultural Hall of Fame; to receive and vote upon recommendations; and to conduct induction ceremonies.

Composition: 8 members — 3 appointed by the Governor and 5 ex officio (Commissioner of Agriculture; State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture; Director, NC Agricultural Extension Service; President, NC Farm Bureau Federation; and Master of the State Grange).

Term: Six (6) Years.

Officers: Chairman is the Commissioner of Agriculture.

GASOLINE AND OIL INSPECTION BOARD**(G.S. 119-26)**

Purpose: To adopt standards for kerosene and one or more grades of gasoline; to require the labeling and stands of dispensing pumps; to require that the label, name, or brand under which gasoline is to sold be applied at the time of its first purchase; and to pass all rules and regulations necessary for enforcing the provisions of laws relating to the transportation and inspections of petroleum products.

Composition: 3 members — 1 appointed by the Governor and 2 ex officio (Commissioner of Agriculture; Director, Gas and Oil Inspection Division).

Term: Pleasure of the Governor.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY COMMISSION (G.S. 143-370)

Purpose: To make policies for the advancement of the museum; to make recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly concerning the museum; and to assist in promoting and developing wider and more effective use of the Museum of Natural History as an educational, scientific, and historical exhibit.

Composition: 9 members — 3 appointed by the Governor (at least one representative from the Eastern Piedmont and Western parts of the State and 7 Ex officio (Superintendent of Public Instruction; Director, Museum of Natural History; Commissioner of Agriculture; State Geologist; Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development; Director of the Institute of Fisheries Research at University of North Carolina; and Director, N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission.)

Term: Two (2) Years.

PESTICIDE BOARD (G.S. 143-436 B)

Purpose: To adopt rules and regulations and make policies for programs; to carry out a program planning and investigation into long-range needs and problems concerning pesticides; to collect, analyze and to circulate information necessary for the programs; provide professional advice to public and private agencies and citizens of the State; to accept gifts and bequests and with the approval of the Governor, apply for grants; and inform and advise the Governor and prepare and recommend to the Governor and General Assembly any legislation for the management and control of pesticides in N.C.

Composition: 7 members — 7 appointed by the Governor (1 representative of Department of Agriculture, 1 representative of Department of Human Resources, 1 representative of a State conservation agency, 1 representative of the agricultural-chemical industry, 1 person directly engaged in agricultural production, 2 at-large members from fields other than agricultural-chemical industry and agricultural production, one a nongovernmental conservationist.

Term: Four (4) years.

Officers: Chairman elected biennially by the Board.

N.C. PUBLIC LIVESTOCK MARKET ADVISORY BOARD

(G.S. 106-407.1)

Purpose: To license and regulate public livestock markets in the best interest of the livestock industry in North Carolina.

Composition: 2 Livestock Producers, 2 Licensed Livestock Market Operators, 1 Meat Packer, The State Veterinarian and 1 Employee of Markets Division of NCDA.

Term: Four year terms, appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

N.C. PLANT CONSERVATION BOARD
(Senate Bill 717, Chapter 964 (1979))

Purpose: To adopt and publish an endangered species list, a threatened species list and a list of species of special concern; revise lists from time to time in response to public proposals; to conserve and regulate the collection and shipment of those plant species or higher tax similar to endangered and threatened species; regulate within the State exotic species; determine plant species in N.C. and regulate or forbid the sale or collection of endangered, threatened or plants of special concern; to adopt regulations to protect, conserve and enhance exotic species of plants; to enter into and administer cooperative agreements through the Commissioner of Agriculture; and to make regulations under which the Department can issue permits to licensed nurserymen, commercial growers, scientific supply houses and botanical gardens.

Composition: 7 members — 4 appointed by the Governor — 3 appointed by Commissioner of Agriculture (Representing each of the following: N.C. Botanical Garden of the University of N.C. at Chapel Hill; the botanical, scientific community in N.C.; the Division of Forest Resources, Department of Natural Resources and Community Development; N.C. Citizens conservation organization; the commercial plant production industry in N.C.; the Department of Agriculture; and the N.C. public at-large. The seven members must be residents of N.C.

Term: Four (4) years.

Officers: Chairman elected by the Board for a term of two years.

RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(G.S. 137-31.3)

Purpose: To act as the governing body of the N.C. Rural Rehabilitation Corporation; to adopt, alter or repeal its own bylaws, rules and regulations; to elect or appoint all necessary officers and committees, and to employ other personnel; to contract for the purchase of and to purchase all supplies, materials, equipment and services; and to elect a Treasurer or other officers to handle the funds and fiscal affairs of the Corporation.

Composition: 9 members — 5 appointed by the Governor and 4 Ex officio (Commissioner of Agriculture; Director, Cooperative Agricultural Extension Services, N.C. State University; Secretary of Human Resources; and N.C. State Director, Farmers' Home Administration, USDA.

Term: Three (3) years.

**STRUCTURAL PEST CONTROL COMMITTEE
OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING BOARD****(G.S. 106-65.23)**

Purpose: Make rules and regulations; determine who is qualified for licenses and certification; conduct hearings to deny, suspend or revoke licenses; and to make annual report of operations and financial status of the Division to the Secretary of State and Board of Agriculture.

Composition: 5 members — 2 appointed by the Governor (Governor's appointees shall be actively engaged in the past control and licensed in at least two phases of structural pest control. Residents of N.C. but not affiliates of the same company — 2 Commission of Agriculture (1 employee of Dept. of Agriculture and serves at the pleasure of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1 member of the Board of Agriculture and serves as Ex officio — Dean of School of Agriculture and a member of the Entomology faculty (1 N.C. State University faculty member and serves 1 term of 2 years.

Term: Four (4) years.

Officers: Executive Secretary of Committee appointed by Commissioner of Agriculture.

STATE FARM OPERATIONS COMMISSION**(G.S. 106-26.13)**

Purpose: Sets policies for operations of state-owned farms.

Composition: A member of the Board of Agriculture appointed by the Commissioner, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Life Sciences, NCSU, Dean of the School of Forestry Resources, NCSU, Secretary of Human Resources, Secretary of Corrections, Farmer appointed by the Speaker of the House and a Farmer appointed by the Lieutenant Governor.

Term: The two farmer members serve two terms and all the other members serve indefinitely.

BOARD OF CROP SEED IMPROVEMENT**(G.S. 106-269)**

Purpose: To establish policy relating to and adopt rules and regulations for the production, distribution and certification of purebred crop seeds.

Composition: Commissioner of Agriculture, Dean of the School of Agriculture, President of the N.C. Foundation Seed Producers Inc, Director of Research of School of Agriculture, Head of Seed Testing Division of NCDA and President of N.C. Crop Improvement Association.

Term: Members serve ex-officio indefinitely.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE¹

Name	Residence	Term
Leonidas L. Polk ²	Anson	1877-1880
Montford McGhee ³	Caswell	1880-1887
John Robinson ⁴	Anson	1887-1895
Samuel L. Patterson ⁵	Caldwell	1895-1897
James M. Mewborne ⁶	Lenoir	1897
John R. Smith ⁷	Wayne	1897-1899
Samuel L. Patterson ⁸	Caldwell	1899-1908
William A. Graham ⁹	Lincoln	1908-1923
William A. Graham, Jr. ¹⁰	Lincoln	1923-1937
William Kerr Scott ¹¹	Alamance	1937-1948
David S. Coltrane ¹²	Wake	1948-1949
Lynton Y. Ballentine ¹³	Wake	1949-1964
James A. Graham ¹⁴	Rowan	1964-

¹The Department of Agriculture was created by the General Assembly of 1876-77. 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 a Commissioner of Agriculture, who would serve as head of the department. This continued until 1900 when the commissioner was elected by the general assembly. In the General Assembly of 1899, a bill was passed which provided for the electing of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the general elections.

²Polk was chosen by the Board of Agriculture on April 2, 1877 and served until his apparent resignation in 1880.

³McGehee was apparently chosen by the Board of Agriculture to replace Polk and served until 1887.

⁴Robinson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on April 22, 1887 and served following subsequent re-elections by the board until 1895.

⁵Patterson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on June 13, 1895.

⁶Mewborne was elected by the Board on March 23, 1897 — to take office June 15, 1897 — and served until his resignation effective January 1, 1898.

⁷Smith was elected by the board on December 14, 1897 — to take office January 1, 1899 — to complete the term of Mewborne.

⁸Patterson was elected by the general assembly on March 6, 1899. He was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served following re-election in 1904 until his death on September 14, 1908.

⁹Graham was appointed by Governor Glenn on September 16, 1908 to replace Patterson. He was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on December 24, 1923.

¹⁰William A. Graham, Jr. was appointed by Governor Morrison on December 26, 1923 to replace his father. He was elected in the general elections in 1924.

¹¹Scott was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation in February, 1948.

¹²Coltrane was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 14, 1948 to replace Scott. He was elected in the general elections in 1948 to complete Scott's unexpired term.

¹³Ballentine was elected in the general elections in 1948 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1964.

¹⁴Graham was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 30, 1964 to replace Ballentine. He was elected in general elections in 1964.



DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JOHN CHARLES BROOKS

Commissioner of Labor

Early Years: Born in Greenville, Pitt County, January 10, 1937, to Frederick and Octavia H. (Broome) Brooks.

Education: Graduated Greenville High School, 1955; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1959, A.B. (Political Science); University of Chicago School of Law, 1962, J.D.

Professional Background: Commissioner of Labor, 1977-; Attorney at Law. Law clerk to Chief Justice William H. Bobbitt, North Carolina Supreme Court, Raleigh, North Carolina (September, 1962-September, 1963); Special assistant on race relations to Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina and administrator of the North Carolina Mayors' Cooperating Committee, Raleigh, North Carolina (September, 1963-February, 1965); Staff legal counsel to the North Carolina Fund, a private, non-profit, anti-poverty program financed primarily by The Ford Foundation, Durham, North Carolina (February, 1965-November, 1965); Executive director of the Maryland Constitutional Convention Commission, Baltimore, Maryland (November, 1965-September, 1967); Chief of staff of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, Annapolis, Maryland (September, 1967-June, 1968); Administrative officer and director of legislative research of the 1969 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly, Raleigh, North Carolina. Also served simultaneously as enrolling clerk, editor of publications, and director of computer services (September, 1968-January, 1970); Executive assistant to the president of the Sixth Illinois Constitutional Convention, Springfield, Illinois (January, 1970-December, 1970).

Organizations: Member: NC State Bar; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association (Committees on Agency Rulemaking — Section on Administrative Law; Occupational Safety and Health Law — Section on Labor and Employment Law; and Access to Civil Justice—Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities); American Judicature Society; American Society of International Law; Phi Delta Phi Fraternity. Member: International Association of Governmental Labor Officials (Executive Committee, 1977-1979), National Association of Governmental Labor Officials, (Host, 1982 National Convention) National Association of State and Territorial Apprenticeship Directors, Inc. (Board of Directors, 1978-1980), National Apprenticeship Program (Board of Directors, 1980-1983; Vice President, 1982-1983), Government Executive Institute V (Board of Directors, Chairperson, 1980), National Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association (Chairperson, 1980; Executive Committee, 1981). Member, Wake County Chapter of NC Symphony Society and Wake County Meals on Wheels, Inc.

Boards and Commissions: Member: NC Council of State, NC Planning Commission, NC Interim Balanced Growth Board, NC State Commission on Indian Affairs, NC Fire Commission, NC Radiation Protection Commission, City of Raleigh Charter Revision Commission, State Manpower Services Council, NC Employment and Training Council, 1977-1983, N.C. Job Training Coordinating Council; NC Corrections Planning Committee, Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1980; Governor's Management Council, NC Governor's Oversight Committee for Official Labor

Market Information, NC State Government Computer Commission. Chairman; Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules, Department of Labor Industry Advisory Board, NC Apprenticeship Council, NC Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council.

Political Activities: Commissioner of Labor, 1977— (elected, 1976; reelected, 1980); Delegate, Mini-Democratic Convention, 1978 (Memphis, Tennessee).

Honors: Pi Sigma Alpha.

Literary Works: Co-author, *North Carolina and the Negro*, 1964; "Modernizing Commercial Law for a Commercially Growing State," *Bar Notes*, NC Bar Association, February, 1965; 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; Author, *The Authority, Credibility, Integrity, Independence and Development of Student Government at the University of NC at Chapel Hill*, October, 1971.

Religious Activities: Member, Edenton Street United Methodist Church; Member, Administrative Board, 1975-1978; delegate, NC Annual Conference, Fayetteville, NC 1976-1979; advisor on international affairs to the Board of Church and Society, NC Annual Conference, 1972-1976; Member, Task Force on the Bishops' Call for Peace and the Self-Development of Peoples, NC Annual Conference, 1972-1977; Council on Status and Role of Women, 1976-1984.

Family: Married Nancy Jane Carroll, October 22, 1977; Children: Charles Philip and Lewis Carroll.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

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 administrative head of the Department of Labor and serves also as a member of the Council of State.

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.

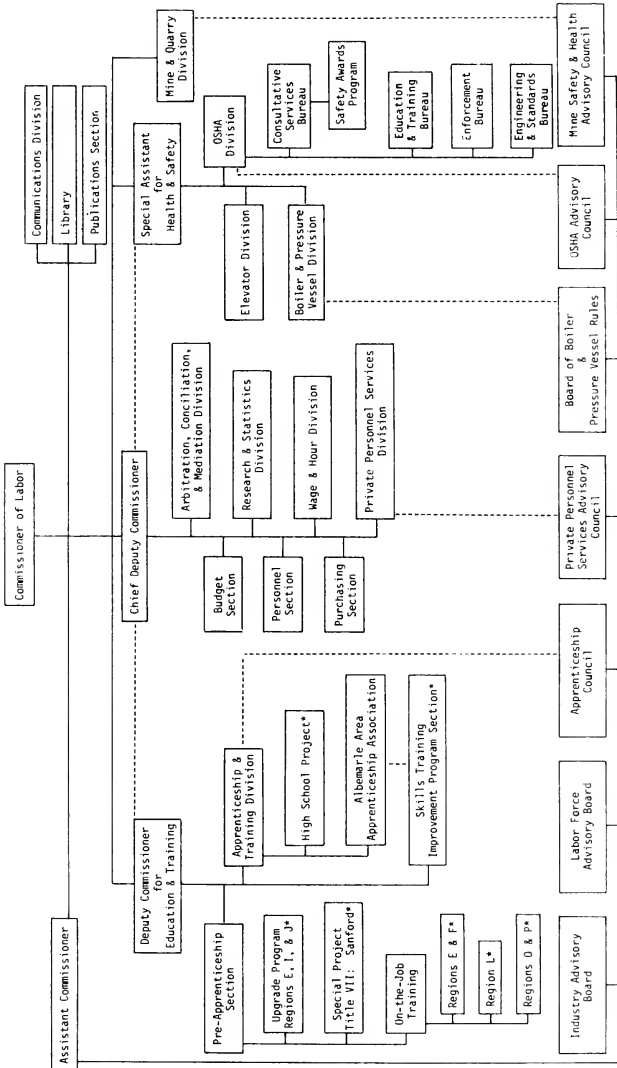
Today, the North Carolina Department of Labor is charged by statute with the responsibility of promoting the "health, safety and general well-being" of the state's more than 2,500,000 working people. The many laws and programs under its jurisdiction affect virtually every person in the state in one way 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 cooperative working relationships with many other state and federal agencies. In the federal government these include the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Employment Standards Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mine Safety and Health Administration, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration, all in the U.S. Department of Labor; the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; National Labor Relations Board; and Veterans Administration. Within North Carolina, the Department of Labor works closely with the N.C. Department of Community Colleges; Division of Health Services, N.C. Department of Human Resources; Building Code Council, N.C. Department of Insurance; Division of Employment and Training, N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development; and the Vocational Education Division, N.C. Department of Public Instruction.

In administering the Department of Labor and its programs, the Commissioner has the assistance of a Chief Deputy Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner for Education and Training and an Assistant Commissioner.

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 and Training Division, the Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation Division, the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Division, the Elevator and Amusement Ride Division, the Mine and Quarry Division, the Occupational Safety and Health Division, the Private Personnel Services Division, the Research and Statistics Division and the Wage and Hour Division.

Department of Labor



*CETA Funded; "Regions" are established state planning regions.

Support services are handled by the Budget, Personnel, Publications and Purchasing Sections, and the Communications Division.

Four statutory and three other advisory groups assist the Commissioner with policy development and program planning. These are the Apprenticeship Council, the Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules, the labor Force Advisory Board, the Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council, the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Council, the Private Personnel Service Advisory Council and the Industry Advisory Board. A separate unit independent from the Department of Labor is the Occupational Safety and Health Review Board, which hears appeals of citations and penalties imposed by the OSHA Division and whose members are appointed by the Governor.

Apprenticeship and Training

The Apprenticeship and Training Division promotes and monitors a broad range of apprenticeship programs designed to train journeyman-level craftworkers to meet the demands of industries for high-skilled workers. In 1981 more than 3,500 citizens were enrolled in these private industry supported programs, which are authorized under a 1939 state law enacted "to relate the supply of skilled workers to employment demands." Apprenticeship programs are established with private employers or under the sponsorship of joint labor-management committees. The division encourages high school graduates to pursue apprenticeship training as a means to acquiring steady, fulfilling employment at excellent wages and with career-development potential. Apprentices begin at a fixed percentage of journeyman pay and receive planned wage increases as they learn new skills. Apprenticeships combine on-the-job experience with related technical training furnished by the individual employer or at a community college or technical institute. The division is the administrator in North Carolina of the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 which created the mechanism to establish uniform standards for quality training under approved apprenticeship agreements. The division establishes standards, approves apprenticeship programs which meet established criteria, is a records depository and issues completion certificates to citizens who complete apprenticeship training.

Opportunities for Skills Training (On-The-Job Training and CETA)

In addition to apprenticeship, the Department of Labor promotes opportunities for skills training through on-the-job training programs, pre-apprenticeship programs and skills upgrading programs. Labor Department representatives meet with employers to design training programs tailored to their needs. Employers willing to employ individuals eligible under guidelines of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) may qualify for financial assistance as well as for assistance with program design. In 1981, 479 participants were enrolled in on-the-job training programs certified by the Apprenticeship and Training Division, and more than 600 participants were enrolled in CETA-supported programs developed by the Skills Training Improvement Program Section and the Pre-apprenticeship Section.

Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation

The Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation Division directs the Department's efforts to resolve conflicts between employees and management in the workplace. Created by the General Assembly in 1941, the division has sought to effect voluntary, amicable and expeditious settlement of disputes between employers and employees which otherwise are likely to result in strikes, work slowdowns or lockouts. *Mediation:* Upon

application by both parties, the Commissioner of Labor will assign a mediator to assist the parties in their collective bargaining process. This effort is voluntary and does not bind the parties in any way. *Conciliation*: When there is an imminent or existing labor dispute, the Commissioner may assign a conciliator to help adjust and settle the differences between the parties. The conciliation effort has no binding effect upon the parties. *Arbitration*: In 1927, North Carolina was one of the first states to enact the Uniform Arbitration Act, which establishes a formal procedure for voluntary, binding arbitration of questions in controversy between two or more parties. In 1945, the General Assembly established an arbitration service administered by the Commissioner of Labor, who appoints and maintains a voluntary arbitration panel. The panel is composed of highly qualified and experienced individuals who have agreed to make themselves available to arbitrate controversies and grievances relating primarily to wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Assignment or selection of an arbitrator is made pursuant to provisions of a contract or voluntary agreement between the parties. In the event the parties cannot agree on the selection of an arbitrator, the *N.C. Administrative Code* authorizes the Commissioner to appoint an arbitrator.

Boilers and Pressure Vessels

The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Division enforces the Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act of North Carolina. The law, which became effective in 1976, expanded coverage of earlier statutes that had existed since 1935. The division regulates the construction, installation, repair, alteration, inspection, use and operation of vessels subject to the law. The division conducts periodic inspections of vessels under its jurisdiction and monitors inspection reports by certified insurance company 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 67,000 boilers and pressure vessels currently are on record with the division.

Elevator and Amusement Rides

The Elevator and Amusement Ride Division is responsible for the proper installation and safe operation of all elevators, escalators, workman's hoists, dumbwaiters, moving walks, aerial passenger tramways, amusement rides, incline railways and lifting devices for persons with disabilities that operate in public establishments (except federal buildings) and private places of employment. Nearly 10,000 inspections are conducted annually by this division, which first undertook its periodic safety code inspection program in 1938. Any company or person wanting to erect any equipment that is under this division's jurisdiction, except amusement rides, must submit prints and applications for approval before any installation is begun. The division will issue an installation permit, which must be posted on the job site. All new installations, as well as all alterations to existing equipment, are inspected. In addition, division personnel conduct regular, periodic inspections of all such operating equipment in the state and inspect amusement rides before they operate at each location. Employers, institutions such as churches, and private individuals who desire technical assistance in selecting and installing safe lifting devices for persons with disabilities may acquire help from the division. The division also offers architects and builders a service of reviewing for code compliance plans for proposed installations of elevators and related equipment.

Mine and Quarry Safety

The Mine and Quarry Division enforces the 1976 Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina and conducts a broad program of inspections, education and training, technical assistance and consultations to implement provisions of the act. Previous North Carolina laws on the operation and inspection of mines and quarries in the state date back to 1897. In 1977 the U.S. Congress enacted the federal Mine Safety and Health Act, requiring mine and quarry operators to meet specific standards designed to achieve safe and healthful working conditions for the industry's employees. The Mine and Quarry Division assists these operators to comply with the provisions of the federal act which require them to train their employees in safe working procedures. Some 535 private sector mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pit operations employing more than 5,000 citizens are under the division's jurisdiction. There are also approximately 300 public sector mines in North Carolina, which are operated by the N.C. Department of Transportation. These are not under Department of Labor jurisdiction, but personnel from public sector mines do participate in training programs conducted by the Mine and Quarry Division.

Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA)

The Occupational Safety and Health Division administers and enforces the 1973 Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina, a broadly inclusive law which applies to most private sector employment in the state, and to all agencies of state and local government. North Carolina currently conducts one of 23 state-administered OSHA programs in the nation. In addition to enforcing state OSHA safety and health standards, the North Carolina program offers free consultative services, education and training opportunities, and engineering assistance to the 102,000 private businesses and the public employers which are under its jurisdiction. By making full use of these non-enforcement services, employers may bring their establishments into full compliance with OSHA standards. North Carolina's private businesses had a work-related accident and illness incident rate in 1979 of 7.8 per 100 full-time workers as compared to the national average of 9.5. This 18 percent better record is suggestive of the sensitivity of North Carolina's employers to the safety and health of their employees, and of the cooperation which they extend to the state's OSHA enforcement staff.

Private Personnel and Job Listing Services

The Private Personnel Service Division licenses and regulates private personnel and job listing services operating in North Carolina. This activity was conducted pursuant to a 1929 statute until 1979, when a completely new act was adopted by the General Assembly. With the new law came additional protections for job applicants who use applicant-paid, fee-charging personnel and job listing services. The new provisions include strengthened contract requirements between an applicant and an agency, and authorization for the Department to inspect licensed agencies upon receipt of a formal consumer complaint. All agencies charging a fee to applicants must be licensed by the Department, and currently 103 of the 258 services in the state are under departmental jurisdiction. Agencies which are solely employer-paid need not be licensed by the Department.

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 13,000 cooperating North Carolina employers. The division also assembles and publishes monthly data on building activity -- number of units authorized, dollar-volume and type of construction -- in North Carolina by 44 cities of more than 10,000 population and by county. The division provides keypunch assistance required by several other divisions of the Department, 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.

Wages and Hours

The Wage and Hour Division administers and enforces the 1979 North Carolina Wage and Hour Act, which consolidated four previously separate state laws covering minimum wage, maximum hours, uniform wage payments and child labor. Minimum wage, overtime and youth employment provisions generally apply to all North Carolina businesses which have at least four employees and are not subject to the U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act. Wage payment provisions cover all employees in North Carolina except those employed in state and local government. The state minimum wage is \$2.90 an hour, and there is a sub-minimum of \$2.60 an hour for full-time students. An employee must work for more than 45 hours in any workweek to qualify for overtime. Employment certificates are required for workers aged 14 through 17, who may not work in certain hazardous occupations. There are daily and weekly hours restrictions, and break requirements, for 14- and 15-year-old workers. Youth aged 12 and 13 may be employed for newspaper delivery only, for which an employment certificate is not required. Employment for youth under age 12 is not permitted. The division investigates worker complaints and collects back wages due employees..

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW BOARD

(G.S. 95-135)

Purpose: To hear and issue decisions on appeals entered from citations and abatement periods and from all types of penalties issued by the Office of Occupational Safety and Health.

Composition: 3 members appointed by the Governor (persons whose training, education and experience qualify them to carry out the functions of the Board).

Term: 6 years (Staggered terms).

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor.

COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR¹

Name	Residence	Term
Wesley N. Jones ²	Wake	1887-1889
John C. Scarborough ³	Hertford	1889-1892
William I. Harris ⁴	_____	1892-1893
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁵	Wake	1893-1897
James Y. Hamrick ⁶	Cleveland	1897-1899
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁷	Wake	1899-1901
Henry B. Varner ⁸	Davidson	1901-1909
Mitchell L. Shipman	Henderson	1909-1925
Franklin D. Grist	Caldwell	1925-1933
Arthur L. Fletcher ⁹	Ashe	1933-1938
Forest H. Shuford ¹⁰	Guilford	1938-1954
Frank Crane ¹¹	Union	1954-1973
William C. Creel ¹²	Wake	1973-1975
Thomas A. Nye, Jr. ¹³	Rowan	1975-1977
John C. Brooks	Wake	1977-

¹The General Assembly of 1887 created the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the act establishing this agency, provision was made for the appointment of a commissioner, by the governor, to a two year term. In 1899 another act was passed by the general assembly which provided that the commissioner would be elected by the general assembly during that session, and that future commissioners would be elected in the general elections — beginning in 1900 — for a four year term.

²Jones was appointed by Governor Scales on March 5, 1887 for a two year term.

³Scarborough was appointed by Governor Fowle on February 15, 1889 for a two year term. He was apparently re-appointed in 1891 and resigned in December, 1892.

⁴Harris was appointed by Governor Holt on December 20, 1892 to replace Scarborough.

⁵Lacy was appointed by Governor Carr on March 2, 1893 for a two year term. He was re-appointed on March 13, 1895.

⁶Hamrick was appointed by Governor Russell on March 8, 1897 for a two year term.

⁷Lacy was elected by the general assembly on March 6, 1899.

⁸Varner was elected in the general elections in 1900.

⁹Fletcher was elected in the general elections in 1932. He resigned effective September 12, 1938.

¹⁰Shuford was appointed by Governor Hoey on September 12, 1938 to replace Fletcher. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1954.

¹¹Crane was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 3, 1954 to replace Shuford. He was elected in the general elections in 1954.

¹²Creel died August 25, 1975.

¹³Nye was appointed by Governor Holshouser to fill the unexpired term of Creel.



DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

JOHN RANDOLPH INGRAM

Commissioner of Insurance

Early Years: Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, June 12, 1929, to Henry L. and DeEtte (Bennett) Ingram; Native of Randolph County.

Education: Graduated Asheboro High School, 1947 (football co-captain; honor graduate); University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1951, B.S. (Business Administration); University of North Carolina School of Law, 1954, LL.D.

Professional Background: Lawyer.

Organizations: Member: NC Bar Association, American Bar Association, Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity. Member: National Association of Insurance Commissioners (AtLarge Member, Executive Committee, Zone 11 Representative, Executive Committee; Chairman, Automobile Insurance Sub-Committee; Chairman, Property Liability Insurance Committee; Chairman, Zone II). Member: Balfour Masonic Lodge (Past Member and District Deputy Grand Master), Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner, Asheboro Kiwanis Club, Asheboro Chamber of Commerce. Member: Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Etta Sigma, Beta Gamma Sigma, and Sigma Chi Fraternities.

Boards and Commissions: Member: Code Officials Qualifications Board; Health Care Excess Liability Fund (ex officio); Health Insurance Advisory Board (ex officio); Insurance Advisory Board (ex officio and Chairman); NAIC, Hazardous Materials.

Political Activities: Commissioner of Insurance, 1973-- (Elected 1972, reelected 1976 and 1980); Served in NC House of Representatives, 1971 (only Democrat ever elected from the Montgomery-Randolph County House District); Democratic Nominee, US Senate, 1978.

Military Service: Served U.S. Army Reserve, 1955-1958, 1st Lieutenant, Judge Advocate General Corps.

Literary Works: Author, two notes in *North Carolina Law Review*.

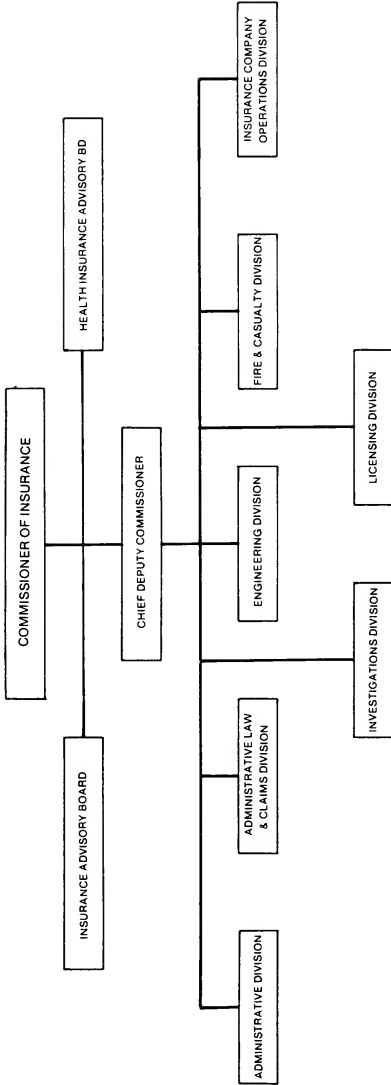
Honors: Phi Beta Kappa; President, Graduating Class, UNC School of Law, 1954.

Religious Activities: Member, First Methodist Church, Asheboro; Certified Lay Speaker; Sunday School Teacher; Chairman, Official Board.

Family: Married Virginia (Gini) Brown, September 4, 1954; Children: Gini Linn, John Randolph II (Randy), Beverly Brown (BB), and Michele Palmer.

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 termiations. 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 investigating 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 non-resident life agents, reviews all applications for examinations, issues examination permits, administers agents' and adjuster's 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.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE**BUILDING CODE COUNCIL****(G.S. 143-136)**

Purpose: To prepare and adopt a NC State Building Code (Prior to the adoption of this code, the council will hold at least one public hearing in Raleigh); to revise and amend the code; to print and distribute copies of the Code and its amendments to State and local governmental officials, departments, agencies and educational institutions and make them available to the public; to adopt procedural requirements necessary for adequate enforcement of the Code; to conduct hearing appeals; and to recommend to the General Assembly desirable statutory changes simplifying, improving and enforcement existing laws.

Composition: 11 members appointed by the Governor (1 registered architect, 1 licensed general contractor, 1 registered architect or general contractor specializing in residential design or construction, 1 registered engineer practicing structural engineering, 1 registered engineer practicing mechanical engineering, 1 licensed plumbing and heating contractor, 1 municipal or county building inspector, 1 representative of the public who is not a member of the building construction industry, 1 licensed electrical contractor. 1 registered engineer on the engineering staff of a State agency charged with approval of plans of State-owned buildings. No architect or engineer may be involved in the manufacture, promotion or sale of building materials.

Term: Six (6) Years.

Officers: All officers are elected by the Council.

CODE OFFICIALS QUALIFICATIONS BOARD**(G.S. 143-151.9)**

Purpose: To make known the rules and regulations for the administration of the board, including the authority to require submission of reports and information by State agencies, local inspection departments and local governing bodies relating to the employment, education and training of Code-enforcement officials; to establish minimum standards for employment as a Code-enforcement official; to certify qualified persons to be code-enforcement officials; to consult and cooperate with counties, municipalities, agencies of the State and universities and other institutions concerning the development of Code-enforcement training; to establish minimum standards and levels of education for all Code-enforcement instructors; to conduct and encourage research to improve education and training; to adopt bylaws; and to appoint advisory committees when appropriate.

Composition: 20 members — 7 appointed by the Governor, 3 by the Lieutenant Governor, 4 by Speaker of the House, 1 by the Dean of the Schools of Engineering, 1 by the Director of the Institute of Government, 1 by the President of the Department of Community Colleges, and 1 by the Commissioner of Insurance (1 city or county

manager; 2 members, 1 elected official from a city with over 5,000 population, and 1 under 5,000; 2 members, 1 elected official representing a county over 40,000 population, and 1 under 40,000; 1 county building official with duties of building, plumbing, electrical, and heating codes; 1 registered architect; 1 registered engineer; 2 licensed general contractors, 1 specializing in residential construction; 1 electrical contractor; 1 licensed plumbing and heating contractor; 1 faculty member of the Institute of Government; 1 member of the Department of Community Colleges; 1 member from the Department of Insurance, Division of Engineering and Building Code; and 2 citizens from North Carolina).

Term: Four (4) Years.

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman selected after initial appointment by Board.

HEALTH INSURANCE ADVISORY BOARD

(G.S. 58.202.2)

Purpose: To review an analysis of complaints prepared by the Department of Insurance relating to the Health Insurance industry; to call companies before the Board to examine operation and procedure; to reprimand, place on probation, or suspend license of any company not operating in the public interest; to study the Health Insurance Industry and recommend procedures and changes resulting from the study; to subpoena persons and records; and to administer oaths and take testimony.

Composition: 9 members — 5 appointed by the Governor from the public at-large and 4 from the Insurance industry upon recommendation of the Commissioner of Insurance. Commissioner of Insurance is an ex officio member.

Term: Four (4) Years.

HEALTH CARE EXCESS LIABILITY FUND

(G.S. 58-254.23)

Purpose: To adopt rules and regulations for the interpretation and implementation of the Health Care Excess Liability Fund; to employ officers and employees; to sue and be sued in all actions of any act of omission in connection with the affairs of the Fund; to enter into any contracts or obligations relating to the Fund which are permitted by law; and to conduct all business affairs relating to the Fund.

Composition: 8 members — 3 appointed by the Governor (1 from a list of 2 nominees submitted by the NC Nurses Association, 1 from a list of 2 nominees submitted by the NC Dental Society, 1 from a health care profession); 2 by the Lieutenant Governor (2 from a list of 4 nominees submitted by the NC Medical Society); 2 by the Speaker of the House (2 from a list of 4 nominees submitted by the NC Hospital Association); and 1 ex officio (Commissioner of Insurance).

Term: Four (4) Years.

Officers: Chairman is elected annually by and from the membership of the Board.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE¹

Name	Residence	Term
James R. Young ²	Vance	1899-1921
Stacey W. Wade ³	Carteret	1921-1927
Daniel C. Boney ⁴	Surry	1927-1942
William P. Hodges ⁵	Martin	1942-1949
Waldo C. Cheek ⁶	Moore	1949-1953
Charles F. Gold ⁷	Rutherford	1953-1962
Edwin S. Lanier ⁸	Orange	1962-1973
John R. Ingram	Randolph	1973-

¹The General Assembly of 1899 created the Department of Insurance with provisions that the first commissioner would be elected by the current general assembly with future commissioners appointed by the governor for a four year term. (*Public Laws*, 1899, Chapter 54.) Then in 1907, the general assembly passed a bill which provided for the election of the commissioner in the general elections, beginning in 1908. (*Public Laws*, Chapter 868).

²Young was elected by the general assembly on March 6, 1899. He was appointed by Governor Aycock in 1901 and served following reappointment in 1905 until 1908 when he was elected in the general elections.

³Wade was elected in the general elections in 1920 and served following re-election in 1924 until his resignation on November 15, 1927.

⁴Boney was appointed by Governor McLean on November 15, 1927, to replace Wade. He was elected in the general elections in 1928 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 7, 1942.

⁵Hodges was appointed by Governor Broughton on September 10, 1942, to replace Boney. He was elected in the general elections in 1944 and served following re-election in 1948 until his resignation in June, 1949.

⁶Cheek was appointed by Governor Scott on June 14, 1949, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections in 1950 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1952 and served until his resignation effective October 15, 1953.

⁷Gold was appointed by Governor Umstead on November 16, 1953, to replace Cheek. He was elected in the general elections in 1954 to complete Cheek's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956 and served following re-election in 1960 until his death on June 28, 1962.

⁸Lanier was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 5, 1962 to replace Gold. Lanier was elected in the general elections in 1962 to complete Gold's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1964.



DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

JANE SMITH PATTERSON

Secretary

Early Years: Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, on August 27, 1940, to Allie M. and Emma (Wright) Smith.

Education: Graduated, Tabor City Schools, 1957; attended University of North Carolina-Greensboro (Woman's College), 1957-1959; graduated, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1961, B.A. (Political Science); Government Executives Institute, UNC School of Business; additional graduate work, UNC; Realtor's Institute, UNC-CH; Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, Executive Management Program, 1982.

Professional Background: Secretary, Department of Administration, 1981-; Deputy Secretary, DOA, 1977-1981 (Acting Secretary, 1979-1980); Assistant Secretary, DOA, 1977-1979; Realtor, Greensboro (5 years); research assistant/editor of university department; acting business administrator, University of Pennsylvania (1 year); administrative officer, 300,000 member student organization, Philadelphia (1 year); assistant librarian, division of university library (1 year).

Organizations: Eastern Music Festival, Greensboro (Board of Advisors); North Carolina Woman's Forum; Institute of Policy Science, Duke University (Board of Visitors); Raleigh Junior League; League of Women Voters; NC Voter Education Project; Wake County United Way (Board of Directors).

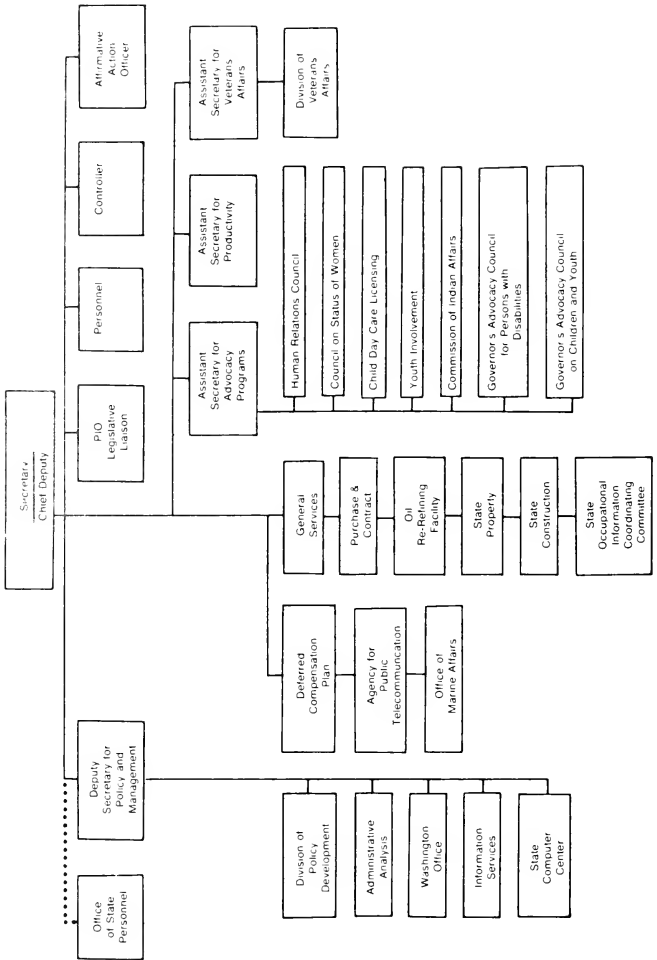
Boards & Commissions: Chairman: NC Capital Building Authority; Oil Refining Facility, NC Deferred Compensation Board. Member: NC Task Force on Telecommunications; Energy Policy Council; Administrative Board, The Marine Centers; NC Representative, National Policy Board of Interstate Certified Public Manager Program Consortium; Board of Directors, Chairman, First Group, Government Executives Institute; Chairman, Marine Science Council; Meredith College Business Advisory Board; Chairman, Governor's Management Council; Member, Governor's Productivity Commission.

Political Activities: Secretary, N.C. Department of Administration, 1981- (appointed August 1, 1981, to replace Joe Grimsley); Acting Secretary, DOA, November, 1979-November, 1981; Deputy Secretary, DOA, 1977-1981; Member, Technical Advisory Committee of Democratic Commission on Presidential Nomination, 1981; Chairman, Guilford County Democratic Party, 1974-1976; President, Guilford County Democratic Women, 1971-1973; Member, NC Democratic Executive Committee, 1972-; National Democratic Committee Woman, 1976-1980; Democratic National Conventions, 1976 and 1980 (Member, Rules Committee); Delegate to county and state conventions, and many other party positions and activities on the precinct, county, state, and national levels.

Religious Activities: Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

Family: Married Henry N. Patterson, Jr., June 30, 1961; Children: Henry N., V; and Braxton Smith.

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



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. While it provides very few direct services to citizens, the Department of Administration is the only department in which the management functions of state government are centralized, insuring that policies developed and implemented throughout state government are consistent with the Governor's own philosophies and with mandates of the General Assembly.

Created by the Executive Organization Act in 1971, the Department of Administration has three broad areas of responsibility: first, as the "housekeeping" and management agency for state government; second, as the developer of policy for the Governor; and third, as an advocate for special public interests such as the handicapped, youth and Indians.

Because of its unique role as manager of the state's internal operations, the Department of Administration works to insure that the taxpayer's dollar is always used wisely. Through its Divisions of Purchase and Contract, State Construction and State Property, the department purchases all goods, services and property for all state departments, institutions and agencies, and supervises the design, planning and construction of all state facilities. As state government's "housekeeper", the department's General Services Division maintains all state buildings and grounds in the Raleigh area, operates the state's courier and inter-office mail systems and manages the central motor pool. In 1981, the Office of Management Systems was divided into two separate divisions: the State Computer Center, which operates a statewide data processing and computer center; and Management and Information Services, which is responsible for the state's telephone network, planning and operation of a telecommunications system, and design and implementation of computer systems.

In January, 1977, the Division of Policy Development was created out of elements of the former State Planning Division and Office of Intergovernmental Relations. Its purpose is to consolidate efforts for effective governmental management and to assure the cooperative development of the Governor's statewide goals. As part of its work in developing new policy and program initiatives for the state, the Division of Policy Development provides staff support for a number of organizations, including the State Goals and Policy Board, Land Policy Council and the Interim Balanced Growth Board.

In 1979, The Office of Budget and Management, previously a division within the Department of Administration, was made part of the Governor's Office.

As an advocate for special public interests, the Department of Administration administers seven programs which serve citizens through advocacy, education and research. The department provides staff support for several groups whose role is to advise the Governor, General Assembly and other state agencies on the needs of these special citizens. The seven advocacy programs conduct workshops and other training programs, provide various forms of aid and assistance, and do continuous research and evaluation to insure that citizens' rights are protected.

The Office of State Personnel, the central employer for all of state government, is housed in the Department of Administration. In addition to maintaining a state government-wide Affirmative Action Plan, this office administers personnel policies and improves employee skills through training programs and workshops.

In 1977, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was abolished and the Division of Veterans Affairs was created within the Department of Administration. This division advocates for North Carolina's veterans, seeing that they receive the rights, privileges and benefits due them under federal, state and local laws. Special emphasis is placed on securing veterans employment.

A number of other programs are also housed in the Department of Administration, including the Agency for Public Telecommunications, State Occupational Information Committee, Oil Refining Facility, Education/Work Project, and the Deferred Compensation Plan.

The Secretary of the Department — an appointee of the Governor — serves as secretary of the Executive Cabinet, Capital Planning Commission and Council of State, and chairs the Capital Building Authority.

Office of Policy and Planning

The Office of Policy and Planning 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 governments, and is a key point of contact for federal offices, programs and regional commissions.

Office of Administrative Analysis

The Office of Administrative Analysis provides management consulting services to state organizations; operates the Forms Management Program, the Land Records Management Program, the Employee Suggestion System, and the Incentive Pay Program; conducts equipment studies for the Division of Purchase and Contract; and provides staff support for the Governor's Commission on Governmental Productivity.

Office of State General Services

The Office of State 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 and parking lots.

Division of Purchase and Contract

The Division 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 State Property

The Office of State Property maintains inventories of all real property owned by the state, and investigates and makes recommendations in connection with the acquisition

and disposition of all real and leased property and the transfer of property between agencies.

Office of State Construction

The Office of State Construction receives bids, awards contracts, and plans and supervises construction of all state buildings and facilities. The office also manages the energy management program, which investigates and makes recommendations concerning energy conservation polices, energy systems for new buildings and alternative energy sources.

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.

Division of Veterans Affairs

The Division of Veterans Affairs helps veterans and their dependents receive the privileges, rights and benefits due them under federal, state and local laws. The office was reassigned to the Department in 1977 from the disbanded Department of Military and Veterans Affairs.

Human Relations Council

The Human Relations Council promotes equal opportunity in housing, education and employment for all citizens in the state, investigates complaints and helps erase discrimination in these areas.

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, sponsoring programs to encourage development of career and leadership skills of women, and making recommendations to the Governor.

Office of Child Day Care Licensing

The Office of Child Day Care Licensing inspects and licenses the facilities and programs of child day care centers to protect the health and safety of children enrolled in them, and conducts workshops to increase the awareness of both parents and child day care operators.

Office of Youth Involvement

The Youth Involvement Office houses the N. C. Internship Office which supervises internship programs in state government, the State Youth Council and the Youth Advisory Council, which coordinate statewide conferences for youth and assist in the development of local Youth Councils across the state.

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 Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

The Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities provides for and supervises statewide protection and advocacy for physically, mentally, emotionally, and otherwise disabled persons; and investigates and pursues remedies to insure protection of those persons. The council was formed in 1979 through a merger of the Governor's Council on Employment of the Handicapped and the Advocacy Council for the Mentally Ill and Developmentally Disabled.

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.

Office of State Personnel

The Office of State Personnel acts as the central personnel office of state government, administers the State Personnel Act and Affirmative Action Plan, and provides opportunities for employees to enhance their career skills through workshops.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION**CAPITOL BUILDING AUTHORITY****(G.S. 129-40)**

Purpose: To select and employ architects, engineers and other consultants to plan and supervise construction of buildings and other capital improvement projects for which the N.C. General Assembly may make appropriations.

To award the contracts for construction of all buildings.

To submit an annual report of its activities and completion of all major projects to the N.C. Capitol Planning Commission.

Composition: 5 ex officio members (Governor, Attorney General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Cultural Resources, and Secretary of Department of Administration).

Term: 2 years

Officers: Chairman is Secretary of Administration

CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION**(G.S. 129-31)**

Purpose: To obtain and maintain up-to-date building requirements for State governmental agencies in the City of Raleigh.

To formulate a long-range capital improvement program.

To recommend the requisition of land as required.

To select the locations for State government buildings, memorials, monuments and improvements.

To name any new State government building.

Composition: 13 members—All members of the Council of State, 1 member of the Senate appointed by the Lt. Governor; 1 member of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House; and a representative of the city of Raleigh designated by City Council to serve two years.

Term: Not designated

Officers: Governor — Chairman, Secretary of Administration, Lt. Governor — Vice President

CHILD DAY CARE LICENSING COMMISSION**(G.S. 143B-376)**

Purpose: To adopt rules and regulations for the issuance of licenses to any day care facility and to register day care plans.

Composition: 15 members—10 appointed by Governor and 5 ex officio. (Ex officio — Governor, Commissioner of Insurance, State Superintendent of Public Instruction,

Secretary of Human Resources, and Attorney General. 1 from a facility licensed for no more than 29 children, 3 from facilities licensed for no more than 70 children, 1 from a facility licensed for more than 70 children, 2 operators from non-profit facilities, 3 citizens not employed by day care facilities and having no direct or indirect monetary interest, 2 of which have pre-school children at the time of appointment.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is pleasure of Governor.

HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-392)

Purpose: To study problems concerning human relations.

To promote equality of opportunity for all citizens.

To promote understanding, respect and goodwill among all citizens.

To provide channels of communication among the races.

To encourage the employment of qualified people without regard to race.

To encourage youths to become better trained and qualified for employment.

To receive on behalf of the Department of Administration and to recommend expenditure of gifts and grants from public and private donors.

To enlist the cooperation and assistance of all State and local government officials.

To assist local good neighborhood councils and bi-racial human relations committees.

Composition: 20 members appointed by Governor

Term: Pleasure of the Governor

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor

INCENTIVE PAY REVIEW COMMISSION (Session 1979, Chapter 945)

Purpose: Receive and review applications for incentive pay for State employees.

Approve incentive awards and make recommendations to the Advisory Budget Commission.

Composition: 7 members—1 each appointed by Governor; Speaker of the House and Lt. Governor. (Appointed positions: those persons having experience in administering incentive as used in the industry); and 4 ex officio. (Secretary of Administration, State Auditor, State Budget Officers and State Personnel Director.)

Term: 5 years (Length of the bill)

Officers: Chairman is Secretary of Administration

INDIAN AFFAIRS
(G.S. 143B-407)

Purpose: To deal fairly and effectively with Indian Affairs.

To bring local, state and federal resources into focus for the implementation and continuation of meaningful programs for Indian citizens of the State of NC.

To provide aid and protection.

To prevent undue hardships.

To assist Indian communities in social and economic development.

To promote recognition of and the right of Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions.

To study, consider, compile and give out information on any aspect of Indian Affairs.

Prepare an annual written report of its proceedings, findings and recommendations to be submitted to the Governor and the legislature.

Composition: 24 members—17 appointed by Indian members selected by Tribal or community consent; (2 members from each: Coharie, Cumberland, Haliwas, Waccamaw-Siouan, The Guilford Native Americans, The Metrolina Native Indians, and 3 from the Lumbee. If the Cherokees choose to participate, they shall have 2 members); and 7 Ex officio. (Speaker of the House, Lt. Governor, Secretary of Human Resources, Director of the State Employee Security Commissions, Secretary of Administration, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, and Commissioner of Labor.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman appointed by Governor

INDIAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
(G.S. 157-68)

Purpose: To exercise its powers to provide improved housing for Indians of low income throughout the State.

Composition: 5 members appointed by Governor and selected from the following major groups of N.C. Indians: Haliwa, Coharie, Waccamaw Siouan, Lumbee tribes and the Cumberland County, Guilford and Metrolina Associations.

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman is elected by the Authority

INTERNSHIP COUNCIL
(G.S. 143B-418)

Purpose: To determine the number of student interns to be allocated to each of the offices or departments.

Screen applications for student internships and select from these applications the recipients of the internships.

To determine the appropriateness of proposals for projects for student interns submitted by the offices and departments.

Composition: 17 members—14 appointed by Governor, 2 representatives of Community Colleges and Technical Institutes, 4 representatives of the UNC system, 2 representatives of Private Colleges or Universities, 3 representatives of Colleges or Universities with an enrollment less than 5,000 students, and 3 former interns. 1 by the Lt. Governor, 1 by the Speaker of the House and the Secretary of Administration or his designee.

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor.

INTERSTATE COOPERATION COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-380)

Purpose: To participate as a member of the Council of State Governments.

To encourage and assist the legislative, executive, and administrative and judicial officials and employees of the State to develop and maintain friendly contact with officials and employees of other states.

To advance cooperation between this State and other units of government.

To study, analyze and report to the Secretary of Administration its recommendations concerning interstate compacts affecting the interests of NC and various studies and reports.

To inform the members of the General Assembly and other State officials of the publications and services made available by the Council of State Governments.

To attend national and regional conferences of State officials considering interstate problems of concern to NC and reporting them to the Secretary.

Composition: 11 members—3 appointed by Governor, 3 by President of the Senate, 3 by the Speaker of the House; the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, 3 Senators, 3 — Representatives.

Term: 2 years

Officers: Chairman is designated biennially by Governor among legislative members of the Commission.

LAND CONSERVANCY CORPORATION (G.S. 113A-137)

Purpose: To adopt an official seal.

To adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and conduct of its business.

To maintain an office in the city of Raleigh.

Collect and pay reasonable fees and charges in connection with making, purchasing and servicing its loans, notes, bonds and commitments.

To procure insurance against loss.

To solicit financial support from private sources.

To receive, administer and comply with conditions, loans, grants or donations.

To cooperate and participate with any nonprofit conservation organizations whose principal purpose is the protection and preservation of natural areas, in projects and activities.

To preserve all types of natural areas, objects, flora, fauna and biotic communities.

To buy, own, sell, mortgage or lease any interest in real estate.

Composition: 12 members—5 appointed by Governor; 2 by the Governor; 2 by the Speaker of the House; and 3 Ex officio. (State Treasurer, Secretary of Administration, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development.) (The 2 Representatives and 2 Senators should come from different regions of the State. Officio (non-voting)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor. Secretary is the Secretary of Administration.

LAND RECORDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(G.S. 143-345.6)

Purpose: To assist the Secretary of Administration in administering the land records management program for the purpose of advising register of deeds, local tax officials and local planning officials about sound management practices and establishing greater uniformity in local land records systems.

Composition: 12 member appointed by Governor—1 from the N.C. Association of Assessing Officers; 1 from N.C. Section of the American Society of Photogrammetry; 1 from N.C. Chapter of the American Institute of Planners; 1 from N.C. Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers; 1 from N. C. Association of Tax Collectors; 1 from N.C. Association of Registers of deeds; 1 from N. C. Bar Association; 1 from N.C. Association of County Commissioners; 3 members from the public at-large (one-third of the appointments from the most populous, one-third from least populous and one-third from the remaining moderately populous counties).

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

MARINE RESOURCES CENTER

(G.S. 143-347.11)

Purpose: To adopt goals and objectives for the centers and continually review and revise them.

To review and submit to the Secretary of Administration for approval requests for use of center facilities and to advise Secretary on the most appropriate utilization.

To review and evaluate projects and programs to determine if it is in compliance with established goals.

To recommend to the Secretary policies needed to assure effective staff performance and proper liaison between the center facilities.

To report annually to the Marine Science Council on the overall center operation.

To Review center budgets to the Secretary for approval and to be included in the budget requests.

To Recruit and recommend candidates for the positions of program administrator and the three center administrators.

Composition: 16 members—10 appointed by the Governor. (Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, Secretary of Administration or designees, plus 4 members of the N.C. Marine Science Council) and 6 Ex officio. (1 from the UNC Sea Grant Program nominated by the Executive Director, 1 actively engaged with and having experience in marine-based industry nominated by Governor, 1 actively teaching marine vocational education in community system nominated by President of the N.C. Department of Community Colleges, 1 representative of Marine vocational education at the high school level nominated by Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1 from Dare County nominated by the Dare County County Commissioners, 1 from Carteret County and 1 from New Hanover County, 3 representatives of UNC nominated by the President of UNC upon recommendation of University Marine Science Council.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor.

SCIENCE AND MATH HIGH SCHOOL BOARD OF TRUSTEES (G.S. 115-315.33)

Purpose: To promote sound development of the school and guide its operation in such a manner to serve the people of North Carolina and to foster the creation of complementary relationships between the school and existing school systems.

To develop policy and insure expansion, delegating the responsibility for the day-to-day operation of the school to the administrative staff.

Composition: 26 members—15 appointed by Governor; 2 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; 2 by the Lt. Governor; 2 by the Speaker of the House; and 5 Non-voting, Ex officio. (Chairman, State Board of Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of Community College System; President of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and 1 from the Board of Governors.)

12 of Governor's appointees must be scientists and mathematicians. Supt. of Instruction appoints 1 science teacher and 1 math teacher. Lt. Governor appoints 1 Senator and 1 Superintendent of a local school system. Speaker of the House appoints 1 Representative and 1 Principal of a local school system.

Term: Staggered 2, 4 and 6 year terms.

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor.

STATE PERSONNEL COMMISSION
(G.S. 126-2)

Purpose: Establish policies and rules governing the following:

1. a positive classification plan
2. a compensation plan which shall provide for a minimum, maximum and intermediate rate of pay for all employees
3. for each class of position, reasonable qualifications
4. a recruitment program
5. hours and days of work, holidays, vacation and sick leave
6. the appointment, promotion, transfer, demotion, suspension and separation of employees
7. evaluation of employee performance, the granting of salary increments and a program of meritorious service awards
8. hearing of appeals of applicants, employees and former employees

Composition: 7 members—5 appointed by the Governor. All members appointed to the Commission are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. Commission has 2 employees of State government, 2 from a list of individuals nominated by NC Association of County Commissioners, 2 from private industry or business, and 1 from public at large.

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman and Director are appointed by the Governor.

PUBLIC RADIO ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(G.S. 143B-422.5)

Purpose: To advise the Board of the Agency for Public Telecommunications on the distribution of State funds to radio public licensees in North Carolina and how stations should be funded to allow at least one radio station accessible to every citizen of North Carolina.

To advise the Board on radio development policies.

Composition: 9 members—6 appointed by Governor from general public chosen by Governor, (3 representatives of public radio broadcast licensees in the State. 6 from general public chosen by Governor.)

Term: Representatives of radio — 3 years

General public members — 2 years

Officers: Chairman is elected by the Committee

**PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
LIABILITY INSURANCE COMMISSION
(G.S. 143B-422)**

Purpose: Negotiate and acquire from an insurance company or companies a group plan of professional liability insurance covering the law enforcement officers and public officers and employees of any county or municipality of the State.

Study and make inquiries into alternatives and make recommendations to the General Assembly.

Act as liaison between the insurance company or companies with which it contracts, their servicing agent and the insureds.

Composition: 10 members—6 appointed by Governor; (3 nominees submitted by associations; 1 Insurance Industry member by Independent Insurance Agents of N.C., Inc., 1 Insurance Industry member by Carolinas Association of Professional Insurance agents, 1 Police Department Employee by N.C. Police Chiefs Association and N.C. Police Executives Association submitted jointly, 1 Sheriff's Department employee by N.C. Sheriff's Association, 1 City Government representative by League of Municipalities and 1 County Government representative by N.C. Association of County Commissioners.) 1 by Senator, Lt. Governor; 1 by the Representative of the Speaker of the House and 2 Ex officio

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by the Commission.

**SOUTHERN INTERSTATE NUCLEAR BOARD
(G.S. 104D-2)**

Purpose: Ascertain and analyze on a continuing basis the position of the South with respect to nuclear and related industries.

Encourage the development and use of nuclear energy, facilities, installations and products as a part of the balanced economy.

Collect and distribute information relating to civilian uses of nuclear energy, materials and products.

Conduct or cooperate in programs of training for state and local personnel engaged in any aspect of nuclear industry, medicine or education.

Organize and conduct demonstrations of nuclear product, material or equipment use and disposal.

Study industrial, health, safety and other standards related to nuclear fields.

Recommend changes in or additions to the laws.

Prepare, publish and distribute information.

Act as a licensee of U.S. government regarding any research activity.

Decide upon methods, practices and conditions to bring about prevention and control of nuclear incidents.

Composition: 1 member appointed by Governor. (1 member from North Carolina. An alternate may also be appointed if the regular appointee designates.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman, Vice Chairman and Treasurer are elected annually by the Board.

STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE (G.S. 143B-398)

Purpose: To recommend to the Secretary of Administration the establishment and modification of standard specifications wherever feasible applying to articles purchased or leased.

To seek advice, assistance and cooperation of any State department, institution or agency to determine its precise requirements.

Composition: 7 members—6 appointed by Governor (1 engineer from the Department of Transportation recommended by Secretary of Administration, 1 representative of State or local educational agencies, 1 representative of the State Department, 1 representative of the State Charitable and Correctional Institutions and 2 members of the Advisory Budget Commission); and 1 Ex officio—Secretary of Administration.

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman is Secretary of Administration

STATE GOALS AND POLICY BOARD (G.S. 143B-372)

Purpose: To express the needs and aspirations of the citizens of North Carolina in the form of goals, and to suggest a timetable within which these goals can be achieved.

To study the resources available and the means possible to achieve these goals.

To set priorities among these goals.

To evaluate present activities of state government and recommend improvements.

To determine alternative courses of government action, in keeping with citizens' wishes.

To maintain a two-way communication system with citizens to inform them of problems facing the state, and to involve them in the debate of state goals and policy.

Composition: 15 members appointed by Governor. (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.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman: Governor or designee; Vice-chairman: Appointed by Governor

Meetings: Quarterly

BOARD OF PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS
(G.S. 143B-426.9)

Purpose: To advise the Governor, Council of State, the principal State departments, the University of North Carolina, the General Assembly and other State agencies on all matters of telecommunications policy that may affect North Carolina citizens.

To foster and stimulate the use of telecommunications programming services and systems for noncommercial educational and cultural purposes by public agencies for the improvement of governmental services and functions.

To study the utilization of the frequency spectrum and to advise on its management.

To undertake new projects in interactive telecommunications and teleconferencing to expand opportunities for citizen participation in government and reduce the costs of delivering a service.

To serve as a means of acquiring and distributing governmental and private funds.

To operate telecommunications facilities or systems.

To review, assess and report to the Governor on the telecommunications needs and services of the state and local government.

To serve as a liaison between State government and local governments, regional organizations, the federal government, foundations and other states and nations on common telecommunications.

To provide information and advise.

To study all existing rules, regulations and statutes affecting telecommunications.

Composition: 27 members—11 appointed by Governor (11), President of the Senate (2), Speaker of the House (2), Ex officio (12)

Governor's appointees are at large. Ex officio. (Secretary of Administration, Chairman of trustees of UNC Center for Public Television, Chairman of State Board of Education, Chairman of NC Privacy and Freedom of Information Center, Chairman of NC Utilities Commission, Director of Public Staff of NC Utilities Commission, Chairman of Public Radio Advisory Committee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, President of UNC, President of Department of Community Colleges, 2 Ex officio members who rotate among remaining Department heads.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

Meetings: Quarterly

VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMISSION
(G.S. 143B-399, 400)

Purpose: To advise the Governor on matters relating to the affairs of veterans of North Carolina.

To maintain a continuing review of the operation and budgeting of existing programs for veterans and their dependents and make recommendations to the Governor for improvements and additions.

To serve collectively as a liaison between the Division of Veterans Affairs and the veterans organizations represented on the Commission.

To make rules and regulations concerning the awarding of scholarships for children of North Carolina veterans.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor. (1 voting member from each congressional district, all of whom shall be veterans. Both major political parties represented.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman designated by Governor. Secretary — Secretary of the Department of Administration or designee.

Meetings: At least twice a year.

COUNCIL ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (G.S. 143B-394)

Purpose: To advise the Governor, the principal State departments and the State legislature concerning the education and employment of women in the State of North Carolina.

To establish programs for the assistance of displaced homemakers.

To advise the Secretary of Administration.

Composition: 20 members appointed by Governor. (Members shall be representatives of age, sex, ethnic and geographic backgrounds.)

Term: 2 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor.

YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL (G.S. 243B-386)

Purpose: To advise youth councils on North Carolina.

To encourage state and local councils to take active part in governmental and civic affairs, promote and participate in leadership and citizenship programs and cooperate with other youth-oriented groups.

To receive on behalf of the Department of Administration and to recommend expenditure of gifts and grants from public and private donors.

To establish procedures for election of its youth representatives by the State Youth Council.

Composition: 20 members—10 appointed by Governor and 10 elected by State Youth Advisory Council. (10 adults and 10 youths.)

Term: 2 years, adults; 1 year, youths.

Officers: Chairman designated from adult members by Governor. Vice chairman elected annually from youth members.

**GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL
ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH
(G.S. 143B-415)**

Purpose: To act as an advocate for children and youth within state and local governments and private agencies.

To assist in developing and coordinating child advocacy systems on regional and local levels.

To review programs of state government for children, youth and their families. Identify needs and make program recommendations.

Present written reports to Governor at least annually.

Provide information to the general public and agencies serving children, youth and their families.

Composition: 17 members—13 appointed by Governor 2 senators by the President of Senate; and 2 by the Representatives. (9 citizens who have interest and knowledge of children and youth, persons who work with children or representatives of organizations concerned with problems of children and youth, 4 youth members — 2 male and 2 female who are 18 years or younger at time of appointment.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice President are designated by the Governor.

**GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, SEAFOOD INDUSTRY
(Executive Order 5 (March 29, 1977))**

Purpose: To inquire into the present conditions and future outlook for the harvest of N.C.'s fields, woods and waters.

To recommend to the Governor State policy regarding the matters within its purview and proper implementation.

To allow citizens the opportunity to voice their views, suggestions and ideas.

Composition: 47 members appointed by Governor

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman are appointed by the Governor

**N.C. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE DEFERRED
COMPENSATION PLAN BOARD OF TRUSTEES
(G.S. 147-9.4)**

Purpose: Administers the deferred compensation plan.

Composition: 7 members appointed by Governor. (4 members who are State employees and 3 members who are not State employees.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Chairman — Secretary of the Department of Administration

METROPOLITAN AREAS TASK FORCE
(Interim Balanced Growth Board formed interagency task force)

Purpose: Recommend metropolitan area development strategy for implementing balanced growth policy to the Interim Balanced Growth Board.

Composition: 18 members appointed by Governor. (Representative of the following departments: Commerce, Crime Control and Public Safety, Community Colleges, Department of Administration, Cultural Resources, Human Resources and Community Development, Transportation, League of Municipalities, Office of Local Government Advocates and the Association of County Commissioners. 3 representing counties, 3 representing cities and 3 from the private sectors.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor

ADMINISTRATIVE RULES REVIEW COMMITTEE
G.S. 120-30.26 (Senate Bill 968 Chapter 1314,
2nd Session 1980) .

Purpose: To review rules of administrative agencies to determine whether or not the agency acted within its statutory authority in promulgating the rule.

To report monthly to the Commission on all actions taken on rules.

Composition: 9 members appointed by membership of the General Assembly
9 Co-Chairmen of the Legislative Research Commission.

Term: 2 years

Officers: Chairmen elected by the Committee members

PRODUCTIVITY COMMISSION
Executive Order 13 (September 1, 1977)

Purpose: Study and conduct research related to productivity.

Encourage and assist units of State and local government in developing their own capability to deal with matters of productivity improvement.

Advise the Governor and the General Assembly with respect to policy affecting governmental productivity.

Serve as a clearinghouse to collect, review, index and disseminate information.

Seek, stimulate and encourage active participation of state and local agencies in research and demonstration projects.

Identify, review and study existing or proposed laws, policies and regulations which adversely affect the productivity of local and state government.

Identify and develop incentives to encourage participation in productivity improvement efforts.

Support and coordinate the institution of a state management development program.

Composition: 21 members appointed by the Governor. (State Treasurer, 1 Senator, 1 Representative, Secretary of Administration, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, President of the NC Association of County Commissioners. Plus representatives from State employees, private business and industry, higher education and local government.)

Term: 2 years

Officers: Governor designates chairman

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA PUBLIC MANAGER Executive Order 32 (June 6, 1979)

Purpose: To plan and implement a management development program to increase the effectiveness of State Government at the management level.

Composition: Not less than 14 nor more than 17 members appointed by Governor, Ex officio — 1. (Not less than 8 nor more than 10 representatives of State Government Departments, at least 1 from the Department of Public Instruction and at least 1 from the Department of Community Colleges, 5 representatives of the University of N.C. system.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman appointed by Governor

VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMISSION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (G.S. 143-401)

Purpose: To advise the Commission on veterans' benefits.

To propose and support legislation.

To appear before congressional groups.

To act as an advocate on behalf of North Carolina veterans.

Composition: 6 members elected from the membership of the following organizations: Veterans Foreign War, Veterans World War II USS, Marine Corps League, and Amvets

Term: 1 year

**CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE
(G.S. 143B-426.3)**

Purpose: To improve communication and coordination among State, regional and local programs, agencies and activities relating to family and children policy.

To work with federal agencies dealing with family and children services and policy.

To identify areas of duplication and eliminate them.

To identify gaps in existing programs and to formulate new programs.

To receive and review statistics, research findings and recommendations from citizens and professionals and to develop procedures and guidelines to improve services.

To change policy, programs, procedures and regulations that serve as barriers to the effective delivery of services to families and children.

Composition: 10 members as follows—appointed (Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of Human Resources, Secretary of Cultural Resources, Associate Dean and Director of the Agricultural Extension Service of NC State University, Director of the Office of Citizen Affairs, the Director of the Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth, Director of State Goals and Policy Board, 1 Representative appointed by the Speaker of the House and 1 Senator appointed by the President of the Senate.)

Term: Legislators — 2-year terms.

Officers: Chairman — Governor, Vice President designated by Governor

**SECRETARIES
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION¹**

Name	Residence	Term
Paul A. Johnston ²	Orange	1957-1960
David S. Coltrane ³	Wake	1960-1961
Hugh Cannon	Wake	1961-1965
Edward L. Rankin, Jr. ⁴	Wake	1965-1967
Wayne A. Corpening ⁵	Forsyth	1967-1969
William L. Turner	Wake	1969-1973
William L. Bondurant ⁶	Forsyth	1973-1974
Bruce A. Lentz ⁷	Wake	1974-1977
Joseph W. Grimsley	Wake	1977-1979
Jane S. Patterson (acting) ⁸	Wake	1979-1980
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁹	Wake	1980-1981
Jane S. Patterson ¹⁰	Wake	1981-

¹The Department of Administration was created by the 1957 General Assembly in an effort to consolidate many of the administrative aspects of State Government. Provision was made for the appointment of a "Director" by the governor. In 1971 the Executive Organization Act was passed by the general assembly and established the Department of Administration as one of the nineteen major departments of State Government. Also under this act, the title "Director" was changed to "Secretary." Each new Governor has the authority to appoint his own secretary.

²Johnston was appointed by Governor Hodges and served until his resignation effective August 31, 1960.

³Coltrane was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Johnston. He was reappointed by Governor Sanford on January 6, 1961 and served until November, 1961 when he was appointed chairman of the Advisory Budget Commission.

⁴Rankin was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Coltrane and served until his resignation effective September 30, 1967.

⁵Corpening was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Rankin and served until the end of the Moore Administration. Press Release, September 14, 1967, Moore Papers, Appointments, 1965-1968.

⁶Bondurant was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Turner and resigned effective June 21, 1974.

⁷Lentz was appointed by Governor Holshouser to replace Bondurant. Copy of Commission to Lentz, July 1, 1974, Division of Publications, Department of the Secretary of State, Raleigh.

⁸Patterson served as acting departmental secretary when Grimsley took a leave of absence to serve as campaign manager of Governor Hunt.

⁹Grimsley resigned effective August 1, 1981, following his appointment as secretary for the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

¹⁰Patterson was appointed by Governor Hunt to replace Grimsley.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DUNCAN MCLAUHLIN FAIRCLOTH

Secretary

Early Years: Born in Sampson County, January 14, 1928, to James Bascum and Mary McLaughlin (Holt) Faircloth.

Education: Attended Concord Grammar School and Roseboro High School.

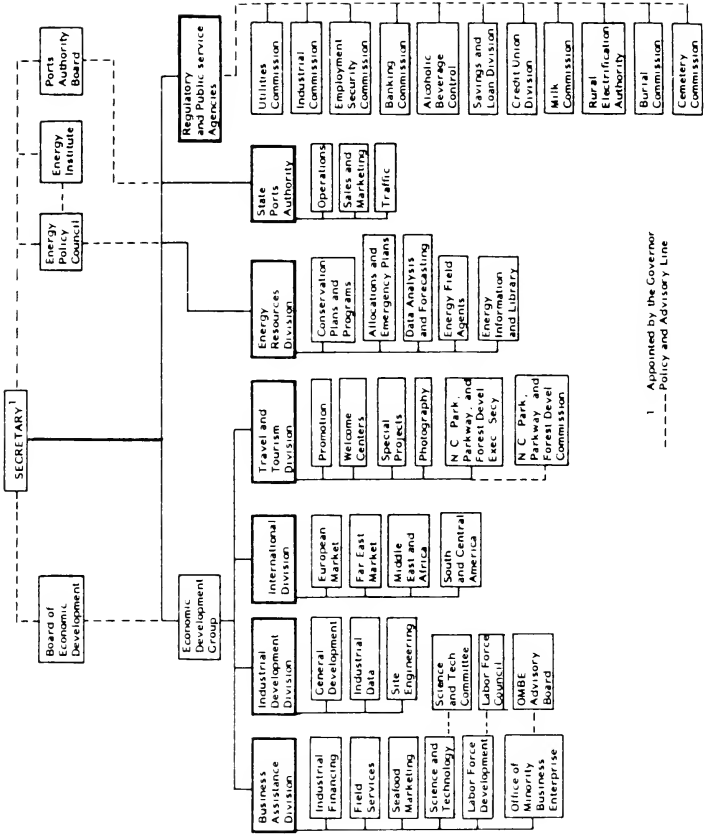
Professional Background: Business interests include farming, construction, automobile dealerships, milling, banking, and commercial real estate.

Political Activities: Secretary, Department of Commerce, 1977; Member, State Highway Commission, 1961-1965; Chairman, 1969-1972.

Religious Activities: Member, Presbyterian Church.

Family: Married Nancy Anne Bryan, May 26, 1967; Child: Anne.

Department of Commerce



1 Appointed by the Governor
 - - - - - Policy and Advisory Line

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Department of Commerce was established as part of the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971. At that time, the Department almost entirely consisted of regulatory agencies and the Employment Security Commission.

In 1977, the economic development divisions, state ports and energy programs were merged into the Department of Commerce. Thus, for the first time, all major state government programs designed to develop and promote economic development in North Carolina were consolidated within one department.

The regulatory agencies use their authority independently of the Commerce department, including holding hearings and engaging in rulemaking. The department provides management functions and administrative services for those regulatory agencies.

Industrial Development Division — This division works with representatives of companies looking at North Carolina as a possible site to locate a new manufacturing plant, corporate headquarters or sales operation. State industrial developers try to convince those companies that because of operation and construction costs, nearness to markets, labor availability, etc. that North Carolina is the place to locate.

International Division — Does many of the same things as the industrial development division, except with representatives of foreign owned companies. In addition, North Carolina companies interested in exporting to other countries can get advice from the international division on how to sell goods to foreign companies.

Business Assistance Division — provides information to existing and new businesses about labor, financing, environmental regulations, and marketing.

Travel and Tourism Division — provides information to the public about historical, recreational and scenic places in North Carolina. The information is provided through a combination of advertising, welcome centers, news releases and brochures.

State Ports — North Carolina operates state ports at Wilmington and Morehead City and leases operation of a small boat harbor at Southport. Ships from most of the world bring or pick up goods at the Morehead City and Wilmington Ports. The State Ports Division promotes the use of North Carolina's ports, oversees construction of facilities at the ports, and operates ports services, such as cranes to unload the goods off the ship.

Energy — The Energy Division allocates emergency supplies of energy such as gasoline, fuel oil, diesel oil and propane. In the event of an energy emergency, the Energy Division and Energy Policy Council would be the focal points of implementing the state energy emergency plan. A major role of the division is public information. Citizens interested in information about energy conservation or alternative forms of energy, such as solar, can contact the energy division.

Employment Security Commission — Administers the North Carolina Employment Service; North Carolina's unemployment insurance program; and prepares labor market information.

The Employment Service provides job placement services to all members of the public, including interviewing, counseling, testing, job development and referral. Specialized services are available to the handicapped, the aged, youth, veterans, and to migrant and seasonal farm workers. The Employment Service is also involved in the administration of such federal programs as Work Incentive (WIN), Veterans Employment Service (VES), and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

The unemployment insurance program provides benefits to workers unemployed through no fault of their own. The ESC determines entitlement to benefits and makes payments to eligible claimants. The agency also administers federal unemployment insurance programs such as Federal Supplemental Benefits (ESB); Special Unemployment Assistance (SUA); Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and others.

The ESC statistical department compiles figures on unemployment and employment in wages, projected occupational needs, and other data. This information is used by federal and state officials for a variety of purposes.

Regulatory Agencies

Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission is responsible for controlling all aspects of the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages in North Carolina. The State's system is unique among the 50 states because of more than 124 separate county and municipal ABC Boards which are responsible for the sale of alcoholic beverages in the counties or cities of the State. In each case a vote of the people was required to establish the system.

Banking Commission regulates and supervises the activities of more than 1500 banks chartered under the laws of North Carolina. The Commission is responsible for the safe conduct of business; the maintenance of public confidence; and the protection of depositors, debtors, creditors, and shareholders. The staff of the Banking Commissioner conducts examinations of all state-chartered banks and consumer finance licensees; processes applications for new banks, application for branches of existing banks, and all applications for licenses.

Burial Commission — Supervises and audits 365 North Carolina mutual burial associations, which have almost one million members. A mutual burial association is a non-profit corporation that pays a limited amount toward a funeral service.

Cemetery Commission regulates and supervises the activities of cemeteries, cemetery management organizations, cemetery sales organizations, cemetery brokers and individual pre-need cemetery salespeople licensed under the laws of North Carolina. Its principal function is to conduct examinations of all licensed cemeteries. It also authorizes the establishment of and licenses cemeteries, cemetery sales organizations, cemetery management organizations, cemetery brokers, and pre-need salespeople.

Credit Union Division supervises and regulates the operations of 219 state chartered credit unions, which serve over 335,000 members. Its staff conducts annual examinations of all credit unions to insure proper bookkeeping and compliance with the law.

The Industrial Commission administers the Workmen's Compensation Act, serves as the tort claims court for claims against state agencies, and has jurisdiction over death claims filed by dependents of firemen, rescue squad members and law enforcement officers who die in the line of duty. The Commission handles over 200,000 workmen compensation claims each year, and the case load is growing rapidly.

The Milk Commission was formed in 1953, and has the primary responsibility of assuring that an adequate supply of wholesome milk is available to the state's citizens. To accomplish this, the Commission has been given the authority to regulate the production, marketing and distribution of milk. The Commission establishes the minimum prices milk producers are paid for raw milk.

The Rural Electrification Authority supervises 29 electric membership corporations and 9 telephone membership corporations in the State to see that they apply their rules and regulations fairly to individual North Carolinians. It also acts as an ombudsman for member complaints and as the liaison between the membership corporations and the United States Rural Electrification Administration for federal loans.

The Savings and Loan Division regulates and supervises 162 savings and loan associations chartered under the laws of North Carolina, which serve almost one million savings customers and more than 250,000 borrowing customers. Its principal functions are to conduct examinations of all state-chartered savings and loan associations, to process applications for new savings and loans, and to conduct examinations of Mutual Deposit Guaranty Associations.

The Utilities Commission regulates rates of various utilities. It also investigates customer complaints regarding utility operations and services. The seven member Commission has jurisdiction over public electric, telephone, natural gas, water and sewer companies, passenger carriers, freight carriers and railroads.

Under a law enacted in 1977, public staff, or accompanying staff, was established to represent customers in rate cases and other utilities matters. This independent staff also supplies the Commission with technical assistance in addition to its own staff.

The North Carolina Department of Commerce serves the public in a variety of ways including:

1. Recruiting industry, which will create jobs and add taxes to the local economy.
2. Promoting tourism in North Carolina, which will also create jobs and increase taxes paid into the local economy.
3. Processes applications for compensation to workers injured while on the job.
4. Regulates the prices various utilities, such as power companies and telephone companies, can charge.
5. Provides information to the public about ways to save energy and conducts research about energy.
6. Regulates the operation of banks, savings and loans and credit unions in North Carolina.
7. Operates the state's ports at Morehead City and Wilmington.
8. Regulates the sale of liquor in North Carolina.
9. Regulates the price paid to North Carolina dairy farmers for milk.
10. Regulates the operation of cemeteries and burial associations in North Carolina.
11. Oversees the operation of rural electrification authorities in North Carolina.
12. Provides job placement service to the public.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL COMMISSION
ALCOHOL CONTROL BOARD
(G.S. 18A-14)

Purpose: To see that all laws relating to the sale and control of alcohol are observed and performed.

To audit and examine the accounts, records, books and papers of county and municipal stores.

To fix retail price of each bottle of alcoholic beverage sold in county and municipal ABC Stores.

To remove any member of county and municipal boards that may be unfit to serve.

To test all alcoholic beverages that may be sold and employ persons to operate the necessary laboratories or apparatus.

Supervise purchasing by county and municipal boards.

To exercise power to approve or disapprove regulations adopted by county and municipal stores.

To approve or disapprove the opening and location of stores.

To grant, to refuse to grant, or to revoke permits for any person, firm, or corporation to do business in N.C. in selling alcoholic beverages.

To make rules for the receipt, storage and distribution.

To appoint agency legal specialists with authority to investigate and hold hearings.

To dispose of any damaged liquors belonging to the Board.

Composition: 3 members appointed by Governor. (Individuals known for their character, ability and business acumen.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman — salaried State employee

COMMISSIONER OF BANKS
(G.S. 53-92)

Purpose: To charter, license, and supervise state-chartered banks, industrial banks, trust companies, consumer finance licensees, pre-need burial licensees, and sale of checks act licensees.

To take charge of or to close insolvent banks, industrial banks and trust companies.

To sue or defend in actions necessary or proper to the discharge of his office.

To exercise powers under supervision of Banking Commission.

To keep records of all official acts, rulings, and transactions.

Composition: Appointed by Governor. Senate confirmation required.

Term: 4 years

STATE BANKING COMMISSION
(G.S. 53-92)

Purpose: On request, provide for hearings before the Commission in connection with banking laws.

Supervise, direct and review the actions of the Commissioner of Banks.

Composition: 13 members—12 appointed by Governor and 1 Ex officio. (State Treasurer.) (At least 5 practical bankers and the rest represent the borrowing public and cannot be employees or directors of any financial institution or have substantial interest in any regulated financial institution other than being a depositor or borrower.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: State Treasurer serves as chairman

NC MUTUAL BURIAL ASSOCIATION COMMISSION
(BURIAL COMMISSION)
(G.S. 58-241.8)

Purpose: Supervise all burial associations authorized to operate in NC, to determine that such associations are operated in conformity.

To assist the Burial Association Administrator with prosecution of violations.

Counsel and advise the Administrator in performance of his duties and to protect the interest of members of Mutual Burial Associations.

Composition: 5 members—1 appointed by Governor and 4 elected by Burial Association. (1 appointed by Governor must be a member of a Mutual Burial Association authorized by the Statutes.)

Term: 5 years

Officers: Chairman is elected by Commission. Secretary — Burial Association Administrator

CEMETERY COMMISSION
(G.S. 65-50)

Purpose: To regulate and supervise the activities of cemetery companies, cemetery sales and/or management organizations, cemetery brokers and individuals selling pre-need cemetery property that comes within the jurisdiction of the NC Cemetery Act.

Composition: 7 members—4 appointed by Governor. (2 owners or managers of cemeteries in NC, 2 public members who have no financial interest in and are not involved in management of any cemetery or funeral related business, 3 members selected from 6 nominees submitted by the NC Cemetery Association.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice-chairman elected by Commission

Meetings: At least once in each quarter.

CREDIT UNION COMMISSION
(G.S. 143B-439)

Purpose: Review, approve or modify any action taken by the administrator of Credit Unions.

To hear an appeal from a ruling order or decision of the Administrator which any credit union feels aggrieved.

To fix a date, time and place for hearing of the appeal and serve notice upon the Administrator.

Composition: 7 members appointed by Governor. (3 with at least 3 years of experience as Credit Union Directors or in management of State-chartered Credit Unions. No 2 persons shall be residents of the same senatorial district, no person shall be on a Board of Directors or employed by another type of financial institution, and no person shall serve on the Commission for more than two complete consecutive terms.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman elected by and from membership

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD
[House Bill 388, Chapter 198 (Session Laws 1977)]

Purpose: Formulate a program for the economic development of the State of N.C. and assist the Secretary of Commerce in carrying out his duties and powers in matters relating to existing industry, the recruitment of industry and the expansion of the travel and tourism industries.

Members serve on four committees: Travel and Tourism (3490), International Committee, Business Assistance Committee, Industrial Committee.

Composition: 25 members appointed by Secretary of Commerce, Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the House.

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman designated by the Governor. Secretary of Commerce serves as Secretary.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
(G.S. 96-3)

Purpose: To reduce and prevent unemployment

To encourage and assist in the adoption of practical methods of vocational training, retraining and guidance.

To investigate, recommend, advise and assist in the establishment and operation of reserves for public works to be used in times of business depression and unemployment.

To promote the reemployment of unemployed workers.

To distribute the Commission's regulations, general rules and its biennial reports to the Governor.

Composition: 7 members appointed by Governor, one of whom is designated by the Governor as Chairman.

Term: 4 years for Commissioners; Chairman serves at the pleasure of the Governor.

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION ADVISORY COUNCIL [G.S. 96-4(e)]

Purpose: Aid the Employment Security Council in forming policies and discussing problems related to the administration of Employment Security, and in assuring impartiality and freedom from political influence in the solution of such problems.

Composition: No specified number of members appointed by Governor. (An equal number of employees and employers who represent the State because of their vocation, employment or affiliation. Public members may be designated.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

ENERGY POLICY COUNCIL (G.S. 113B-3)

Purpose: To develop and recommend to the Governor a comprehensive long-range State energy policy to achieve maximum effective management and use of present and future sources of energy.

To conduct an ongoing assessment of the opportunities and constraints presented by various uses of all forms of energy and to encourage the efficient use of all such energy.

To continually review and coordinate all State government research, education and management programs and educate and inform the general public.

To recommend to the Governor and to the General Assembly needed energy legislation and the changes for implementation.

Composition: 18 members—7 appointed by Governor; 2 by the President of Senate, 2 by the Speaker of the House, and 5 Ex officio. (2 Representatives, 2 Senators, 1 experienced in the electric power industry, 1 experienced in the natural gas industry, 1 petroleum marketing industry, 1 economic analysis of energy requirements, 1 environmental protection, 1 industrial energy consumption, 1 alternative sources of energy. Ex officio — Chairman of NC Utilities, Commissioner of Agriculture, Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, Secretaries of Commerce and Administration or their designees.)

Term: 4 years.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION (G.S. 97-77)

Purpose: Administer the provisions of the Worker's Compensation Act.

Hear and determine matters in dispute between employer and employee in a claim for compensation under the Workman's Compensation Act.

Hire twelve deputy Commissioners who shall have the same power to issue subpoenas, administer oaths, conduct hearings, take evidence and enter orders, opinions and awards.

Composition: 3 members appointed by Governor. (Not more than 1 representative of employee or employer.)

Term: 6 years — staggered terms

Chairman: Chairman is designated by the Governor

MILK COMMISSION (G.S. 106-266.7)

Purpose: To confer with legally constituted authorities of other states in securing a uniformity of milk control.

Investigate all matters pertaining to the production, processing, storage distribution and sale of milk for consumption in N.C.

Classify milk on the basis of use or form; to adopt or approve base plans for allocating classes of milk and to provide for the pooling on a statewide plan the total utilization of licensed distributors.

Act as a mediator between milk producers and distributors.

Call public hearings.

Establish milk prices.

Composition: 10 members—3 appointed by Governor, 2 by the Lt. Governor, 2 by the Speaker of the House and 3 by the Commissioner of Agriculture. (5 public members; 2 appointed by Governor, 1 by Lt. Governor, 1 by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and 1 by Speaker.) 1 operator of a store or other establishment for the retail sale of milk for consumption off premises, (Governor). 1 grade A milk producer who primarily markets with a Cooperative Plant, (Lt. Gov.). 1 Dairy Processor — Distributor or employee primarily operating a proprietary plant, (Speaker). 1 Dairy Processor — Distributor or employee primarily operating a cooperative plant, (Commissioner of Agriculture). 1 grade A milk producer who primarily markets with a proprietary plant, (Commissioner of Agriculture).

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is elected by the Commission

**N.C. NATIONAL PARK, PARKWAY AND FOREST
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL
(G.S. 143B-447)**

Purpose: To promote the development of that part of the Smokey Mountains National Park lying in N.C.; the completion and development of the Blue Ridge Parkway and the development of Nantahala and Pisgah national forests.

To study the development of these areas and to recommend a policy that will promote the entire mountain section of N.C. with emphasis upon scenic and recreational resources and the encouragement of the location of tourist facilities.

Confer with various agencies, departments, and officials of the federal government and governments of adjoining states about federal areas and projects in this section.

Advise and confer with interested individuals and organizations.

Study the need for additional entrances to the Great Smokey Mountains National Park and file them with the National Park Service of the federal government and the N.C. Departments of Transportation and Commerce.

Composition: 7 members appointed by Governor. (1 resident from each of the following counties: Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson and Swain. 3 residents of counties adjacent to the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Great Smokey Mountains National Park or the Pisgah or Nantahala National Forests.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Elected by Commission

**CAPE FEAR RIVER NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE COMMISSION
(G.S. 76-1)**

Purpose: Make and establish rules and regulations for the qualifications, arrangements and station of pilots.

To prescribe, reduce and limit the number of pilots necessary to maintain an effective pilotage service for the Cape Fear River and Bar.

To organize all pilots licensed by it into a mutual association.

Examination and licensing of pilots for the Cape Fear River and Bar.

Appoint and regulate pilots' apprentices.

Grant permission to any pilot in good standing and authorized to pilot vessels, to run regularly as pilots on steamers running between the port of Wilmington and other ports of the U.S.

Cancel licenses.

To hear and determine any matter of dispute between pilots and masters of vessels or between pilots themselves.

Retire pilots from active service.

Composition: 5 members appointed by Governor. (At least 4 residents of New Hanover County and none shall be licensed pilots.)

Term: 4 years

PORTS AUTHORITY (G.S. 143B-452)

Purpose: Promote, develop, construct, equip, maintain and operate the harbors and seaports within the State or within the jurisdiction of the State.

To aid the shipment of freight and commerce through the ports.

To increase the movement of waterborne commerce, foreign and domestic, to and through and from the harbors and ports.

Composition: 9 members—7 appointed by Governor; 1 by the Lt. Governor; and 1 by the Speaker of the House. (No member shall live in a House or Senate District containing a port. Speaker and Lt. Governor's appointees each serve 2 years.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice-chairman appointed by Governor, Secretary — Secretary of Commerce or designee. Treasurer may or may not be a member — elected by members

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AUTHORITY (G.S. 117-1)

Purpose: To secure electrical and telephone service for the rural districts of the State where service is not now being rendered.

Composition: 5 members appointed by Governor

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Secretary are elected by the Board

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMMISSION (G.S. 54-24-1)

Purpose: To review, approve, disapprove or modify any action taken by the Administrator of Savings and Loan Division.

Advise and assist the Administrator.

Adopt, with the concurrence of the Administrator, rules and regulations for the operation of state-chartered savings and loan associations in N.C. and periodically review rules and regulations and make amendments or additions.

Review recommendations of the Administrator regarding each application for permission to establish a new savings and loan association in the State and by majority vote approve or disapprove the recommendations of the Administrator.

Composition: 7 members appointed by Governor. (2 members experienced in management of Savings and Loan Associations. At least 4 members representatives of the borrowing public and not employees or directors of any financial institution.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by the Commission

BOARD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (G.S. 143B-440, 441)

Purpose: To identify, and to support and foster the identification of, important research needs for both public and private agencies, institutions and organizations in North Carolina;

To make recommendations concerning policies, procedures, organizational structures and financial requirements that will promote effective use of scientific and technological resources in fulfilling the research needs identified;

To allocate funds available to the Board to support research projects, to purchase research equipment and supplies, to construct or modify research facilities, to employ consultants, and for other purposes necessary or appropriate in discharging the duties of the Board.

Composition: Governor, Science Advisor to the Governor and 13 members as follows: 1 from UNC-Chapel Hill, 1 from NCSU at Raleigh and 2 from other components of the University of North Carolina (nominated by the President of the University), 1 from Duke University, 1 from a private college or university in North Carolina other than Duke University, 1 from Research Triangle Institute, 2 members from private industry in North Carolina, 2 from public agencies in North Carolina, 1 named by the Lieutenant Governor, 1 named by the Speaker of the House.

Term: 4 years (except special)

Officers: Chairman — Governor

SEAFOOD INDUSTRIAL PARK AUTHORITY (G.S. 113-315.25)

Purpose: To develop and improve Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park and other such places, including inland ports and facilities for a more expeditious and efficient handling of seafood commerce.

To acquire, construct, equip, maintain, develop and improve the port facilities.

Stimulate the shipment of seafood commerce through these ports, including the investigation and handling matters of transportation rates and rate structures.

To generally aid in the development and improvement of seafood industrial parks of the State of N.C. and to increase the movement of waterborne seafood commerce, foreign and domestic, to, through and from seafood industrial parks.

Composition: 11 members—9 appointed by Governor; 1 by the President of the Senate; and 1 by the Speaker of the House (1 Senator, 1 Representative, 1 resident of village or town where park is located, 1 resident of county where park is located, 2 members from area where park is located, 5 at-large who represent other sections of State. No less than 5 members from coastal counties.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman are appointed by Governor annually.
Secretary — Secretary of Commerce

UTILITIES COMMISSION
(G.S. 62-10)

Purpose: Exercise the power and authority to supervise and control the public utilities of the State.

Supervise the rates charged and service rendered by all public utilities in the State.
Employ qualified personnel to serve as members of its staff.

Composition: 7 members appointed by Governor, with General Assembly confirmation

Term: 8 years

Officers: Chairman appointed by Governor every four years

UTILITIES COMMISSION (PUBLIC STAFF)
(G.S. 62-15)

Purpose: Review, investigate, intervene and make recommendations to the Commission relating to matters affecting the using and consuming public.

Composition: 84 employees, Executive Director appointed by Governor, with General Assembly confirmation. Executive Director hires employees
Professional, administrative, technical and clerical personnel.

Term: 6 years — Executive officers

Officers: Executive Director

**SECRETARIES
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE¹**

Name	Residence	Term
George Irving Aldridge ²	Wake	1972-1973
Tenney I. Deane, Jr. ³	Wake	1973-1974
Winfield S. Harvey ⁴	Wake	1973-1976
Donald R. Beason ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Duncan M. Faircloth ⁶	Wake	1977-

¹The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Commerce," with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the Governor.

²Aldridge was appointed by Governor Scott.

³Deane was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Aldridge. He resigned in November, 1973.

⁴Harvey was appointed on December 3, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Deane.

⁵Beason was appointed on July 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harvey.

⁶Faircloth was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Beason.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

ROBERT WALTER SCOTT

State President

Early Years: Born in Haw River, Alamance County, June 13, 1929, to Former Governor and U. S. Senator W. Kerr Scott and Elizabeth (White) Scott (both deceased).

Education: Graduated, Alexander Wilson School in Graham, NC, 1947; Attended, Duke University, 1947-1949; Graduated, North Carolina State University, 1952, B.S. (Dairy Husbandry).

Professional Background: President, North Carolina Department of Community Colleges, 1983—; Consultant and Lecturer, 1973-1975; Served on Community College Advisory Council, 1974-1978; Executive Vice President, NC AgriBusiness Council, 1973-1975; Federal Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1977-1979 (Appointed by President Carter; Confirmed by U.S. Senate); President, Scott Enterprises, Inc., and owner and General Manager, Melville Farms, 1979—; Scott & Roney, Public Affairs Consultants, 1982-83.

Organizations: N.C. Grange (Asst. to the Master, 1959-1961; Master, 1961-1963); American Society of Farm Managers and Appraisers; N.C. Society of Farm Managers and Appraisers (President, 1957); N.C. Farm Bureau Federation; N.C. AgriBusiness Council.

Boards & Commissions: Member of Various Boards and Commissions, 1961-1976; Ex Officio Member State Board of Education, 1965-1969; Council on Post-Secondary Accreditation, 1975-1980.

Political Activities: Governor, State of North Carolina, 1969-1973; Lt. Governor, 1965-1969; Vice-Chairman, Democratic National Committee, 1971-1972; NC Steering Committee, Carter for President, 1976.

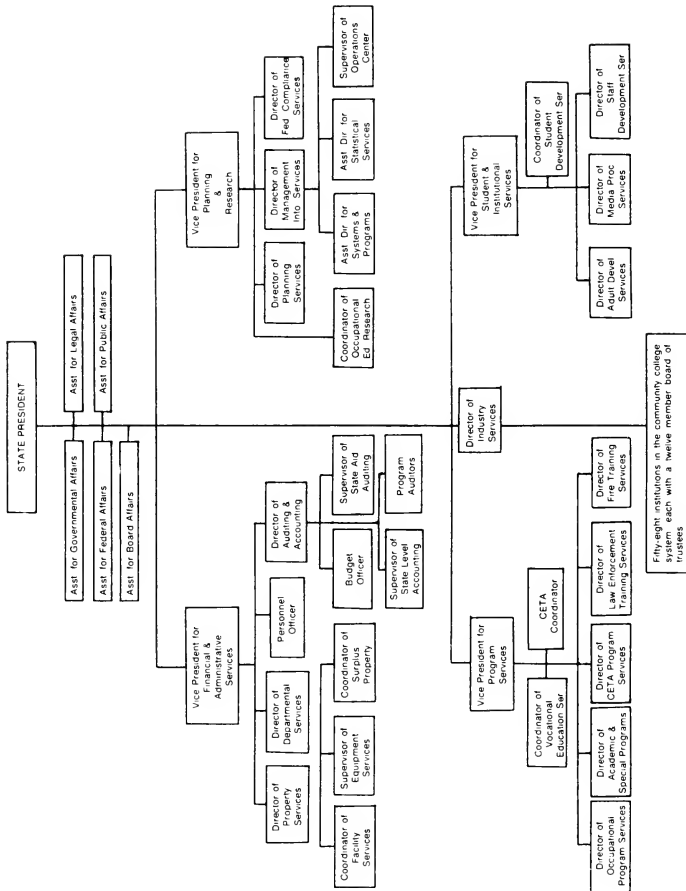
Military: Served in U.S. Army, 1953-1955 (Special Agent, Counter-Intelligence Corps).

Honors: Numerous; Honorary Doctors of Laws, 1969-1972; Distinguished Service Awards, 1972; Golden Key Award, National 4-H Congress, 1970; Jaycee International Senatorship, 1971; Medallion of Honor, N.C. B'nai B'rith Association, 1971.

Religious Activities: Member, Hawfields Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1959-1963; Elder, 1963-1971, 1979—.

Family: Married Jessie Rae Osborne of Swepsonville, N.C., September 1, 1951; Children: Mary Ella Scott Cagle and Margaret Rose Scott (twins); Susan Rae Scott Sutton; W. Kerr Scott; and Janet Louise Scott.

STATE BOARD OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES



THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM

The North Carolina community college system is the third largest in the nation. Each year the system's 58 institutions enroll more than half-a-million students on campuses that are within 30 miles of 99.2 percent of the state's population.

Since its beginnings, the mission of the community college system has been to provide the state's citizens with a variety of opportunities to further their education and to obtain training in order to find jobs or obtain better jobs in an expanding job market. The system's 23-year history is marked by change and expansion brought about by the ever-growing needs of the people of North Carolina.

Community Junior Colleges

A study concerning the need for community colleges in North Carolina was made in 1952 by Dr. Allan S. Hurlburt. However, it was not until 1957, during the administration of Governor Luther H. Hodges, that a real beginning was made with the passage of the Community College Act to initiate and develop community colleges. This act placed the general administration of community colleges under the then State Board of Higher Education (now the Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina).

By 1961 five community junior colleges had been established under the jurisdiction of local boards of 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 1963 Gaston College at Dallas was chartered, becoming the sixth community college to be approved under the 1957 act.

Industrial Education Centers

At the same time, a vigorous effort was made to provide an educational program in industrial education. Funds were allocated by the 1957 General Assembly to the State Board of Education to initiate a statewide system of industrial education centers. These centers were established to train adults and selected high school students in order to provide a better trained labor supply for the state.

The leadership of three individuals was especially outstanding in conceiving and developing the centers: Hodges (1954-1960); Dr. W. Dallas Herring, chairman of the State Board of Education (1957-1977); 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 as a type of vocational school and placed the administration of such schools under the State Board of Education and local boards of education. By 1961 there were 18 such centers in partial or full operation and two in the planning stage.

In order to make this program more accessible, an extension unit plan was approved by the State Board of Education in 1961. Five extension units were begun as branches of a parent industrial education center. These units were operated by an agreement between the board of trustees of a center and the local board of education.

Both the community colleges and the industrial education centers, even though organized and administered under separate state boards, directed their efforts toward education beyond the high school.

In 1961, a concern about program duplication and a 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). This commission studied the methods for expanding educational offerings at the post high school level and 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.

The General Assembly, in line with the recommendations of the Carlyle Commission, enacted the Community Colleges Act of 1963 which provided for the establishment of a Department of Community Colleges under the State Board of Education.

Of the six community colleges operating under the 1957 Community College Act, three were converted to four-year state colleges and three were brought under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education and the Department of Community Colleges. The three community colleges were College of the Albemarle in Elizabeth City, Mecklenburg College in Charlotte (the latter was combined with the Central Industrial Education Center in Charlotte to form Central Piedmont Community College), and Gaston College in Dallas. Supervision of the 20 industrial education centers also was given to the Department of Community Colleges.

The State Board of Education oversaw the administration of the North Carolina community college system until January 1, 1981 when governance of the system was awarded to a State Board of Community Colleges.

In 1979 the General Assembly passed several bills related to the community college system. The 1963 Community Colleges Act was revised and recodified. Also, it was decided that the terms "technical college" and "technical institute" were synonymous and that an institution might use whichever term it preferred.

The most important legislation, however, involved the creation of a new State Board of Community Colleges. The 19-member board, which is composed of persons appointed by the governor and the General Assembly, has the authority to adopt and administer all policies, regulations and standards it deems necessary to operate the department and the institutions in the community college system.

In 1979 the General Assembly also appointed persons to the Community College Planning Commission and charged them with recommending 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. Their report, called the Sanford Commission Report for the Commission's chairman, former Governor Terry Sanford, was presented to the 1980 session of the General Assembly. This report outlined 13 recommendations many of which were adopted by the General Assembly. Some recommendations remain to be implemented.

The state president is the chief executive officer of the Department of Community Colleges. He/she is responsible for organizing and managing the Department and carrying out the philosophy, policies and instructions of the State Board of Community Colleges that pertain to the institutions. He/she reports to the State Board of Community Colleges. The state president also conducts planning activities for the community college system jointly with officials of the university system and the secondary

public school system and coordinates the work of the department with other state and federal agencies.

Each institution in the community college system is administered by a local board of trustees and a president. The latter is chosen by the local board and approved by the state board. Programs and services offered by each institution reflect the needs and concerns of the citizens and industries in the community.

The community college system serves a broad range of persons whose needs, skills and interests in turn require a broad range of educational and training programs. These programs are listed below:

- *Technical programs prepare persons to enter occupations such as electronic engineering technology, computer programming, dental hygiene and business administration. The two-year programs offer associate degrees in applied science upon completion.

- *Vocational programs train persons for entry into skilled occupations such as welding, electrical installation and maintenance, practical nursing and automotive mechanics. Certificates and diplomas are awarded depending upon the length of the program.

- *Continuing education programs offer, among a host of programs, opportunities for persons currently employed to upgrade their skills and, as well, a number of programs for training in areas such as fire fighting, law enforcement, emergency medical services and hospitality.

- *Basic adult education programs offer persons opportunities to obtain basic skills in reading, writing and mathematics to the eighth grade level and, as well, a high school diploma or its equivalent.

- *College transfer programs are designed so that individuals can complete up to two years of a four-year bachelor's degree at a community college. An associate degree in arts, science or fine arts is awarded upon completion.

- *General education programs offer individuals who wish to broaden their education base an opportunity to take courses tailored to personal interest, growth and development. An associate degree in general education is available to those who complete the two-year program.

- *Industry services programs guarantee new and expanding industry training programs tailored to meet the particular needs of a particular company.

STATE BOARD OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES
Senate Bill 266 Chapter 896 (1979)

Purpose: The purposes of this Chapter are to provide 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 education programs to serve as a legislative charter for such institutions, and to authorize the levying of local taxes and the issuing of local bonds for the support thereof. 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.

Composition: The State Board of Community Colleges shall consist of 19 members, as follows:

(1) The Lieutenant Governor shall be a member ex officio.

(2) The Treasurer of North Carolina shall be a member ex officio.

(3) The Governor shall appoint to the State Board four members from the State at large and one member from each of the six Trustee Association Regions defined in G.S. 115D-63 [G.S. 115D-62]. The initial appointments by the Governor shall be made effective July 1, 1980, or as soon as feasible thereafter. In order to establish regularly overlapping terms, the initial appointments by the Governor shall be made so that three expire June 30, 1981, three expire June 30, 1983, and four expire June 30, 1985. Each subsequent regular appointment by the Governor shall be for a term of six years and until a successor is appointed and qualifies. Any vacancy occurring among his appointees before the expiration of term shall be filled by appointment of the Governor; the member so appointed shall meet the same residential qualification, if any, as the member whom he succeeds and shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term of that member.

Term: 6 years—staggered.

Officers: Board elects a chairman for a 2-year-term and other officers

Meetings: Each month

PRESIDENTS
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Dr. I.E. Ready	1963-1970
Dr. Ben E. Fountain, Jr.,	1971-1978
Dr. Charles R. Holloman	1978-1979
Dr. Larry J. Blake	1979-1983
Robert W. Scott	1983-



DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

JAMES CHARLES WOODARD

Secretary

Early Years: Born in Selma, Johnston County, on December 16, 1915, to Wiley Thaddeus and Sarah Whitley Woodard.

Education: Graduated Selma High School, 1934; Attended Louisburg College, 1936.

Organizations: Member, American Correctional Association; Association of Paroling Authorities.

Boards and Commissions: Chairman, Paroles Commission, 1977-1981.

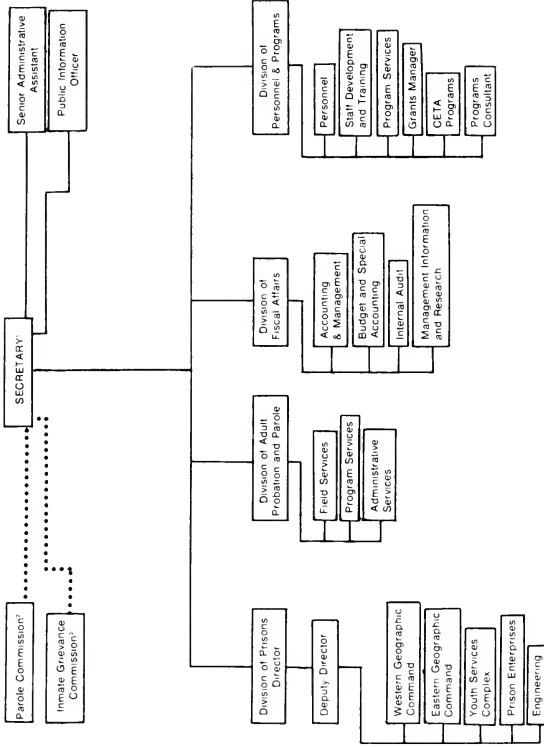
Political Activities: Secretary, Department of Correction, 1981-- (Appointed by Governor Hunt on January 12, 1981); Clerk of Court, Johnston County, 1966-1977; Judge, Selma District Recorder's Court, 1964-1966.

Military Service: Served US Army, 1943-1946.

Religious Activities: Member, Selma Methodist Church; Chairman, Official Board; Lay Leader; Sunday School Superintendent; Choir Director; Sunday School Teacher; Lay Speaker.

Family: Married Frances Pittman, February 1, 1941; Children: James, Jr. and Jane T.

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 DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Historical Background

The Department of Corrections is responsible for the care, custody, and supervision of all individuals sentenced after the conviction of a felony or serious misdemeanor in North Carolina. Sentences may vary from probationary terms served in the community to active prison sentences served in one of the eighty-plus prison facilities. The General Statutes direct the Department to provide adequate custodial care, educational opportunities, and medical and psychological treatment services to all incarcerated persons while at the same time providing community based supervision and some needed social services to clients on probation or after parole.

The Department was established in 1972 by authority of the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control. The Act provided for the Parole Commission, the Advisory Board of Corrections, and the Department made up of the Divisions of Prisons, Adult Probation and Parole and Youth Development. The Secretary of the Department is appointed by the Governor and serves at his pleasure. The Secretary is responsible for the supervision and administration of all Department functions except that the Parole Commission has the sole authority to release incarcerated offenders prior to the expiration of their sentence.

In July, 1974, the Department was renamed the Department of Corrections, the Parole Commission was expanded from three to five members, and further consolidation of responsibilities and functions occurred. In 1975, the Division of Youth Development was transferred administratively to the Department of Human Resources, leaving the Department of Corrections its current administrative configuration.

The history of corrections in North Carolina must reflect the continued development and refining of the prison, probation and parole segments of the Department.

The Division of Prisons was organized in the late 1860's early 1870's with the opening of a large prison farm in Wake County and the construction of Central Prison in Raleigh. This reorganization was a result of the "Reconstruction" constitution of North Carolina which was accepted by the United States Congress in 1868. In 1899, Caledonia Prison Farm was purchased from Halifax County. This arrangement continued until 1933 when the General Assembly transferred supervision of the three state prisons and the various county prisons to the supervision of the State Highway and Public Works Commission. This merger of the highway and prison systems was motivated by the steadily worsening economic and social conditions caused by the depression. Under this arrangement, prisons were supported by appropriations from the Highway Fund while prisoners were extensively employed on road work.

The Division of Prisons remained under total administrative control of the Highway and Public Works Commission until 1955 when the Director of Prisons was granted the ability to set divisional rules, regulations and policies to include the hiring, promotion, and dismissal of employees. At the same time, the General Assembly formed the Prison Reorganization Commission to study the relationship between prisons and the highway system. The Commission recommended that a separate prison department be formed and legislation was enacted forming the Prison Department in 1957.

Also in 1957, landmark legislation was enacted authorizing a statewide system of Work Release. North Carolina thus became the first state prison system to allow inmates to work at private employment during the day, returning to confinement in the evening. Today, North Carolina has the nation's largest Work Release population with approximately 1500 individuals employed.

The Prison Department remained a separate entity under the Prison Commission until the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control was formed in 1972.

Probation first began in the United States in 1878 in Massachusetts. In 1919 North Carolina enacted its first probation laws but limited probation to first offender female prostitutes and certain juveniles under the supervision of female officers. In 1937, legislation was enacted forming the Probation Commission to supervise a statewide network of male and female offenders reporting to Probation Officers. In 1972, the Commission was disbanded when the Division of Adult Probation and Parole was formed within the newly created Department. At first, Probation Officers retained a strictly probation supervision caseload, but by mid-1974, separate supervision of probation and parole clients ended. Currently each Probation/Parole Officer supervises both categories of offenders on a geographic basis.

Parole began as a system of pardons and commutations granted by the Governor in the original Constitution of North Carolina in 1776. This system was maintained in the Reconstruction Constitution of 1868. In 1919, the General Assembly established an Advisory Board of Paroles which made recommendations to the Governor. This Board was reduced to the Commissioner of Pardons in 1925, the Officer of Executive Counsel in 1929, and the Commissioner of Paroles in 1935. It was this 1935 legislation that created the position of Parole Officers under the supervision of the Commissioner.

The 1953 session of the General Assembly abolished the Office of Commissioner and established the Board of Paroles consisting of three members. At the same time a Constitutional Amendment granted the Board full authority to grant, revoke or terminate paroles. The amendment was approved in the 1954 general election.

The 1974 General Assembly enlarged the Board members to five full-time members and transferred administration and supervision of Parole Officers to the Division of Adult Probation and Parole. Shortly thereafter, the functioning of the field based Parole Officers merged with that of the Probation Officer. Currently, each officer supervises both parolees and probationers.

Pre-Release and Aftercare Centers (PRAC) were formed in 1973. These Centers work with those inmates who previously had been denied regular parole and who are within one year of release. The PRAC program allows these individuals to attend highly structured Community Readiness Training sessions, develop adequate job and home plans, and participate in various counseling sessions. Ninety day re-entry paroles are granted with continued opportunities for counseling up to one year following successful termination of parole.

Duties and Functions

The General Statutes establishing the Department of Corrections direct the Secretary to provide for the general safety of North Carolina's citizens by operating and maintaining prisons, supervising probationers and parolees, and providing certain rehabilitative and educational programs to individuals supervised by the Department. The Department is currently divided into three major administrative sections: the Department, including fiscal and personnel functions, and the Divisions of Prisons and Adult Probation and Parole.

The Secretary of the Department and his immediate administrative staff are responsible for the major planning, fiscal, personnel and records keeping functions. The planning functions include policy development, federal grant development and administration, liaison with the General Assembly, commissions and councils of government, and other state agencies. The Fiscal Section includes budget development and administration, regular and grant accounting, work release and Inmate Trust Fund accounting, and internal auditing procedures. The Personnel section is responsible for normal personnel functions including payroll, maintenance of employee records, etc. It also includes the development of staff positions, the posting of position vacancies, and the actual hiring of new staff.

The Staff Development and Training section administers and provides basic training and certification for all new staff, advanced training in particular skill areas, and in-service training where needed for re-certification or continuing education. The orderly maintenance of inmate records including conviction data, sentence information and individual inmate/probation/parolee data is the responsibility of the Management Information and Research Section. This section through its computerized Management Information and Data Retrieval System provides all individual and group statistics necessary for planning and for inmate record management.

The Federal Grants Section provides for the budgeting and management of the many federal grants administered by the Department. This section works directly with grant staff to insure administration, evaluation and continuity for each grant, as well as providing fiscal administration and accounting services. The Inmate Grievance Commission advises the Secretary concerning the varied and many complaints and grievances filed by inmates. The finding of the Commission may be affirmed in whole or in part, modified or rejected by the Secretary as necessary.

Also, the secretary is an *ex-officio* member of the Parole Commission. The Commission is charged by the State Constitution and General Statutes with the responsibility for deciding which inmates may be released from prison at some date prior to the expiration of their sentence to the supervision of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole. The Commission also advises the Governor concerning potential commutations and/or pardons.

The Division of Prisons is that agency within the Department charged with the direct care and supervision of inmates. Currently, the Division operates 81 prison institutions and units, four small treatment facilities for women, and has three institutions under construction. As of August, 1982, over 16,800 inmates were incarcerated.

The Division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced by the Court to a period of active incarceration. Sentences range from a minimum of six months for certain mis-

demeanants to life for serious crimes such as murder or arson. Classification within the system depends upon the seriousness of the crime, the willingness of the inmate to obey rules and regulations, and the perceived potential for escape. Maximum custody male prisoners are housed only at Central Prison. The individuals have demonstrated through their behavior that they are a clear and present danger to society and other inmates. Privileges are limited and security precautions are strict and very controlled.

Close custody inmates are housed at Central Prison, Blanch Prison or Odom or Caledonia Farms. These inmates need the extra security provided at these institutions but do not need the more stringent security of maximum custody. Basic education, counseling and work programs are available to inmates in close custody.

Over 7600 inmates are assigned to the 30 medium custody units. All programs and activities operate within the unit except for certain work assignments are under the supervision of armed personnel. Programs available to inmates include academic and vocational education, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, psychological and other counseling programs, and varied work assignments.

About 7500 inmates are assigned to minimum custody. These inmates may participate in a wide variety of programs ranging from on-site academic and vocational schools to off-site Work or Study Release. Minimum custody inmates are misdemeanants and those selected felons that have either little time remaining on their sentence or who have been determined not to present a high security or escape risk. These units do not have manned gun towers or other security devices. Several of the Advancement Centers do not have fences. Inmates are allowed to participate in the work or study release programs. Work Release inmates leave the unit during the day to work in the community for the prevailing wage. They help their families by sending money home, pay taxes and otherwise lessen the financial burden of incarceration. Study release inmates attend classes on the campus of selected universities, colleges, or community/technical colleges. Minimum custody inmates are also allowed to participate in the Community Volunteer and Home Leave programs. Screened and selected volunteers are allowed to sponsor inmates for 3-hour passes to attend approved community programs such as religious meetings, AA and drug treatment sessions. The Home Leave program allows specially screened and approved inmates to visit their families for periods of time up to 48 hours. The purpose of this program is to allow inmates prior to release to rebuild family ties and to plan for the future. Normally this program is limited to Work/Study Release inmates who are within one year of release or parole eligibility.

The Division of Prisons also operates several specialized programs within the various institutions. An extension program for mentally retarded youth between the ages of 18-20 is operated at Morrison Youth Center. Using funds from the Council on Developmental Disabilities, this program provides case management, pre- and post-release services, and direct counseling to this specialized population.

Another program offered at the various youthful offender prisons is a wide range of special education services for those youth defined as exceptional. Significant advances have been made in the provision of educational services for emotionally disturbed, mentally retarded, medically handicapped, deaf and those youthful inmates with specific learning disabilities. This education program making use of state and federal resources is one of the few prison programs in the country attempting to provide full and appropriate educational services to incarcerated youth.

A wide range of vocational education programs are offered to the adult prisoners. Using a combination of resources, including various CETA programs, the Department of Corrections, in conjunction with the Department of Community Colleges, offers welding, carpentry, brick masonry, auto mechanics, and other programs designed to permit incarcerated individuals to gain and hold steady employment after release.

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole is responsible for the community supervision of over 48,000 parolees and probationers as of August, 1982. Approximately 41,000 individuals have been sentenced by the court to probated sentences. These individuals are supervised by Divisional Officers who offer, in addition, counseling and job development services. Pretrial and presentence services are also offered at the request of the court when further information is needed prior to sentence disposition.

The Division is also responsible for supervising those individuals released from prison by the Parole Commission. Divisional Officers are responsible for supplying information to the Commission regarding home and job placements, specialized programming if needed, and any other community oriented services that a potential parolee may need and could benefit from.

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole also offers a range of specialized programs to selected groups of offenders. The Pre-Release and Aftercare Program offers intensive community orientation training to those prisoners who are within one year of release and who, for some reason, cannot be placed on regular parole. These centers also provide long-term supervision and intensive counseling services to the program graduates upon release under specialized parole conditions.

The Division offers intense Community Readiness Training (CRT) services to those inmates who have graduated from specialized vocational programs offered at various prison units. CRT is designed to prepare inmates for re-entry into society after a period of incarceration. Classes teach inmates how to prepare for job interviews, how to open savings and checking accounts, how to budget their salaries, and how to benefit from community resources such as the local community colleges.

The Community Alternative Treatment (CAT) program offers selected offenders the opportunity to attend alcohol treatment programming in lieu of having their driving privileges revoked after several convictions of Driving Under the Influence. The CAT program offers intensive evening training courses designed to make the alcoholic driver more aware of his disability and more open and receptive to treatment.

Finally, a joint program offered by the Division of Prisons, the Division of Adult Probation and Parole, and the Parole Commission, allows inmate participation in program and release planning.

The Mutual Agreement Parole Program involves a binding contractual agreement between the inmate, the two Divisions and the Parole Commission. This agreement oriented about a specified release date, allows the inmate to participate in long-range vocational training knowing that he/she will be released on a given date. The inmate agrees to participate in the training, agrees to an infraction/escape free record and agrees to participate in any other Parole Commission suggested rehabilitative program such as alcohol abuse treatment. In return, the Division of Prisons agrees to offer the necessary vocational training and specialized programming and the Parole Commission agrees to release the inmate on the requested date. This contractual period, often 12 to 18 months, allows all parties to make specific plans while allowing the inmate to learn a

solid, marketable vocation tied to a specific release date. Release planning is made more specific, allowing the Parole Commission and Division of Adult Probation and Parole to offer more specialized pre-release programming to the selected MAP program participants.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**CORRECTIONS BOARD****(G.S. 143B-265)**

Purpose: Consider, advise and assist Secretary of Corrections in the development of major programs and recommend priorities for programs within the Department.

Perform other duties given to the Board by the Secretary.

Composition: 9 members—8 appointed by Governor and 1 Ex officio. (1 psychiatrist or psychologist, 1 attorney with experience in criminal courts, 1 Judge in General Court of Justice, 5 members at-large and Ex-officio — Secretary of Corrections.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman — Secretary of Corrections

INMATE GRIEVANCE COMMISSION**(G.S. 148-101)**

Purpose: Appoint an Executive Director with the approval of the Governor.

Receive any grievance or complaint against any officials or employees of the Department of Corrections.

Preliminary review the grievance or complaint to determine its merit.

Hold hearings on grievances and complaints.

Issue a decision in the form of a statement of the findings of fact.

Composition: 5 members appointed by Governor from a list of ten persons recommended by the Council of the N.C. State Bar. (At least 2 attorneys admitted to practice law in N.C., at least 2 persons with knowledge and experience in one or more fields of jurisdiction of the Secretary of Corrections, and Executive Director appointed by the Commission with approval of the Governor.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor

AREA INMATE LABOR COMMISSIONS**(G.S. 148-26.2)**

Purpose: Encourage the constructive employment of State prison inmates in its area on local public work projects by recommending appropriate projects to the Secretary of Corrections.

Composition: 6 on each Commission—5 appointed by Governor and 1 designate of the Secretary of Corrections. (There are 6 Area Inmate Labor Commission in the State, each representing the following areas: Western, North Piedmont, South Piedmont,

North Central, South Central, and Eastern. There are 6 members on each Commission who shall be residents of the area. The Governor's appointees represent the League of Municipalities, Community Colleges and Technical Institutes and 3 interested and knowledgeable citizens. Plus 1 representative of the Department of Corrections designated by the Secretary to serve as an Ex officio.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is elected by and from each Commission's membership

INMATE LABOR COMMISSION/STATE

(G.S. 148-26.3)

Purpose: Recommend to the Secretary of Corrections the employment of State prison inmates on specific State public work projects.

Advise the Secretary on the employment of State prison inmates.

Make a written report at least once a year to the Secretary and General Assembly concerning inmate employment throughout the State.

Composition: 10—7 members appointed by Governor; 1 by the Speaker of the House; 1 by the Lt. Governor and 1 Ex officio. (The Chairmen of the six Area Labor Commissions, 1 member of the N.C. House of Representatives (2 year term), 1 member of N.C. Senate (2 year term), and the Secretary of Corrections or his designee — Ex officio.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor

PAROLE COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-267)

Purpose: Grant both regular and temporary paroles to persons held by virtue of any final order or judgment of any court in this State.

Revoke, terminate and suspend paroles and to assist the Governor in exercising his authority in granting reprieves, commutations and pardons.

Authorize work release, indeterminate-sentence release and release of youthful offenders provided the release is recommended by the Secretary of Corrections.

Impose as a condition of parole that restitution or reparation be made by the prisoner.

Composition: 6 members—5 appointed by Governor and 1 Ex officio. (Recognized ability, training, experience and character. Ex officio — Secretary of Corrections (non-voting member.)

Term: 4 years.

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS¹

Name	Residence	Term
George W. Randall ²	Wake	1972
Ralph D. Edwards ³	Wake	1972-1973
David L. Jones ⁴	Cumberland	1973-1977
Amos E. Reeds ⁵	Wake	1977-1981
James C. Woodard ⁶	Wake	1981-

¹The Executive Organization Act, of 1971 created the "Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control" with provision for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1974 the name was changed to the Department of Corrections.

²Randall was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his death on December 4, 1972.

³Edwards was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Randall.

⁴Jones was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Edwards.

⁵Reed was appointed on January 17, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Jones.

⁶Woodard was appointed January 12, 1981, to replace Reed.



DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

HEMAN ROBINSON CLARK

Secretary

Early Years: Born September 12, 1915, in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, to former Congressman J. Bayard Clark and Helen (Robinson) Clark.

Education: Graduated Davidson College, 1937, A.B.; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Law, 1941, LL.B.

Occupation: Attorney (Law Firm of Clark, Clark, Shaw and Bartelt).

Organizations: Member: American Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association, and Cumberland County Bar Association. Member, Fayetteville Kiwanis Club (Past President). Past Member: State Arts Council; Cumberland County Social Services Board.

Boards and Commissions: Crime Commission (ex officio, non-voting member) and Fire Commission (ex officio).

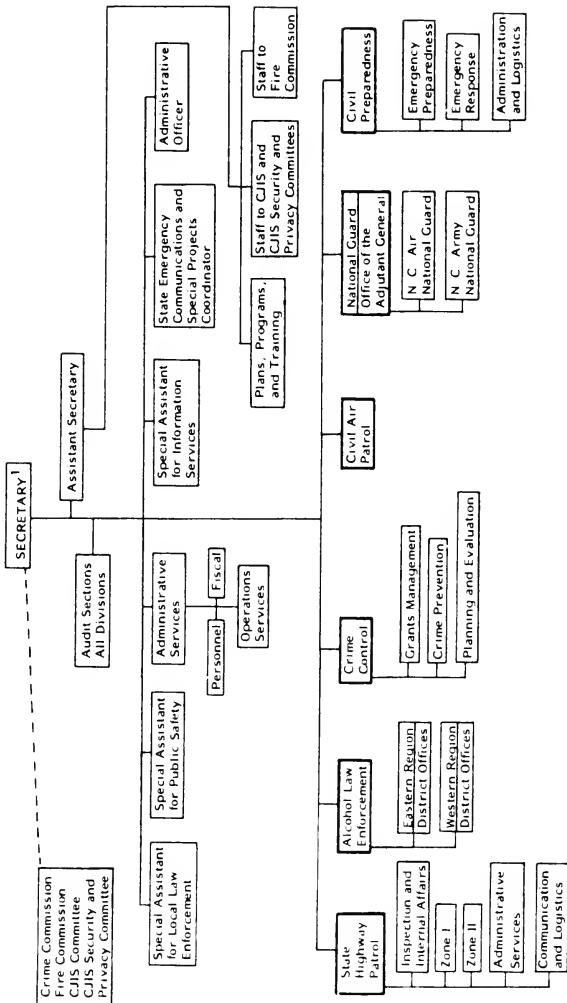
Political Activities: Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1982- (appointed January, 1982); County Attorney for Cumberland County; Judge, N.C. Superior Court; Asst. Solicitor for the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Lifelong Democrat; Chairman, Cumberland County Democratic Party; Delegate, 1968 National Democratic Convention; Cumberland County Co-Chairman, Morgan for U.S. Senate Committee.

Military Service: Served US Army, Field Artillery and Judge Advocate General's Corps, 1942-1945.

Religious Activities: Member, Highland Presbyterian Church of Fayetteville, N.C. (former Elder).

Family: Married to the late Mary Read Clark; Children: J. B. Clark, III; Laurens C. Bondshu; and Martha H. Clark.

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety



1. Appointed by Governor

Note "CJIS" means Criminal Justice Information System

THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety was created by the 1977 General Assembly and is the newest executive department of state government. House Bill 119 of the 1977 session, which became Article II of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes, created the department by transferring law enforcement and public safety agencies from the former Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

The statutory duties of the department are to provide law enforcement and emergency services to protect against crime and against natural and man-made disasters, to serve as the state's chief coordinating agency to control crime and protect the public, to assist local law enforcement and public safety agencies, and to work for a more effective and efficient criminal justice system. In addition, the department is charged with coordinating state response to any emergency when that emergency requires the response of more than one sub-unit of state government. The 1980 session of the 1979 General Assembly amended Chapter 143B to give the department the authority to direct the allocation of any or all available state resources, from any state agency, to respond to an emergency.

The Secretary has designated a Deputy Secretary who is the chief operating officer of the department and who has full authority and responsibility for the department in the absence of the Secretary. One Special Assistant to the Secretary has advisory responsibilities over the Division of Civil Air Patrol and Butner Public Safety Division and oversees the department's public service activities. There is one other Special Assistant to the Secretary who represents the Governor and the Secretary in matters concerning military personnel and migrant workers in North Carolina as well as coordinating the department's communications and disaster test exercise activities. The Secretary has also appointed an Assistant Secretary for Administration who supervises the department's personnel, fiscal, purchasing and productivity activities.

Crime Prevention Division

The Crime Prevention Division's, created in late 1979, main responsibility is to assist local law enforcement agencies and other groups to get citizens involved in crime prevention. Crime Prevention staff members work with local agencies to establish county crime prevention committees, organize Community Watch groups, and teach crime prevention techniques. The division is the first state-level executive agency in the country to deal exclusively with crime prevention. Its three main areas of concern are Community Watch, juvenile crime, and crimes of violence.

Division of Alcohol Law Enforcement

Formerly the Enforcement Division of the State Board of Alcoholic Control, the Division of Alcohol Law Enforcement was transferred to the department from the Department of Commerce by the 1977 act which created the department. The division is responsible for enforcing the alcohol and drug laws of the state and enforces the rules and policies of the State Board of Alcoholic Control of the Department of Commerce.

ALE agents investigate applicants for alcohol licenses and permits, and investigate complaints and violations. The division is headed by a division director at its headquarters in Raleigh. A district supervisor heads each of eight district offices.

Division of Civil Air Patrol

The Civil Air Patrol is a totally volunteer organization and is the official auxiliary of the United States Air Force. Although partially funded by the state, the department has no operational control over the division. Civil Air Patrol's main responsibilities are providing search and rescue for missing or downed aircraft, and providing disaster and relief assistance during times of emergency. An active cadet program is conducted for members under 18 and teaches aviation, search and rescue, individual and group discipline, and personal development.

Division of Emergency Management

The Division of Emergency Management plans and coordinates governmental services with North Carolina during times of local, state or national emergency, and conducts exercises to test plans for such emergencies. These emergencies may be natural or man-made disaster, including nuclear war. The division conducts training and education sessions with local agencies and citizens in such things as emergency planning and shelter management, and coordinates daily with local emergency management officials. The division operates six regional offices throughout the state. The present concept of comprehensive emergency management has evolved from the former Civil Defense and Civil Preparedness functions since the Civil Defense operation began in 1951. Civil Defense was replaced by Civil Preparedness in 1973, and Civil Preparedness was replaced by Emergency Management in 1980 following the consolidation of federal emergency preparedness and response agencies into the Federal Emergency Management Agency. In addition to planning for responding to the traditional emergencies such as hurricanes, floods, and nuclear war, the division's currently most pressing concern is the development of off-site response plans for the operating and planned nuclear power facilities in the state. In addition to his regular duties, the Director of Emergency Management is the head of the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The SERT can be dispatched to the scene of any emergency to direct state response to that emergency. The organization of the SERT is flexible so that it may be composed of representatives of any agency which is required to respond to a specific emergency.

Division of State Highway Patrol

The State Highway Patrol was transferred to the department from the Division of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Transportation in the 1977 act. Through its more than 1100 troopers, the Patrol enforces all laws pertaining to travel and the use of vehicles on the highways of the state. The Highway Patrol is by far the largest state law enforcement agency and has statewide jurisdiction. The Patrol may be directed by the Governor to assist local law enforcement agencies during times of emergency, and has been so called upon many times during its 53-year history.

Governor's Crime Commission

The Governor's Crime Commission serves as the chief advisory board to the Governor and the Secretary on matters pertaining to the criminal justice system. The Commission is composed of members who represent virtually every segment of the statewide law enforcement and judicial community, as well as the public, and is charged with developing an annual statewide comprehensive plan for an improved criminal justice system. Through the deliberations of several adjunct committees and the main body, the Commission supervises the administration of the State Law Enforcement Assistance Program. The Commission was housed in the department which became the Department of NR&CD prior to 1977.

Governor's Crime Commission Division

The Governor's Crime Commission Division's main function is to serve as the staff for the Governor's Crime Commission. The division is responsible for implementing the policy of the Commission and for administering the State Law Enforcement Assistance Program. The division also administers grants previously made by the Commission of funds from the now-defunct Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

State Fire Commission

Created in 1977, the State Fire Commission serves as a focal point for the administration of Federal fire prevention funds in the state. The Commission provides and administers a State Fire Education and Training Plan and a State Master Plan for Fire Prevention and Control; and it is responsible for increasing the professional skills of fire protection and fire-fighting personnel, as well as setting objectives and priorities for the improvement of fire prevention and control throughout the state. The commission is composed of members from virtually every segment of the fire service and is staffed by the Secretary's office.

Butner Public Safety Division

The Butner Public Safety Division is the newest division in the department, transferred from the Department of Human Resources effective July 1, 1981. Through its 31-man staff trained in both police and firefighting tactics, the division provides fire and police protection for the state-operated town of Butner in Granville County. Butner hosts various state and federal institutions among which are facilities for the treatment of mental patients, an alcoholic rehabilitation center, a center for the care of mentally retarded persons, National Guard training areas and installations, and some provision for public recreation, including hunting. The division is the only state-operated police and fire department in North Carolina. It also provides police and fire protection to 11 major industries, 35 businesses, 900 dwellings, 10 mobile home parks, and more than 24,600 acres, including 4,600 acres of National Guard range.

Division of National Guard

The National Guard has a dual role: It is a state military force, subject to the call of the Governor, and it is a Federal reserve force, subject to the call of the President, who has priority of call. The Guard is equipped and funded mostly 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. The National Guard is the only military force under the direction and control of the Governor for use in exercising the sovereignty of the state. Many governors have called upon the Guard for assistance in time of emergency or civil disorder. The state is responsible for raising and training the troops to Federal standards. There are two components of the National Guard: the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. They are integral parts and first-line reserve components of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force, respectively.

ADJUTANT GENERAL

Name	Residence	Term
William Caswell	Dobbs	1779
Joseph T. Rhodes	Duplin	1794-[1800]
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1807
Edward Pasteur	Craven	1807-1808
Calvin Jones	Wake	1808-1813
Robert Williams	Surry	1813-1821
Beverly Daniel	Wake	1821-1840
Robert W. Haywood	Wake	1840-1857
Richard C. Cotton	Chatham	1857-1859
[Graham Daves]	[Wake]	[1860-1861]
John F. Hoke	Lincoln	1861
James G. Martin	Pasquotank	1861
James G. Martin	Pasquotank	1861-1863
Daniel G. Fowle	Wake	1863
Richard C. Gatlin	Lenoir	1863-1865
John A. Gilmer	Guilford	1866-1868
Abiel W. Fisher	Bladen	1868-1871
John C. Gorman	Wake	1871-1877
Johnston Jones	Wake	1877-1889
James D. Glenn	Guilford	1889-1893
John W. Cotton	Wake	1893
Francis H. Cameron	Wake	1893-1897
E. M. Hayes	Wake	1897
Andrew D. Cowles	Iredell	1897-1898
Beverly S. Royster	Granville	1898-1904
Thomas R. Robertson	Mecklenburg	1905-1909
Joseph F. Armfield	Iredell	1909-1910
Roy L. Leinster	Iredell	1910-1912
Gordon Smith	Wake	1912-1913
Lawrence W. Young	Buncombe	1913-1918
Beverly S. Royster	Granville	1916-1917
Beverly S. Royster	Granville	1918-1920
J. Vann B. Metts	New Hanover	1920-1951
Thomas B. Longest	Wake	1951
John H. Manning	Durham	1951-1957
Capus Waynick	Guilford	1957-1960
Claude T. Bowers	Halifax	1961-1970
Ferd L. Davis	Lenoir	1970-1973
William McGilvery Buck	Duplin	1973-1975
Clarence B. Shimer	Wake	1975-1977
William E. Ingram	Pasquotank	1977-

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

CRIME COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-478)

Purpose: To serve as chief advisory board to the Governor and Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety on matters dealing with the criminal justice system.

To develop a comprehensive statewide plan for the improvement of criminal justice.

To assist and participate with State and local law enforcement agencies in improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice, and make recommendations for improvements.

To encourage public support and respect for the criminal justice system in North Carolina.

To seek ways to make North Carolina a safe and secure state.

To set objectives and priorities for the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice.

To serve as a coordinating committee and forum for discussion of recommendations from other committees.

To serve as a primary channel through which local law enforcement departments and citizens can lend their advice and state their needs.

Composition: 38 members—21 appointed by Governor, 1 by the Lt. Governor, 1 by the Speaker of the House and 12 Ex officio. (1 District Attorney, 1 Defense Attorney, 3 Sheriffs (1 from high crime area), 3 Police Executives (1 from high crime area), 2 Citizens with knowledge of juvenile delinquency and the public school system, 1 Citizen representative of a private juvenile delinquency program, 1 Citizen on the discretion of the Governor, 3 County Commissioners or County Officials, 3 Mayors or Municipal Officials, a judge of the Superior Court, a Judge of District Court specializing in juvenile matters, and a Chief District Judge), 2 youth members.

Ex officio voting members: Governor, Chief Justice of Supreme Court or designee, Attorney General, Director of Administrative Office of the Courts, Secretary of Department of Human Resources, Secretary of Department of Corrections, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Ex officio non-voting members: Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, Secretary of Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Director of the Division of Prisons, Director of the Division of Youth Services, Administrator for Juvenile Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman — Governor or designee; Vice-chairman — designated by Governor.

FIRE COMMISSION
(G.S. 143B-481)

Purpose: Provide and administer a State Fire Education and Training Plan and a State Master Plan for Fire Prevention and Control.

To assist and participate with State and local fire prevention and control agencies in the improvement of fire prevention and control in N.C.

Increase professional skills of fire protection and fire fighting.

To encourage public support.

To accept gifts, bequests, grants and other considerations.

To make grants for use of pursuing its objectives.

To make studies and recommendations.

To set priorities for improvement of fire service.

To advise State and local interests of opportunities for securing federal assistance and aid in the preparation and processing of applications for financial aid.

To serve as central clearinghouse on information relative to fire service activities in State Government.

To establish voluntary fire service professional qualifications.

To prepare annual report to Governor and recommend legislation as needed.

To operate the N.C. Arson Awareness Council and Arson Reward Fund.

To collect and analyze fire data as part of National Fire Incident Reporting System.

Composition: 19 members — 3 appointed by Governor, 7 by virtue of position in various fire service organizations, 2 appointed by General Assembly, and 7 Ex officio non voting members.

Governor's Appointees: 1 Mayor or other elected official of a municipality after consultation with the President of N.C. League of Municipalities, 1 County Commissioner after consultation with President of N.C. Association of County Commissioners.

Fire Service Organizations Appointees: Executive Secretary of the N.C. State Firemen's Association, Legislative Chairman of the N.C. Firemen's Director of Fire and Rescue Services Training of Department of Insurance, Director of the N.C. Fire College and Pump School and Director of Fire Services Training of the Department of Community Colleges, 1 county Fire Marshal selected by N.C. County Fire Marshals' Association.

General Assembly Appointees: 2 members to Commission — 1 person by Speaker of House and 1 person by President of Senate.

Ex officio members: Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Labor, State Auditor, Attorney General, Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, Secretary of NRCDC, and President of Department of Community Colleges or their designees.

Term: 3 years

CRIME PREVENTION/PUBLIC INFORMATION COMMITTEE
(G.S. 143B-339)

Purpose: Advise the Governor's Crime Commission on best methods to foster public awareness of the role of citizens, businesses and community organizations in preventing and reporting crime.

Foster public awareness of the ability and responsibility of individuals to have an impact on the crime problem.

Advise the Governor's Crime Commission on methods of preventing crime and mobilizing citizens through Community Watch and related programs.

Educate the public about the nature of particular crimes and the most effective methods of preventing them.

Composition: Pleasure of Governor — Appointed by Governor

Term: 2 years

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor

SECRETARIES

DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY¹

Name	Residence	Appointed	Term
J. Phillip Carlton ²	Wake .....	.....	1977-1978
Herbert L. Hyde ³	Buncombe	January 2, 1979	1979
Burley B. Mitchell ⁴	Wake	August 21, 1979	1979-1982
Heman R. Clark ⁵	Cumberland	January , 1982	1982-

¹The General Assembly of 1977 abolished the Department of Military and Veterans' affairs and created the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

²Carlton was appointed on April 1, 1977, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 1, 1979, following his appointment to the N.C. Court of Appeals.

³Hyde was appointed on January 2, 1979, by Governor Hunt to replace Carlton.

⁴Mitchell was appointed on August 21, 1979, to replace Hyde. He resigned in early 1982 following his appointment to the N.C. Supreme Court.

⁵Clark was appointed in January, 1981, by Governor Hunt to replace Mitchell.



DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

SARA WILSON HODGKINS

Secretary

Early Years: Born in Granite Falls, November 25, 1930, to Martin Morehead Wilson and Doris R. Parker.

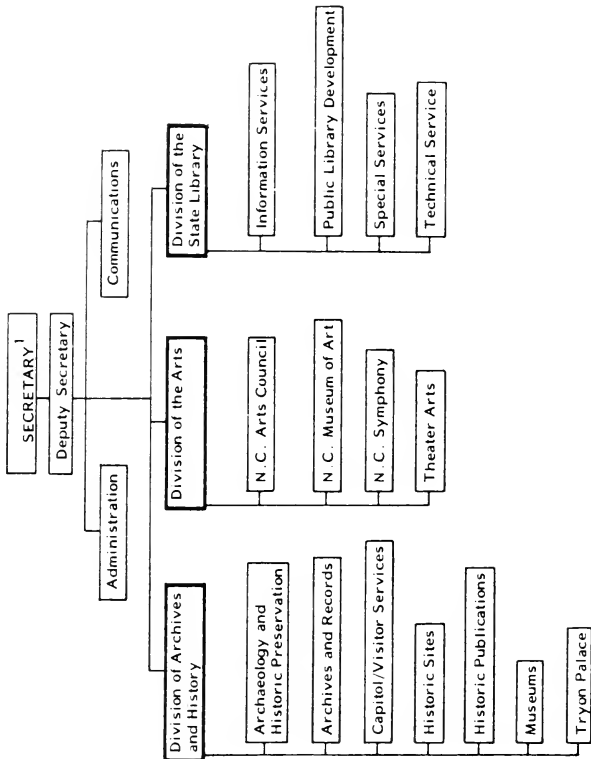
Education: Graduated Granite Falls High School, 1948; Appalachian State University, 1952, B.S. (Music Education) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1978 (graduate of the Executive Program).

Political Activities: Secretary, Department of Cultural Resources, 1977.

Religious Activities: Member, Brownson Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Family: Married Norris Lowell Hodgkins, Jr., June 27, 1953; Children: Caroline, Celeste, and Grace.

Department of Cultural Resources



THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

As the first cabinet-level cultural affairs department to be established in any state, the Department of Cultural Resources was created under the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Art, Culture and History. The name was changed a few years later.

The purpose of the Department is to enhance the cultural life of the state's citizens—to provide access to excellence in the arts, historical resources and libraries. The Department interprets "culture" as an inclusive term for the many ways people have of understanding their history, values and natural creativity. The functions of the Department of Cultural Resources are all concerned with exploration and interpretation of our culture and ways in which its products can be made increasingly available.

The Department houses three divisions: Archives and History, the Arts Council and the State Library. In addition, the Office of the Secretary administers a number of special programs. As of 1981, there are 33 boards and commissions with responsibilities associated with the Department.

Museums and Sites

While the culture of North Carolina is to be found in every community, the state administers a number of museums and sites so that visitors might enjoy a concentration of art or history in one visit to any of them.

These museums and sites are not only for people who are especially knowledgeable about history or who have a particular or professional interest in the many forms of art. Instead they have been designed to excite the interest of any child or adult and to stimulate the historical and creative perspective in us all.

You can pan for gold, examine a Confederate ironclad or visit Blackbeard's hometown as you relive three centuries of North Carolina and American history at the historic sites administered by the Department of Cultural Resources. The Department's *Historic Sites* section conducts its program to plan, preserve, develop, interpret, operate and maintain this statewide system.

A typical site contains one or more restored or reconstructed structures as well as a modern visitor center including exhibits, artifacts and an audiovisual presentation. Hours for most historic sites are 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday through Saturday, 1 to 5 p.m. on Sunday. Most charge no admission fee.

Beautiful and historic *Tryon Palace*, the colonial capitol of North Carolina, has been reconstructed after its destruction in a 1798 fire to provide an exceptional experience for the visitor. Regular tours are conducted by costumed hostesses from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and from 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. An annual symposium on the decorative arts is a nationwide attraction each spring. There is an admission charge.

The *North Carolina State Capitol* on Raleigh's Capitol Square is one of the nation's finest and best preserved civic buildings of the Greek Revival style. With its original furnishing, the Capitol is still used for ceremonies and contains offices for the Governor and the Secretary of State.

The *North Carolina Museum of Art*, founded with a legislative appropriation, opened to the public in 1956 as the nation's first state-administered art museum. Now one of

the major museums in the Southeast, the North Carolina Museum of Art has a collection particularly strong in works of the Italian Renaissance, Spanish still lifes, Dutch and Flemish Baroque paintings and American landscapes. It also houses a growing group of objects representing the art of various world cultures and the ancient world.

The Museum offers a broad range of tours and programs. It expands its resources through its affiliation with twelve art centers located at strategic geographic points in the state.

The Museum occupies a new structure in April of 1983, a building designed to accommodate larger exhibition spaces for the permanent collection and special temporary displays and to offer improved services. Located on the western side of Raleigh near Interstate 40, the new building will help the Museum enhance its prominence as one of the region's major cultural assets.

Museum hours are 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. on Tuesday through Saturday, 2 - 6 p.m. on Sunday.

Historic itself, the *North Carolina Museum of History* opened in 1897 as the Hall of History and expanded through the years, growing out of three homes and into its present location at 109 East Jones Street in Raleigh. The Museum's collection of some 200,000 separate items forms the basis of exhibitions about all periods of North Carolina history.

Particularly valuable in the Museum's collection are such holdings as its Bechtler gold coins, minted in the 19th century in Rutherford County, and many excellent examples of North Carolina pottery.

Museum hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sunday, 1 - 6 p.m..

The *Capital Area Visitor Center* is invaluable to visitors looking for the many cultural attractions and other points of interest near the Capitol in Raleigh. The Center is at 301 North Blount Street.

Art for North Carolina

The purpose of the *North Carolina Arts Council* is to represent and support the highest quality in the arts, to assist in the further development of the individual art forms, to foster a broader understanding of the role of the arts in the total society and to provide opportunities for every North Carolinian to participate in the creative process. The Council works primarily with the 450 arts organizations in North Carolina through a variety of programs and grant categories. The Council also is involved with many individual artists through its fellowship and residency programs.

The North Carolina Arts Council was established in 1964 by executive order and made a statutory agency in 1967. It is recognized nationally for its aggressive and innovative leadership in arts programming.

North Carolina Theatre Arts was established by the 1973 General Assembly to foster and encourage the development of theatre in the state. Theatre Arts works to upgrade the quality of professional theatre in the state by strengthening existing and developing companies through funding and consultation and developing new statewide professional theatre programs to give more employment to professional theatre artists from both within and outside the state. North Carolina was the first state to establish a separate agency to promote and assist professional theatre. Theatre Arts is now a section of the Division of the Arts Council.

Since the opening of Paul Green's outdoor drama *The Lost Colony* in Manteo in 1937, North Carolina has established an outstanding national reputation in the creation and presentation of this unique form of theatre. North Carolina is also the home of more than half a dozen indoor resident professional companies, which present both summer and winter seasons.

When the 1943-44 General Assembly passed the "Horn-Tootin' Bill," North Carolina became one of the first states to support its own orchestra. The *North Carolina Symphony* now stands as one of only 31 major orchestras in the country, representing — and presenting — the finest in classical and symphonic music.

Though its performances in Washington, Chicago and New York City have earned it unanimous praise from critics and audiences, the North Carolina Symphony has all the feel of a community orchestra, for it is in the state's cities and towns that it performs, traveling about 22,000 miles and presenting some 375 educational and adult concerts in more than 125 communities each season.

Of particular pride to the orchestra is its educational program, in which more than 200,000 school children each year enjoy performances given especially for them.

North Carolinians for years have shown justifiable pride in the range and depth of arts opportunities offered throughout the state, and they have contributed generously with time, money and other support. The result is an arts environment that steadily becomes more exciting. Many of the state's cities have shown exceptional energy in this area, and local symphonies, art galleries, theatres and other arts enterprises are to be found wherever you look.

Preservation

There are a number of efforts underway to examine different elements of the North Carolina heritage. The *Archaeology and Historic Preservation* section of the Department of Cultural Resources conducts a continuing statewide survey of historic, architectural and archaeological resources. Some of these — properties such as certain homes, office buildings and neighborhoods, for example — are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, where there are now more than 600 North Carolina entries.

A cooperative venture of the Department of Cultural Resources and the Stagville Center Corporation, *Stagville Preservation Center* is America's first state-owned center for the teaching and development of historic preservation and its related technology. Located on the historically rich Stagville Plantation in the northern part of Durham County, Stagville is a living laboratory for research into techniques that will aid efforts in historic preservation.

An important form of written history is to be found in public records and documents. The *Archives and Records* section of Cultural Resources is responsible for administering the N.C. State Archives and for conducting records management programs for state and local governments. As the state archival agency, it arranges, describes, preserves and makes available for use the permanently valuable public records of the state and of counties and municipalities. It also preserves other records of permanent historical interest including private manuscripts, maps and photographs.

The State Archives Search Room, at 109 East Jones Street in Raleigh, is open to the general public Tuesday through Friday, 9 a.m. until 5:30 p.m., and Saturday, 8:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m.

Cultural Resources' *Historical Publications* section is responsible for the publication of documentary volumes, periodicals, pamphlets, leaflets, maps and other materials on North Carolina history. The section publishes a volume of addresses and public papers of each North Carolina governor at the close of his administration. Two major ongoing projects are the editing and publication of *The Colonial Records of North Carolina* (second series) and *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865*, a comprehensive Civil War roster.

The *Office of Folklife Programs* was created in 1977 to document and present the varied cultural traditions native to North Carolina. Traditional art forms, crafts, occupations and lifestyles are to be found in our largest cities as well as in more remote areas of the state and are thoroughly researched by folklife staff members, who bring them to the attention of a wide audience. The Office is now a section of the Division of the Arts Council.

Folklife activities have included a major festival, a folk arts in the schools program, the opening night of the 1979 American Dance Festival and other programs of documentation and presentation.

The State Library

The *North Carolina State Library* is the official agency of state government charged by law with providing the state's library program, coordinating library planning for total library services and serving the information needs of the state. The State Library is at 109 East Jones Street in Raleigh.

Its origins date from a collection of books accumulated by state officials in 1812. Today the library's in-house resources include more than 215,000 volumes, subscriptions to approximately 1,000 periodicals and newspapers and more than 65,000 microforms. The State Library houses an important genealogical collection and is the official depository of all North Carolina state government publications. It provides computerized reference services through online access to numerous commercial databases.

But maintaining these resource is only part of the State Library's responsibility. It provides many other services directly and indirectly to the people of North Carolina.

More than 350 public libraries in North Carolina form a statewide system which brings library service within reach of every North Carolinian. State Library consultants with various areas of expertise meet with library directors, boards of trustees and local governments. They offer advice on efficient methods of operation and help plan new facilities, promote cooperative efforts among neighboring libraries and provide workshops and inservice training for public library employees.

Statewide programs and activities for children, young adults and adults are coordinated by State Library consultants.

A book processing service offered through the State Library orders, catalogs and processes more than 100,000 books annually for public libraries in 82 counties as well as for some institutional and state agency libraries.

Federal grants administered through the State Library fund a variety of successful library programs. The Library Service and Construction Act (LSCA) supports projects which serve children, the homebound, institutionalized citizens and the geographically isolated. It also supports cooperative statewide projects, such as the North Carolina Union Catalog, which lists the holdings of libraries in the state.

Another service is In-WATS, a toll-free telephone information service, which answers more than 8,600 subject requests a year from users in all kinds of libraries across the state.

The State Library operates a variety of information services and maintains a number of special collections: State Library reference staff provides information and material to employees of all other state agencies; the Library houses an index to the *Raleigh News and Observer*; it receives and circulates copies of all documents published at state expense, it administers much-used genealogical services; and it circulates its collection of more than 3,300 films. In addition, the State Library's services for the blind and physically handicapped are used by more than 13,000 people in North Carolina and part of South Carolina.

Other state agencies use not only the State Library's reference and documents services but also rely on staff consultants to help in organizing and maintaining their departmental libraries.

The State Library acquires and processes more than 5,000 books and hundreds of periodicals, newspapers and microforms each year. Cataloging for the State Library and state agencies is handled through SOLINET, an electronic data processing network of libraries in 10 southeastern states.

Special Programs

The development of the arts and humanities in North Carolina has brought about new demands on government and the citizen, on private groups, schools and businesses. Accordingly, there are a number of special programs conducted within the Department of Cultural Resources and other state government agencies to meet these changing requirements.

The *Cultural Advisory Council*, for example, is comprised of a group of citizens appointed by the Secretary of the Department to act as advisors in policy matters pertaining to the arts, libraries and historical resources in the state.

The *Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities*, seeks to enhance business support of cultural affairs. It is the first such state-level effort in the nation.

A special emphasis in the Department of Cultural Resources is given to arts in the schools. This priority is addressed by the Office of the Secretary and by agencies in the Department. The Arts Council's Artists-in-School program, for example, provides residencies in public schools for artists who have shown excellence in their work and the ability to communicate skills to young people. The Folklife Office has a similar program, Folk Arts in North Carolina Schools. The Museum of Art and Museum of History are very much involved with students, providing special tours and in-school programs.

The Department also conducts programs designed to provide cultural opportunities and outlets to specific population groups such as minority artists, handicapped people and residents of correctional facilities.

The culture of North Carolina is an organic extension of its people, something shared by all who live here. The availability of richness in cultural activities should not be withheld from any citizen, a fact basic to the work of the Department of Cultural Resources.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

AMERICA'S 400th ANNIVERSARY (G.S. 143B-86)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on planning, conducting and directing observances and physical facilities for the commemoration of the landing of Sir Walter Raleigh's colony on Roanoke Island.

Composition: 14 members—10 appointed by Governor and 4 Ex officio. (Ex officio members or their designees: mayor, Town of Manteo; Secretary of Natural and Economic Resources; Chairman, Roanoke Island Historic Association; Chairman, Dare County Board of Commissioners.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (G.S. 143B-66)

Purpose: To review existing statutes of archaeological resources in order to make recommendations to the General Assembly.

Composition: 8 members—2 appointed by Governor; 1 by the President of the Senate; 1 by the Speaker of the House; 1 Ex officio. (Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee.)

2 representatives of the American Indians of N.C. — appointed by Tribal Council of the Eastern Band of Cherokee and 1 appointed by Executive Director of the N.C. State Commission of Indian Affairs, 1 archaeologist appointed by the N.C. Archaeologist Advisory Council.

Term: 4 years

BOARD OF TRUSTEES NORTH CAROLINA MUSEUM OF ART (G.S. 140-1-6)

Purpose: To adopt policies and regulations for the conduct of the North Carolina Museum of Art, to prescribe the powers and duties of the Director, to advise the Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources on Museum matters, to acquire, exchange and sell works of art for the Museum, and to determine sites for expansion of the Museum with the approval of the appropriate state officials.

Composition: 22 members — 8 appointed by the Governor; 4 appointed by the North Carolina Art Society; 4 appointed by the North Carolina Museum of Art Foundation; 4 elected by the Board of Trustees; 1 appointed by the Lieutenant Governor; 1 appointed by the Speaker of the House.

Term: 6 years, except that legislative appointees will serve for the current legislative term.

Officers: Chairman appointed by Governor, Vice-Chairman elected by and from members of the Board.

ARTS COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-88)

Purpose: To advise Secretary of Cultural Resources on study, collection and maintenance of information dealing with the Arts.

To advise Secretary concerning assistance to local organizations and the community in the areas of the Arts.

To advise on exchange of information and promotion of programs between public and nonpublic organizations.

To identify research needs in art areas and to encourage research.

To advise on bringing high quality in the Arts to the State and promotion of their enjoyment.

Composition: 24 members appointed by Governor

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman appointed by Governor

ART MUSEUM BUILDING COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-59)

Purpose: With approval of Governor, Council of State and the N.C. State Capital Planning Commission determine site for the building of the State Art Museum.

To employ architects to prepare plans.

Contract for construction of building and employ consultants.

Supervise location, construction, design and furnishing of Museum building.

To appoint advisory committees.

To report to the General Assembly at each regular session.

To receive gifts of funds from foundations, corporations and individuals and to receive public funds to aid in cost of upkeep.

Composition: 15 members—9 appointed by the Governor, 3 by the Speaker of the House, 3 by the President of the Senate. (2 who have served in the House of Representatives and 3 who have served in the State Senate.)

Term: Completion of duties

Officers: Chairman designated by Governor

ART SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS (G.S. 143B-89)

Purpose: Plan programs to promote the public appreciation of art.

To organize State and regional art exhibits.

To lecture to schools, civic clubs and public audiences.

To invite outstanding art scholars to speak at N.C. centers of culture.

To develop effective public support of N.C. Museum of Art.

To provide public schools and libraries with reproductions of masterpieces in the State Museum.

To encourage citizens of the State to acquire works of art by N.C. artists.

Composition: 22 members (minimum) appointed by Governor (6), Ex officio (4), Chosen by N.C. Art Society, Inc. (12)

Ex officio members: Governor of N.C., Superintendent of Public Instruction, Treasurer of N.C. and Director of N.C. Museum of Art.

Term: 3 years

AWARDS COMMITTEE (G.S. 143B-84)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on forming and administering the program of N.C. awards and on the selection of a committee in each award area to choose recipients.

Composition: 5 members appointed by Governor

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor

HISTORIC BATH COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-102)

Purpose: To acquire, dispose, restore and maintain historic properties in and near the Town of Bath in Beaufort County.

To offer historic properties to the State of N.C.

Assist and advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on the administration of Bath State Historic Site.

Composition: 28 members appointed by Governor (25), Ex officio (3)

Ex officio — mayor, Town of Bath; Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Beaufort County; and Secretary of Cultural Resources

BATTLESHIP COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-74)

Purpose: To adopt rules and regulations for establishing a proper charge for admission to the ship and for the maintenance and operation of the ship as a permanent memorial and exhibit.

To select an appropriate site for permanent berthing of the battleship.

To accept gifts, grants and donations.

To transport ship to, and berth the ship.

Ready the ship for visitation.

To manage and maintain in New Hanover County with approval of Department of Cultural Resources exhibits, dramas, cultural activities, museums and records pertaining to marine and naval history of N.C. and the U.S.

To identify and protect properties having historical marine and naval significance.

EDENTON HISTORICAL COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-98)

Purpose: To acquire and restore historical properties in the town of Edenton and County of Chowan.

To advise and assist the Secretary of Cultural Resources on historic properties of Edenton.

Composition: 25 members appointed by Governor, and 3 Ex officio. (Ex officio. (Mayor Edenton, Chairman of Chowan College and Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Commission elects its officers

EXECUTIVE MANSION FINE ARTS COMMITTEE (G.S. 143B-80)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on the preservation and maintenance of the Executive Mansion.

To encourage gifts and objects of art, furniture and articles of historical value for furnishing the Executive Mansion, and advise the Secretary on major changes in the furnishings of the Mansion.

To make recommendations to the Secretary concerning major renovations.

To aid the Secretary in keeping a list of all gifts and articles received together with their history and value.

Composition: 16 members appointed by Governor. State Auditor will annually make a complete audit and report to the Governor.

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

HISTORIC HILLSBOROUGH COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-106 (1973))

Purpose: To preserve and restore the Town of Hillsborough and its immediately adjacent area as a living, functioning, and historical exhibit of N.C.'s early life and times.

To acquire and to dispose of property.

To have prepared a history of town and area and to write, compile, publish or sponsor such historical work.

To submit an annual report of the Commission's activities, holdings and finances, including an audit to the Secretary of Cultural Resources.

Composition: Not less than 25 members appointed by Governor, and 5 Ex officio. (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.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Elected by Commission members

HISTORICAL COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-63 (1973))

Purpose: To give advice and assistance to the Secretary of Cultural Resources.

To establish rules and regulations to be followed in the acquisition, disposition, preservation, and use of records, artifacts, real and personal property, and other materials and properties of historical, archaeological, architectural or other cultural value, and in the extension of State aid to other agencies, counties, municipalities, organizations and individuals in the interest of historic preservation.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor. (5 must have had training professionally or experience in the fields of Archives, History, Historic Preservation or Museum Administration, including at least 3 current faculty members of graduate history departments at N.C. colleges or universities.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
(G.S. 143B-90-91)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of Cultural Resources on library matters, to evaluate and approve State Plans for Public Library Development and Multitype Library Cooperation and plans for federally funded library programs, to evaluate and approve State Library materials policies and to serve as a search committee for candidates for the position of Director of the State Library, when a vacancy occurs.

Composition: 11 members—6 appointed by Governor, 5 officers from the North Carolina Library Association.

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman appointed by the Governor from Commission members.

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD MEMORIAL COMMISSION
(G.S. 143B-115)

Purpose: To acquire property and to expend funds for the acquisition, restoration, and operation of a memorial to John Motley Morehead in the City of Greensboro; and to carry on other activities including research and publications for this purpose.

To dispose of property.

To offer such memorial to the State of N.C. which may be administered as a State historic site.

Composition: 19 members—9 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Board of County Commissioners of Guilford County; 3 by the City Council of Greensboro and 4 Ex officio. (Ex officio — Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Treasurer and Secretary of Cultural Resources.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Commission elects its own officers.

HISTORIC MURFREESBORO COMMISSION
(G.S. 143B-110)

Purpose: To acquire and dispose of historic properties in and near the Town of Murfreesboro, and to restore, repair and improve such properties.

To conduct research and planning to carry out a program for the preservation of historic sites, buildings and objects.

Composition: 30 members appointed by Governor. (Mayor of Murfreesboro, President of Chowan College; Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Hertford County and Secretary of Cultural Resources or designee.)

Term: 5 years

Officers: Elected by the Commission.

**PUBLIC LIBRARIAN
CERTIFICATION COMMISSION
(G.S. 143B-68)**

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for the certification of public librarians.

Composition: 5 members—2 appointed by Governor, 2 Ex officio, 1 at large. Named by Governor upon the nomination of the N.C. Library Association; Dean of a State or regionally accredited graduate school of Librarianship in N.C. and one at-large. Ex officio — Chairman of the N.C. Association of Library Trustees and Chairman of the Public Libraries Section of N.C. Library Association.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Commission.

**SYMPHONY SOCIETY
(G.S. 143B-94)**

Purpose: Functions as the governing body of the North Carolina Symphony Society, Inc. and adopts bylaws for the Society.

Composition: Not less than 16 members—4 appointed by Governor; 2 Ex officio. (Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction); and the remaining members chosen by N.C. Symphony Society, Inc.

Term: 4 years

**TRYON PALACE
(G.S. 143B-72)**

Purpose: Adopt, amend and rescind rules and regulations concerning the restoration and maintenance of Tryon Palace.

Composition: 29 members—25 appointed by Governor and 4 Ex officio. (Attorney General, Mayor of City of New Bern, Chairman of Board of Commissioners of Craven County and Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development or designee.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

ABANDONED CEMETERIES House Bill 1383 Senate Bill 134 (1977)

Purpose: Make a comprehensive study of the approximate number of abandoned cemeteries in the State of N.C., their organization, status and current condition through surveys of selected counties and municipalities.

To make a study of current statutes and ordinances relating to the preservation and care of abandoned cemeteries and the manner in which they are put into practice.

To make a study of various statutory systems in other states and report findings and recommendations to the General Assembly.

Composition: 16 members—2 appointed by Governor; 1 by the President of the Senate; 1 by the Speaker of the House and the Chief executive or officer of an agency or organization. (1 each from the following organizations and agencies: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of N.C., Sons of the Confederate Veterans, N.C. Chapter of Daughters of the Revolution, N.C. Genealogical Society, N.C. Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, N.C. Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati, N.C. Historical Commission, N.C. Archaeological Council, N.C. Association of County Commissioners, N.C. League of Municipalities, and the Division of Archives and History, Department of Cultural Resources.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the Committee.

STATE HISTORICAL RECORD ADVISORY BOARD

(Board created five years ago by the Governor due to a request from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission—1975)

Purpose: To review, comment and recommend applications for grant funds made from N.C. to Record Programs of national Historical Publications and Records Commission.

Sponsor and publish surveys of the conditions and needs of historical records of the U.S.

Composition: 12 members appointed by Governor who have general knowledge of archives, record management and/or history research questions. Board should be as broadly representative as possible of the public and private archival and research institutions and organizations in the State.

Term: 3 years — staggered

Officers: Chairman — either the Head of the State Historical Agency or the State Archivist

USS MONITOR RESEARCH COUNCIL
Executive Order 20 (March 31, 1978)

Purpose: To assist the Division of Archives and History Department of Cultural Resources, in encouraging and promoting scientific research on the USS Monitor.

To discover and analyze data and information necessary to understand the environment of the site, the present structure and condition of the USS Monitor.

To coordinate and generate the necessary resources, equipment, shiptime, etc., necessary to carry out research operations.

To select qualified researchers and research institutions to prepare field or operational plans for research operations.

Composition: 25 members appointed by Governor with at least 12 from the scientific and professional communities representing a broad range of disciplines necessary for comprehensive research and the remainder citizens at large.

Term: Professional members, 4 years; Citizen members — 2 or 4 years

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE N.C. NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Purpose: To act as the managing board of the society, control expenditures and property of the Society, and act for its interests.

Composition: 15 members—2 appointed by Governor; 2 by the Commissioner of Agriculture and 2 by the Society.

Term: 3 years

Officers: Officers are elected by the Board for a one-year term.

ROANOKE ISLAND ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(G.S. 143B-92)

Purpose: To carry out the duties and purposes of the Roanoke Island Association as follows:

To celebrate and depict by exhibitions, pageants, reproductions and by broadcasting and publishing historic narratives and records, the transplanting of English speaking civilization on Roanoke Island, Dare County, N.C., by Sir Walter Raleigh and his colonists in the years 1584-1587 and of the several efforts then made to establish the first English speaking colony in the New World.

Establish and maintain one or more areas or sites for the permanent location of the buildings and other structures with convenient facilities for preserving an historical background and representing the settlement and habits of life of the early colonists.

Establish and maintain a museum of Indian and early colonial antiquities.

Composition: 24 members—3 Ex officio. (Governor, Secretary of Cultural Resources and Attorney General.) and 21 appointed by General Membership.

Term: 2 years

Officers: Elected by the membership.

**VAGABOND SCHOOL OF DRAMA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Incorporation of the Vagabond School of Drama, Inc. and Resolution No. 59,
General Assembly (1961)**

Purpose: Oversee the operation of the Vagabond School of Drama in conjunction with a professional theater operated for a minimum of ten weeks during the summer months at the Flat Rock Playhouse, located at Flat Rock, Henderson County, N.C.

Composition: 35 members—5 appointed by Governor; 2 by the President of the Senate, 2 by the Speaker of the House; 1 by the Secretary of Cultural Resources; and 25 elected by the Board.

Term: No set term

Officers: Officers are elected by the Board.

SECRETARIES
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES¹

Name	Residence	Term
Samuel T. Regan ²	Moore	1972-1973
Grace J. Rohrer ³	Forsyth	1973-1977
Sara W. Hodgkins ⁴	Moore	1977-

¹The Executive Organization Act, of 1971 created the "Department of Art, Culture and History," with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. The Organization Act of 1973 changed the name to the "Department of Cultural Resources."

²Regan was appointed by Governor Scott.

³Rohrer was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Regan.

⁴Hodgkins was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Rohrer.



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

SARAH TAYLOR MORROW

Secretary

Early Years: Born in Charlotte, July 27, 1921, to Frank Victor and Lois Eunice (McKeown) Taylor.

Education: Attended Queens College, September 1938 — May 1940; University of NC at Chapel Hill, September 1942, B.S. in Medicine; University of NC School of Medicine, 2 years; University of Maryland School of Medicine, 1944, M.D.; University of NC School of Public Health, 1960, M.P.H.

Professional Background: Director, Chester County Health Department, Chester, S.C. 1953-1959; Associate Director, Guilford County Health Department, 1960-1968; Director, Guilford County Health Department, 1968-1977.

Organizations: Member: Guilford County Medical Society; NC Medical Society; American Medical Association; NC Public Health Association; American Public Health Association; N.C. Academy of Preventive Medicine; American College of Preventive Medicine; Serves on Social Services Committee of the N.C. Medical Society and the American Public Health Association's Health Administration Council; Delta Omega (Theta Chapter) Honorary Member, Delta Kappa Gamma.

Boards and Commissions: Member, Governor's Crime Commission; Waste Management Board; Governor's Executive Cabinet on Juveniles; National Governor's Association — Human Resources Liaison Committee; President, Southern Institute of Human Resources, 1981-1982. UNC Center for Public Television.

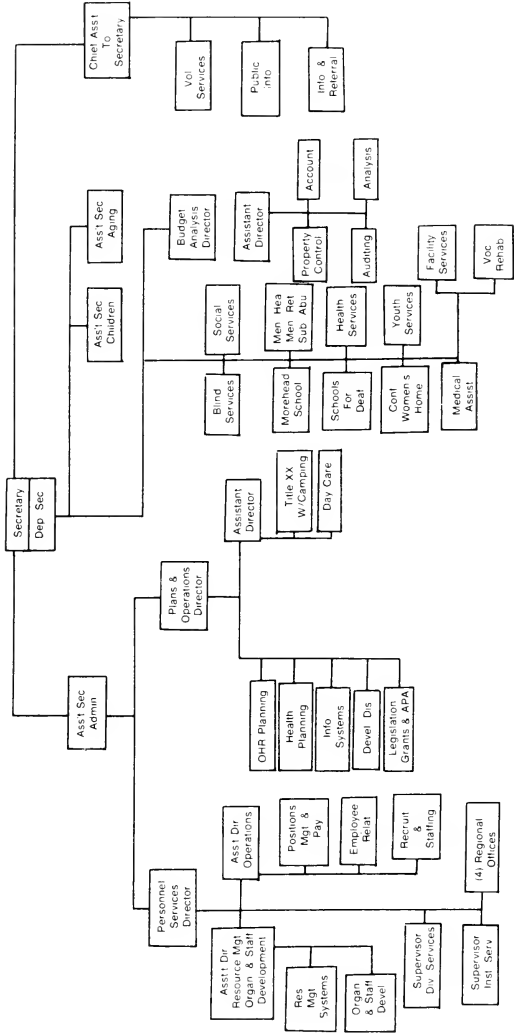
Political Activities: Secretary, NC Department of Human Resources, 1977—.

Honors: NC Public Health Association's Merit Award, 1963, Mother of the Year Award, 1969 in Greensboro; Woman of the Year in Greensboro, 1970; The Nathaniel Green Award from Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, 1971; 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.

Religious Activities: Member, First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

Family: Married Thomas Lacy Morrow, Jr. (deceased), October 26, 1946; Children: Sarah Lois Thompson, E. Lynne Perrin, Thomas Lacy, III, Frank Paul, Alice Ann Dean and John Howard.

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

Office of the Secretary

The Department of Human Resources helps individuals, families and communities in their efforts to achieve adequate levels of health, social and economic well-being. The services of the Department are provided by over 400 programs, many of which are delivered on a local level by various county-operated agencies. Closely related programs are organized within divisions at the state level. The functions of the divisions are described in the next section.

One of the goals of the department working through its divisions, is to offer prevention services and early intervention programs is to reduce cost in both human suffering and dollars and cents. At the same time, the Department is dedicated to providing appropriate quality care for individuals in need of assistance. Three broad areas of need have been targeted by the Department. These areas are children, older adults and prevention of alcohol and drug abuse.

The chief executive officer of the department is the Secretary of Human Resources. The Deputy Secretary is liaison to the Divisions and other key departmental officials. The Secretary and Deputy Secretary are supported by the Assistant Secretary for Management and the Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental Relations.

Staff to the Office of the Secretary provide support and assistance to the Division and the Secretary in several important areas: intergovernmental relations, personnel, fiscal management, volunteer services, public information, program analysis and citizens referral.

Division of Budget and Analysis

The Division of Budget and Analysis is a staff division in the Secretary's Office. The Division Director is responsible to the Deputy Secretary. The Division addresses the needs of the department for indepth program and fiscal monitoring. The division provides accounting services for the Office of the Secretary and Department-wide services in the areas of auditing, purchasing, cost allocation and property control.

The Office of Intergovernmental Relations

The Office of Intergovernmental Relations is supervised by an Asst. Secretary. This office is responsible for monitoring the day to day operations between the Department and relevant governmental bodies at the interstate levels. Moreover, this office will keep abreast of positions taken by key organizations like the National Governors' Association and the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners in order to support the Secretary in the analysis of human resource policy formulation. In addition to other assignments given by the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental Relations is responsible for compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act; for review of federal legislation and grants; for the coordination of transportation planning within the Department; for monitoring long-term care policy information; and for staffing the Council on developmental disabilities and developing its annual plan.

The Division of Personnel Management Services

The Division of Personnel Management Services provides personnel management services to the approximately 34,600 state, local and contractual employees under the jurisdiction of the Department. This includes providing administrative support on personnel matters to the Department's state agencies and local mental health, health services and social services agencies. These services include position management, salary and pay administration, organization and management development, employee benefits, personnel policy administration, employee relations, affirmative action, occupational safety and health and general consultation on all personnel related matters.

The Office of Volunteer Services

The Office of Volunteer Services is organized to promote volunteerism through effective *Volunteer Program Management*. The office provides technical assistance, consultation, and training to local human resources units, while developing policy for volunteer services within the department. This is provided to any Department of Human Resources unit requesting this service. Up to date statistical information on volunteer involvement is completed, from each division, in this office. Statewide recognition is provided annually. All matters related to volunteerism are referred to this office.

The Office of Information and Referral

The Office of Information and Referral and Ombudsman Program is administered statewide and delivered through a variety of methods. The primary method of responding to citizen requests uses a toll-free telephone to effect referrals and impart information. The staff is responsible for up-to-date and accurate information.

The Office of Public Affairs

The Office of Public Affairs is the Department's public link with the citizens of North Carolina providing information through mass media and printed material on available services and preventive health information. It also edits documents for public dissemination.

Office of Management and Productivity Improvement

Purpose of Office

The Office of Management and Productivity Improvement provides opportunities and staff support to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and division directors for assessing and improving productivity and the quality of employee work life. The primary outcome produced by this office is increased capacity in DHR to plan and implement management improvements. To accomplish this, the office provides a structure for and assists managers to specify management changes, secure staff and other resources necessary to accomplish change, monitor and facilitate progress, and to recognize accomplishments.

Office of Day Care Services

The Office of Day Care Services is responsible for administering the state's subsidized child day care program for families who are eligible to receive public funds.

The director and deputy director are the principal officers. Four branches, each with a branch head, carry out responsibilities in the following areas: Administration, Fiscal/Monitoring, Field Operations, and Program Development.

A twelve-member Day Care Advisory Council assures involvement of day care consumers and day care providers in the Department's day care program. This council consists of four parents whose children are currently receiving day care services, four providers of day care, two local government representatives, and one ex-officio member from both the Day Care Licensing Commission and the Social Services Commission, all of whom are appointed by the Secretary.

The Office of Day Care Services administers various day care funds to provide subsidized day care services throughout the state. This is done by allocating funds to local departments of social services, who may either provide or purchase services at the local level; and through state level contracts with local and regional agencies which may also provide or purchase these services. In addition, in twenty-seven western Appalachian Regional Commission counties, a regional child development project provides assistance to the families who cannot receive services through those county departments of social services.

Day care services may be purchased from day care centers, family day care homes, or individual child care arrangements — each of which is governed by a different set of standards. These standards address the health, safety, nutrition, and developmental needs of children.

The Division of Aging

The Division of Aging funds programs for older adults in North Carolina with federal and state grants, and advocates for the special needs of all older North Carolinians.

The organization is supervised by the Assistant Secretary on Aging who is appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources. It includes a central office staff which administers its programs through 18 lead regional organizations and a network of local service providers.

The major thrust of the Division is to assist older adults in maintaining their independence and to have lifestyle choices.

The Division of Social Services

The Division of Social Services works to promote and deliver services to children to help them become productive citizens, to enhance community alternatives to institutional care so the elderly may remain in their homes as long as possible, and to provide public assistance to eligible persons who need help with obtaining shelter, food, energy and personal needs.

North Carolina has a state-supervised/county-administered social services system. The Division supervises the administration of public assistance programs including

Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Food Stamps, Low Income Energy Assistance, State-County Special Assistance, and Foster Care and Adoption Assistance payments. The Division also administers social services programs. These include the provision of in-home services, protective services for adults and children, adoptions, foster care, and many other supportive services.

A major priority for services to children is the implementation of a statewide permanency planning program for foster children to ensure permanent homes for them. In addition, emphasis is placed on the provision of services to families, reducing out-of-home care for children and enabling families to remain intact. For adults, the priority is in-home services including chore, homemaker, home-delivered or congregate meals, and adult day care.

The Division also serves North Carolina in other ways. The Child Support Enforcement Program collects money from absent parents for support of their minor children. The federal Job Corps Recruitment Program offers deprived young people between the ages of 16 and 21 the opportunity to receive skills training, basic education and counseling. The Work Incentive Program and the Community Work Experience Demonstration Project enable AFDC recipients to get jobs and develop job skills.

The Director is the principal officer of the Division and serves at the pleasure of the Secretary and Governor.

An eleven-member Social Services Commission appointed by the Governor has the authority to adopt, amend, and rescind most rules and regulations necessary for administration of the programs.

The majority of funds expended by the Division are federal with the remainder coming from the state and counties. The federal government holds the Division responsible for the uniform administration of most of these programs in all counties within the state. Some programs are optional for the counties while others are mandatory.

The Division of Medical Assistance

The Division of Medical Assistance is responsible for managing the state's Medicaid program. This includes policy development, eligibility requirements, provider enrollment, fraud and abuse, quality control, claims processing and utilization review. The utilization review and claims processing functions are contracted out. Counties perform the eligibility determination functions under state supervision.

Medicaid pays for health services for qualified aged, blind and disabled citizens as well as for those who receive aid for families with dependent children. To qualify, a citizen must meet certain categorical as well as financial need requirements. Medicaid covers a full range of medical services including hospitals, physicians, drugs, dental and long term institutional care.

Federal state and county governments share in the costs of this program.

In FY 1981 approximately 382,000 Medicaid recipients received medical services at a cost of \$474 million.

The Division of Health Services

The primary goal of the Division of Health Services is to foster good health among North Carolina's citizens by either preventing health problems before they start or intervening early when a health problem is still easy to treat.

The Division is administered by a Director who is appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources. Staff is representative of the various health disciplines including physicians, dentists, public health nurses, environmental health experts, public health educators, statisticians, physical therapists, chemists, bacteriologists, nutritionists, veterinarians and social workers.

Providing consultation, technical assistance and partial financing to 83 health departments serving 100 counties, the Division of Health Services administers some 40 health programs. These include immunization, management of solid and hazardous waste, maternal and child health, adult health, as well as the operation of 20 developmental evaluation centers, and McCain Hospital, a tuberculosis treatment facility. In addition, the Division is the state's repository for birth and death records and serves as the center for health statistics for North Carolina.

The Division is divided into seven sections: dental health, epidemiology, laboratory, maternal and child care, adult health, medical examiner, and environmental health.

The goal of the immunization program is to prevent disabling or fatal communicable diseases; that of the hazardous and solid waste program is to protect the public's health from environmental hazards, of maternal and child health to reduce infant mortality, and of adult health to promote healthy lifestyles and thereby prevent death and disability from chronic diseases.

The Division of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse 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. Residential care and treatment are offered at four regional psychiatric hospitals, five mental retardation centers, three alcoholic rehabilitation centers, a special care facility, and two re-education programs for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents.

A major thrust of this Division's programs is community services. There are forty-one (41) area mental health, mental retardation and substance abuse programs serving all one hundred (100) counties in the state and offering a wide variety of services — outpatient treatment, day programs, emergency care, partial hospitalization, local inpatient services, and consultation and education. Additional group homes for the mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed continue to be developed. Sheltered workshops provide training opportunities and day activity programs, and halfway houses help to serve people in their home communities. These programs are operated by local area boards, a group of citizens appointed by county commissioners and charged with planning and operating services to meet local needs.

The Commission for Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services, consisting of 25 members, 21 appointed by the Governor and 4 by the Legislature, has the power and duty to adopt rules and regulations to be followed in the conduct of Division programs. Also the Commission reviews Division plans and advises the Secretary of Human Resources.

The Division of Services for the Blind

The Division's objectives are to prevent blindness, restore vision and to provide services which compensate for the loss of vision.

The Division's Medical/Eye Care Program provides examinations, glasses, surgery and/or treatment to eligible individuals throughout the State. For those whose vision cannot be restored, services are provided so they may continue to live in their home or community. These services include orientation and mobility, braille, typing, homemaking and personal adjustment instruction.

Those blind and visually impaired individuals who desire employment are provided Vocational Rehabilitation services which include skills that enable a person to enter the job market. These skills include instruction in operating concession stands and making products in the home. When a person cannot work and needs care, financial assistance is available to meet rest home costs.

The Division operates the N. C. Rehabilitation Center for the Blind. The center provides adjustment services which help compensate for the loss of vision.

The Division also operates a comprehensive Evaluation Unit for prevocational and vocational evaluations.

The principal officer of the Division is the Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services

The Division has responsibility for vocational rehabilitation of individuals who have a substantial physical, emotional, mental or behavioral handicap that prevents them from becoming employed. There must be a reasonable expectation the vocational rehabilitation services may benefit the individual in terms of employability.

An individual may refer himself to Vocational Rehabilitation, or may be referred by a doctor or other professional.

For those eligible, Vocational Rehabilitation provides a comprehensive program of diagnosis, medical treatment, restoration, prosthetic and hearing aid appliances, counseling, training at colleges, technical schools and sheltered workshops, and job placement. The Division also has a staff of specially trained rehabilitation engineers to deal with accessibility, job and home modification, and transportation problems. Additionally, four centers for the hearing impaired have been established. 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.

The Division of Facility Services

The Division of Facility Services is composed of seven major sections: licensure and certification, construction, radiation protection, certificate of need, emergency medical services, rural health services, and state health planning.

The Licensure and Certification program licenses health and social service facilities, including hospitals, nursing homes, home health agencies, and various types of group homes, the latter of which are licensed in cooperation with the State Division of Social Services and local departments of social services. The program is also responsible for the licensure of agencies soliciting charitable contributions and for the semiannual inspection of local confinement facilities.

The Construction Section is responsible for reviewing plans of and inspecting health and social services facilities, assuring that they are safe and functional.

The Radiation Protection program has jurisdiction over the possession, transfer, disposal, and use of ionizing radiation. This involves the registration of x-ray systems, licensing of users of radioactive materials, and environmental surveillance. The program is also intimately involved in the state's emergency response preparedness for potential radiation accidents.

The Certificate of Need Section, in conjunction with the appropriate health systems agency, reviews proposals under the certificate of need statute submitted by certain types of health care facilities for any capital expenditure currently in excess of \$684,000 or for any new institutional health service with an annual operating cost of \$285,000. Both of these amounts are subject to an annual adjustment based on the United States Department of Commerce Composite Construction Index. This review has an expressed intent to control costs to ensure that only needed facilities and/or health care services are offered. Without an approved certificate of need, new construction, renovation, establishment of a new health service, or purchase of equipment cannot take place.

The Office of Emergency Medical Services has established and maintains programs for the improvement and upgrading of pre-hospital emergency medical care throughout the state.

The Office of Rural Health Services is an effort to provide available and accessible everyday medical care to the State's rural citizens. An international model, its primary goal has been the establishment of rural health centers in medically deprived areas of the state. The Office also includes a statewide physician recruitment program.

The State Health Planning Section's primary responsibilities include providing staff to the State Health Coordinating Council and developing the State Health Plan which is produced annually.

The Division also develops the State Medical Facilities Plan.

The Division provides staff and administrative support to the Medical Care Commission which has responsibility for promulgating rules for the licensure of hospitals, nursing homes, and ambulatory surgical facilities and to the Radiation Protection Commission which has rulemaking authority for the regulation of x-ray and radioactive materials. Under the Health Care Facilities Finance Act, effective in 1976, this Commission approves the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds for construction of and equipment acquisition by health care facilities. This Act provides a financing vehicle whereby a facility may undertake capital financing at a relatively low cost and, ultimately, hold down the cost of medical care to its patients.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

The North Carolina Schools for the Deaf

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. The Schools also operate a network of community-based, early childhood programs for very young (0-5) hearing impaired children and their families.

The Governor Morehead School

The Governor Morehead School, located in Raleigh, is the only residential school in North Carolina for the education of blind and visually impaired children. Eligible children ages 5 through 18 who are able to benefit from an educational program are provided free services of room, board, transportation, and educational facilities. In addition to regular classwork, from kindergarten through the 12th grade pupils are taught courses in music and vocations. Many graduates of the school go on to institutions of higher learning. The school is regionally and nationally accredited.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON AGING (G.S. 143B-181)

Purpose: To make recommendations to the Secretary of Human Resources for the improvement of human services to the elderly.

To study ways to promote public understanding of the problems of the aging, and to consider the need for new State programs.

To advise the Department of Human Resources in preparing a plan describing the quality, extent and scope of services being provided or to be provided, to elderly persons in N.C.

To study the programs of all State agencies which provide services to the elderly to advise the Secretary of Human Resources on coordination of programs to prevent overlapping of services.

Composition: 30 members—26 appointed by the Governor; 2 by the Speaker of the House; and 2 by the Lt. Governor.

At-large members shall be actual consumers of services of programs, supported through Title III and Title IV of the Older Americans act of 1965 as amended, including low-income and minority older persons at least in proportion to the number of minority older persons in the state.

8 agency members: 1 representative of the Department of Administration, 1 representative of the Department of Cultural Resources, Chairman of the Employment Security Commission, Executive Secretary of the Teachers and State Employee's Retirement System, Commissioner of Labor, 1 representative of the Department of Public Education, 1 representative of the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, Department of Human Resources Special Assistant for coordination of nutrition programs, Director of the School of Public Health of the University of N.C., Director of Agricultural Extension Service of N.C. State University, 1 representative of the Medical Society of N.C.

Lt. Governor and Speaker of the House shall each appoint 2 at-large members to represent the major private agencies and organizations in N.C. who are experienced in or have interest in the special needs of the elderly.

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

BLIND COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-158)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations that may be necessary and desirable for the programs administered by the Department of Human Resources.

Establish regulations to aid the needy blind.

Adopt rules not inconsistent with the laws of the State, which may be required by federal government for grants-in-aid for rehabilitative purposes for the blind, available for the State by federal government.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor. (2 members who are visually handicapped to the extent of being legally blind. No physician, optometrist, optician, oculist, nor any other person who receives services or funds regulated by the Commission shall serve.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by and from membership — 2 year or until term expires

**COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND
PROFESSIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(G.S. 143B-162)**

Purpose: Advise the Commission for the blind on matters concerning gaining, using and giving professional services to the beneficiaries of the Commission's aid and services.

Composition: 9 members appointed by Governor. (3 Ophthalmologists recommended by the N.C. Medical Society, 3 Optometrists recommended by the N.C. State Optometric Society and 3 opticians recommended by N.C. Opticians Association.

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman designated by Governor from membership to serve at Pleasure of the Governor

**CEREBRAL PALSY (LENOX BAKER) BOARD
(G.S. 114B-174)**

Purpose: Establish standards and adopt rules and regulations for the professional care of persons admitted to the institution.

To make the institution as nearly self-supporting as possible in consistency with the purpose of its creation.

Composition: 9 members appointed by Governor

Term: 6 years

Officers: President is designated by Governor, Vice President — elected by Board

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF N.C. SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
(G.S. 143B-174)**

Purpose: To establish standards and adopt rules and regulations for the professional care of persons admitted to their institution and to make the institution as nearly self-supporting as possible within the purposes of its creation.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Board.

**DEVELOPMENT DISABILITIES COUNCIL
(G.S. 143B-179)**

Purpose: To provide advice to the Secretary of Human Resources to facilitate the implementation of the Stat plan and the fulfillment of the requirements of Public Law 91-517.

To study ways and means or promoting public understanding of development disabilities and to consider the need for new State programs and laws.

To advise in the preparation of a plandescrbing quality, extent and scope of services provided.

To examine programs of all State agencies which provide services to persons with developmental disabilities and to advise the Secretary of Human Resources for coordination of programs.

Composition: 36 members appointed by Governor. (15 members from General Assembly and State Government Agencies; 2 members of Senate; 2 members of the House of Representatives; 1 representative of the Department of Public Education; 1 representative from the Department of Correction; 1 representativ from the Department of Human Resource; 8 representatives from the Department of Human Resources representing HealthServices, Mental Health services, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Division of Aging, Services for the Blind, Social Services, Youth Services, Health Planning and Development.

12 consumers of services for the developmentally handicapped, 9 members at-large to represent N.C. Association of Retarded Citizens, N.C. United Cerebral Palsy, Epilepsy Association of N.C. and the N.C. Association for Autistic Children.)

Term: Consumers — 4 years

General Assembly and State Government Appointees — Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor

HEALTH SERVICES COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-143 (1973))

Purpose: To establish standards, adopt rules and regulations that may be necessary for the protection and promotion of public health and control of disease.

To approve rules and regulations for sanitary management adopted by the State Board of Cosmetic Art Examiners.

Composition: 12 members—8 appointed by the Governor and 4 by the N.C. Medical Society. (1 licensed pharmacist, 1 dairyman, 1 licensed dentist, 1 licensed veterinarian, 1 licensed optometrist, 2 at-large and 1 registered nurse)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor.

HEARING IMPAIRED COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-214)

Purpose: To advocate services affecting hearing impaired individuals in the area of public services, health care and educational opportunity.

To act as a bureau of information for the hearing impaired to State agencies and public institutions.

To serve as an Advisory body to the Secretary on the needs of the hearing impaired by preparing an annual report which reviews the status of all State services to the hearing impaired within N.C. and recommend priorities for the development and coordination of services to this population.

Composition: 18 members—5 appointed by Governor; 1 by the Lt. Governor, and 1 by the Speaker of the House. (5 Gubernatorial appointees who are hearing impaired nominees from N.C. Association of the Deaf; 5 appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources to include areas of Health Services, Mental Health Services, Social Services, N.C. School for the Deaf and Vocational Rehabilitation Services; 1 representative of the Department of Public Instruction from the area of Exceptional Children designated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction; Director of the Employment Security Commission or designee; 1 representative of the Department of Administration Special Personnel Projects; President of the N.C. Association of the Deaf or designee; President of the N.C. Registry of Interpreters for the deaf or designee; and President of N.C. Parents Association of the Deaf or designee.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Secretary of Human Resources.

HUMAN RESOURCES BOARD [G.S. 143B-141 (1973)]

Purpose: Assist the Secretary of Human Resources in the development of major programs and recommend priorities for the programs within the Department.

Composition: 15 members -8 appointed by Governor ; and 7 Ex officio. (Chairman of Commission for Health Services, Chairman of Commission for Mental Retardation Services, Chairman of Social Services Commission, Chairman of the Commission for the Blind, Chairman of the Medical Care Commission, Chairman of the Council for Institutional Boards and Secretary of Human Resources.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman — Secretary of Human Resources

MEDICAL CARE COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-165, -166)

Purpose: Adopt statewide plans for the construction and maintenance of hospitals, medical centers, and related facilities.

Approve projects in the amounts of grants-in-aid from funds supplied by the federal and state governments for the planning and construction of medical facilities.

Adopt rules of different types of hospitals to be licensed.

Adopt rules with regard to emergency medical services, the certification of abortion clinics, and the licensing of nursing homes and ambulatory surgical facilities.

Carry out responsibilities authorized by the Health Care Facilities Finance Act (G.S. 131A).

Composition: 17 members appointed by Governor; of this number nominees are submitted by the N.C. Medical Society (3), N.C. Hospital Association (1), the N.C. Nurses Association (1), N.C. Pharmaceutical Association (1), and the Duke Foundation (1).

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by Commission.

THE COMMISSION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL RETARDATION, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (G.S. 143B-147)

Purpose: Establish standards and adopt regulations for the following: the treatment of persons in institutions and area programs, hearings and appeals of area authorities, federal grant requirements, licensure of facilities and registration and restriction of

controlled substances. Advise the Secretary of Human Resources regarding the need for and the provision and coordination of services. Review and advise the Secretary regarding all state plans.

Composition: 25 members, 21 appointed by the Governor, 2 by the Speaker of the House, and 2 by the President of the Senate. Of the 21, three shall have a special interest in mental health, 3 in mental retardation, 3 in alcohol abuse and 3 in drug abuse. Within each group of 3 shall be a consumer representative, a representative of a state or local citizens organization, and a professional. Among the 21 shall be a licensed attorney and a licensed physician.

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Commission.

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD SCHOOL BOARD OF DIRECTORS (G.S. 143B-174)

Purpose: Establish standards and adopt rules and regulations for the professional care of persons admitted to the institution.

To make the institution as nearly self-supporting consistent with the purpose of its creation.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor.

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Board.

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS (G.S. 90-277)

Purpose: Issue licenses to qualified persons as nursing home administrators and establish qualification criteria for administrators.

Develop methods and procedures of examination for determining whether individuals meet standards and administer an examination at least twice a year.

Receive, investigate and take appropriate action concerning any charge or complaint.

Conduct a continuing study and investigation of nursing homes and their administrators within the State to make improvements in the standards.

Conduct or conduct by contract courses of instruction and training sufficient to meet the requirements.

Maintain a register of all applications for licensing and registration of nursing home administrators.

Establish and implement procedures designed to insure nursing home administrators comply with the requirements of standards.

Composition: 8 members -7 appointed by Governor; and 1 Ex officio. (Individuals representative of the professions and institutions concerned with the care and treatment of chronically ill or elderly patients, less than a majority 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. Three shall be licensed nursing home administrators. Ex officio — Secretary of Human Resources or designee (non-voting member).)

Term: 3 years

**GOVERNOR'S ADVOCACY COUNCIL
FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
(G.S. 143B-403.2)**

Purpose: To provide for a statewide program of protection and advocacy to comply with Section 113 of Public Law 94'103, Development Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act.

To pursue legal, administrative or other appropriate remedies to insure the protection of rights of all developmentally, mentally, physically, emotionally disabled persons who are receiving services from any State, local or area program.

Review and recommend changes in laws, rules and regulations to insure the rights or persons with disabilities.

To investigate complaints concerning the rights of disabled persons.

Contract with public agencies or private nonprofit corporations to fulfill functions for government funded programs.

To aid and assist local advocacy programs and advocacy programs in mental retardation centers, psychiatric hospitals and training schools.

To advise and assist the Department of Administration on the continuing program to promote the employment of physically, mentally and emotionally handicapped citizens on N.C. by creating statewide interest in rehabilitation and employment of the handicapped.

To work in close cooperation with the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped.

Composition: 22 members -18 appointed by Governor; and 4 Ex officio. (1 Representative, 1 Senator, at least 8 disabled persons or parents of disabled persons. Ex officio — Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Insurance, Secretary of the Department of Human Resources and Chairman of Employment Security Commission.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman are appointed by the Governor.

**GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL
ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND HEALTH
Senate Bill 672 Chapter 634 (1979)**

Purpose: To promote interest in the area of physical fitness and enlist active support from individual citizens, professional and civic groups, athletes, voluntary organizations, private industry and business, recreation programs and State and local agencies.

Consider the need for new State programs in the field of physical fitness.

To examine existing programs and make recommendations to the Governor for coordination of programs.

To support programs of physical fitness in the public school systems.

To develop cooperative programs with medical, dental and other groups and to act as a liaison with government, private and other agencies.

Stimulate research.

Sponsor physical fitness workshops, clinics and conferences.

Recognizing outstanding developments, contributions and achievements in physical fitness in N.C.

Make an annual report to the Governor and to the Secretary of Human Resources

Composition: 10 members -8 appointed by Governor; 1 by the Speaker of the House; and 1 by the President of the Senate. (8 persons from the health care professions, the fields of business and industry, physical education, recreation sports and the general public. 1 Representative, 1 Senator.)

Term: Legislative members: 2 years

Non-legislative members: 4 years

**RADIATION PROTECTION COMMISSION
(G.S. 104E-8)**

Purpose: To advise the Department in the development of policies and programs for the promotion of radiation safety.

To adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal rules, regulations and standards governing the safe possession, use, transfer, storage, transportation and disposal of radiation sources.

To require by rule or regulation the licensing or registration of radiation sources or facilities which use such sources.

To establish bonding, insurance and other security requirements for licensed radioactive material facilities.

To exempt certain radiation sources from licensing, registration or other requirements.

To provide by rule and regulation for an electronic product safety program for sources of non-ionizing radiation, such as microwave and laser devices.

Composition: 21 members -11 appointed by the Governor; (1 actively involved in the field of Environmental Protection, 1 employee of a licensed public utility involved in the generation of power by atomic energy, 1 experienced in the field of atomic energy other than power generation, 1 scientist or engineer from the faculty of one of the institutions of higher learning in the state, 5 with recognized knowledge in the field of radiation and its biological effects from the N.C. Medical Society, N.C. Dental Society, the State at large, a practicing hospital administrator from N.C. Hospital Association and N.C. Chiropractic Association, 1 practicing radiologic technologist with recognized knowledge in clinical application of radiation certified by the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists, 1 practicing podiatrist with recognized knowledge in clinical application of radiation licensed by the N.C. State Board of Podiatry Examiners) and 10 Ex officio. (Members or employees of the following: Utilities Commission, Commission for Health Services, Environmental Management Commission, Board of Transportation, Division of Civil Preparedness of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Radiation Protection Program of the Department of Human Resources, Department of Labor, Industrial Commission, Department of Insurance, and the Medical Care Commission.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by the Commission

SICKLE CELL SYNDROME COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-188)

Purpose: Assess the needs of the State with regard to education of people about sickle cell syndrome and related disorders, personnel and facilities available for treatment of patients, mechanisms for assisting in the payment of medical expenses, rehabilitation, discrimination against patients in employment and insurance, testing centers, special education and counsel and research.

Study current programs and make recommendations for legislation.

Consult with and advise the Department of Human Resources of programs for education, voluntary testing and adequate counseling for sickle cell syndrome.

Recommend to the legislature appropriate legislation that would best meet the needs of people of N.C. with regard to Sickle Cell Syndrome.

Composition: 15 members appointed by the Governor. (Members should 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 hospitals, members of local and State school boards and patients with or relatives of patients with sickle cell disease.)

Term: Appointed by Governor

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-154)

Purpose: Establish standards and adopt rules and regulations for the programs of public assistance.

To achieve maximum cooperation with other agencies of the state and of the federal government in rendering services to strengthen and maintain the family life and to help recipients of public assistance obtain self-support and self-care.

For the placement and supervision of dependent and delinquent children and payment of necessary costs of foster home care for needy and homeless children.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor. (One from each congressional district.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by the Commission for a two year term.

N.C. HEALTH COORDINATING COUNCIL (Public Law 96-79)

Purpose: To coordinate all planning activities through relationships with the network of health systems agencies across the State.

To advise the State Planning and Development Agency.

To consult with the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources and the Governor on matters of health policy.

Composition: 40 members appointed by Governor.

No fewer than 4 members will be appointed by the Governor from a list of eight nominees submitted by each of the health systems agencies. Each agency will have the same number of representatives. Of the four, not less than two are consumers of health care and are not providers of health care. The Governor may appoint State officials, public-elected officials and other representatives of governmental authorities within the State not to exceed sixteen members of the total membership. A majority of the members are consumers of health care and not providers. Not less than one-half of the providers of health care are direct providers.

Non-voting ex officio — a representative of Veterans Administration designated by the Chief Director.

Term: 3 years staggered

Officers: Chairperson selected by the Governor, or if the Governor doesn't select the Chairperson, the Council will select a Chairperson from among its members. Vice Chairperson selected from the Council membership by the Council. The Secretary shall be the Director of State Health Planning Section of the Division of Facility Services of the Department of Human Resources.

(The composition of this Council is currently under review and anticipated changes in its size, representation, and method of selection are expected by January 1983.)

MENTAL HEALTH STUDY COMMISSION**Resolution 80 (1974)****Chapter 49 Session Laws (1981)**

Purpose: To study the delivery of services of mental health, mental retardation, and alcohol and drug abuse, and to laws pertaining to delivery of these services.

Make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly regarding service delivery.

Composition: 18 members, 8 appointed by the Governor; 5 by the Lt. Governor; and 5 by the Speaker of the House. (2 of the Governor's appointees must be County Commissioners.)

Term: 2 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor.

SOCIAL SERVICES STUDY COMMISSION**House Bill 907 Chapter 992 (1979)**

Purpose: To gather and study federal and State statutes and regulations governing and relating to Social Services and Public Assistance in N.C.

To define State and county responsibilities in Social Services and Public Assistance Programs as they relate to administration, financing and relationships between State and counties.

To review trends of changes that have taken place in administration and funding of Social Service and Public Assistance programs.

To record the influences and/or the effects of public policies and programs on families receiving services funded with State and federal monies.

To review the structure of human service delivery and make recommendations which would lead to a coordinated human service delivery system with its focus primarily on the family as a unit.

Composition: 12 members -4 appointed by Governor; 4 by the Speaker of the House; and 4 by the President of the Senate. (Governor's appointees include representation from county social services, private social agency, county commissioners and consumers as recipients of Social Services, 4 Representatives and 4 Senators.)

Term: July 1, 1979 until termination of the Study Commission.

Officers: Chairperson is elected from the Commission.

GOVERNOR'S WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Purpose: To encourage research and to promote the development of new methods of preventing, reducing, recycling, treating and or disposing of waste materials.

To promote public education and awareness of the issues surrounding hazardous and low-level radioactive wastes, and the siting and permitting of waste management facilities in North Carolina.

To help localities in which waste management facilities are proposed gather information about the development and operation of the facility.

To rule on appeals by waste management companies of local privilege taxes levied on hazardous waste facilities.

To recommend to the governor whether local zoning laws that may prohibit the location of waste management facilities should be overridden.

Composition: 15 members—appointed by the Governor.

The members consist of representation from the following: state and local government, private industry, conservation groups, research and higher education, and the public at large.

Term: Members serve staggered terms of from one to three years.

N.C. WATER TREATMENT FACILITY OPERATORS CERTIFICATION BOARD

Purpose: To protect the public health and to conserve and protect the water resources of the state; to protect the public investment in water treatment facilities; to provide for the classifying of public water treatment facilities; to require the examination of water treatment facility operators and the certification of their competency to supervise the operation of water treatment facilities; and to establish the procedures for such classification and certification.

Composition: 8 members — appointed by the Governor.

Term: 3 years

Appointed by Secretary of Human Resources

COMMISSION OF ANATOMY

Purpose: To adopt rules and regulations for the distribution of dead human bodies and parts thereof for the purpose of promoting the study of anatomy in the State of North Carolina.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources, one from the membership of the State Board of Mortuary Science, and one each from the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, East Carolina University School of Medicine, Duke University School of Medicine, and Bowman Gray School of Medicine. The dean of each school shall make recommendations and the Secretary of Human Resources shall appoint from such recommendations a member to the Commission. The president of the State Board of Mortuary Science shall appoint one member from that Board to the Commission. The members shall serve terms of four years except two of the original members shall serve a term of one year, one shall serve a term of two years, one shall serve a term of three years, and one shall

serve a term of four years. The Secretary shall determine the terms of the original members.

Term: 4 years.

ADOPTED CHILDREN'S RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Purpose: To study adoption statutes in Chapter 48, to review and look at routines information that may cause problems and need technical clarification and to update to reflect current trends.

Composition: 17 members—appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources.

Term: short term

COMMUNITY WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Purpose: To consider alternate program designs and make recommendations, to review program progress and advise project staff throughout the demonstration.

Composition: 25 members—appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources

Term: 3 years

HUMAN TISSUE ADVISORY COUNCIL

Purpose: To advise, confer with, and make recommendations to the Secretary relating to the establishment and conduct of the Coordinated Program for Human Tissue Donations.

Composition: 13 members—appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources

(1) A representative from each of the following institutions:

- The Bowman-Gray School of Medicine,
- The Duke University School of Medicine,
- The North Carolina Association of the Blind,
- The North Carolina Eye and Human Tissue Bank,
- The North Carolina Funeral Directors' Association,
- The North Carolina Hospital Association,
- The North Carolina Kidney Foundation,
- The North Carolina Medical Society,
- The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine,
- The East Carolina University School of Medicine;

(2) One member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) One member appointed by the President of the Senate; and

(4) The Secretary of Human Resources or his representative.

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman elected from among membership.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL THERAPEUTIC WILDERNESS CAMPING SYSTEM ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Purpose: To advise Secretary on policy issues and program matters, and to assist, when called upon by the Therapeutic Wilderness Camp Branch Head, in the monitoring and evaluation of the program.

To serve as the statewide mechanism for official input by participating agencies.

To serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas concerning problems or policy issues on the local or regional level pertaining to clients, the system, or the camps, and to recommend possible courses of action.

To serve as an advisory body on participating divisional or departmental rules, regulations, policy, etc. that may affect the client and/or system.

To serve as an avenue through which the Operations Section can report to each participating agency the progress of development of the system, status of client-campers being served, and any other information deemed appropriate for the well-being of the system and the children in treatment.

Composition: 17 members—7 members appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources, 3 appointed by the Governor, 2 appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, 2 appointed by the Speaker of the House, 4 appointed by Eckerd Foundation.

Term: Terms of membership for all committee members will be at the discretion of the respective agency heads. If possible, representatives should serve for at least one year to provide continuity to the committee.

FAMILY PLANNING ADVISORY COUNCIL (G.S. 143-B10)

Purpose: To meet federal guidelines and, as stated in the Family Planning Advisory Constitution, to strengthen the goals and objectives of the Statewide Family Planning Program.

To promote acceptance of Family Planning services and members serve as advocates for the program throughout the state.

To serve as an advisory body to the Staff of the Family Planning Branch.

Composition: 30 members appointed by Secretary of Human Resources.

Term: 3 years

DAY CARE ADVISORY COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-10)

Purpose: To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas regarding issues affecting day care services and training in North Carolina.

To serve as a mechanism for official input from parents, providers, and local government into policy development.

To suggest ways in which existing policies may need to be revised in order to reflect present needs.

To present relevant day care issues received from other parents, providers, and local government representatives.

To study the issues raised by the community and day care staff.

To formulate recommendations as to changes in the current day care services program for consideration by Department staff and the Secretary.

Composition: 12 members—appointed by Secretary of Human Resources.

Consists of ex-officio members from the Social Services Commission and the Day Care Licensing Commission, two providers, two parents, and one government representative shall serve two year terms, and the remaining members shall serve one year terms.

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Secretary.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY COMMITTEES

Purpose: To monitor compliance with the Patient's Rights Law contained in Parts 2 and 3, Article 3, Chapter 122 of the General Statutes of North Carolina.

To review, monitor and assess the efficacy of existing and proposed methods and procedures for protecting the rights of residents of the regional mental retardation centers and psychiatric hospitals.

To serve as an independent review body hearing and making recommendations about alleged violations of the rights of individuals and groups brought by advocates, residents, and their parents or guardians, or other parties.

To review such programs and services which specifically deal with the legal and human rights of residents.

To review regularly (quarterly) individual cases of residents, involved with seclusion, restraint, aversive stimulation, electroconvulsive therapy, excessive medication or other procedures carried out against the will of the resident. The committee will determine the extent of the review, including statistical review and, if necessary, individual review of all patients in these categories.

To review individual cases of abuse or neglect, and to review lack of services of whatever nature.

Composition:

Regional Mental Retardation Centers—Each committee shall consist of ten members to be named by the Secretary of Human Resources. Members shall be representative of the geographic region served by each facility. Four of the committee members should be parents of retarded persons, retarded persons themselves and at least one former resident of the regional mental retardation center; two members at large; one member should be a qualified attorney, three members should be professionals from three different associated fields such as social work, education, psychology, and medicine. Professionals should not be employed by the N.C. Division of Mental Health Services.

Human Rights (Patients' Rights) Committee — Regional Psychiatric Hospitals — Each regional hospital shall have a committee consisting of ten members. Membership consists of six persons not employed by the Division of Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services, including two members of a mental Health Association, one member of the Association for Retarded Citizens, one member of Alcoholism Professionals of North Carolina, and one person who is either a patient, a former patient, or family member of a patient of the regional hospital, and a senior citizen. It should include one attorney. The special council assigned to the hospital by the Senior Superior Court Judge of the judicial district may be invited to serve in this capacity. The committee shall also include one health care worker. Ex-officio may be designated by the chairman of the committee.

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman is elected by the committee and shall serve no more than two successive terms as chairperson.

NORTH CAROLINA ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HEALTH STATISTICS

Purpose: To recommend cooperative relationships between public and private agencies relating to the provision of comprehensive and uniform statewide health statistics.

To help define relationships between the State Center for Health Statistics and other agencies.

To recommend a plan of action for the State Center.

To provide guidance to the State Health Director on statewide health statistics priorities and resource requirements.

To provide guidance in the ongoing development of the State Center for Health Statistics so as to ensure a cooperative health statistics system for North Carolina.

Composition: 9 members—appointed by Secretary of Human Resources.

The members shall be either from the field of health statistics or from organizations that are primary users and collectors of health data.

Term: 2 years.

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Secretary.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REHABILITATION CENTERS FOR THE PHYSICALLY DISABLED

Purpose: To advise the Department on issues directly affecting the rehabilitation of physically disabled citizens through rehabilitation centers.

To serve as a bond between and among the various centers and the Department, discussing issues and concerns of common interest.

To coordinate the activities of the various centers in such a way as to assure the maximum services to disabled North Carolinians.

To help to implement the mandates of the 1973 Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, to serve the severely disabled.

To advise the Department, the University of North Carolina, and North Carolina Memorial Hospital in the development of State Rehabilitation Center, including the services and programs which need to be provided through the Center.

Composition: 20 members—appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources.

Membership include the following: The Director (or Administrator) and Medical Director from each of the regional rehabilitation centers; clients/consumers; directors of university-based rehabilitation counselor education programs or schools of Allied Health; the Rehabilitation Director from the Industrial Commission; and physicians. Members served at the please of the Secretary.

Term: Staggering.

STATE MEDICAL CARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (G.S. 142-1B)

Purpose: To advise the Division of Medical Assistance on issues involving Medicaid.

To be responsible for reviewing proposed rules at public hearings under the Administrative Procedures Act.

To recommend to the Division Director whether or not such proposed rules should be adopted, however, such recommendation shall not be binding on the Division Director.

Composition: 10 members—appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources.

ARTHRITIS PROGRAM

Purpose: To improve professional education for physicians and allied health professionals, including nurses, physical and occupational therapists, and social workers.

To conduct programs of public education and formation.

To provide detection and treatment programs and services for the at-risk population of North Carolina.

To utilize the services available at the state medical schools; existing arthritis rehabilitation centers; existing local arthritis clinics and agencies.

To develop an arthritis outreach clinical system.

To develop and train personnel at clinical facilities for diagnostic work-up, laboratory analysis, and consultations with primary physicians regarding patient management.

Arthritis diseases and to develop the epidemiology studies to determine the frequency and distribution of the disease.

Composition: The committee consist of 12 members appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources (Secretary's appointees include representation from — one per-

son nominated by President of N.C. Medical Society; one person nominated by the Dean of Bowman Gray School of Medicine; one person nominated by the Dean of Duke University School of Medicine; one person nominated by the Dean of the University of N. C. School of Medicine; two persons nominated by the N. C. National Health Agency Committee; one person who suffers from arthritis, or the brother, sister, parent, child or spouse of person who suffers from arthritis; one person representing the profession of nursing; one person representing the profession of occupation therapy; one person representing the profession of physical therapy.

Term: 4 years

NEW COUNTY MANAGERS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Purpose: To advise the Secretary on policy, fiscal, and program matters which affect county governments and their departments throughout the state.

To identify problem areas and to recommend policies to the Secretary.

To advocate on behalf of human services needs at the local level.

To monitor current and proposed programs, policies, practices, procedures, guidelines and regulations with respect to their impact on the local level.

To recommend and review alternative methods of service delivery.

To facilitate and broaden communication between the Secretary and local officials.

Composition: 10 members—appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources

Term: 1, 2, 2½ years.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources as to designation of multicounty emergency medical regions, to give their advice on all rules proposed to be adopted by the medical care commissions or the board of Medical Examiners and to advise the Secretary on all other matters pertaining to the state's emergency medical services program.

Composition: 21 members — 17 members appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources, 2 members appointed from the Senator by Lieutenant Governor and 2 members appointed by Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Term: Members — 4 years, Legislators — 2 years.

STATEWIDE PRENATAL CARE ADVISORY COUNCIL

(G.S. 130-257)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary in the planning, organization, administration and evaluation of the program.

Composition: 10 members—appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources

Members consist of the following representation: obstetrics, pediatrics, public health, nursing, social services, hospital administration and consumers.

Term: Staggering terms

**STATE REFUGEE PROGRAM ADVISORY COUNCIL
(G.S. 143B-10)**

Purpose: To assist in the development of any amendment to the N.C. State Plan for Assistance and Services to Refugees and to review any such amendment prior to its submittal to the federal Office of Refugee Resettlement. The Council shall also advise the Division of Social Services on issues of policy and program operations that are of concern to refugees, sponsors and the community, and may make recommendations for program changes for consideration by Division and the Secretary.

Term: 1 year

**SECRETARIES
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES¹**

Name	Residence	Term
Lenox D. Baker ²	Durham	1972-1973
David T. Flaherty ³	Wake	1973-1976
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁴	Rowan	1976-1977
Sarah T. Morrow ⁵	Guilford	1977-

¹The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Human Resources" with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor.

²Baker was appointed by Governor Scott.

³Flaherty was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Baker. He resigned in April, 1976.

⁴Kirk was appointed on April 6, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Flaherty.

⁵Morrow was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Kirk.



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

JOSEPH WAYNE GRIMSLEY

Secretary

Early Years: Born in Wilson, Wilson County, February 4, 1936, to J. J. and Flora (Harrison) Grimsley.

Education: Graduated Stantonsburg High School, 1954; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1961, B.S. (International Studies); George Washington University, 1964, M.S. (International Relations); attended Universidad De Los Andes, Bogota, Colombia, 1961-1962.

Professional Background: Secretary, NRCD, 1981- (appointed August 1, 1981, to replace Howard Lee); Secretary, Department of Administration, 1977-1981; Special Assistant, Lt. Gov. James B. Hunt, 1974-1976; Assistant Secretary, Program Coord., Department of Administration, 1972-1974; Special Assistant for Development Programs, DOA, January-December, 1971; Asst. and Acting NC Field Director, Coastal Plains Regional Commission, 1968-1971; Associate Director, Peace Corps-Honduras, 1965-1967; Desk Officer for Peace Corps-Coastal America, 1964-1965; Director, Peace Corps Recruiting, 1963-1964; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Export Sales, August-November, 1963.

Boards & Commissions: Chairman: Board of NRCD; Sedimentation Control Commission; Waste Management Board.

Political Activities: Secretary, NRCD, 1981-; Secretary, DOA, 1977-1981; Campaign Manager, Governor Jim Hunt Reelection Committee, November, 1979-November, 1980; Campaign Manager, Jim Hunt for Governor Committee, 1976; Special Assistant, Lt. Gov. James B. Hunt, 1974-1976; Campaign Director, Jim Hunt for Lt. Gov. Campaign, 1972.

Military Service: Served U.S. Army; Duty Stations; Salzburg, Austria; Mannheim, Germany; Vicenza, Italy; and Rome, Italy; Assigned to U.S. Army Post Office in locations listed; Active Duty, August, 1954 to July, 1957.

Honors: Most Outstanding College graduate in 1961 (selection by *Time Magazine*); Awarded \$2,800 by the NC Scottish Rite Masonic Foundation for Master's Degree studies at George Washington University; Awarded a Fulbright for study of the Colombian political system.

Family: Married Linda G. Cravotta, December 22, 1962; Children: J. Wayne, Jr., Julie Ann, and Mary Christina.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Natural Resources and Community Development has a long and diverse history through its many divisions and programs. Game laws have existed in North Carolina since 1738, but many of the community development programs first appeared in the 1960's and 1970's.

North Carolina was the first State to sponsor a geological survey with public funds when, in 1823, a professor at the University of North Carolina obtained a \$250.00 per year, four-year grant from the Legislature to survey the State's geology and mineral resources. Around 1850 the State embarked on an all-inclusive earth sciences program to include not only physical sciences but also agricultural and silvicultural functions as well. In 1891, the North Carolina Geological Survey was formed, and through expansion, was renamed in 1905 to the N.C. Geological and Economic Survey.

As early as 1899 the State Board of Health was given some statutory powers over water pollution affecting sources of domestic water supply. In June 1909, the first graduate forester was employed by the State of North Carolina, and the Division of Forest Resources became a recognizable state organization in 1915 for the singular purpose of preventing and controlling wildfires. By 1915, federal and state laws had been passed to protect the watersheds and streams. The legislature established the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board and charged it with stewardship and management of the State's fishery resources, with authority to regulate the fisheries, enforce laws and regulations, operate hatcheries, and carry out shellfish rehabilitation activities. The state park system originated in 1915 with authorization for the purchase of a portion of Mount Mitchell.

The North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey became the Department of Conservation and Development in 1925. This consolidated and encompassed many natural resource program functions. Progress and growth in the functions continued, and though the depression slowed business, many of the natural resource programs benefited from the contributions of public programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Forestry Division had established its nursery seedling program in 1924, and in 1937 the forest management branch was added. The park system was still under the wing of the Forestry Divisions though in 1929 an act was passed to determine the policy for acquisition of State Parks and Forests. Park acquisition through donations by public spirited citizens had been the norm with minimal appropriations for operation and maintenance until 1935. At this time, a State Parks Program was established as a branch of the Forestry Division and a full-time Superintendent of State Parks was hired.

One exception to this growth was the Division of Mineral Resources. Interest in geology and mineral resources had declines, and geological and mineralogical investigations at both the federal and state levels were poorly supported financially. During the period of 1926-1940, the Division of Mineral Resources was virtually a one man operation by the State Geologist. However, the war years provided renewed interest due to shortages of minerals critical in periods of national emergency. Cooperation was begun with the U.S. Geological Survey in 1941 for the ground water resources study and continued until the Department of Water Resources was formed in 1959. Also,

cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority in 1941 began the study of geology and mineral resources of western North Carolina. State Park public usage declined in the war years, but the facilities were used by the various military units for field maneuvers and training. In 1948, the Division of State Parks was formed as a separate unit.

North Carolina did not adopt its first comprehensive, modern water pollution control law until 1951 after a long legislative struggle that lasted three full sessions of the General Assembly. The essentials of the 1951 law — originally designated as the State Stream Sanitation Act, and renamed in 1967 the Water and Air Resources Act — remain in effect to this day as an important part of the legal basis for North Carolina's water pollution control program. The Water and Air Resources Act provided for a program of pollution abatement and control based principally on classifications and water quality standards applied to the surface waters of the State. In 1959, the General Assembly created the Department and Board of Water Resources and moved the State Stream Sanitation Committee and its program into the new Department. With the change in the original legislation the Department's name was changed in 1967 to the Department of Water and Air Resources. The new department assumed the responsibility of the State Stream Sanitation Committee and the Board of Water Resources and added a new air pollution control program.

The Forestry Division continued its expansion for comprehensive services to the people of North Carolina during the 1950-70's time period, North Carolina was among the first states to establish a Forest Insect and Disease Control Program in 1950. The Tree Improvement Program began in 1963 and the Forestation Program was added in 1969. The first State Forest became operational in 1976.

The Division of State Parks also continued its growth through additional appropriations and adoption of principles for State Natural Areas in 1963. In 1965, the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund was established with requirement for a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan for the State to be eligible for funding. The current Bureau of Outdoor Recreation had its beginnings through the LWCF program. In 1967, the N.C. Zoological Garden Study Commission was established by the General Assembly to study the feasibility of a state zoo, and the North Carolina Zoological Authority was created in 1969. Dedication of the Interim Zoo occurred in 1974, and the Grand Opening of the African habitats took place in 1980.

The Division of Geodetic Survey had its beginnings in 1959 and the Dam Safety Act was passed in the General Assembly in 1967. Other major legislation affecting the area of natural resources includes the Coastal Area Management Act in 1974. North Carolina was the first southern state to gain federal approval of its Coastal Management Program.

The Department of Natural and Economic Resources was activated as a result of passage of the Executive Organization Act of 1971 by the General Assembly. This Act transferred some 18 different agencies, boards and commissions to the Department including the functions of the Department of Conservation and Development. Further reorganization occurred during the 1977 session of the General Assembly with the shifting of various units into and out of NER. The Department was then renamed Natural Resources and Community Development.

In 1979 the Divisions of Soil and Water came into its own after separating from the Division of Land Resources.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND DEPUTY SECRETARY

Staff reporting directly to the Secretary of the department include a special assistant for communications and a special assistant for public affairs. Reporting through the special assistant for communications are the seven regional office managers. The regional office concept allows the department to deliver its program services to citizens in a comprehensive and coordinated system of information and service delivery at the community level. Regional offices are located in Asheville, Mooresville, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Washington and Raleigh.

Staff functions reporting to the Deputy Secretary include budget, personnel, legal affairs, and administrative hearings.

Three assistant secretaries oversee the department's divisions and offices in three broad areas: Natural Resources, Community Development, and Productivity. The Assistant Secretary for Productivity is also responsible for the N.C. Zoological Park.

North Carolina Zoological Park

The purpose of the North Carolina Zoological Park is to design, construct, and operate a zoological park and garden which will provide the citizens of North Carolina with a living museum of natural history, incorporating educational, recreational, and conservational features, and offering supportive research opportunities. In addition to providing entertainment for our citizens, the state will also realize considerable financial returns from income and employment directly connected with the construction and operation of the zoo which will generate a vast increase in tourist dollars for the state.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Division of Community Assistance

In 1957 the General Assembly created within the Department of Conservation and Development a Division of Community Planning to provide planning assistance to municipalities and counties, to receive and expand Federal and other funds for planning, and to cooperate with governmental planning agencies for a coordinated development of the state. The Department of Local Affairs was created in 1969 and the division was transferred out of Conservation and Development. When Local Affairs was abolished in 1971 DCP was transferred to its third department — the newly created Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Division of Community Assistance began offering free technical assistance rather than contracted assistance shortly after the conversion of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources into the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development by the 1977 Session of the N.C. General Assembly.

The Division of Community Assistance is responsible for administering the HUD 701 local planning grants assistance program, and for providing technical assistance to local units of government. These grants and services are designed to improve the planning and management capabilities of local government, particularly in the areas of land use (land development plans, zoning ordinances, etc.), and the public management (capital budgeting, tax administration analysis, etc.). In 1982, the division began administering the federal Small Cities Community Development Block Grant program, for all local governments in the state except for the 15 largest municipalities. The program had previously been administered by the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Division of State Economic Opportunity

The State Economic Opportunity Office (SEOO) was originated in North Carolina State Government in 1966 under the State Planning Task Force in the Department of Administration with a Federal Grant from the Office of Economic Opportunity. When the Department of Local Affairs was organized, the SEOO became a part of that Department, and when the Department of Human Resources was created, the office moved into the Division of Social Services in that Department. The office was closed for a short time in 1974 under the Holshouser Administration and re-opened that same year as a section under the Office of Intergovernmental Relations again back in the Department of Administration. In 1977 with the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development being established, the SEOO moved into its present position as a Division within the Department. The SEOO role remains the same as in 1966, that is to mobilize and coordinate local, state, and federal resources to alleviate poverty.

In 1982, the division began administering the federal Community Services Block Grant program, which had previously been administered by the federal Department of Health and Human Services.

Division of Employment and Training

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, better known as CETA, was reenacted by Congress and signed into law on October 27, 1978. This reenactment brought changes in the regulation and operation of CETA at the federal level, state and local level.

The focus is on helping the economically disadvantaged: those who suffer most in recession and recover last from economic downturns. Particular emphasis has been placed on special groups called "target groups". Included in these groups are the unemployed, underemployed, youth, veterans, welfare recipients, older workers and the handicapped.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training programs are administered through state and local government units called prime sponsors. Governments eligible to be prime sponsors are states, general local governments with a population of at least 100,000, or combinations of local governments where one unit has at least 100,000 people. For the areas of the state not covered by a local prime sponsor, the Governor

acts as the prime sponsor. In North Carolina there are 12 local prime sponsors with the Governor acting as prime sponsor for the remaining 90 counties—these 90 counties are called the balance-of-state..

NATURAL RESOURCES

Office of Coastal Management

The Office of Coastal Management is responsible for developing and implementing a coastal management program based on legislative authorities at both the state and federal levels. The program directs land use planning activities by local governments in the 20-county coastal area, designates areas of environmental concern, administers regulatory programs for minor and major development, prepares a comprehensive state management plan, and coordinates and simplifies permit processes in the coastal area.

Office of Water Resources

The goal of the Office of Water Resources is to plan and manage North Carolina's water resources. Special emphasis will be placed on assisting local governments toward developing a raw water supply, providing a mechanism for river basin management, and developing a statewide program of flood damage reduction.

Division of Environmental Management

The goals of the Division of Environmental Management are to achieve and maintain a total environment of superior quality and to secure the beneficial uses of water, air, and integrally related natural resources.

Division of Forest Resources

The program of the Division of Forest Resources is designed to develop and maintain on a perpetual basis the maximum productivity of several natural resources of the state's forests. The major forest resources include timber, watersheds, wildlife habitat, soils, and the environment for outdoor recreation. Managing the forests for a proper balance of resource use and development will continually satisfy the economic and sociological needs of the general public, forest landowners, the timber products industries, and the national interest.

Division of Land Resources

The Division of Land Resources is composed of programs that survey, evaluate, conserve, develop, protect, and plan the use of the state's land, mineral, and related resources. Regulatory functions include the administration and enforcement of mining, sedimentation pollution control, dam safety, and oil and gas conservation laws.

Division of Soil and Water Conservation

The Division of Soil and Water Conservation is charged with conserving the soil and water resources of the state in conjunction with the 93 local soil and water districts.

Division of Marine Fisheries

The Division manages North Carolina's marine fishery resources for optimum utilization by all citizens and promotes a viable commercial fishing industry. In decisions involving resource allocations, sustenance of the state's commercial fishery and dependent industry is given primary consideration.

Division of Parks and Recreation

The Division of Parks and Recreation serves as the focal point for parks and recreation activities in North Carolina. The Division (1) develops and maintains an ongoing planning and research program that supports the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; (2) operates and maintains a diversified system which includes state parks, natural areas, natural and scenic rivers, lakes, trails, and recreation areas; (3) provides an advisory and consultation service to all levels of government, the private sector, and commercial recreation organizations.

Natural Resources Planning and Assessment

The office provides general permit information and assistance to the public, conducts environmental assessments of projects or actions funded by tax funds, coordinates the department's compliance with the State Administrative Procedures Act, and performs economic analyses of proposed environmental regulations.

Wildlife Resources Commission

The Wildlife Resources Commission manages, restores, develops, cultivates, conserves, protects, and regulates the wildlife resources of the State of North Carolina, and administers the laws relating to game, game and freshwater fishes, and other wildlife resources enacted by the General Assembly to the end that they may be provided a sound, constructive, comprehensive, continuing, and economical game, game fish, and wildlife program directed by qualified, competent, and representative citizens, who shall have knowledge of or training in the protection, restoration, proper use, and management of wildlife resources.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

AIR QUALITY COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-318)

Purpose: Advises the Environmental Management Commission in the development of rules, regulations and quality standards for air.

Composition: 9 members appointed by Governor. (1 registered professional engineer knowledgeable about a pollution, 1 representative from municipal government, 1 representative from county government, 1 representative, from public health, 2 representatives from different industries, 1 representative from agriculture, 1 licensed physician knowledgeable in health aspects of air pollution and 1 practicing biologist knowledgeable in the principles if air quality management.

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION (G.S. 113-254)

Purpose: To promote the better utilization of the Fisheries, marine, shell and anadromous, of the Atlantic seaboard by the development of a joint program for the promotion and protection of such fisheries, and by the prevention of the fisheries from any cause.

To make recommendations to member states and to the Congress of the United States.

Compact from each of the following states: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, Florida and North Carolina.

Composition: 3 members appointed by Governor. (A citizen with knowledge of and interest in the marine fisheries problem, a member of the legislature designated by the Commission on Interstate Cooperation, and one executive officer of the administrative agency charged with the conservation of fisheries resources.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: Officers elected annually by the Commission. Chairman selected from each state's delegation.

COASTAL RESOURCES COMMISSION (G.S. 113A-104)

Purpose: Establish planning guidelines.
Approve land use plans.

Designate areas of environmental concern.

Issue permits to areas within the 20-county coastal area.

Composition: 15 members -3 appointed by Governor ; and 12 from Nominations submitted from cities and counties. (1 representing commercial fishing, 1 representing wildlife or sports fishing, 1 marine ecology, 1 coastal agriculture, 1 coastal land development, 1 marine-related business other than fishing and wildlife, 1 engineering, 1 actively associated with a state or national conservation organization, 1 financier of coastal land development, 2 experienced in local government within the coastal area, 3 at-large members.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor. Vice President is elected from membership for 2 years.

COMMERCIAL AND SPORTS FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE [(G.S. 143B-326 (1973))]

Purpose: Study all matters and activities in connection with the conservation of marine and estuarine resources and make recommendations to the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development.

To act as a liaison group between sports and commercial fishermen and others interested in the beneficial utilization of the marine and estuarine resources.

Originate its own studies within the scope of its interest and reports to the public or to the appropriate agency.

Composition: 9 members appointed by Governor. (3 sports fisherman, 3 commercial fishermen, 3 professional scientists with backgrounds relevant to the conservation of marine estuarine resources.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-306)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development in promoting and assisting in the orderly development of N.C. counties and communities.

To advise the Secretary on the type and effectiveness of planning and management services provided to local government.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor. (1 local government official, 1 representative of industry, 1 representative of labor, 6 members at-large, the Executive Secretary of County Commissioners. Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the League of Municipalities.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is appointed by the Governor.

EARTH RESOURCES COUNCIL

(G.S. 143B-303)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development on improving the general welfare of the citizens of the State through the wise use and conservation of its soil, water, mineral and land resources.

Composition: 10 members appointed by Governor. (1 representative of Commercial Oil interests, 1 official of regional Council of Governments, 1 Land-Use Planner, 1 Land Surveyor, 1 representative of the Mining industry, 1 Geologist, 1 representative of the Construction industry, 1 Engineer, 2 representatives of non-governmental conservation interests.)

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor.

Term: 4 years

N.C. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING COUNCIL

(G.S. 143B-341)

Purpose: To advise the Governor on goals, objectives and policies regarding employment, training and community employment.

To review the plans and programs of agencies operating federally funded programs and other agencies providing employment and training-related services.

To make recommendations to the affected agencies and to the Governor.

To conduct studies, prepare reports and provide advisory services.

Composition: 21 members. (1 representative of NRCDC, 1 representative of Public Instruction (State Board of Education), 1 representative of Department of Human Resources, 1 representative of Department of Commerce, 1 representative of Department of Labor, President of Community College, 1 representative of organized labor, 2 representatives of business and industry, 1 representative of community-based organization, 7 prime sponsor representatives, 2 clients and 1 representative of Employment Security Commission.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Governor serves as Chairman with no vote. Vice Chairman is designated by Governor.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

[G.S. 143B-283 (1973)]

Purpose: To establish rules and regulation to be followed in the protection, preservation and enhancement of the water and air resources of the State.

Composition: 13 members appointed by Governor. (1 licensed physical; 1 actively connected with Commission with Health Services, or has experience in Water and Air Pollution; 1 actively connected or has experience in Agriculture; 1 registered engineer experienced in planning or conservation of water and air resources or experience in the field of Industrial Water Supply or Water and Air Pollution Control or practical experience in water supply and water and air pollution control problems of municipal government; 1 in Fish and Wildlife activities of the State; 1 in Ground Water Industry; 5 interested in Water and Air Pollution Control (public at-large), one of which is in industry Air and Water Pollution Control; and one in pollution control problems of municipal or county governments.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by the Governor.

FORESTRY COUNCIL [G.S. 143B-309 (1973)]

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development concerning the conservation and development of both State-owned forests and privately-owned forests in the State, including the promotion of more profitable use of forest lands.

To undertake studies and make reports to the Secretary.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor. (3 representing wood industries; 2 representing farmers or other private, non-industrial forest landowners; 2 representing forestry interests not primarily concerned with the production of commercial timber; however, includes watershed and environmental protection; 1 representing forestry organizations; 1 representing banking and financial interests; and 2 representing the general public.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor.

JOHN H. KERR RESERVOIR COMMITTEE [G.S. 143B-329 (1973)]

Purpose: To study the development of the John H. Kerr area and recommend to the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development policies and programs that will promote the development of this area to the fullest extent possible.

To recommend to the Secretary rules for the use by the public of all real and personal property under jurisdiction of the John H. Kerr Reservoir.

Composition: 9 members appointed by Governor. (2 residents of Granville County, 2 residents of Vance County, 2 residents of Warren County and 3 members at-large.)

Term: 4 years.

MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-287)

Purpose: To adopt rules and regulations to be followed in the protection, preservation and enhancement of the commercial and sport fisheries resources of the State.

To authorize, license, regulate, prohibit, prescribe or restrict all forms of fishing activity and habitat alteration with respect to marine and estuarine resources in coastal fishing waters.

Composition: 15 members appointed by Governor. (1 experienced in commercial fishing, 1 experienced in wildlife or sports fishing, 1 with special training or expertise in marine ecology, 1 experienced in coastal and land development, 1 experienced in the seafood processing and distribution, 10 at-large, at least 7 residents of a legislative district containing a county of a coastal area.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor. Vice chairman is elected from membership.

MINING COMMISSION [G.S. 143B-291 (1973)]

Purpose: Acts as the advisory body to the Interstate Mining Compact.

Establishes rules and regulations necessary to administer the Mining Act of 1971.

To make rules, not inconsistent with the State, as may be required by the federal government for grants-in-aid for mining resources purposes.

Composition: 9 members -8 appointed by the Governor; and 1 Ex officio. (3 representatives of mining industries, 3 representatives of non-governmental conservation interests. Ex officio — Chairman of N.C.S.U. Minerals Research Laboratory Advisory Committee.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor.

BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT [G.S. 143B-280 (1973)]

Purpose: Advises the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development.

Assists the Secretary in the development of major programs and recommends priorities for programs within the Department.

Composition: 21 members -10 appointed by Governor. (No qualifications specified for Governor's appointees. Chairman of each of the following Commissions: Coastal Resources Commission, Community Development Council, Earth Resources Commission, Environmental Management Commission, Forestry Council, Marine

Fisheries Commission, Parks and Recreation Council, Soil and Water Conservation Commission, Wildlife Resources Commission and N.C. Zoological Park Council.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor

Officers: Chairman — Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development.

PARKS AND RECREATION COUNCIL

(G.S. 143B-312)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development on the promotion, development, and administration of State's recreation and park system.

To advise the Secretary on the quality and quantity of the total recreation services provided to the citizens of the State and out-of-state visitors by governmental units, private agencies and commercial organizations.

To advise the Secretary on the development and maintenance of a feasible and effective action program to assure adequate environment for satisfying recreation experiences.

To educate and inform citizens of N.C. of the needs and opportunities of the recreation and park system.

Composition: 13 members appointed by Governor. (4 from each of the Western Piedmont, and Eastern parts of the State. 1 active Professor in the area of Parks and Recreation, 1 active Professor in Biology, 1 local government official involved in recreation planning and aware of recreational needs of communities, 1 representative of private recreational interests, 1 person who is chairman of one of the local federal reservoir advisory committees, 6 citizens knowledgeable and interested in parks and recreation management, chairman of the Zoological Park Council.) and (Ex officio — President of N.C. Recreation and Parks Society, Inc.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor.

SEDIMENTATION CONTROL COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-299)

Purpose: To develop, make rules for, publicize and administer a comprehensive state erosion and sedimentation control program.

Conduct public hearings.

Assist local governments in developing erosion and sedimentation control programs.

Assist and encourage State agencies in developing erosion and sedimentation control programs.

Composition: 11 members -7 appointed by Governor; 1 Ex officio; and 3 From nominations. (1 nominated by Board of N.C. Home Builders Association; the President,

Vice President or General Counsel of the N.C. Utility Company, 1 nominated by the Carolinas Branch Associates General Contractors of America; 1 from the Mining Commission; representative of non-governmental conservation interests; 1 from the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission; 1 from the Environmental Management Commission, 1 soil scientist from the faculty of N.C. State University; 2 representatives of non-governmental conservation interests; and Director of N.C. Water Resources Research Institute.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman — Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development or designate some other officer of Department.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION (G.S. 143B-295)

Purpose: To approve petitions for soil conservation districts.

To approve applications for watershed plans.

Offers assistance to supervisors of soil and water conservation districts.

Distributes information throughout the State concerning the activities and programs of soil and water conservation districts and encourages the formation of districts where desirable.

Composition: 7 members appointed by Governor. (1 member at-large, 3: the President, First Vice President and Immediate Past President of the N.C. Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Vacancies filled by Governor upon nomination by Executive Committee of the Association. 3 supervisors members nominated by the N.C. Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts from its own membership representing three major geographic regions of the State.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor.

WATER QUALITY COUNCIL (G.S. 143B-321)

Purpose: Advise the Environmental Management Commission in the development of rules, regulations and quality standards for water.

Composition: 9 members appointed by Governor. (1 registered professional engineer knowledgeable in matters of water pollution, 1 representative from municipal government, 1 representative from county government, 1 representative from public health, 2 representatives from industry providing they are from different industries, 1 representative of agriculture, 1 licensed physician knowledgeable in the principles of health aspects of water pollution, and 1 practicing biologist knowledgeable in principles of water quality management.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman designated by Governor.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES COMMISSION

(G.S. 143B-281)

(G.S. 143 -241)

Purpose: To manage, restore, develop, cultivate, conserve, protect and regulate wildlife resources of the State of N.C.

To administer the laws relating to game, game and freshwater fishes and other Wildlife resources.

Composition: 13 members -11 appointed by the Governor; 1 each by the Lt. Governor; and Speaker of the House. (1 Senator, 1 Representative, 2 at-large and one from each wildlife district. No later than sixty days prior to the expiration of a member's term, the Executive Director of the Commission calls a meeting of interested adult citizens in the district where the term is about to expire. The citizens select and the Director submits to the Governor 5 names in nomination from which the Governor makes the appointment.)

Term: 6 years District, 4 years at-large, 2 years General Assembly.

Officers: Chairman is elected by the Commission.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK COUNCIL

(G.S. 143B-336)

Purpose: To advise the Secretary on the basic concepts of and for the Zoological Park, approve conceptual plans for the Zoological Park and its buildings.

To advise on the construction, furnishing, equipment and operations of the N.C. Zoological Park.

To recommend programs to promote public appreciation of the Park.

To distribute information on the animals and the park.

Develop effective public support.

To solicit financial and material support from private sources in and out of the State.

Composition: 15 members appointed by Governor.

Term: Staggered terms: 5 members for 2-year term, 4 members for 4-year terms, and 5 members for 6-year terms.

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor

COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING COUNCIL**Federal regulations governing CETA (May 20, 1980)**

Purpose: Planning council for the North Carolina Balance of State CETA prime sponsor.

To participate in developing prime sponsors CETA plan.

To assist in development of the basic goals, policies, and procedures of prime sponsor.

To consider recommendations of the Private Industry and Youth Councils.

To analyze the need for employment and training-related services in the prime sponsor, including efforts to reduce and eliminate artificial barriers to employment and efforts to improve and evaluate monitoring and evaluation procedures.

Composition: 23 members appointed by Governor. [Membership on the Council complies with representation requirements in Section 676.7(b) of the CETA regulations (May 20, 1980).]

Officers: Chairman is appointed by Governor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW BOARD (G.S. 95-135)

Purpose: Hear and issue decisions on appeals entered from citations and abatement periods and from all types of penalties issued by the Office of Occupational Safety and Health.

Composition: 3 members appointed by Governor. (Persons whose training, education and experience qualify them to carry out the functions of the Board.)

Term: 6 years Staggered terms

Officers: Chairman designated by Governor.

SECRETARIES
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT¹

Name	Residence	Term
Roy G. Sowers ²	Lee	1971
Charles W. Bradshaw, Jr. ³	Wake	1971-1973
James E. Harrington ⁴	Avery	1973-1976
George W. Little ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Howard N. Lee ⁶	Orange	1977-1981
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁷	Wake	1981-

¹The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the "Department of Natural and Economic Resources" with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. The 1977 General Assembly took further steps in government reorganization. The former Department of Natural and Economic Resources became the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

²Sowers was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation effective November 30, 1971.

³Bradshaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Sowers and served until the end of the Scott Administration.

⁴Harrington was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Bradshaw. He resigned effective February 29, 1976.

⁵Little was appointed on March 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harrington.

⁶Lee was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Little. He resigned effective July 31, 1981.

⁷Grimsley was appointed on August 1, 1981, to replace Lee.



DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

MARK GEORGE LYNCH

Secretary

Early Years: Born in Raleigh, March 10, 1915, to Percy P. and Mary Wilson (Pescud) Lynch.

Education: Attended Virginia Episcopal School, 1932; University of NC at Chapel Hill, 1936, B.S. in Commerce, Major in Accounting.

Professional Background: Certified Public Accountant in firm of Partner, Lynch, Howard and Walker, CPAs — (on leave of absence).

Organizations: Southeastern Association of Tax Administrators (President 1982-83) Member, NC Association of CPA's; American Institute of C.P.A.'s; Triangle Area Chapter of C.P.A.'s; Estate Planning Council of NC; Sigma Nu; Raleigh Kiwanis Club.

Boards & Commissions: Formerly, Board of Trustees for Peace College, Saint Augustine's College, and various civic and charitable organizations.

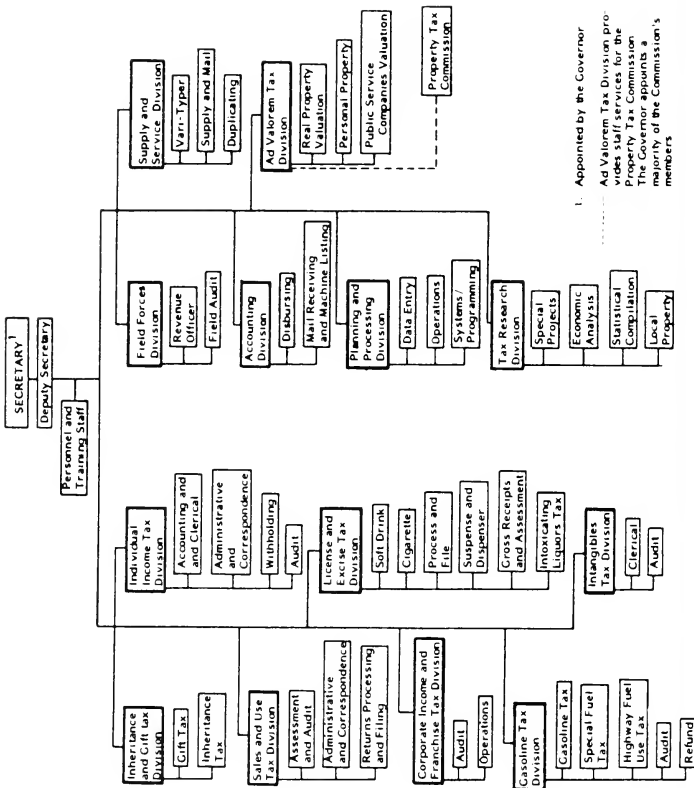
Political Activities: Secretary, Department of Revenue, 1977-.

Military Service: Served US Navy, 1943-1945, Lieutenant, Primary Flight Instructor.

Religious Activities: Member, Christ Episcopal Church; Vestry, 1952-54, 1956-58, 1962-64, 1968-70, 1975-77; Senior Warden, 1958; Clerk (several times); Junior Warden (several times.)

Family: Married Elizabeth Park Lynch, May 20, 1937; Children: M. George, Jr., Anne E., and Fran M.

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.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Considerable public dissatisfaction with the tax structure of North Carolina over a period of years and recommendations for substantial changes or reforms by at least two study groups culminated in a constitutional amendment in 1920 authorizing the enactment of a net income tax and provided for the elimination of the property tax as a source of state revenue. The General Assembly enacted a comprehensive net income tax in 1921, which was effective for the 1921 income year.

Prior to the enactment of the income tax, the administration of the state tax laws was dispersed among several state agencies. The state general property tax was administered by county officials, subject to the supervision of the Tax Commission. The Tax Commission also assessed the tangible property of railroads and public service companies and the "corporate excess" of all corporations with the values certified to counties for local taxes and to the state auditor for state taxes. The state auditor billed each corporation for the state property tax due the state based on these values and for the franchise tax due. The taxes due from corporations were paid directly to the state treasurer. If payments were not made by the due date, the treasurer notified the auditor, who was responsible for taking the necessary legal steps to enforce payment. The inheritance tax was administered by clerks of the superior courts under the supervision of the Tax Commission. Fees for automobile licenses were collected by the Secretary of State.

The experience of other states had demonstrated that an income tax such as that enacted in 1921 could not be effectively enforced without centralized administration. In recognition of this, the new law was assigned to the Tax Commission for administration.

In view of the involvement of the Tax Commission in other matters (Tax Commission members acted in a dual capacity. Their main function was to serve as the Corporation Commission which regulated public utilities.), the General Assembly authorized the creation of a Department of Revenue in the closing days of the 1921 session. The Department was to be headed by a Commissioner of Revenue. The new Department had the distinction of being the first such department in the United States. The inheritance tax unit and the franchise and corporation assessment units were transferred from the Tax Commission and the Department was given responsibility for administration of the new income tax.

The Department of Revenue was organized in May, 1921, with only sixteen persons on the payroll. An income tax unit was organized in October. The average number of employees for the 1921-22 fiscal year was only thirty. The cost of operation was \$87,125 and collections amounted to \$3,120,064 from the income and inheritance taxes.

In the fiscal year just ended, 1981-82, the average number of permanent employees was 1,006, the cost of operating the Department was \$26,507,064, and net collections amounted to more than \$3.9 billion, including the local share of "shared" taxes and the local sales tax administered by the Department of Revenue.

In 1923 assessment and collection of the franchise taxes were transferred from the state auditor and the treasurer to the Department of Revenue and collection of Schedule B license taxes became the responsibility of the Department. The license taxes had been collected by the county sheriffs or tax collectors. A license tax division and a field forces division were organized.

Two acts of the General Assembly in 1925 further expanded the Department. The Motor Vehicle Bureau of the Department of State, which administered the automobile license taxes, the gasoline tax, and the bus and truck franchise taxes, was transferred to the Department of Revenue. In addition, the collection of taxes on insurance companies was transferred to the Department, although the tax liability was to be determined by the Commissioner of Insurance.

The Motor Vehicle Bureau was placed under a deputy commissioner and remained separate from the rest of the Department of Revenue. The Bureau was composed of the registration unit, the theft unit, the gasoline tax unit, and the branch offices. The division of accounts, the supplies office, and the cashier's office served both the Motor Vehicle Bureau and the revenue units. The cost of operating the Bureau was paid from the Highway Fund and the remainder of the Department of Revenue was financed from the General Fund.

No further changes of any significance were made until 1933 when a general sales tax and a beverage tax were enacted. A new unit was set up to administer the sales tax and the administration of the beverage tax was placed in the license tax unit. The Highway Patrol was transferred from the Highway Department to the Revenue Department and placed in the Motor Vehicle Bureau. The gasoline and oil inspection unit of the Department of Agriculture was moved to the Department of Revenue.

In 1935 the Highway Patrol was expanded, a drivers' license law was enacted, and the Motor Vehicle Bureau was separated into two divisions—a Division of Highway Safety (including the Highway Patrol, the Drivers' License Unit, and a Radio Unit) and the Motor Vehicle Bureau. Each division had a director who was directly answerable to the Commissioner of Revenue.

The General Assembly enacted the intangible personal property tax in 1937 pursuant to a constitutional amendment adopted in 1936, permitting classification of property by the General Assembly with different classes of property being treated differently. Intangible property was the only classification made initially. Such property was to be taxed exclusively by the state. Half of the proceeds were to be distributed to counties, cities, and towns. (The local share has been increased over the years until, at present, over 92 percent is distributed to local governments.) A gift tax was also enacted to complement the inheritance tax. The intangible tax was placed in the franchise tax unit and later a separate intangible tax division was created.

Prior to 1939 a new revenue act was adopted each biennium for the two-year period. A permanent act was enacted in 1939, requiring no action by subsequent sessions of the General Assembly unless the existing act was to be changed through amendment. The 1939 act was to be changed through amendment. The 1939 act is still in effect. As enacted, the permanent Revenue Act included a use tax to supplement the sales tax.

During the 1930s the Department of Revenue grew rapidly both because of the acquisition of new units, notably the Highway Patrol, and the increase in the number of tax returns to be handled.

The Highway Safety Division was engaged in law enforcement and its activities were unrelated to the collection of revenue; and, as the size of this activity increased, it became apparent that continued marriage of these diverse functions in one agency was difficult to justify. In 1941 on the recommendation of the Governor, a Department of Motor Vehicles was established. The new department received the Division of Highway Safety

and all of the activities and agencies of the Motor Vehicles Bureau except the gasoline tax unit. The Department of Revenue and the Department of Motor Vehicles continued to share certain services. The Accounting Division of the Department of Revenue served both departments as did the supply and service unit of the Department of Motor Vehicles, which handled purchasing, mailing, and mimeographing. Although the gasoline tax unit was in the Department of Revenue, its operating costs were charged to the Department of Motor Vehicles which was financed out of the Highway Fund.

Another act of the General Assembly in 1941 authorized the separation of a statistical and research unit from the Department of Revenue and the establishment of the Department of Tax Research. The Governor did not act on this authority for more than a year, establishing the Department of Tax Research on July 1, 1942.

After those separations, the Department of Revenue was reduced in size from almost 800 permanent employees to an average of 312 in the 1942-43 fiscal year. The cost of collection of all taxes administered by the Department was reduced to 81 cents per \$100.

No significant changes were made in the responsibilities or organization of the Department for several years after the changes enacted in 1941. Tax rates were changed; deductions and exemptions, added and removed; but these changes did not materially affect the operations of the Department. The only new taxes enacted were an excise tax on banks adopted in 1957 as part of a package of changes in the Revenue Act recommended by a Tax Study Commission, and a cigarette tax and soft drink excise tax enacted in 1969 as revenue measures. A local option sales and use tax was also enacted with the tax to be administered by the Department of Revenue. The cigarette and soft drink taxes were assigned to the Privilege and Beverage Tax Division; the local sales tax was to be administered in conjunction with the state sales tax as a "piggyback" tax by the Sales and Use Tax Division; and the bank excise tax was placed in the Corporation Income Tax Division.

Office space has been a problem of the Department throughout most of its history. When first organized, the Department occupied the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, using the chamber proper, the senate clerk's offices, and some small committee rooms on the third floor. The Department had to move when the General Assembly met in 1923 and again during a special session in 1924. The Department moved to the Agricultural Building before the legislative session of 1925. A new building, now known as the Revenue Building, was authorized by the General Assembly during the special session of 1924. The Department moved into the Revenue Building in 1926. This was not the end of space problems, however, as numerous other state agencies were moved into the Revenue Building and because the Department continued to grow. Two annexes were occupied in 1948 and a third in December, 1969. In the interim the Department of Motor Vehicles had moved to a new Motor Vehicles Building and other agencies had also moved. By 1971 only the offices of the assistant Attorney General assigned to the Revenue Department, the State Board of Assessment, and the Department of Tax Research in addition to the Department of Revenue remained in the Revenue Building.

In 1947 a small data processing unit was set up in the Sales and Use Tax Division. The unit used punch cards to provide a mailing list of registered merchants, to check the monthly returns for delinquency, to address letters for all delinquent accounts, and to compile statistical data from the monthly returns. In 1949 a larger data processing unit was added to the Income Tax Division. This unit was to provide a mailing list of in-

dividual income taxpayers from which to mail forms to taxpayers the following year, to provide a register to be used to locate returns which were then put in "stack" files which did not require hand alphabetizing of the returns, and to aid in enforcement of the individual income tax by matching amounts of income reported by employers against amounts shown on tax returns. This device proved very effective in discovering cases of failure of file returns and instances of understatement of income. However, for several years the psychological weapon was probably of greater importance than the actual performance of the data processing unit in improving taxpayer compliance. In 1958 the two data processing units were consolidated into a single unit and established as a new division—the Division of Processing and Planning.

A number of changes were made in the internal organization of the Department during the last twenty-five years. In 1953 the administration of the corporation and individual income taxes was separated with each becoming a separate division. A few years later the franchise tax was moved from the Franchise and Intangibles Tax Division and combined with the corporation income tax in a Corporation Tax Division. An Intangibles Tax Division was created out of what was left of the old division to administer the intangible personal property tax. This division continued to provide staff help for the State Board of Assessment until 1967 when the board was given a staff independent of the Department of Revenue.

Following several years of study and a constitutional amendment, a bill was enacted in 1971 to reorganize state government. On October 1, 1971, the Department of Tax Research, which had been an independent agency since 1942, became a division of the Department of Revenue. The staff of the State Board of Assessment was also merged into the Department of Revenue and became a division of the Department. As part of the reorganization of state government the Commissioner of Revenue became the Secretary of Revenue.

DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

In accordance with the Executive Reorganization Act, the Department of Revenue was organized in May 1921. On October 1, 1971 the Department of Research, and State board of Assessments were merged into the Department of Revenue. As a part of the reorganization the Commissioner of Revenue became the Secretary of Revenue.

The basic duty of the department is 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 a member of the Tax Review Board and the Local Property Tax Commission.

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 taxpayers 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. 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

The division receives and distributes incoming mail for the Department of Revenue; accepts and deposits all remittances; itemizes each tax payment, proves total receipts with returns and accurately accounts for funds received. 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.

Planning and Processing Division

The Planning and Processing Division conducts studies of Departmental procedures and methods and makes recommendations to the Secretary. 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 collection 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 forces 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.

License and Excise Tax Division

The License and Excise 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,

terpretation 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 fuel 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 refund 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.

PROPERTY TAX COMMISSION **(G.S. 143B-223)**

Purpose: To hear and decide appeals concerning the appraisal of the property of public service companies.

To act as a State board of equalization and review for the valuation and taxation of property in the State.

Composition: 5 members appointed by Governor (3), Speaker of the House (1), Lt. Governor (1).

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is appointed by Governor. Vice Chairman is elected by Commission.

Meetings: At least once in each quarter.

**SECRETARIES
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE¹**

Name	Residence	Term
Alston D. Watts ²	Iredell	1921-1923
Rufus A. Doughton ³	Alleghany	1923-1929
Allen J. Maxwell ⁴	Wake	1929-1942
Edwin M. Gill ⁵	Wake	1942-1949
Eugene G. Shaw ⁶	Guilford	1949-1957
James S. Currie ⁷	Wake	1957-1961
William A. Johnson ⁸	Harnett	1961-1964
Lewis Sneed High ⁹	Cumberland	1964-1965
Ivie L. Clayton ¹⁰	Wake	1965-1971
Gilmer Andrew Jones, Jr. ¹¹	Wake	1972-1973
Mark H. Coble ¹²	Guilford	1973-1977
Mark G. Lynch ¹³	Wake	1977-

¹The Department of Revenue was created by the 1921 General Assembly with provision for the first "Commissioner of Revenue, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" for a four year term, and the succeeding one to be "nominated and elected" in 1924 "in the manner provided for. . . other state officers." In 1929 the provision for electing a commissioner was repealed and a provision which called for appointment of the commissioner by the governor, substituted. The Executive Organization Act of 1971 established the Department of Revenue as one of the nineteen major departments. In 1973 the title "Commissioner" was changed to "Secretary".

²Watts was appointed by Governor Morrison and served until his resignation on January 29, 1923.

³Doughton was appointed by Governor Morrison to replace Watts. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following re-election in 1928 until March, 1929.

⁴Maxwell was appointed by Governor Gardner to replace Doughton and served following subsequent reappointments until June, 1942.

⁵Gill was appointed by Governor Broughton to replace Maxwell and served following his reappointment until his resignation effective July 1, 1949.

⁶Shaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Gill and served following his reappointment until his resignation in August, 1957.

⁷Currie was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Shaw and served until his resignation in January, 1961.

⁸Johnson was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Currie and served until April, 1964, when he was appointed to the Superior Court.

⁹High was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Johnson and served until his resignation in January, 1965.

¹⁰Clayton was appointed by Governor Moore to serve as acting commissioner. He was later appointed commissioner and served following reappointment by Governor Scott on July 21, 1969 until his resignation effective December 31, 1971.

¹¹Jones was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Clayton and continued serving until Coble took office.

¹²Coble was appointed on June 8, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Jones.

¹³Lynch was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Coble.



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WILLIAM RILEY ROBERSON, JR.

Secretary

Early Years: Born in Washington, Beaufort County, June 6, 1918, to William R. and Rosa (Watson) Roberson, Sr.

Education: Graduated Washington High School, 1935; attended Davidson College, 1935-1936; graduated, Maryland School of Accounting, 1938.

Professional Background: Chairman, WITN-TV, Inc.; Chairman, North Carolina Dr. Pepper Bottlers, Inc.; Partner, Washington Square Shopping Center, Associates; and Chairman, Smallwood, Inc. (Real Estate Development).

Organizations: Member: Broadcast Pioneers; International Radio & Television Society; Past President, North Carolina Association of Broadcasters, 1966-1967; Past President, NC Bottler's Association; Member: Washington Masonic Lodge #675 (past Master); Sudan Temple; Washington Yacht and Country Club (past President); Past Chairman, National Soft Drink Association.

Boards & Commissions: Board of Directors: Washington Board of NCNB; Dr. Pepper Company (Dallas, Tx.); East Carolina Medical Foundation, Inc.; East Carolina Foundation. Founding member, Advisory Board, Duke Hospital (Durham, NC); Member, Governor's Council on the Arts and Humanities.

Political Activities: Secretary, Department of Transportation, 1981- (Appointed July 20, 1981); Served in NC House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1973-74; Lifetime member of the Democratic Party.

Honors: The First Distinguished and Meritorious Service Award by North Carolina Soft Drink Association, 1969. N.C. Broadcaster's Hall of Fame 1981.

Religious Activities: Member: First Presbyterian Church of Washington, NC (past Elder and Deacon).

Family: Married Frances Dillard Morgan, May 25, 1940; Children: Robin (Mrs. Charles Zoph) Potts and William R., III; Six grandchildren.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The Department of Transportation and Highway Safety was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. 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 departmental staff efficiently manages 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.

The Good Roads State

As they approached the 20th Century, the need for better roads became increasingly apparent to most North Carolinians. Railroads simply could not provide the internal trade and travel connections required by an ambitious people in an expanding economy.

The beginning of the "Good Roads" movement in the state was hesitant and seemingly inept, but it was the basis of a transportation revolution that would bring fame to North Carolina and pride to her people.

Modern road-building in the state may have begun in 1879 with the passage by the General Assembly of the Mecklenburg Road Law. The statute was intended as a general state law, but as worded, applied only to Mecklenburg. It allowed the county to

build roads with financing from a property tax, and with four days labor required of all males between the ages of 18 and 45.

The author of the legislation, Captain S. B. Alexander, saw his bill repealed, then reenacted in 1883 as growing numbers of people acknowledged the need for better roads. By 1895, most of the state's progressive counties had established taxbased road building plans.

As the new century dawned, interest in better roads spread from the mountains to the coast. A Good Roads Conference in 1893 had attracted more than 100 business and government leaders from across the state. They organized the North Carolina Road Improvement Association and promoted meetings the following year in Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Charlotte.

Macadamized roads, which had made its appearance much earlier in the state, became more abundant. Rural Free Delivery mail service began in 1896, creating more interest in good roads. The Good Roads Association of Asheville and Buncombe County was established in 1899. It was followed two years later by the state-wide North Carolina Good Roads Association. Then came the automobile and a campaign for better roads that has not ceased to this day.

Before 1900, most decisions concerning transportation were dictated by immediate needs, with little thought given to longrange goals. The planning that went into those decisions was local—or, at best, regional. The concept of a state-wide system existed only in the minds of a few visionary people. Well into the new century, state policy was limited to assisting counties in meeting transportation needs.

Fortunately, these emerging leaders who could look beyond county boundaries, were practical people who had the conviction, the determination and the knowhow to match their vision.

There was Dr. C. P. Ambler of Asheville, who campaigned for improved roads in the western counties. There was Charles B. Aycock, the "Education Governor" who said good roads were needed if the state was to have good schools. There was Senator Furnifold Simmons in the east, who said. "Educate the people and there is no power in the world that will keep them from building roads. Build roads and you cannot keep the people from becoming educated."

There was Locke Craig, the first "Good Roads" governor, who administered the establishment of the first highway Commission with state-wide responsibilities. There was Cameron Morrison, the first governor to advocate that the state borrow money to build roads.

There were other individuals whose contributions were lastingly significant. There was W. C. Boren, who drove Guilford County to match Mecklenburg's earlier effort. There was Colonial T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte, who organized the Citizen's Good Road Association and campaigned in 1920 for the issuance of \$50 million in bonds to build roads. There was Frank Page, the Highway Commission chairman from 1919 to 1929, whose bold leadership brought the first measure of maturity to the state's road building program.

There are countless others who labored for better roads. Three, whose names would rank high on any "honor roll" of North Carolina transportation pioneers, were Dr. J. A. Holmes, Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt and Harriett Berry.

Each was associated with the North Carolina Economic and Geological Survey—described as the “cutting edge” of the good roads movement in the state. And each headed the North Carolina Good Roads Association during the two critical decades in which that Association led the struggle for better roads across the state.

Holmes was a driving force behind the good roads movement long before development of organized efforts to promote the cause. He was a prime mover in establishing the Good Roads Association and served as its first executive secretary.

Pratt succeeded Holmes as head of both the Geological Survey and the Good Roads Association. He preached road building at reasonable cost and urged counties to borrow money for that purpose. The advice was followed. \$84,500,000 was borrowed before the issuance of bonds by counties and road districts stopped in 1927.

It is probable that Pratt’s most important contribution to North Carolina was bringing Harriet M. “Hattie” Berry of Chapel Hill into the association of good roads advocates.

Miss Berry quickly became an uncompromising force in the campaign. She pushed for establishment of a State Highway Commission and, in 1915, helped draft legislation to create that body.

In 1917, she replaced Pratt as head of the Geological Survey and Good Roads Association. Two years later, she drafted what amounted to radical legislation designed to establish and maintain a state-wide highway system.

The bill was defeated, but Hattie Berry was not. She mounted a campaign that carried into 89 counties and, in 1929, when the bill was reintroduced, Miss Berry appeared before the legislature to answer any lingering questions.

When the final vote came, the decision was not whether to build roads, but what kind of roads to build.

The foundation had been laid. The “Good Roads State” would now become a reality.

This pivotal point in the state’s transportation history came with the decision to accept debt as a means of getting better highways. It began slowly at the county level—in New Hanover, Mecklenburg and Guilford—and spread across the state.

The time of building roads with the money at hand and a day of labor from each able-bodied man faded. In its place rose a gigantic business enterprise, a maze of funding and complex engineering, of building and maintaining, of laying roads today while planning far into the future.

The road fever raged through the mid-1920’s. Following passage of the Highway Act of 1921, almost 6,000 miles of highway were built in a four-year period—a product of aggressive leadership and public approval of a \$50,000,000 bond issue.

When the Depression hit in the late 1920’s and early 1930’s, highway construction stopped and, even more potentially devastating, some state leaders began looking to the Highway Fund for use in meeting other public service needs.

It was at this critical time that the state, under the leadership of Governor O. Max Gardner, assumed responsibility for all roads. Counties turned over their equipment to the state and prison labor was assigned to work on the roads. An allocation of \$6,000,000 was made for maintenance.

By 1933, the Depression had reached its climax and this, coupled with the fact that the state had assumed financial responsibility for the public schools, prompted use of highway funds for non-highway purposes. Some funds were diverted during the Ehringhaus administration and Governor Hoey kept them available for limited diversion.

The General Assembly of 1935, recognizing the damage done to the highway system of neglect during the Depression years, made an emergency allocation of \$3,000,000 for bridge repair. Later in the session, more comprehensive action was taken to restore the financial stability of the road program.

For the next five years, North Carolina measured up fully to its growing reputation as the "Good Roads" State. Stretches of a new highway were constructed throughout the state as revenues continued to rise.

The outbreak of World War II in 1939, and United States entry into the conflict in 1941, again brought a halt to construction. But, in a sense, the Highway Program in North Carolina benefitted from the moratorium. The state, led by Governors J. Melville Broughton and Gregg Cherry, used funds produced by the accelerated wartime economy to pay off highway debts. When Cherry left office, all debts had either been eliminated or money had been set aside, irrevocably, to meet obligations as they came due.

Despite the interruption of the war years, North Carolina's road building progress through the Hoey, Broughton and Cherry administrations was dramatic. Road mileage during the period rose from 58,000 to 64,000.

It was generally conceded, however, that one important area of transportation had been neglected—secondary roads. In the state that was leading the nation in school bus operations, and ranked second in the number of small, family farms, there was little cause for pride in the condition of its school bus routes and farm-to-market roads.

In his campaign for governor in 1948, Kerr Scott rebuked his Democratic primary opponent, Charles Johnson, for advocating a \$100,000,000 secondary roads bond issue. After defeating Johnson, Scott reassessed the situation. He again concluded that his opponent had been wrong in suggesting a \$100,000,000 bond issue. That amount would not be enough. Kerr Scott went after \$200,000,000.

Despite strong opposition from urban leaders, the bond issue was approved. Work began immediately hard surfacing thousands of miles of rural roads that previously had been impassable in bad weather. By the end of the Scott Administration, pledged construction was 94 percent complete.

Neither the proposal to borrow money for road building nor the people's support of the proposal was surprising. Borrowing money and repaying the debt with road-use taxes had become a tradition in North Carolina.

In the 1920's, the state passed four bond issues totalling \$116,800,000. The Scott bond issue added \$200,000,000 to that total. In the Dan Moore administration, the people enthusiastically approved a \$300,000,000 issue. In 1977, a second \$300,000,000 bond issue was proposed by Governor Jim Hunt and overwhelmingly approved by the voters.

It was this bold leadership through the years, coupled with the people's confidence in themselves and their determination to build for the future, that brought North Carolina the title of the "Good Roads" State. It was this audacity—drawn from the ex-

ample of the past—that enabled North Carolina to build the vast highway system that serves its people today.

The North Carolina highway system today is a highly complex structure. It involves the labor of thousands of people and the expenditure of vast sums of money. It is a many-faceted system reaching into every corner of the state and affecting every citizen.

It is a system dominated today by efforts to eliminate the last vestiges of sectionalism and promote balanced economic growth across a state that, for a time, appeared hopelessly divided and devoid of purpose and direction.

State and local leaders are agreed today that North Carolina's growth potential demands an economy-oriented system that is responsive to rapidly changing needs in all areas of transportation.

To meet that demand, the General Assembly, in 1971, placed the State Highway Commission in the newly-established Department of Transportation.

To facilitate this responsiveness through closer contact with the people, the General Assembly, in 1977, approved Governor Hunt's request that membership of the agency's policy and decision-making board be increased from 13 to 24.

The highway system has grown from its original 5,000 miles in 1921 to the present 76,134 miles — the largest state maintained system in the nation. Significantly, construction and maintenance of the system, from the beginning, has been supported exclusively by highway-user tax revenues.

The 1¢ per gallon tax, authorized in 1921, reached the present 12¼¢ per gallon rate in 1981. To carry out the total transportation program, including financing of the State Highway Patrol, state funds available have grown from \$15 million in 1921 to approximately \$560 million annually today.

At the beginning of the century, North Carolina was a state of relatively few, and incredibly poor roads. Today it boasts 12,076 miles of primary highways, (US - NC-Interstate) 59,603 miles of secondary roads and 4,455 miles of urban highways (State routes in cities).

Current construction needs for this system are estimated in excess of \$10 billion. The Transportation Improvement Program makes available approximately \$2 billion over the next ten years to address those needs.

The Transportation Improvement Program is a planned and programmed schedule of highway construction which balances projected construction costs against anticipated revenues. The Program is updated annually to add new projects and adjust priorities.

Final decisions on new projects and priorities are made each year following a state-wide series of public meetings at which local officials and interested citizens express views and make recommendations on their future highway needs.

This approach to the state's transportation needs is currently being expanded to include aviation and public transportation projects.

The major problem confronting transportation officials in North Carolina today is one of sharply rising construction and maintenance costs and dwindling revenues with which to meet those costs. Vehicle registration and travel is increasing, but the more energy efficient vehicles are producing less revenue to support the highway programs.

Officials point to the fact that energy conservation and environmental concerns are causing gas and other road-use tax revenues to level off. They predict a definite downward trend for these revenues over the next decade.

These same officials, however, express optimism. They cite the precedence of history as an indication that North Carolina will rise to the challenge.

While it still carries the "Highway Department" image, the Department of Transportation has important responsibilities beyond road building and maintenance. The Department is responsible for motor vehicle regulatory functions (except traffic law enforcement), for aviation, public transportation, rail planning service, ferry service and a rapidly expanding bicycle program.

The Division of Motor Vehicles

The Division of Motor Vehicles is responsible for vehicle registration, the issuance of driver licenses, a variety of driver education programs, the active promotion of highway safety, vehicle safety inspection, police information services and school bus driver training.

The Division deals personally with more North Carolinians daily than any other state agency. Driver license examiners alone make approximately 1,500,000 personal contacts each year.

The state that gave birth to modern aviation has kept pace with advancements in that important field through the Department of Transportation. Today there are 15,000 licensed pilots and 6,000 aircraft, not including the military in North Carolina. These figures are expected to double by 1985 — a significant fact in view of aviation's important role in present and future economic development.

The Division of Aviation

The Division of Aviation is the state agency designated to handle matters relating to developing and improving public airports including funding and technical assistance, enhancing air transportation services, and increasing aviation safety across North Carolina. The Division currently works with 72 publicly owned airports and estimates a need for at least 10 additional airports to provide adequate state-wide coverage through the Year 2000. An integral part of the aviation program is the Aeronautics Council, appointed by the Governor with one representative from each Congressional District, which serves as North Carolina's Aviation Policy and Review Board.

The Division of Public Transportation

The Department's Public Transportation Division administers these activities.

In North Carolina, where the population is widely disbursed and the majority live in small cities and rural communities, public transportation is increasingly important. To meet this need, the Department is taking full advantage of available federal matching funds for urban projects, and has, at the direction of the Governor, undertaken to improve the coordination and cost-effectiveness of county wide human services transportation in the state. The Department is also heavily involved in the promotion of carpooling and vanpooling and is working with the intercity bus industry to improve public awareness of this travel option.

Systems Planning

It is surprising to many North Carolinians to learn that the Department of Transportation is responsible for insuring adequate rail service for the state. Toward this end, the state is currently developing a state-wide rail plan while, at the same time, administering a federal Railroad Revitalization Program designed to preserve service on light-density branchlines.

One of the fastest growing modes of travel in the state and nation is the bicycle. Recognizing this fact, the 1974 General Assembly established the State Bicycle and Bikeway Program and placed that program in the Department of Transportation.

Basically, the Program is designed to insure the safety of increasing numbers of cyclists on the state's highways and provide technical assistance for bikeway development across the state. The majority of the state's communities with over 2,000 population have become participants in this program—and interest is increasing.

Division of Ferries

One of the oldest and, easily, one of the most important services provided by the Department is the operation of ferries at seven strategic locations along the coast.

Given division status on July, 1, 1974, the operation involves 15 vehicle/passenger ferries, two hydraulic dredges and supporting tugs and work boats. Maintenance of the fleet is conducted at the marine repair facility at Manns Harbor.

Some indication of the service rendered by this division is seen in the fact that, in the past year, the ferries transported 446,985 vehicles and 1,123,000 passengers.

BOARDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**AERONAUTICS COUNCIL****(G.S. 143B-357)**

Purpose: Advise the Secretary of Transportation in giving loans and grants to cities, counties, and public airport authorities of N.C. in order to plan, acquire, construct, or improve municipal, county or public authority airport facilities.

Composition: 11 members appointed by Governor. (One representative from each congressional district of the state. Four must possess broad knowledge of aviation and airport development.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is designated by Governor.

RAILROAD BOARD OF ATLANTIC, NORTH CAROLINA**(G.S. 124-6)**

Purpose: Oversee the general operation of the N.C. Railroad Company.

Elect officers of the Company and employ clerks, servants, agents, attorneys and other employees as needed; fix the salary and wages of all employees.

Appoint committees of the Board to expedite the transaction of the business of the Company.

Since practically all properties are leased and the terms of the leases are well-defined, the duties are more of monitoring than managing the affairs of the companies.

Composition: 12 members appointed by Governor plus proxy. (8 on the part of the state and 4 on the part of individual stockholders.)

Term: 1 year

Officers: State nominates the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Attorney. Private stockholders nominate the Vice President and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD BOARD OF DIRECTORS**(G.S. 147-12(7) and 124-6)**

Purpose: Oversee the general operation of the N.C. Railroad Company.

Elect officers of the Company and employ clerks, servants, agents, attorneys and other employees as needed; fix the salary and wages of all employees.

Appoint committees of the Board to expedite the transaction of the business of the Company.

Since practically all properties are leased and the terms of the leases are well-defined, the duties are more of monitoring than managing the affairs of the companies.

Composition: 12 members appointed by Governor plus proxy. (8 on the part of the State, and 4 on the part of the individual stockholders.)

Term: 1 year

Officers: State nominates the President, Secretary-Treasurer and Attorney. Private stockholders nominate the Vice President and Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

TRANSPORTATION BOARD [G.S. 143B-350(c)]

Purpose: To make policies and priorities for all modes of transportation under the Department of Transportation.

To find out the transportation needs and the alternative means to provide for needs through an integrated system of transportation.

To approve a schedule of all major transportation improvement projects and their anticipated cost for a period of seven years into the future to be published in a single document along with a report of the progress accomplished in the past year.

To allocate all highway construction and maintenance funds.

To approve all highway construction programs.

To approve all highway construction projects and construction of projects.

To review all statewide maintenance functions.

To award all highway construction contracts.

To authorize the acquisition of rights-of-way for highway improvement projects, including projects, including the authorization for acquisition of property by eminent domain.

To make rules, regulations and ordinances concerning all transportation functions assigned to the Department.

Composition: 24 members 21 appointed by Governor; 1 each by the Lt. Governor; Speaker of the House; and 1 Ex officio. (One from each of the fourteen highway divisions and seven at-large. No more than 2 members from the same engineering division. 1 at-large member from the political party other than that of the Governor. Ex officio — Secretary of Transportation.)

Term: 4 years — Governor's appointees; 2 years — General Assembly.

Officers: Chairman — Secretary of Transportation

RIDESHARING TASK FORCE Executive Order 50 (May 15, 1980)

Purpose: Provide guidance and direction to the State government ridesharing program, including carpooling, vanpooling, buspooling and parking management strategies.

Support and assist in promotion of local and regional ridesharing programs.

Investigate and develop incentives to promote ridesharing programs.

Review legal and institutional issues that may inhibit ridesharing opportunities and recommend remedies, including legislation.

Encourage employers, public and private, to initiate ridesharing programs for their employees.

Review the Model State Law on Ridesharing and determine which sections are beneficial to N.C.

Participate in workshops, conferences and promotional events.

Composition: As many members as the Governor deems necessary. (Appointed by Governor from a list submitted by the Department of Transportation.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor.

Officers: Chairman — Secretary of Transportation.

**SECRETARIES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION¹**

Name	Residence	Term
Fred M. Mills, Jr. ²	Anson	1971-1973
Bruce A. Lentz ³	Wake	1973-1974
Troy A. Doby ⁴ .....	.....	1974-1975
Jacob F. Alexander, Jr. ⁵	Rowan	1975-1976
G. Perry Greene, Sr. ⁶	Watauga	1976-1977
Thomas W. Bradshaw, Jr. ⁷	Wake	1977-1981
William R. Roberson, Jr. ⁸	Beaufort	1981-

¹The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Transportation and Highway Safety" with provision for a "Secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1977 "Highway Safety" was dropped.

²Mills was appointed by Governor Scott.

³Lentz was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Mills. He resigned June 30, 1974, following his appointment as Secretary of Administration.

⁴Doby was appointed on July 1, 1974, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lentz. He resigned April 25, 1975.

⁵Alexander was appointed on April 25, 1975, by Governor Holshouser to replace Doby. He resigned effective April 20, 1976.

⁶Greene was appointed on April 20, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Alexander.

⁷Bradshaw was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Greene. He resigned effective June 30, 1981.

⁸Roberson was appointed July 1, 1981, to replace Bradshaw.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

ALEX K. BROCK

Executive Secretary-Director

Early Years: Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, December 26, 1923, to the late Judge Walter E. and Elizabeth (Ashcraft) Brock.

Education: Attended Raleigh Public Schools; The Citadel; University of NC, Chapel Hill; Hartford School of Insurance and the American University, Paris.

Political Activities: Executive Secretary-Director, State Board of Elections, 1965-; (Appointed, 1965 by Governor Dan K. Moore and has served continuously since.)

Military Service: Served in European Theatre of Operations, World War II: Sgt. Major, Division Artillery, 75th Infantry Division.

Religious Activities: Member, Saint Timothy's Episcopal Church, Raleigh; Senior Warden; Vice-President, Hale Episcopal High School.

Family: Married Doris Poole Greene; Children: Kenan Ashcraft and Walter Daniel; Grandchildren: Damon, Erin, Melissa, Christopher, and Erik.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Historical Background

The framework of North Carolina's elections laws was constructed in 1901; the statute governing primary elections dates from 1916. North Carolina's version of the Australian Ballot was enacted in 1929; the Corrupt Practices Act was adopted in 1931. In 1933 there was substantial revision of our state's elections laws, but since 1933 there had been no significant or general revisions or recodification.

However, the 1965 General Assembly authorized a seven member commission to study and analyze the state's election procedures and mandated that the commission prepare and draft legislation necessary to recodify the Chapter of the General Statutes dealing with elections laws in the interest of clarity and simplification. The changes recommended by the 1965 commission were adopted, almost without alteration, by the 1967 General Assembly.

After the 1967 complete recodification the State moved on to a much bolder revision -- the enactment, also in 1967 the North Carolina's 'uniform loose leaf registration system' which replaced the old unmanageable bound book system. Along with these new sophistications came the important audit trail to insure the voters that elections were virtually free from fraud.

Then in 1969 the General Assembly enacted the requirement that all 100 counties in North Carolina adopt 'full time' registration offices. This accomplishment provided, for the first time, that all counties operate an office for the purpose of proper administration of the elections laws as well as the registration of voters. Under this new system individuals would be able to register to vote on a daily basis throughout the year. Previously, a person was able to register only on three successive Saturdays every other year.

In 1971 a most significant change was implemented when North Carolina put into effect what is generally called the 'Uniform Municipal Election Code'. Simply put, this act guaranteed for the first time that a person need only register one time at one place to qualify to vote in any election in which he was eligible to vote. Previously it was necessary that a citizen be registered on as many as five different sets of books.

The State Board of Elections was declared by the General Assembly in 1974 to be an independent agency and is said to be one of the most authoritative boards of its kind in the country.

Duties and Functions

The State Board of Elections is constituted an independent State agency and does not come under the jurisdiction of any other department of elected official.

Membership on the State Board requires that appointments be made by the Governor for a term of four years. The law prescribes that not more than three of the five members can be from the same political party. It is, therefore, the only agency wherein a bi-partisan membership is mandated by law.

Among its duties the State Board must appoint all 100 county boards of elections which are comprised of three members and both major political parties must be represented. Each county board has a supervisor of elections who serves as the ad-

ministrative head of the elections process in each county. The supervisor is selected by nomination to the State Board's executive officer who must approve both the hiring and dismissal of each supervisor.

It is the duty of the State Board of Elections to conduct annual training sessions for members and supervisors of county boards of elections to prepare them to conduct training sessions within their respective counties for the precinct officials.

The State Board supervises all elections conducted in any county, special district or municipality located in the State. There are 100 counties, 485 municipalities and 1200 special districts in North Carolina. Supervision of all elections includes the requirement for the State Board to promulgate Rules and Regulation setting forth the procedures for processing protests and complaints resulting either before or after an election. A protest must first be filed with the county board of elections of the county in which the protest originates after which a public hearing is conducted and a decision rendered. Any party to the original complaint may appeal a decision rendered by a county board of elections to the State Board of Elections for review or further proceedings. The Board will receive, during an average year approximately 30 Appeals of which 4 to 6 result in litigation.

In addition to its jurisdiction over all types of elections conducted throughout the State, the Board of Elections also administers the *Campaign Reporting Act*. This law, enacted into law and effective 1 July 1974, limits contributions and expenditures to and by political candidates, political parties and political action committees.

The campaign Reporting Division of the State Board of Elections is responsible for receiving registration applications from political action committees, political parties, candidates and all others involved in making contributions to or making expenditures on behalf of political parties and candidates.

Periodic reports as prescribed by statute must be filed with the Campaign Reporting Division after which they must be audited. Late filers are assessed a penalty of \$20.00 per day and after five days if the report is still delinquent the Campaign Office submits all relevant material to the appropriate District Attorney who is required to prosecute the violator.

Chapter Three

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

INTRODUCTION

Historically, we had in North Carolina many 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 were creatures of the Legislature, most of them separately tailored for individual towns and counties. Some of them were in session nearly full time, others only an hour or two a week. Some were presided over by a full-time judge. The majority were not. Some had lawyer-judges, but many had laymen judges who spent most of their time at other pursuits. The salaries of the judges ranged considerably. Costs of court varied 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 M. V. Barnhill, the North Carolina Bar Association sponsored a study in depth which ultimately resulted in the new 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, 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 of the Supreme Court by sharing the appellate caseload. The people overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November 1965 election, and the 1976 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 a 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 records and briefs of cases previously tried by the Superior Courts, District Courts, and certain administrative agencies and commissions.

Our Supreme Court in recent years had been one of the busiest in the country. In addition to an increasing number of cases dealing with customary judicial business, it was 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 could 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 session 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-three 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 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 the 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-three 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-three 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-three 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 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 courts, 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 was established in a judicial district, all courts inferior to the Superior court were abolished, all cases pending in the abolished court were transferred to the dockets of the District Court for trial, and all records of the abolished court were 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 was 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 serve full time.

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.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

When North Carolina embarked upon a serious court reform effort in the mid-1950's it was a pioneer in the field. There was no such thing as a unified court system, centralized administration, statewide financing, and many other structural and operational characteristics which were soon to be adopted for North Carolina. The decisions made by the various Bar Association study committees and subsequently by the people, and the implementing legislation recommended by the Courts Commission, charted new ground in court systems and established a model which was subsequently followed in many other states.

A key element in the court reform process was the idea that the system could not operate without centralized administration or management. Thus, the constitutional amendment and implementing legislation called for establishment of an Administrative Office of the Courts to accomplish this purpose. The statutes provide for a director and an assistant director, both appointed by the Chief Justice, to serve at his pleasure. Court administration has frequently been compared with hospital administration because that is a practice with which many more people are familiar. The analogy is helpful but administration of a statewide court system is obviously much more extensive than a single hospital unit. The idea is that judges will be relieved of the conduct of the business affairs of The Judicial Department so that they can concentrate their efforts on the processing of cases.

Some specific statutory duties are outlined below, but the function of the Administrative Office can be grouped into major headings including fiscal management personnel direction, information services, juvenile services, trial court management services, and administrative services. Although each of these functions would justify lengthy description, a list of examples of each will suffice. All operating costs of The Judicial Department are paid from state appropriations. Consequently, the Administrative Office is responsible for preparing the budget for The Judicial Department and the current appropriation is in the \$80-\$85 million per year range. In addition to managing the budget and expenditures, our fiscal management division also has established and supervises the method of accounting for the hundreds of millions of dollars which flow annually through the offices of the Clerk of Superior Court. All equipment and supplies used in the court system are centrally purchased and distributed. Forms are designed, printed, and provided to the various Clerk's offices. The payroll and travel expenses for Judicial Department personnel are handled in this division.

As a separate branch of government, the Judicial Department is not subject to the State Personnel Office which serves the Executive Department of government. Instead, the Judicial Department administers its own personnel system. Thus, the responsibility of classifying jobs, and administering a personnel system in the Department with over 3,375 employees is vested in the Administrative Office.

The Administrative Office has designed and implemented a record keeping system

and a statistical reporting system by which it maintains a case by case inventory of the more than 1.5 million cases which flow through the system each year. In the specific area of juvenile justice, the Administrative Office is responsible for administration of the juvenile intake, probation, and aftercare services on a statewide basis. To perform this service, there are 281 professional court counselors.

North Carolina is moving into trial court management which involves case calendar supervision, jury utilization management, and other services designed to make the work of the trial courts more efficient. Coordination of these services is a responsibility of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

An example of administrative services would be the preparation of the schedule of superior courts and assignment of judges to the various court sessions. Also included would be the coordination of the program to provide counsel for indigent defendants. A continuing and overriding responsibility of the Administrative Office is to study the operation of the court system and make recommendations for improvements therein. Vehicles used in this process are membership or staffing for various agencies such as the Courts Commission, the Judicial Planning Committee, the Judicial Council, the Governor's Crime Commission, and the Judicial Information System Advisory Committee.

Although the operations of the Administrative Office are generally outlined above, a specific statutory listing of duties include the following: (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 APPELLATE COURT DIVISION

The Supreme Court of North Carolina

Chief Justice	Joseph Branch	Raleigh
Associate Justice	J. William Copeland	Murfreesboro
Associate Justice	James G. Exum	Raleigh
Associate Justice	Louis B. Meyer	Wilson
Associate Justice	Burley B. Mitchell, Jr.	Raleigh
Associate Justice	Harry C. Martin	Raleigh
Associate Justice	Henry E. Frye	Greensboro

Administrative Staff to the Supreme Court:

Administrative Assistant	Dallas A. Cameron, Jr.
Librarian	Frances H. Hall
Court Clerk	J. Gregory Wallace
Reporter	Ralph A. White, Jr.

Court of Appeals of North Carolina

Chief Judge	Earl W. Vaughn	Raleigh
Associate Judge	Robert A. Hedrick	Raleigh
Associate Judge	S. Gerald Arnold	Lillington
Associate Judge	John Webb	Raleigh
Associate Judge	Cecil J. Hill	Brevard
Associate Judge	Hugh A. Wells	Raleigh
Associate Judge	Willis P. Whichard	Durham
Associate Judge	Charles L. Becton	Chapel Hill
Associate Judge	Clifton E. Johnston	Williamston
Associate Judge	E. Maurice Braswell	Fayetteville
Associate Judge	Eugene H. Phillips	Winston-Salem
Associate Judge	Sidney S. Eagles, Jr.	Raleigh

Clerk, Court of Appeals

Francis E. Dail

Administrative Office of the Courts

Director

Franklin E. Freeman, Jr.

Reidsville



NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT

JOSEPH BRANCH

Chief Justice

Joseph Branch was born in Enfield, Halifax County, July 5, 1915, to James C. and Laura (Applewhite) Branch. Graduated, Enfield High School, 1932; Wake Forest College School of Law, LL.B., 1938. Chief Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court. Member, Halifax County Bar Association; NC Bar Association; NC State Bar. Member, Masons; Enfield Lions Club (President, 1941); Board of Trustees, Wake Forest University (Chairman, 1 term); Former member, Board of Trustees, Wesleyan College (Rocky Mount). Member, Democratic Party; Chief Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1979— (appointed to fill vacancy following retirement of Chief Justice Sharp; elected, 1980); Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1966-1979 (appointed to replace Justice Clifton Moore; elected, 1966; reelected 1968 and 1976); Legislative Counsel, Gov. Dan K. Moore, 1965; Campaign Manager, Dan K. Moore, 1964; Legislative Counsel, Gov. Luther Hodges, 1957; Delegate, National Convention, 1956; Served in NC House of Representatives, 1947-1953. Served in US Armed Forces, 1943-1945. Received Wake Forest University Distinguished Service Citation in Law, 1975; Outstanding Service Alumni Award, 1971. Received Wake Forest University School of Law Carroll Wayland Weathers Distinguished Alumnus Award, 1980; Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by Campbell University, May 1981; Outstanding Appellate Judge Award, 1981-82 presented by NC Academy of Trial Lawyers. Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church; previously a deacon at Enfield Baptist Church. Married Frances Jane Kitchen, December 7, 1946; children: Jane Branch Burns and James C.



JAMES WILLIAM COPELAND**Associate Justice**

James William Copeland was born in Woodland, Northampton County, June 16, 1914, to Luther Clifton and Nora Lucille (Benthall) Copeland. Graduated Guilford College, 1934, A.B.; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1937, J.D. (with honors). Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court. Member, American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Judicature Society; N.C. Bar Council, 1954-57. Member: Mason and Shriner. Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1975- (elected, 1974); Special Judge, Superior Court, 1961-1975; Legislative Counsel, Gov. Terry Sanford, 1961; served in N.C. Seante, 1951, 1953, 1957, 1959 (Member, Advisory Budget Commission, 1957-1961). Member, Democratic Party; Delegate to Democratic Convention, 1956. Served in U.S. Navy, Lieutenant (1942-1946). Assistant Editor, North Carolina Law Review, 1936-1937. Married Nancy Hall Sawyer, October 11, 1941; children: Emily, James W., Jr.; and Buxton Sawyer. Local address, 521 Wade Avenue, Raleigh Towne Apts. #21, Raleigh, N.C. 27605. Telephone (919) 832-1769. Home address, 407 East High Street, Murfreesboro, North Carolina, 27855. Telephone (919) 398-3623. Office, Justice Building, P. O. Box 1841, Raleigh, N. C. 27602. Telephone (919) 733-3714.

JAMES GOODEN EXUM, JR.**Associate Justice**

James Gooden Exum, Jr. was born September 14, 1935, to James G. and Mary Wall (Bost) Exum. Graduated Snow Hill High School, 1953; University of North Carolina, 1957, A.B. (English); New York University School of Law, 1960, LL.B. Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court. Member, Council, Criminal Justice System, American Bar Association; NC Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Chairman, N.C. Judicial Council, 1979-; Member, Law Related Education Commission, State Department of Public Instruction, 1978-; Central Selection Committee. Morehead Scholarship Foundation. Mason; Shriner; Sigma Nu Social Fraternity; Phi Delta Phi. Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1975— (elected, 1974); Resident Superior Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1967-1974; Law Clerk to Associate Justice, later Chief Justice Emory B. Denny, N.C. Supreme Court, 1960-61; practiced law, Greensboro, N.C., 1961-67. ; Served in House of Representatives, 1967. Army Reserves, Captain (1961-1967), Captain (1965-67). Phi Beta Kappa; Psi Alumni Distinguished Service Award, 1974; Greensboro Jaycees' Distinguished Service Award, 1968; Morehead Scholar, 1953-1957; Algermon Sydney Sullivan Award, 1957; Root Tilden Scholar, 1957-60; Benjamin F. Butler Memorial Award, 1960. Author of "Alternative To Imprisonment" (*North Carolina Journal of Mental Health*, Winter, 1972). "The Perjurious Criminal Defendant: A Solution to His Lawyer's Dilemma," *Social Responsibility: Journalism, Law, Medicine*, (Vol. VI, Wash. & Lee Univ. 1980). Member, Christ Church (Raleigh). Married Judith Jamison, June 29, 1963; children: James Gooden; Steven Jamison; and Mary March Williams.



BURLEY BAYARD MITCHELL**Associate Justice**

Burley Bayard Mitchell, Jr. was born December 15, 1940 to Burley Bayard and Dorothy Ford (Champion) Mitchell. Attended Raleigh Public Schools; graduated North Carolina State University, 1977, B.A.; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1969, J.D. Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court. Admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the U.S.; the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; all State and Federal Courts in N.C. Member: American, N.C. and Wake County Bar Associations; N.C. News Media-Administration of Justice Council, 1976-present; Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity. Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court (appointed February 3, 1982; elected 1982); Secretary, N.C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1979-1982; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1977-1979; Chairman, Governor's Crime Commission, 1977-1979; District Attorney, Tenth Judicial District (Raleigh) 1972-1977; Assistant Attorney General of N.C., 1969-1972. Raleigh's "Outstanding Young Man of the Year" 1975; received N.C. Jaycees' Freedom Guard Award for Community, Religious and Governmental Activities, 1974-1975; former Chairman Triangle March of Dimes Drive; State Government Employees Combined Campaign, United Fund. Member: International Mensa Society, Raleigh Kiwanis Club. Served in U.S. Navy, 1958-62, sea duty with First and Seventh Fleets. Member, Hayes-Barton United Methodist Church, Raleigh. Married Mary Lou Willett, August 3, 1962. Children: David Bayard and Catherine Morris.

HENRY E. FRYE**Associate Justice**

Henry E. Frye was born in Ellerbe, Richmond County, August 1, 1932, to Walter A. (deceased) and Pearl (Motley) Frye. Graduated Mineral Springs School in Ellerbe; North Carolina A & T State University, 1953, B.S.; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1959, J.D. with Honors. Associate Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, 1983-; Attorney at Law (practicing, 1959-1963, 1967, and 1983); Professor of Law, North Carolina Central University, 1965-1967; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1963-1965. Member: Greensboro Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; and National Bar Association. Member: Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Board of Directors, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1983- (appointed February 3, 1983, to replace Justice J. Phil Carlton); Served in N.C. Senate, 1981-82; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, and 1979-80. Served in the U.S. Air Force, 1953-1955, Captain. Received Doctor of Laws, Shaw University, 1971; "Alumni Excellence Award," North Carolina A & T University, 1972. Member, Providence Baptist Church in Greensboro (Deacon); Former Youth Sunday School Teacher. Married, Edith Shirley Taylor, August 25, 1956; Children: Henry Eric Frye and Harlan Elbert Frye.



LOUIS B. MEYER, JR.**Associate Justice**

Louis B. Meyer was born in Marion, McDowell County, July 15, 1933, to Louis B. and Beulah V. (Smith) Meyer. Attended public schools in Enfield; graduated Wake Forest University, 1955, B.A.; Wake Forest School of Law, 1960, J.D. Associate Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court. Member, Wilson County Bar Association; 7th Judicial District Bar Association; NC Bar Association; American Bar Association. Member, Elks; Masons. Associate Justice, NC Supreme Court, 1981— (appointed January 9, 1981); Attorney at Law prior to appointment. Served in U.S. Army, First Lieutenant (1955-1957). Member, First Baptist Church (Wilson); Sunday school teacher; deacon; former Trustee. Married Evelyn S. Meyer, December 29, 1956; children: Louis B., III; Patricia Shannon; and Adam Burden.

HARRY CORPENING MARTIN**Associate Justice**

Harry Corpenig Martin was born in Lenoir, Caldwell County, on January 13, 1920, to Hal C. (deceased) and Johnsie Harshaw Martin. Attended Lenoir Public Schools; John B. Stetson University, 1937-1938; Graduated, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1942, A.B.; Harvard Law School, 1948, LL.B.; University of Virginia School of Law, 1982, LL.M.; National College of the State Judiciary (Reno, Nevada), 1969; Judicial Administration Course, National Supreme Court of the State Judiciary, 1973. Associate Justice, Supreme Court of North Carolina. Member, Buncombe County Bar Association, Wake County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association (Vice President 1972-73); Permanent member, Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference; President, N.C. Conference of Superior Court Judges, 1972-73. Associate Justice, Supreme Court of North Carolina 1982- (appointed August 3, 1982; elected November 1982); Judge, Court of Appeals of North Carolina, 1978-82; Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, 28th Judicial District, 1975-78; Resident Superior Court Judge, 28th Judicial District, 1967-74; Special Superior Court, 28th Judicial District, 1967-74; Special Superior Court Judge, 1962-67. Served in U.S. Army Air Corps, Corporal, 1942-45. Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Raleigh; former member Board of Trustees, University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, six years. Married Nancy Dallam, April 1955; children: John A., J. Matthew, and Mary D.



THE NORTH CAROLINA COURT OF APPEALS**EARL W. VAUGHN****Chief Judge**

Earl W. Vaughn was born in Reidsville, Rockingham County, June 17, 1928, to John H. and Lelia F. Vaughn. Ruffin High School, 1941-1945; Pfeiffer Junior College; graduated, University of North Carolina, 1950, A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1952, J.D. Attorney for Town of Draper, 1955-1967; Attorney for City of Eden, 1967-1970; Solicitor Leadsville Recorder's Court, 1959-1960. Member, North Carolina, Wake County and American Bar Associations; Past President, Rockingham County Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity. Past President, Draper Rotary Club; Tri-City Rescue Squad. Member, N.C. Courts Commission, 1966-1970; Legislative Building Governing Commission, 1967-1970; Commission on Federal and Interstate Cooperation, (Chairman, 1963-1965); 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, Democratic Party; President, Rockingham County Young Democrats Club, 1956; Secretary-Treasurer Rockingham County Democratic Executive Committee; Served in House of Representatives, 1961-1969 (Speaker, 1967-1969). Served in U.S. Army, 1945-1947. Methodist; Past Chairman, Official Board, 1957; Former Member Administrative Board. Married Eloise Freeland Maddry, December 20, 1952; children: Mark Foster, John Maddry; Stuart Earl; and Mary Rose. Appointed Judge of N.C. Court of Appeals July 1969; elected 1970 and 1976. Appointed Chief Judge effective 1 January, 1983. Address 3312 Felton Pl., Raleigh, N.C. 27612.



ROBERT ALFRED HEDRICK**Judge**

Robert Alfred Hedrick was born in Statesville, Iredell County, August 23, 1922, to Horace E. (deceased) and Sarah E. (Morrow) Hedrick. Attended Scotts Elementary School; Governor Morehead School, 1936-1943; graduated University of North Carolina, 1946, A.B.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1949, LL.B. Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals. Membr, N.C. Bar Association; State Bar (Past Chancellor); American Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta (Legal Fraternity); Delta Psi (Social Fraternity); State Bar Council 22nd Judicial District; Iredell County Bar Association (Past President and Chancellor). Member, Board of Directors, Governor Morehead School. Member, Young Democrats (Iredell County); State Democratic Committee (two terms); Solicitor, Iredell County Court, 1950-1958; Judge, Iredell County Court, 1958-1969; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1969—. Member, Hudson Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh. Married Patricia Joanne Owen, December 31, 1955; children; Jeffrey Miles, Martha Jean, Joanna Rose, and John Alfred.

STANLEY GERALD ARNOLD**Judge**

Stanley Gerald Arnold, was born in Harnett County, on November 14, 1940, to Arlie D. and Gertrude Blanchard Arnold. Attended LaFayette High School (Harnett County); Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1958-59; graduated East Carolina College, 1963, A.B.; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1966, LL.B.; selected to attend Eagleton Institute of Politics, 1972. Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals; Attorney for Harnett County, 1968-1970. Outstanding Alumni Award, East Carolina University, 1981; Member, N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; American Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta; N.C. Local Government Study Commission, 1971-73; Vice-Chairman, N.C. Study Commission on Medical Manpower, 1973-74; Chairman, N.C. Study Commission on Solid Waste Disposal, 1974; Member, Southern Legislative Conference Commission on Energy and the Southern Legislative Conference Committee on Consumer Protection, 1971-74. Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1975—; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1970-1974; Chairman, Harnett County Democratic Executive Committee, 1968. Appointed Chairman, Judicial Standards Commission — by Chief Justice Branch, 1982. Distinguished Service Award, Lillington, 1969; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1970-1973. Member, Lillington Baptist Church. Married Paula Sue Johnson, June 26, 1963; children: Lisa Dawn and Stanley Gerald Jr.

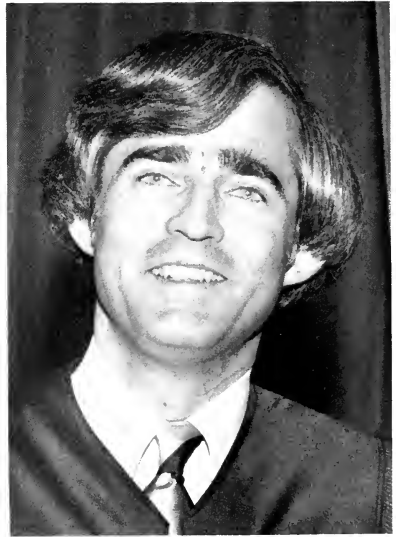


JOHN WEBB**Judge**

John Webb, was born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, September 18, 1926, to William Devin and Ella Johnson Webb. Graduated Charles L. Coon High School, 1944; University of North Carolina; Columbia University School of Law, 1952, LL.B Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals. Member, N.C. Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi. Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1979—; Judge, Superior Court, 1971-1977; Phi Beta Kappa; Member, Board of Trustees, Wilson County Technical Institute . Served in U.S. Navy Third Class Petty Officer, 1944-1946. Member, First Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher, 1955-1979; Deacon, 1958-1967. Married Carolyn B. Harris, September 13, 1958; children: Carolyn B. and William Devin.

CECIL JAMES HILL**Judge**

Cecil James Hill was born in Asheville, Buncombe County, November 20, 1919, to Burton Harrison and Vallie Staton Hill. Graduated Valley Springs High School, 1939; Mars Hill College, 1941, A.A.; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1943, B.S.; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1945, Doctor of Laws. Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals. Member, Transylvania County Bar Association (President, 1956); N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar. Member, Order of the Coif; Scottish Rite Mason; Delta Sigma Pi; Member Brevard Lions Club, 1945—; former Elk. Judge, N. C. Court of Appeals, 1979— (Appointed, September 14, 1979; elected, 1980); Served in N.C. Senate, 1974-1979; Precinct Chairman, Member of Executive Committee, Secretary of Executive Committee, Transylvania County Democrat Party; Town Attorney, Brevard, Editor in Chief, *N.C. Law Review* — 1944-45. *Contributor, Union of South Africa Law Review; The Progressive Farmer*. Married Elizaeth T. Richardson; children: Elizabeth and James.



HUGH ALBERT WELLS**Judge**

Hugh Albert Wells, was born in Shelby, Cleveland County, June 8, 1922, to Charles H. and Tonce Walker Wells. Attended Shelby High School, 1935-39; served in U. S. Army Air Corp 1942-45; attended University of North Carolina 1945-49; University of North Carolina Law School 1949-52, LL.B. Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals 1979-; Executive Director, Public Staff, North Carolina Utilities Commission, 1977-79; Counsel, Utilities Review Committee, North Carolina General Assembly, 1977-79; Member, North Carolina Utilities Commission, 1969-75. Member North Carolina State Bar; North Carolina Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Judicature Society. Member Elks (BPOE). Methodist church. Married Anne Hubner Wells. Children Kathleen, Hugh, Jr., Joe.

WILLIS PADGETT WHICHARD**Judge**

Willis Padgett Whichard was born in Durham, Durham County, May 24, 1940, to Willis Guilford (deceased) and Beulah Padgett Whichard. Attended Durham City Schools, 1946-1948; graduated University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1962, A.B.; University of North Carolina School of Law, 1965, J.D. Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals. Member American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; Durham County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Alpha Delta; Phi Delta Phi; Order of the Coif. March of Dimes (Durham County) Campaign Director, 1968 and 1969; Chapter Chairman, National Foundation, March of Dimes, 1969-1974; Member, Kiwanis Club of Tobaccoland, 1974-; Durham Jaycees, 1966-1975; Board Member; Durham County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1971-1979; Transition of Youth, Inc., 1971—1978; Senior Citizens Coordinating Council 1972-75; U.N.C. Law Alumni Association, (President, 1978-79.) Southern Growth Policies Board, 1971—1980 (Vice Chairman, 1975—1978); Durham YMCA, 1973—1977. Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1980—; Served in N.C. Senate, 1975-1980; Served in N.C. House of Representatives, 1970-1974 (member, Legislative Research Commission, 1971-1973); Member, Governor's Advisory Committee on Youth Development, 1972-73; Law Clerk to William H. Bobbitt (Former Chief Justice, N.C. Carolina Supreme Court), 1965-1966. Served in Army National Guard, 1966-1972 (Life Member, National Guard Association). Recipient of Distinguished Service Award — "Young Man of the Year" in Durham, 1971; Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1975; Outstanding Youth Service Award, N.C. Juvenile Correctional Society, 1975. Co-author, "Limiting Confidential Communications in counseling" (*Personnel and Guidance Journal*, September, 1970); Author, "The Legislature and the Legislator in North Carolina," (*Popular Government*, Spring 1975). Author, Alternatives to Incarceration in North Carolina (*Popular Government*, Summer 1982). Married Leona Irene Paschal, June 4, 1961; children: Jennifer Diane and Ida Gilbert.



CHARLES L. BECTON**Judge**

Charles L. Becton was born in Morehead City, Carteret County, on May 4, 1944. Graduated Howard University (Washington, DC), 1966, B.A.; Duke University School of Law, 1969, J.D. Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals. Member: American Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers (Program Chairman, 1977-1979; Membership Chairman, 1979; President, 1980); N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers (Board of Governors); Orange County Bar Association (VP, 1979). Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals 1981— (appointed, January 19, 1981); Attorney, 1970-1980 (Firm of Chambers, Stein, Ferguson & Becton, P.A.); Lecturer in Law, Duke University School of Law, 1980—; Visiting Lecturer, UNC School of Law, 1976—; Attorney, NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., 1969-1970. Member: NC Courts Commission, 1980; Legislative N.C. State Bar; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers (Program Chairman, 1977-1979; Member-1979-80; Judicial Planning Committee, 1980; Advisory Committee for Continuing Legal Education, NCCU Law School, 1979; Board of Directors, Orange-Chatham Legal Services, 1976 and 1977; Chairman, Board of Law Examiners' Bar Candidate Committee (district 15), 1976; Board of Directors, Chapel Hill Drug Action Committee, 1975 and 1976; Local Advisor, NC Fellows Program, 1974 and 1975. Author of many papers dealing with legal affairs; and guest lecturer and instructor at numerous legal seminars. Married Brenda Brown; children: Nicole, Kevin, and Michelle.

CLIFTON E. JOHNSON**Judge**

Clifton E. Johnson was born in Williamston, Martin County, December 9, 1941, to Charlie and Willie (McNair) Johnson. Graduated, E. J. Hayes High School, 1961; Attended, North Carolina Central University, 1964, B.A. Degree, 1967, L.L.B. Degree. Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1982-present. Member of NC State Bar Association; NC Bar Association; Mecklenburg County Bar Association; Mecklenburg Tennis Association; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. Member, Board of Visitors, NC Central University, School of Law; NC Central University Alumni Association. Past Membership, Advisory Board, Mecklenburg County State Employee Credit Union Association; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University. Served as Assistant District Attorney, Mecklenburg County, 1969; Judge, District Court, 1969-1974; Chief Judge, District Court, 1974-1977; Appointed Judge, Superior Court (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, December 1, 1977, elected in November, 1978). Member, Cornerstone Baptist Church. Married Brenda J. Wilson of Williamston, December 26, 1963; Children: Yulonda and Clifton.



EDWIN MAURICE BRASWELL**Judge**

Edwin Maurice Braswell was born in Rocky Mount, Edgecombe County, December 16, 1922, to Walter Robert and Ella (Denson) Braswell. Graduated, Rocky Mount High School, 1941; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1947; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1950, LL.B.; National Judicial College, University of Colorado, 1966. Private Law Practice, 1950-1955; District Attorney, 12th Judicial District, 1955-1962; Judge, Superior Court, 1963-1982; Judge Court of Appeals, 1982- Elected November 2, 1982; appointed December 2, 1982 to replace Edwin Clark. Chairman, NC Criminal Justice Education and Training System Council, 1974-1977; President, NC Conference of Superior Court Judges, 1975-76; Vice-President, NC Bar Association, 1975-76; President, NC District Attorneys Association, 1960; Faculty Advisor, National Judicial College, University of Nevada, 1970 and 1975. Board of Visitors, NC Central University, 1979-present. Served in U.S. Army Air Corps, 1942-1945 (S/Sgt, 99th Bomb Group, 347 Bomb Squad, 15th Air Force); Awarded, Air Medal with 3 oak leaf clusters, Purple Heart and others. Member, Haymount United Methodist Church of Fayetteville; Adult Sunday School Teacher since 1954; Past Chairman, Board of Steward. Married, Ruth Cox of Stanfordsburg, January 19, 1945; Children: Susan B. Moore; Edwin M. Braswell, Jr.; and Mark W. Braswell; Four Grandchildren.

EUGENE HAROLD PHILLIPS**Judge**

Eugene Harold Phillips was born in Barnardsville, Buncombe County, September 5, 1919, to Reverend Napoleon B. and Zenova (Hunter) Phillips (Both deceased). Graduated, Flat Rock High School, 1935; Wake Forest College 1940, LL.B. (Cum Laude); Duke University, 1946, LL.M. Private Law Practice, 1946 (offices in Winston-Salem); Judge, Court of Appeals, 1983- (Elected, November 2, 1982 to Naomi Morris' seat). Member: N.C. and N.C. State Bar Associations; Forsyth County Bar Association (President, 1958-59); The Association of Trial Lawyers of America (Board of Directors, 1960-1962, 1966-1968, 1975-1981; The N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers (Founder, 1962; Secretary, 1963-1971; President Emeritus, 1977-); Wake Forest College Lawyer Alumni Association (President, 1953-1955); Law and Science Academy of America. Member: Forsyth County Deacon Club (President, 1949, 1950 and 1961); Wake Forest University Alumni Council, 1953-1955; Pine Brook Country Club, (President, 1958-1962); Winston Elks Lodge (Exalted Ruler, 1953-1956); N.C. State Elks Association (President, 1962-63); Winston-Salem Sportsman's Club (President, 1967); Forsyth County Chapter, American Cancer Society (President, 1970-72). Member, Governor's Commission to Study Automobile Insurance and Rates, 1969-1971. Served in U.S. Air Force, 1941-1945 (Major). Associate Editor (Tort Law), American Trial Lawyers Association Law Journal, 1958-1968; Editor, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers Newsletter, 1963-1973; Author of numerous law Articles. Member, Wake Forest Baptist Church of Winston-Salem. Married, Mary Barbara Miller of Cleveland, Ohio, January 14, 1946; Children: Randel B. Phillips and Suzanne Phillips.



SIDNEY SMITH EAGLES, JR.**Judge**

Sidney Smith Eagles, Jr. was born in Asheville, Buncombe County, August 5, 1939, to Sidney S. and Mildred T. (Brite) Eagles. Graduated, Gordan Military College (Barnesville, Georgia), 1957; Wake Forest College, 1961, B.A. (History); Wake Forest School of Law, 1964, J.D. Assistant/Deputy Attorney General, 1967-1976; Private Practice, 1976-1982 (Sole Practitioner, 1976-1980; Firm of Eagles, Hafer & Hall, 1981-9182). Member: Wake County Bar Association (Executive Committee Chairman, 1975); Wake County Academy of Criminal Defense Attorneys; N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Law Institute. Member: Raleigh Kiwanis Club. Past Member: Wake Chapter, N.C. Symphony Society, 1978-1982 (Board); Raleigh Jaycees, 1971-1976 (Board Member and Vice President). Member: N.C. Criminal Code Commission, 1976-1982; N.C. Delegation to National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1969-1982 (Chairman, 1976-1980, 1982). Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals (Elected November 2, 1982); Board Member, Democratic Men of Wake County, 1980-1982; Democratic Senate Nominating Committee, 1979-1981; Democratic Precinct Chairman (House Clerk), 1976-1980; State Manger for 1980 Re-election Campaign for U.S. Senator Robert Morgan. Served in U.S. Air Force (Active, 1964-1976; Reserves, 1967-Present; Lt. Colonel); Awarded Air Force Commendation Medal, 1966; USAF Meritorious Service Medal, 1980. Author of numerous law review articles. Member, Hillyer Memorial Christian Church of Raleigh; Deacon, 1967-1970, 1971-1975; Elder, 1975-1979, 1983; Chairman of Board, 1980-1981; Sunday School Nursery Attendant, 1980-. Married, Rachel Phillips of Nashville, Tennessee, May 22, 1965; Children: Virginia Brite Eagles and Margaret Phillips Eagles.



FRANKLIN EDWARD FREEMAN, JR.
Director, Administrative Office Of The Courts

Franklin Edward Freeman, Jr., was born in Dobson, Surry County, May 5, 1945, to Franklin E. and Clara E. (Smith) Freeman. Graduated Surry County Central High School, Dobson, 1963; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1967, B.A.; UNC-CH School of Law, 1970, J.D.; Administrative Officer of the Courts, 1981-; District Attorney, 17th Judicial District, 1979-81; Assistant Director, Administrative Office of the Courts and Administrative Assistant to Chief Justices William Bobbitt and Susie Sharp, 1973-1978; Assistant District Attorney, 17th Judicial District, 1971-1973; Research Assistant, Associate Justice, Dan K. Moore, 1970-1971. Member, Surry County and Rockingham County Bar Associations; 17th District Bar; North Carolina State Bar; American Judicature society; Delta Upsilon Fraternity; Order of the Golden Fleece; Attended Conference of State Court Administrators. Author, "The Indigent Defendant Program — A Review of Sub-Chapter 9 of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes," *The North Carolina Bar Magazine* 2, Volume 24, 1977, Number 4. Service awards from Conference of Superior Court Judges and Conference of District Court Judges. Member, Main Street United Methodist Church, Reidsville; Chairman, Administrative Board, 1981; Chairman, Every Member Canvas, 1980; Sunday School Teacher, 1972-1981. Married Katherine Lynn Loyd, August 12, 1978; Children: Margaret Elizabeth, Nancy Lorrin, Katherine Ann and Franklin E. Freeman, III.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Name	Residence	Term
John Louis Taylor ¹	Craven	1819-1829
Leonard Henderson ²	Granville	1829-1833
Thomas Ruffin ³	Orange	1833-1852
Frederick Nash ⁴	Orange	1852-1858
Richmond M. Pearson ⁵	Yadkin	1858-1878
William N. H. Smith ⁶	Wake	1878-1889
Augustus S. Merrimon ⁷	Wake	1889-1892
James E. Shepherd ⁸	Beaufort	1892-1895
William T. Faircloth ⁹	Wayne	1895-1900
David M. Furches ¹⁰	Iredell	1901-1903
Walter Clark ¹¹	Wake	1903-1924
William A. Hoke ¹²	Lincoln	1924-1925
Walter P. Stacy ¹³	New Hanover	1925-1951
William A. Devin ¹⁴	Granville	1951-1954
Maurice V. Barnhill ¹⁵	Wake	1954-1956
John W. Winborne ¹⁶	McDowell	1956-1962
Emery B. Denny ¹⁷	Gaston	1962-1966
Robert Hunt Parker ¹⁸	Halifax	1966-1969
William H. Bobbitt ¹⁹	Mecklenburg	1969-1975
Susie M. Sharpe ²⁰	Nash	1975-1979
Joseph Branch ²¹	Wake	1979-

¹Taylor was elected to the supreme court by the general assembly and was elected chief justice on January 5, 1819. He died on January 29, 1829.

²Henderson was elected chief justice on August 13, 1829, following the death of Taylor. He died on August 13, 1833.

³Ruffin was elected chief justice on December 30, 1833 following the death of Henderson. He resigned from the Court on November 10, 1852.

⁴Nash was elected chief justice on December 30, 1852, following the resignation of Ruffin. He died on December 5, 1858.

⁵Pearson was elected chief justice on August 1, 1859, following the death of Nash. He was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his death on January 5, 1878.

⁶Smith was appointed by Governor Vance on January 14, 1878, to replace Pearson. He was elected in the general elections in August, 1878 and served following re-election in 1886 until his death on November 14, 1889.

⁷Merrimon was appointed by Governor Fowle on November 16, 1889, to replace Smith. He was elected in the general elections in 1890 to finish the unexpired term of Smith and served until his death in November, 1892.

⁸Shepherd was appointed by Governor Holt on November 16, 1892, to replace Merrimon. He was defeated for re-election by Faircloth in 1894.

⁹Faircloth was elected in the general elections in 1894 and served until his death on December 30, 1900.

¹⁰Furches was appointed by Governor Russell on January 5, 1901, to replace Faircloth. Impeachment proceedings were brought against him in 1901; however, the vote for removal from office failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority. He was defeated by Clark in the general elections in 1902.

¹¹Clark was elected in the general elections in November, 1902 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1924.

¹²Hoke was appointed by Governor Morrison on June 2, 1924, to replace Clark. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his resignation on March 16, 1925.

¹³Stacy was appointed by Governor McLean on March 17, 1925, to replace Hoke. He was elected in the general elections in November, 1926 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 13, 1951.

¹⁴Devin was appointed by Governor Scott on September 14, 1951, to replace Stacy. He was elected in the general elections in 1952 and served until his resignation on January 30, 1954.

¹⁵Barnhill was appointed by Governor Umstead on February 1, 1954, to replace Devin and served until his resignation on August 21, 1956.

¹⁶Winborne was elected in the general elections in 1956 to complete the term of Barnhill. He was elected to a full term in 1958 and served until his retirement on March 8, 1962.

¹⁷Denny was appointed by Governor Sanford on March 9, 1962, to replace Winborne. He was elected in the general elections in 1962 to complete the unexpired term of Winborne and retired on February 5, 1966.

¹⁸Parker was appointed by Governor Moore on January 20, 1966 — appointment to take effect February 5 — to replace Denny. He was elected in the general elections in 1966 to a full term and served until his death on November 10, 1969.

¹⁹Bobbit was appointed by Governor Scott on November 13, 1969, to replace Parker. He was elected in the general elections in 1970 to complete the unexpired term of Parker and is still serving.

²⁰Sharp was elected in 1974 and served until her retirement in 1979.

²¹Branch was appointed August 1, 1979 by Governor Hunt to replace Sharp. He was elected in the general elections in 1980.

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Dist.	Judge	Address	Zip Code
1st	J. Herbert Small	1006 W. Church St., Elizabeth City	27909
2nd	Elbert S. Peel, Jr.	PO Box 441, Williamston	27892
3rd	David E. Reid, Jr.	PO Box 275, Greenville	27834
	Herbert O. Phillips, III	1913 Evans St., Morehead City	28557
4th	Henry L. Stevens, III	PO Box 26, Kenansville	28349
	James R. Strickland	PO Box 845, Jacksonville	28540
5th	Bradford Tillery	1802 Hawthorne Rd., Wilmington	28401
	Napoleon B. Barefoot	318 Colonial Dr., Wilmington	28401
6th	Richard B. Allsbrook	936 East 7th St., Roanoke Rapids	27870
7th	Frank R. Brown	PO Box 156, Tarboro	27886
	Charles B. Winberry, Jr.	PO Drawer 1319, Rocky Mount	27801
8th	R. Michael Bruce	PO Box 792, Mount Olive	28365
	James D. Llewellyn	1301 Ridge Road, Kinston	28501
9th	Robert H. Hobgood	307 Edward Ln., Louisburg	27549
10th	James H. Pou Bailey	PO Box 1916, Raleigh	27602
	Henry V. Barnette, Jr.	312 Hillandale, Raleigh	27609
	Edwin S. Preston, Jr.	4929 Hermitage Dr., Raleigh	27609
	Robert L. Farmer	107 Kipling Place, Raleigh	27609
11th	Wiley F. Bowen	105 E. Devine St., Dunn	28334
12th	Darius B. Herring, Jr.	817 Cowles St., Fayetteville	28303
	VACANT		
	Coy E. Brewer	104 Ellingston St., Fayetteville	28305
13th	Giles R. Clark	PO Box 997, Elizabethtown	28337
14th	Thomas H. Lee	2514 Lanier Place, Durham	27703
	Anthony M. Brannon	3008 Snow Hill Rd., 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	Samuel E. Britt	Robeson County Courthouse	28358
17-A	Melzer A. Morgan Jr.	PO Box 297, Wentworth	27375
17-B	James M. Long	PO Box 900, Pilot Mountain	27041
18th	Charles T. Kivett	923 Winterlochen Dr., Greensboro	27410
	W. Douglas Albright	No. 1 Red Forest Rd., Greensboro	27410
	Edward K. Washington	PO Box 2434, High Point	27261
19-A	Thomas W. Seay, Jr.	PO Box 286, Spencer	28159
	James C. Davis	PO Box 303, Concord	28025
19-B	Hal H. Walker	116 South Elm St., Asheboro	27203
20th	F. Fetzer Mills	704 Peach St., Wadesboro	28170
	William H. Helms	Rt. 10, Styx Drive, Monroe	28110
21st	William Z. Wood	4915 Stonnington Rd., Winston-Salem	27103
	Judson D. DeRamus, Jr.	463 Carolina Circle, Winston-Salem	27104
	William H. Freeman	2500 Robinhood Rd., Winston-Salem	27106
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	28697
24th	Ronald W. Howell	18 Town Square, Rm. 2, Burnsville	28714
25th	Forrest A. Ferrell	PO Box 2903, Hickory	28601
	Claude S. Sitton	PO Box 796, Morganton	28655

JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT (Continued)

Dist.	Judge	Address	Zip Code
26th	Frank W. Snepp, Jr.	3218 Sharon Rd., Charlotte	28210
	William T. Grist	Courthouse, Charlotte	28202
	Kenneth A. Griffin	Courthouse, Charlotte	28202
	Chase B. Saunders	Courthouse, Charlotte	28202
	Robert M. Burroughs	Courthouse, 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	Robert D. Lewis	PO Box 7373, Asheville	28807
	C. Walter Allen	PO Box 7652, Asheville	28807
29th	Hollis M. Owens, Jr.	PO Box 64, Rutherfordton	28139
30th	Lacy H. Thornburg	Webster	28788

Special Judges

Thomas S. Watts	1703 Rivershore Rd., Elizabeth City	27909
Clarence P. Cornelius	Rt. 4, Box 64, Mooresville	28115
John B. Lewis	408 May Court, Farmville	27828
Russel G. Walker, Jr.	PO Box 1831, Asheboro	27203
Charles C. Lamm, Jr.	PO Box 328, Boone	28607
Arthur L. Lane	Rt. 6, Box 420, Fayetteville	28301
Donald L. Smith	PO Box 351, Raleigh	27609
James R. Beaty	325 Mayfair Dr., Winston-Salem	27106

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

Dist.	Judge	Address	Zip Code
1st	John T. Chaffin*	Courthouse, Elizabeth City	27909
	Grafton G. Beaman	PO Box 406, Elizabeth City	27909
	J. Richard Parker	PO Box 1457, Manteo	27954
2nd	Hallett S. Ward*	PO Box 655, Washington	27889
	James W. Hardison	107 Franklin St., Williamston	27892
3rd	Robert D. Wheeler	PO Box 488, Grifton	28530
	H. Horton Rountree	1209 Drexel Lane, Greenville	27834
	E. Burt Aycock, Jr.	PO Box 6082, Greenville	27834
	James E. Martin	PO Box 960, Bethel	27812
	James E. Ragan, III	PO Box 460, Oriental	28571
4th	Willie Lee Lumpkin, III	Route 2, Box 268, Morehead City	28557
	Kenneth W. Turner*	PO Box 331, Rose Hill	28458
	Walter P. Henderson	PO Box H, Trenton	28585
	E. Alex Erwin, III	1012 Greenway Dr., Jacksonville	28540
	Stephen M. Williamson	PO Box 14, Kenansville	28349
5th	James N. Martin	117 Tomahawk Trail, Clinton	28328
	Gilbert H. Burnett*	Courthouse, Wilmington	28401
	John M. Walker	1709 Princess St., Wilmington	28401
	Charles E. Rice, III	109 Parmele Blvd., Wrightsville Beach	28480
	Carter T. Lambeth	PO Box 1346, Wilmington	28402
6th	Harold P. McCoy, Jr.	1728 Church St., Scotland Neck	27874
	Robert E. Williford	PO Box 44, Lewiston	27849
	Nicholas Long*	PO Box 535, Roanoke Rapids	27870
7th	George M. Britt*	PO Box 9, Tarboro	27886
	Allen W. Harrell	408 Pearson St., Wilson	27893
	James E. Ezzell, Jr.	3405 Winstead Rd., Rocky Mount	27801
	Albert S. Thomas	PO Box 817, Wilson	27893
8th	J. Patrick Exum*	PO Box 1703, Kinston	28501
	Kenneth R. Ellis	Rt. 1, Box 7, Fremont	27830
	Rodney R. Goodman	905 La Roque St., Kinston	28501
	Arnold O. Jones	Rt. 2, Box 453, Goldsboro	27530
	Paul Michael Wright	PO Box 124, Goldsboro	27530
9th	Claude W. Allen, Jr.*	PO Box 631, Oxford	27565
	Ben U. Allen	Courthouse, Henderson	27536
	J. Larry Senter	PO Box 3, Franklinton	27525
	Charles W. Wilkinson	506 Country Club Dr., Oxford	27565
10th	George F. Bason*	PO Box 351, Raleigh	27602
	Stafford G. Bullock	5440 Dixon Dr., Raleigh	27609
	George R. Greene	2101 Lyndhurst Dr., Raleigh	27610
	William A. Creech	PO Box 826, Raleigh	27602
	Narley Lee Cashwell	Rt. 1, Box 23, Apex	27502
	Russell G. Sherrill, II	1707 McDonald Lane, Raleigh	27608
	Philip O. Redwine	245 Newton Rd., Raleigh	27609
	L. W. Payne	1827 Arlington, Raleigh	27608
11th	Elton C. Pridgen*	PO Box 856, Smithfield	27577
	W. Pope Lyon	PO Box 758, Smithfield	27577
	William A. Christian	Rt. 1, Box 911, Sanford	27330
	Kelly E. Greene	Box 1431, Dunn	28334

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES (Continued)

Dist.	Judge	Address	Zip Code
12th	Sol. G. Cherry	5204 Rockingham Court, Fayetteville	28301
	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
	Anna E. Keever	909 Norwood St., Fayetteville	28305
13th	William Gore, Jr.	Rt. 4, Box 163-AB, Whiteville	28472
	J. Wilton Hunt, Sr.	Rt. 6, Box 139-B, Whiteville	28472
	William E. Wood*	101 E. Frink St., Whiteville	28472
	Roy D. Trest	PO Box 825, Shallotte	28459
14th	J. Milton Read, Jr.*	3305 Haddon Rd., Durham	27705
	William G. Pearson, II	126 Masondale Ave., Durham	27707
	David O. Labarre	1007 Evergreen St., Durham	27712
	Karen B. Galloway	3525 Mayfair, Durham	27707
15th (A)	J. B. Allen, Jr.*	1242 Kilby St., Burlington	27215
	James Kent Washburn	422 Fountain Place, Burlington	27215
	W. S. Harris, Jr.	PO Box 471, Graham	27253
15th (B)	Stanley Peele*	1025 Highland Woods, Chapel Hill	27514
	Donald L. Paschal	PO Box 248, Siler City	27344
	Patricia Hunt	100 Northwood Dr., Chapel Hill	27514
16th	Herbert L. Richardson	304 West 33rd St., Lumberton	28358
	B. Craig Ellis	1207 Dunbar Dr., Laurinburg	28352
	John S. Gardner*	704 West 27th St., Lumberton	28358
	Charles G. McLean	911 N. Elm St., Lumberton	28358
17th (A)	Peter M. McHugh	PO Box 91, Reidsville	27320
	Jerry Cash Martin	Rt. 3, Box 244-A2, Mount Airy	27030
17th (B)	Foy Clark	416 Old Springs Rd., Mt. Airy	27030
	Robert R. Blackwell	PO Box B, Yanceyville	27379
18th	Robert L. Cecil*	PO Box 5731, High Point	27262
	Joseph R. John	PO Box 2536, Greensboro	27402
	William L. Daisy	PO Box 1829, Greensboro	27402
	Thomas G. Foster	4908 Batten Rd., Greensboro	27406
	John F. Yeattes, Jr.	2314 Walker Ave., Greensboro	27403
	Edmund Lowe	Plainview Dr., High Point	27260
	Robert E. Bencini	PO Box 1130, High Point	27261
William K. Hunter	2306 Waynick St., High Point	27260	
19th (A)	Robert L. Warren*	PO Box 804, Concord	28025
	Clarence E. Horton, Jr.	1006 Sprucewood St., Kannapolis	28025
	Adam C. Grant, Jr.	PO Box 1051, Concord	28025
	Frank M. Montgomery	PO Box 4175, Salisbury	28144
19th (B)	L. T. Hammond, Jr.*	345 Lindley Ave., Asheboro	27203
	William M. Neely	Rt. 3, Box 88, Asheboro	27203
20th	Donald R. Huffman*	311 Wade St., Wadesboro	28170
	Walter M. Lampley	1917 E. Washington St., Rockingham	28379
	Kenneth W. Honeycutt	1204 Griffin St., Monroe	28110
	Ronald W. Burriss	PO Box 940, Albemarle	28001
	Micheal Earle Beale	665 Fairway Dr., Southern Pines	28387

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES (Continued)

Dist.	Judge	Address	Zip Code
21st	Abner Alexander*	1120 Irving St., Winston-Salem	27103
	David R. Tanis	300 Friendship Circle, Winston-Salem	27106
	R. Kason Keiger	3851 Reynolda Rd., Winston-Salem	27106
	James A. Harrill, Jr.	928 Kearnes Ave., Winston-Salem	27106
	Gary B. Tash	351 Flynt Valley Ct., Winston-Salem	27104
22nd	Lester P. Martin, Jr.*	PO Box 822, Mocksville	27028
	Samuel A. Cathey	130 Park St., Statesville	28677
	Robert W. Johnson	2508 Heritage Cir., Statesville	28677
23rd	George Fuller	PO Box 7592, Lexington	27292
	Samuel L. Osbourne*	Rt. 3, Box 201, Wilkesboro	28697
	Max F. Ferree	PO Box 298, Wilkesboro	28697
24th	Edgar B. Gregory	Wilkesboro	28697
	Roy A. Lylerly	PO Box 127, Banner Elk	28604
	Robert H. Lacey*	PO Box 265, Newland	28567
25th	Charles Philip Ginn	Boone	28607
	Livingston Vernon*	101 Woodland Dr., Morganton	28655
	L. Oliver Noble, Jr.	Rt. 10, Box 590, Hickory	28601
	Samuel McD. Tate	410 W. Union St., Morganton	28655
	Edward J. Crotty	1059 Fifth Ave., N.W., Hickory	28601
26th	Robert A. Mullinax	PO Box 969, Newton	28658
	William H. Scarborough	3525-C Colony Rd., Charlotte	28211
	L. Stanley Brown	1201 Berkeley Ave., Charlotte	28203
	William G. Jones	2212 Greenway Ave., Charlotte	28204
	T. Michael Todd	PO Box 32422, Charlotte	28211
	Walter H. Bennett, Jr.	2401 Woodland St., Davidson	28036
	Daphne L. Cantrell	7033 Lakeside Dr., Charlotte	28215
	James E. Lanning*	701 Mt. Vernon Ave., Charlotte	28203
27th (A)	T. Patrick Matus, II	1733 Wandering Way, Charlotte	28211
	Resa L. Harris	1016-A Queens Rd., Charlotte	28207
	Robert P. Johnson	Courthouse, Charlotte	28202
	Lewis Bulwinkle*	1602 South Florida St., Gastonia	28052
	Berlin H. Carpenter, Jr.	1112 Paramount Cir., Gastonia	28052
27th (B)	James R. Phillips	2344 East Branch Ave., Gastonia	28052
	Donald E. Ramseur	1229 North Highland St., Gastonia	28052
	Arnold M. Harris*	Rt. 2, Ellenboro	28040
28th	George W. Hamrick	PO Box 465, Shelby	28150
	James T. Bowen, III	PO Box 1375, Lincolnton	28092
	James O. Israel, Jr.*	Rt. 5, Candler	28715
	William M. Styles	Black Mountain	28711
	Peter L. Roda	20 Pine Meadow Dr., Asheville	28804
29th	Earl J. Fowler, Jr.	Rt. 4, Box 157, Arden	28704
	Robert T. Gash*	118 Laurel Lane, Brevard	28712
	Zoro J. Guice, Jr.	313 Comet Dr., Hendersonville	28739
	Loto Jane Greenlee	206 N. Madison St., Marion	28752
30th	Thomas N. Hix	Rt. 1, Box 414, Mill Spring	28756
	Robert S. Latherwood, III*	Rt. 1, Box 198-E, Bryson City	28712
	J. Charles McDarris	103 Walnut St., Waynesville	28786
	John J. Snow Jr.	PO Box 275, Murphy	28906

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF NORTH CAROLINA

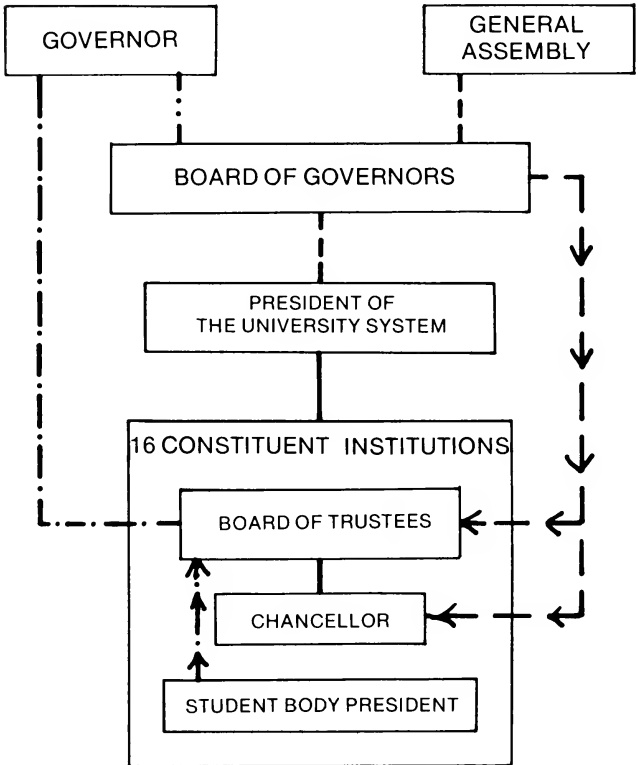
Dist.	District Attorney	Address	Zip Code
1st	H. P. Williams, Jr.	202 E. Colonial Ave., Elizabeth City	27909
2nd	William C. Griffin, Jr.	PO Box 1152, Williamston	27892
3-A	Thomas D. Haigwood	Courthouse, Greenville	27834
3-B	William David McFadyen	PO Box 1468, New Bern	28560
4th	William H. Andrews	PO Box 1282, Jacksonville	28540
5th	Jerry Lee Spivey	PO Box 761, Wilmington	28401
6th	David Beard	PO Box 704, Jackson	27845
7th	Howard S. Boney, Jr.	PO Box B., Tarboro	27886
8th	Donald Jacobs	PO Box 175, Goldsboro	27530
9th	David R. Waters	112 Dist. Ct. Bldg., Oxford	27565
10th	J. Randolph Riley	PO Box 947, Raleigh	27602
11th	John W. Twisdale	PO Box 1029, Smithfield	27577
12th	Edward W. Grannis, Jr.	117 Dick St., Suite 237, Fayetteville	28301
13th	Michael F. Easley	County Courthouse, Whiteville	27472
14th	Ronald L. Stephens	County Judicial Bldg., Durham	27701
15-A	George E. Hunt	County Courthouse, Graham	27253
15-B	Wade Barber, Jr	PO Box 602, Pittsboro	27312
16th	Joe Freeman Britt	County Courthouse, Lumberton	28358
17-A	Philip W. Allen	PO Box 35, Wentworth,	27375
17-B	H. Dean Bowman	PO Box 1063, Dobson	27017
18th	Lamar Dowda	PO Box 1807, Greensboro	27402
19-A	James E. Roberts	County Courthouse, Concord	28025
19-B	Garland N. Yates	173 Worth 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, Wilkesboro	28697
24th	James T. Rusher	PO Box 341, Marshall	28752
25th	Robert E. Thomas	PO Box 2801, Hickory	28603
26th	Peter S. Gilchrist, III	Courthouse Annex 700 E. Trade 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	Alan C. Leonard	PO Box 70, Rutherfordton	28139
30th	Marcellus Buchanan, III	County Courthouse, Sylva	28779

PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Dist.	Public Defender	Address	Zip Code
3rd	Donald C. Hicks, III	PO Box 8047, Greenville	27834
12th	Mary Ann Tally	111 Dick St., Fayetteville	28301
18th	Wallace C. Harrelson	PO Box 2368, Greensboro	27402
26th	Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr.	Court Arcade 727 E. Trade St., Charlotte	28202
27-A	Curtis O. Harris	923 Canterbury Court, Gastonia	28052
28th	J. Robert Hufstader	PO Box 7591, Asheville	28807

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 mem-

bers 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 study 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.

**BOARD OF GOVERNORS
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA**

Name	Address
John R. Jordan, Jr. (Chairman)	Raleigh
Julia Taylor Morton (Vice Chairman)	Linville
Louis T. Randolph (Secretary)	Washington
Irwin Belk	Charlotte
F. P. Bodenheimer	Raleigh
Mrs. A. R. Bowe	Murfreesboro
B. Irvin Boyle	Charlotte
Mrs. Robert H. Bullock	Shelby
Philip G. Carson	Asheville
Laurence A. Cobb	Charlotte
Wayne A. Corpening	Winston-Salem
John Edwin Davenport	Nashville
Walter R. Davis	Midland, Texas
William A. Dees, Jr.	Goldsboro
Charles Z. Flack, Jr.	Forest City
Jacob H. Froelich, Jr.	High Point
Daniel C. Gunter, Jr.	Gastonia
R. Phillip Haire	Sylva
Mrs. Howard Holderness	Greensboro
James E. Holmes	Winston-Salem
James E. Holshouser, Jr.	Southern Pines
William A. Johnson	Lillington
Robert L. Jones	Raleigh
Reginald McCoy	Laurinburg
Mrs. John F. McNair, III	Winston-Salem
J. Aaron Prevost	Hazelwood
Harley F. Shuford, Jr.	Hickory
Maceo A. Sloan	Durham
Asa T. Spaulding, Jr.	Durham
Dr. E. B. Turner	Lumberton
David J. Whichard, II	Greenville
William K. Woltz	Mount Airy

**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	Roy Carroll
Vice President, Student Services/Special Programs	Cleon F. Thompson, Jr.

CHANCELLORS OF THE CONSTITUENT UNIVERSITIES

Chancellor	University/Institution	Address
Edward B. Fort	North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University	Greensboro
John E. Thomas	Appalachian State University	Boone
William E. Highsmith	University of North Carolina at Asheville	Asheville
Christopher C. Fordham, III	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	Chapel Hill
E. K. Fretwell, Jr.	University of North Carolina at Charlotte	Charlotte
Albert N. Whiting	North Carolina Central University	Durham
John M. Howell	East Carolina University	Greenville
Marion D. Thorpe	Elizabeth City State University	Elizabeth City
Charles A. Lyons, Jr.	Fayetteville State University	Fayetteville
William E. Moran	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	Greensboro
Paul R. Givens	Pembroke State University	Pembroke
Bruce R. Poulton	North Carolina State University at Raleigh	Raleigh
Harold F. Robinson	Western Carolina University	Cullowhee
William H. Wagoner	University of North Carolina at Wilmington	Wilmington
Harold Douglas Covington ...	Winston-Salem State University	Winston-Salem
Robert C. Suderburg	North Carolina School of the Arts	Winston-Salem



WILLIAM CLYDE FRIDAY
President, University of North Carolina System

William Clyde Friday was born in Raphine, Virginia, on July 13, 1920, to David Latham and Mary Elizabeth (Rowan) Friday. Graduated Dallas High School, 1937; attended Wake Forest College; graduated North Carolina State College, 1941, B.S.; University of North Carolina Law School, 1948, LL.B. President, The University of North Carolina System. Member, Carnegie Commission on Higher Education; Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching (Past Chairman); Association of American Universities (Past President); Commission on White House Fellows (Past Chairman); National Council of Boy Scouts of America; Sloan Commission on Government and Higher Education; Council of Southern Universities (Past Chairman); Board of Trustees, The Urban Institute; Chairman, Task Force on Education (for President Lyndon B. Johnson); Chairman, Task Force on Education (for President Jimmy Carter); Fellow in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Shakespeare Library; Trustee, Public Broadcasting Service; Board of Governors, Center for Creative Leadership; Trustee, 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). Served in U.S. Navy, Lieutenant (World War II). Member, Baptist Church. Married Ida Willa Howell, May 13, 1942; Children: Frances, Mary, and Elizabeth.



CHANCELLORS OF THE CONSTITUENT INSTITUTIONS**JOHN E. THOMAS****Appalachian State University**

John E. Thomas was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on April 23, 1931, to John L. and Dorothy Frazee Thomas. Graduated University of Kansas, 1953, B.S.E.E.; University of Missouri at Kansas City, 1961, J.D.; Florida State University, 1965, M.S. (R & D Management); Florida State University, 1970, D.B.A. Chancellor, Appalachian State University. Registered Professional Engineer, State of Kansas, 1960—; Georgia State Bar, 1963—; Federal Bar Association, 1964—; Phi Delta Kapa, Delta Gamma Sigma, Pi Sigma Epsilon (Life Member); Phi Kappa Phi; Phi Mu Alpha. Member, Democratic Party, Boone Kiwanis Club; Past Cubmaster; Past Executive Volunteer, United Way; Vice Chairman, NC Agency for Public Tele Communications, 1979—; Chairman, Regional Energy Institute, 1978-79. Received award for "Superior Achievement/Contributions to the Apollo Program," Dr. Kurt Debus, Director John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida, 1969; NDEA Fellow, 1968-69; "Outstanding Performance Award," Dr. Kurt Debus, Director, John F. Kennedy Space Center, Florida, 1967; Bancroft-Whitney Award (Outstanding Achievement in the Field of Law), 1960. Served in U.S. Marine Corps, First Lieutenant (1953-1955). Member, United Methodist Church; (Chairman, Administrative Board, 1981-1982); Sunday School Teacher. Married Janice Paula Winzinek, January 29, 1967; Children: John L.; Christa J. Cooper; Scott A.; and Brandon F.

JOHN M. HOWELL**East Carolina University**

John M. Howell was born in Five Points, Alabama, on January 28, 1922, to John William and Bettie Mae Lee Howell. Graduated Five Points High School; University of Alabama (A.B., 1948; M.A., 1949); Duke University (Ph.D., 1954). Chancellor (Acting), East Carolina University, 1982—; Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, ECU, 1969-1973; Dean, College of Arts and Science, ECU, 1966-1969; Chair, Department of Political Science, ECU, 1963-1966; Professor of Political Science, ECU, 1961—; Various other teaching positions, 1950-1961. Member: American Political Science Association, American Society of International Law, Southern Political Science Association, International Studies Association. Served in United States Air Force, 1942-1945 (European Theater, Master Sergeant); received Bronze Star. Member: Phi Beta Kappa (Arts and Science honorary), Phi Eta Sigma (freshman honorary), Sigma Delta Chi (Journalism honorary), Pi Sigma Alpha (Political Science honorary), Phi Kappa Phi (Honorary for all disciplines). ECU Commencement Speaker, 1979. Listed in: *Who's Who in America* and several others. Author of numerous books, articles and essays. Married Gladys Evelyn David of Greenville, N.C., August 9, 1952.



MARION DENNIS THORPE**Elizabeth City State University**

Marion Dennis Thorpe was born in Durham, Durham County, September 25, 1932, to Ulysses S. and Minnie B. (Lyons) Thorpe. Graduated Hillside High School, 1950; North Carolina Central University, 1950-1952, 1956-1958, B.A. and M.A.; Michigan State University, 1961, Ph.D.; Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy. Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University; Dean of Students, NCCU; Director, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Dept. of Labor, Neighborhood Youth Corps; Asst. Director, NC Board of Higher Education; Vice President, Central State University. Member, North Carolina Psychological Association, Phi Delta Kappa, North Carolina Association of College 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 Arabia Temple #12 Shriners; 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 and Integration on Black Colleges and Universities with Projections for the Future" (Prepared for the John Dewey Society). Member, White Rock Baptist Church, Durham (Trustee, 1961). Married Lula Glenn Thorpe, December 24, 1956; children: Pamela Monique, and Marion Dennis, Jr.

CHARLES "A" LYONS, JR.**Fayetteville State University**

Charles "A" Lyons, Jr. was born in Conetoe, Edgecombe County, April 5, 1926, to Charles and Louise Pope Lyons. Graduated Shaw University, A.B., 1949; Ohio State University, 1954, M.A.; Ohio State University, 1957, Ph.D.; Additional studies at Columbia University, 1948; School of Advanced International Studies, John Hopkins University, 1952; Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1955; Institute for College & University Administrators, Harvard School of Business Administration, 1962. Chancellor, Fayetteville State University. Past President, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Scholarship Award Committee of Seafarers Welfare Plan of Seafarers International Union; CIAA Basketball Tournament Committee; President, CIAA Council of Presidents; Teacher Education Advisory Committee; American Council on Education; American Association of Colleges and Universities; President-elect, North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities; Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities; Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce, Fayetteville Civitan Club; has served on numerous national advisory boards and committee and served as a consultant for several state and federal agencies, and held offices in various educational organizations. Member, First Baptist Church. Married Rosa Dance Lyons; Children: Sheila Yvonne, Brenda Maria, Charles Herbert.

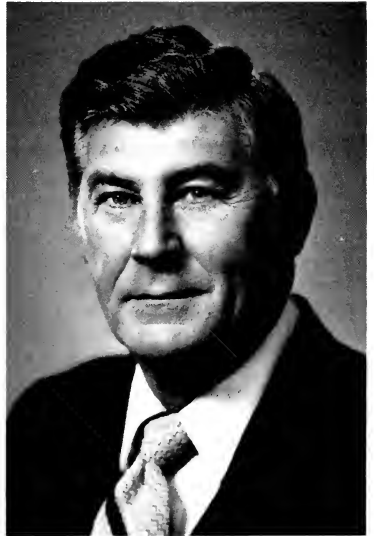


EDWARD B. FORT**North Carolina A & T State University**

Edward B. Fort was born in Detroit, Michigan, to Edward and Inez Baker Fort. Graduated Northwestern Senior High School, 1950 (Magna Cum Laude); Wayne State University; University of California at Berkeley, (Ph.D., 1964). Chancellor, North Carolina A & T State University, 1981—; Chancellor, University of Wisconsin Center System, 1974-1981; Superintendent-Deputy Supt., Sacramento Public Schools, 1971-1974; Visiting Professor of Economics, Michigan State University, 1974; Superintendent, Inkster, Michigan, 1967-1971; Adjunct Professor Urban Education, University of Michigan, Dearborn, 1968-1971; University of Michigan, Visiting Professor of Education, 1965-1966. Member: Phi Delta Kappa Board of Editorial Consultants; Board of Advisors, Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education; American Association of School Administrators National Alliance of Black School Educators. Past Member: Madison, Wisconsin Task Force on Career Education, 1976-1980; California Commission on Management of Crime and Conflict in the Schools, of University Administrators; National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges; N.C. Association of Colleges and Universities; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education. Served in U.S. Army, 1954-1956; Awarded the Good Conduct Medal. Received "80 for the 80's," *Milwaukee Journal*, November 4, 1979; Listed in *Who's Who in America*, 1980-1981; Received Educational Press Association of America Award. Author of many Articles and Essays. Member: Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro. Married to Lessie Covington Fort, December 5, 1959; Children: Clarke and Lezlie.

ALBERT NATHANIEL WHITING**North Carolina Central University**

Albert Nathaniel Whiting was born in Jersey City, N.J., July 3, 1917, to Hezekiah and Hildegard Lyons Whiting. Attended Dickinson High School, 1930-34; graduated Amherst College, 1938, A.B.; University of Pittsburgh (30 credits, Social Work); Fisk University, 1940, M.A.; The American University, 1952, Ph.D. 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; Child: Brooke.



ROBERT C. SUDERBURG
North Carolina School of the Arts

Robert C. Suderburg was born in Spencer, Iowa, on January 28, 1936, to Richard A. and Marceline (Hanlon) Suderburg. Attended Southwest High School (Minneapolis, Minnesota), 1950-1953; graduated, University of Minnesota, 1957, B.A. (summa cum laude); Yale School of Music, 1960, M.M. (Composition and Music); University of Pennsylvania, 1966, Ph.D. Chancellor, N.C. School of Arts, Member, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, (ASCAP); The Century Association of NYC; The Yale Club of NYC. Member, Rotary Club. Previously taught and conducted at Bryn Mawr, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Musical Academy, and the University of Washington. Awarded numerous grants and honors from the Houston Symphony, Rockefeller Foundation, BMI (1961), ASCAP, American Music Center, Hindemith Foundation, National Endowment for the Arts, John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship (1968 and 1974); Compositions and Musical Works published by Theodore Presser Company (Bryn Mawr), Pennsylvania; recorded on Columbia Records, VOX — Turnabout Recordings, and CRI Recordings. Married Elizabeth Suderburg, September 7, 1958; Children: Erika and Jonathan.

BRUCE ROBERT POULTON
North Carolina State University

Bruce Robert Poulton was born in Yonkers, New York, March 7, 1927, to Alfred Vincent and Ella Marie (Scanlon) Poulton. Graduated Rutgers University, 1950, B.S. with honors (Animal Science); Rutgers, M.S., 1952 (Nutrition); Rutgers, Ph.D., 1956 (Endocrinology); Honorary LL.D., University of New Hampshire, 1982. Chancellor of North Carolina State University. President, Southern Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. Member: Council of Presidents of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges; Board of the Research Triangle Institute; Board of the North Carolina Microelectronics Center; American Council of Education; American Institute of Nutrition; British Nutrition Society; Federation of American Societies of Experimental Biology; American Society of Animal Science; American Dairy Science Association (past president of Eastern Division); American Association for the Advancement of Science; Sigma Xi; Alpha Zeta. Has served: Governor's Economic Advisory Council of New Hampshire; Chairman of Rhodes Scholarship Committee for New Hampshire; Advisory Commission, U. S. Command and General Staff College (past chairman); U.S. Army, 1944-46. Married Elizabeth Charlotte Jerothe, August 26, 1950; Children: Randall Lee, Jeffrey Jon, Cynthia Sue and Peter Gregory.



PAUL RONALD GIVENS
Pembroke State University

Paul Ronald Givens was born in Wellsburg, West Virginia High School; Graceland College, (Iowa); Graduated George Peabody College, 1948, B.A.; 1949, M.A.; Vanderbilt University, 1953, Ph.D. Chancellor, Pembroke State University. Member, Omicron Delta Kappa, ATO Fraternity; President of Mental Health Association and United Way Board of Directors (Decatur, Illinois); Mayors Advisory Committee (Ithaca, New York). Author of Textbook and many scholarly articles. Married Lee Janssen, December 20, 1945; children: Gregg, Stann, Rodney, and Deborah.

WILLIAM EDWARD HIGHSMITH
University of North Carolina at Asheville

William Edward Highsmith, was born in Eastland, Texas, on March 21, 1920, to Robert A. and Dolly Elizabeth (Marshall) Highsmith. Attended Prescott High School Arkansas, 1932-36; Graduated, Southeastern of Oklahoma, 1942, B.A.; Louisiana State University, 1947, M.A.; Louisiana State University, 1953, Ph.D. Chancellor UNC-Asheville. President, 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. Served in U.S. Army Air Force, Corporal, (1942-1946). Member, Episcopal Church; Vestryman. Married Allen Sugg Highsmith, August 15, 1953; children: William Edward, Jr., and John Marshall.



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS FORDHAM III
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Christopher Columbus Fordham III, was born November 28, 1926, in Greensboro, Guilford County, to Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Columbus Fordham Jr. Attended UNC, Certificate in Medicine, 1949; Harvard University, M.D., 1951. Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dean, School of Medicine, UNC-CH, 1971-79; Vice Chancellor, Health Affairs, UNC-CH, 1977-80. Member, Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences; Distinguished Service Member, Association of American Medical Colleges; Fellow, American College of Physicians; Diplomate, American Board of Internal Medicine; Society of Medical Administrators; American Society of Nephrology; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Association of University Professors; Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society; New York Academy of Sciences; American Medical Association; Medical Society of the State of North Carolina; Durham-Orange Medical Association; Alpha Omega Alpha; Society of Sigma Xi; Order of the Golden Fleece; Central Selection Committee, John Motley Morehead Foundation. Chairman, AAMC Council of Deans, 78-79 and AAMC Southern Regional Deans, 1972-73, 1975-76; Woodrow Wilson Visiting Fellow, 1979; Author, numerous articles ranging from scientific papers to editorials on health policy. Married Barbara Byrd of Greensboro; children: Pamela Fordham Richey, Susan Fordham Crowell and Betsy Fordham Templeton.

E.K. FRETWELL, JR.
University of North Carolina at Charlotte

E.K. Fretwell, Jr. was born in New York, October 29, 1923, to E.K. and Jean Hosford Fretwell. Graduated Lincoln School, 1940; Wesleyan University, 1944, B.A. (with distinction); Harvard University, 1948, M.A. in Teaching; Columbia University, 1953, Ph.D. Chancellor, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte 1979; President SUNY College at Buffalo (N.Y.), 1967-1978; Dean for Academic Development, City University of N.Y. 1964-67; served in various positions in Higher Education, 1953-1964; U.S. Vice Consul, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1945-47. 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; delegate to various countries); 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). Member: Charlotte City Club; Charlotte Rotary Club (Downtown), and National Railway Historical Society. Received Honorary Doctorates, Technical University of Wroclaw (Poland); LL.D., Wesleyan University; Carnegie Corporation grant; New York, State Association of Junior Colleges Man of the Year. Author of many articles on Higher Education. Member: Presbyterian Church. Married Dorrie Shearer, August 25, 1951; Children: Barbara A.; Margaret Jean Cross; James Leonard; and Katharine Louise Saul.



WILLIAM E. MORAN**University of North Carolina at Greensboro**

William E. Moran was born in White Plains, New York, on May 28, 1932, to Frank J. and Margaret Mary (Farrell) Moran. Graduated Princeton University, 1954, B.A.; Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration, 1959, M.B.A.; University of Michigan's Graduate School of Business, 1966, Ph.D. Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Member, Rotary Club. Chancellor, UNC-G, 1979—; Chancellor, University of Michigan at Flint, 1971-1979; Assistant to the President, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1966-1971; Administrative Staff, Harvard Business School, 1961-1963; Consultant, Booz, Allen & Hamilton (New York City), 1959-1961. Served in U.S. Navy, Gunnery Officer, Lieutenant JG (1945-1957). Co-Author: "Managing Technical Manpower" (series of six articles on the modern role of the technician), Carolina at Greensboro. Member, Rotary Club. Chancellor, UNC-G, 1979; Chancellor, "Prescription for Administration" (*The Journal of Higher Education*, April, 1967); "The Study of University Organizations" (*The Journal of Higher Education*, March, 1968); "Measurement of Decentralization in University Organizations" (*American Educational Research Journal*, 1970); "A System View of University Organizations" in *Managing the University: A Systems Approach* (Praeger Publishers, New York, 1972). Married Barbara Carol Baillet, April 20, 1963; children: Kathryn, Kevin, Colin, and Christian.

WILLIAM HAMPTON WAGONER**University of North Carolina at Wilmington**

William Hampton Wagoner was born in Washington, Beaufort County, on May 12, 1927, to Gotha William and Lossie Belle (Barrington) Wagoner. Graduated Washington High School, 1945; Wake Forest College, 1949, B.S.; East Carolina College, 1953, M.A.; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1958, Ph.D. Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Wilmington. Member, Board of Directors, Cape Fear Memorial Hospital, Wilmington; Life Member, National Education Association; Greater Wilmington Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors); The Learning Institute of North Carolina; Wilmington, (Board of Directors); North Carolina Arts Council, (Board of Directors); Cooperative Savings and Loan Association, Wilmington, President, North Carolina Division of School Superintendents. LL.D., Wake Forest University, May 18, 1981; 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 system in Rome, Italy, and Madrid, Spain. Served in U.S. Navy, 1945-46. Member: St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Wilmington (Senior Warden and Member of the Vestry). Married Madeline Hodges Wagoner, June 3, 1951; Children: William Michael, David Robin, and Mark Hampton.



HAROLD FRANK ROBINSON
Western Carolina University

Harold Frank Robinson was born in Bandana, October 28, 1918, to Fred H. and Geneva (Jarret) Robinson. Attended Bakersville High School, 1931-1935; Graduated North Carolina State College, 1939, B.S.; M.S., 1940; University of Nebraska, 1948, Ph.D. Various position, Dept. of Experimental Statistics, N.C.S.U., 1945-1958; head, Department of Genetics, 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 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; Board of Trustees, CEEB (1971-75); National Plant Genetics Resources Board (1975-81); Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences (1978-82); Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (1980-83); Foundation Committee to establish Qaboos University, Sultanate of Oman (1981-); various fellows 1959, 1960; Honorary Doctor of Science Degree, University of Nebraska (1960).

HAROLD DOUGLAS COVINGTON
Winston-Salem State University

Harold Douglas Covington was born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, on March 7, 1935, to Henry and Fannie Covington. Graduated Central State University, 1957, B.S.; The Ohio State University, 1958, M.S.; 1966, Ph.D. Chancellor, Winston-Salem State University. (Central State University, Division of Education, Alumnus of the Year—1980.) Held leadership roles on governing boards of numerous civic and professional organizations; including the Indiana State Board of Education and the Carver Research Foundation Board of Directors. Received meritorious awards and citations from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Council of Negro Women, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, the Hattie M. Strong Foundation, the Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation, the National Council for Exceptional Children and the Saginaw Model Cities Policies Board. Member, Board of Directors, Forsyth County Red Cross, Forsyth County United Way, United Negro College Fund. Member of the Rotary, Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce and the North Carolina Health Care Commission. Married Beatrice M. Covington. Children: Anthony Douglas and Jeffrey Steven. Resides: Chancellor's Home, WSSU, Winston-Salem.

NORTH CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

President	Robert W. Scott
Asst. for Governmental Affairs	Kaye H. Barker
Asst. for Board Affairs	Helen B. Dowdy
Asst. for Federal Affairs	Robert E. Strother
Asst. for Legal Affairs	Clay T. Knight
Asst. for Public Affairs	Judy F. O'Neal
Asst. for Policy Affairs	Kathy Baker Smith
VP, Financial/ Administrative Service	Thomas C. King, Jr.
VP, Student/ Institutional Services	Dr. Marsellete B. Morgan
VP, Planning/ Research	Dr. Marcus D. Allred
VP, Program Services	Dr. H. James Owen, Jr.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY COLLEGES AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

President	Name	Address
James A. Keyzer (Acting)	Anson Technical College	Ansonville
Harvey L. Haynes	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
Dr. Joseph B. Carter	Brunswick Technical College	Supply
Dr. H. E. Beam	Caldwell Community College	Lenoir
M. J. McLeod	Cape Fear Technical Institute	Wilmington
Dr. Donald W. Bryand	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 College	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. J. Bryan Brooks	Davidson County Community College ...	Lexington
Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr.	Durham Technical Institute	Durham
Charles B. McIntyre	Edgecombe Technical College	Tarboro
Howard E. Boudreau	Fayetteville Technical Institute	Fayetteville
Dr. Bob H. Greene	Forsyth Technical Institute	Winston-Salem
Dr. W. Wayne Scott	Gaston College	Dallas
Dr. Raymond J. Needham	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 Institute	Kenansville
Dr. John Tart	Johnston Technical College	Smithfield
Dr. Jesse L. McDaniel	Lenoir Community College	Kinston

Dr. Travis Martin	Martin Community College	Williamston
Dr. O. M. Blake, Jr.	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
Dr. J. Reid Parrott, Jr.	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 College	Hamlet
Dr. Edward H. Wilson, Jr.	Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute	Ahoskie
Dr. Craig Allen	Robeson Technical College	Lumberton
Dr. Gerald B. James	Rockingham Community College	Wentworth
Dr. Richard L. Brownell	Rowan Technical College	Salisbury
Clifton W. Paderick	Sampson Technical College	Clinton
Dr. Raymonds A. Stone	Sandhills Community College	Carthage
Dr. Dan W. Moore	Southeastern Community College	Whiteville
Dr. Norman K. Myers	Southwestern Technical College	Sylva
Dr. Charles H. Byrd	Stanly Technical College	Albemarle
Dr. Swanson Richards	Surry Community College	Dobson
Dr. W. Ronald McCarter	Technical College of Alamance	Haw River
Vincent W. Crisp	Tri-County Community College	Murphy
Dr. Ben F. Currin	Vance-Granville Community College	Henderson
Dr. Bruce I. Howell	Wake Technical College	Raleigh
Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, Jr.	Wayne Community College	Goldsboro
Dr. James A. Richardson	Western Piedmont Community College	Morganton
Dr. David E. Daniel	Wilkes Community College	Wilkesboro
Dr. Frank L. Eagles	Wilson County Technical Institute	Wilson

PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Private higher education in North Carolina traces its history to 1772 and the founding of Salem College, one of the earliest colleges for women in the United States. The second oldest institution of higher education in the state, Louisburg College, was first chartered in 1787. The decade of the 1830's witnessed a flourishing of private colleges — Wake Forest University (1834), Davidson College and Guilford College (1837), Duke University and Greensboro College (1838) — founded by private citizens determined to spread the benefits of higher education to the people of the state. There were twenty present-day private colleges or their predecessors serving North Carolina by 1877, when the second state-supported college was established.

Today North Carolina has thirty-eight independently controlled colleges and universities which are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. These institutions, affiliated with 14 different religious denominations, enroll over 50,000 students and confer nearly one-third of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the state each year. Private universities confer over half of the state's degrees in law and medicine; private junior colleges, almost half of the associate degrees in arts and sciences.

From about the turn of the century until the early 1960's enrollment was fairly evenly distributed between the public and private sectors of higher education. Anticipating the effects of inflation on private college tuitions and therefore enrollments, Governor Terry Sanford recommended in 1963 that the state assist North Carolina students desiring to attend North Carolina's private colleges. In 1968 this recommendation was reiterated by the Board of Higher Education, which was concerned by the gradual but constant enrollment shift away from private colleges due to the tuition differential between the public and private sectors.

In 1968 the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities was organized to speak for and represent the interests of the private colleges and institutions. The purpose of the organization, as stated in its constitution, is "to promote and advance the interests of higher education in North Carolina, including both public and independent colleges and universities, with special concern for the dual nature of the system, its quality, freedom and responsibility to serve the educational and cultural needs of the state, nation, and world." The Association's Board of Directors is composed of the presidents of the member institutions; a Chairman and Executive Committee are elected from the Board. The President of the Association is an ex-officio member of the Board and Executive Committee and is the chief executive officer of the organization.

The following presidents of private institutions have served as Chairmen of the Association: Dr. Ralph Scales, Wake Forest University, 1969-71; Dr. Norman A. Wiggins, Campbell University, 1971-73; Dr. Arthur D. Wenger, Atlantic Christian College, 1973-75; Dr. Samuel R. Spencer, Jr., Davidson College, 1975-77; Terry Sanford, Duke University, 1977-81; and Dr. Fred B. Bentley, Mars Hill College, 1981 to the present. The first President of the Association was Dr. Cameron West, who served from 1974 to 1978, and then assumed the presidency of Pfeiffer College. He was succeeded by former state Senator John T. Henley.

Through the efforts of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, concerned citizens, and legislators the first private college student assistance programs were enacted by the General Assembly in 1971. The Contract Grant program, which is still in operation, provides private colleges with \$200 for each North Carolina student, from which amount scholarships are awarded to needy North Carolinians. About 8,000 North Carolina students are helped every year through this program.

The Contract Grant was augmented in 1975 by the Legislative Tuition Grant. This program provides each North Carolina student with a fixed amount to be applied against his or her tuition, thereby reducing the gap between public and private tuition. The Legislative Tuition Grant will provide \$600 for each of the approximately 25,000 North Carolina undergraduate students attending private colleges and universities in 1981.

In 1975 the Association assumed a wide range of educational and research activities by incorporating the North Carolina Center for Independent Higher Education. The Center absorbed the functions of the Piedmont University Center, a consortium of twenty public and private institutions in the Piedmont region. The membership of the Piedmont Center was modified to include all private colleges and universities in the state. The new North Carolina Center engages in programs such as a film library, a visiting scholars program, cooperative library purchasing, and a range of service activities in the areas of student recruitment, financial aid, and research. The governance of the Center is identical to that of the Association.

In order to continue to increase awareness of the importance of the private sector to higher education in North Carolina, the Association formed the Council of Trustees in 1977. This organization, which is composed of one trustee from each of the 38 private colleges and universities, represents the 1300 prominent citizens who serve as private college and university trustees. The Council has published policy statements on issues of importance to higher education, such as *Planned Diversity: A Public Policy for Independent Higher Education in North Carolina*. In addition, members of the Council of Trustees meet from time to time with members of the Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina to discuss matters of mutual interest.

**THE NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION
of
INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**

**P. O. Box 10187
1330 St. Mary's Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605**

**John T. Henley, President
Fred B. Bentley, Mars Hill College, Chairman
Terry Sanford, Duke University, Immediate Past Chairman**

**Ralph M. Byers, Executive Director
North Carolina Center for Independent
Higher Education**

PRESIDENTS OF PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Senior Colleges and Universities

President	University/College	Address
Harold C. Doster	Atlantic Christian College	Wilson
Mable P. McLean	Barber-Scotia College	Concord
Robert M. Howard	Belmont Abbey College	Belmont
Isaac H. Miller	Bennett College	Greensboro
Norman A. Wiggins	Campbell University	Buies Creek
Stephen E. Wurster	Catawba College	Salisbury
Samuel R. Spencer, Jr.	Davidson College	Davidson
Terry Sanford	Duke University	Durham
James Fred Young	Elon College	Elon College
Craven E. Williams	Gardner-Webb College	Boiling Springs
James S. Barrett	Greensboro College	Greensboro
William R. Rogers	Guilford College	Greensboro
Charles R. Lucht	High Point College	High Point
Wilbert Greenfield	Johnson C. Smith University	Charlotte
Albert B. Anderson	Lenoir-Rhyne College	Hickory
F. George Shipman	Livingstone College	Salisbury
Fred B. Bentley	Mars Hill College	Mars Hill
John E. Weems	Meredith College	Raleigh
Richard W. Pearce	Methodist College	Fayetteville
S. Bruce Petteway	N. C. Wesleyan College	Rocky Mount
Cameron P. West	Pfeiffer College	Misenheimer
Billy O. Wireman	Queens College	Charlotte
Sister Mary Michel Boulus	Sacred Heart College	Belmont
Alvin P. Perkinson	St. Andrews Presbyterian College	Laurinburg
Prezell R. Robinson	St. Augustine's College	Raleigh
Richard L. Morrill	Salem College	Winston-Salem
Stanley H. Smith	Shaw University	Raleigh
James Ralph Scales	Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem
Reuben A. Holden	Warren Wilson College	Swannanoa
Thomas E. Corts	Wingate College	Wingate

Junior Colleges

Jacob C. Martinson, Jr.	Brevard College	Brevard
Bruce E. Whitaker	Chowan College	Murfreesboro
Hawthorne C. Evans, Jr.	Lees-McRae College	Banner Elk
J. Allen Norris, Jr.	Louisburg College	Louisburg
Silas M. Vaughn	Montreat-Anderson College	Montreat
W. Burkette Raper	Mount Olive College	Mount Olive
S. David Frazier	Peace College	Raleigh
John T. Rice	St. Mary's College	Raleigh

Chapter Five

MISCELLANEOUS BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

INDEPENDENT BOARDS

ALCOHOLISM (G.S. 122-120)

Purpose: To receive funds from State, federal, private or other sources to be held separately and designated as "Alcoholism Research Fund".

To give out funds to research causes and effects of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, and for training of alcohol research personnel.

To adopt rules for reviewing and awarding grants.

Composition: 9 members appointed by the Governor. 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.

Terms: 6 years.

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by and from the membership.

SCHOOL OF THE ARTS ADVISORY BOARD (G.S. 116-67)

Purpose: Serves informally and individually to advise faculty and administration.

To promote the School through broad contacts.

To serve as speakers or teachers of master classes or consultants.

Composition: At least 10; 12 members presently appointed by the Governor, selected by the Chancellor and Deans of Dance, Design, Production, Drama and Music and the Director of General Studies. Chosen to represent the performing and liberal arts and bring professional expertise in the Arts to the School.

Term: Term of service and frequency of contact flexible.

Officers: None

ADVISORY BUDGET COMMISSION
(G.S. 143-4)

Purpose: Recommend to General Assembly proposed biennial budgets for the requirements of the State Auditor and State Treasurer.

Contract with a certified public accountant who is in no way affiliated with the State to conduct a thorough and complete audit of the receipts and expenditures of the State Auditor's office during the immediate fiscal year ended and report on the audit not later than the following October first.

Composition: 12 members; 4 appointed by the Governor; 2 by the President of the Senate; and 2 by the Speaker of the House, Chairman of the Appropriations and Finance Committees of the House and Senate, 2 other Senators and 2 other Representatives.

Term: Pleasure of the appointers.

Officers: Governor serves as Chairman.

CENTRAL ORPHANAGE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(G.S. 115-345)

Purpose: To carry out all acts usual and necessary in conducting a corporation.

Make all necessary bylaws and regulations for management and control of the affairs of the Central Orphanage of N.C.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor. Must be residents of Granville County.

Term: 4 years

Officers: Election of president and secretary by the Board.

COMMISSION ON CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS
(G.S. 120-58)

Purpose: Pursue an in-depth study of services provided by other states for children with special needs.

Collect and evaluate comprehensiveness of existing legislation in N.C. which is relevant to programs for children with special needs.

Collect and evaluate for comprehensiveness the reports and recommendations of the various agencies, councils, commissions, and associations existing in N.C. whose primary or partial duties are to make recommendations.

Monitor on a continuing basis the progress of the state as it moves toward the service requirements for children with special needs.

Composition: 9 members -3 appointed by the Governor; the President of the Senate; and the Speaker of the House. Parents of children with special needs.

Term: Appointment made within 15 days following the close of each regular session of the General Assembly. Term shall end on the date of next appointment.

Officers: Chairman elected by Commission.

**DISCIPLINARY HEARING COMMISSION
OF N.C. STATE BAR
(G.S. 84-28.1)**

Purpose: Hold hearing in discipline, incapacity and disability matters.
Make findings of fact and conclusions of law after each hearing.
Impose disciplinary measures.

Composition: 15 members -3 appointed by the Governor; 1 by the Lt. Governor; 1 by the Speaker of the House; and 10 by the Council of the State Bar (10). 5 citizens of N.C. not licensed to practice law in this or any other state. 10 attorneys, members of the State Bar.

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman designated by Council.

**EASTERN CAROLINA REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
(G.S. 157-36)**

Purpose: Investigate into living and housing conditions and into the means and methods of improving such conditions.

To determine where unsafe dwelling or housing conditions exist.

To study and make recommendations for the plan of any city or municipality located within its boundaries in relation to the problem of clearing, replanning, and reconstruction of areas of unsafe housing and providing accommodations for persons with low income.

Prepare, carry out and operate housing projects.

Composition: Appointed by the Governor. 1 person appointed as a commissioner of the authority by the Board of County Commissioners for each county. An additional commissioner for each additional county if an authority has an even number of counties at any given time the Governor will appoint a commissioner.

Term: 5 years

Officers: Elect chairman from among the Commissioners of the Authority.

**STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY
BOARDS OF DIRECTORS
[G.S. 116-203 (1965)]**

Purpose: To authorize a system of financial assistance, consisting of grants, loans, workstudy or other employment for qualified residents of the State.

To charge and collect fees for its acts.

To establish rules governing its acts.

To make and enter into contracts.

To employ attorneys, consultants, accountants, financial experts and other such employees.

To acquire, hold and dispose of personal property in the exercise of its duties.

To receive grants.

To sue and to be sued.

Composition: 7 members appointed by the Governor.

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman elected from Board. Board elects Secretary and Treasurer who may or may not be a member.

**GOVERNMENTAL EVALUATION COMMISSION
(Sunset)
(G.S. 143-34.15)**

Purpose: Conduct a performance evaluation of each program or function scheduled for termination by the General Assembly.

Hold one or more hearings concerning its proposed report, allowing any person an opportunity to present data, views and arguments.

Submit a report to the General Assembly recommending the program be terminated, or continued, or continued with modifications.

Recommend legislation providing for the consolidation or coordination of related programs.

Composition: 12 members -6 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Lt. Governor; and 3 by the Speaker of the House. (No other member of the General Assembly or officer or employee of the state or spouse shall be a member.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman is designated annually by Commission.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES (G.S. 143-533)

Purpose: Plan and sponsor official parades, swearing-in ceremonies and other formal occasions.

Consult with and remain in close contact with Governor-Elect and all of the other members-elect of the Council of State upon certification of their election.

Composition: 12 members -3 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Governor-Elect; 3 by the President of the Senate; 3 by the Speaker of the House; and 13 Ex officio. (3 Representatives, 3 Senators, 6 citizens. Ex officio — Governor, Speaker of the House, President of the Senate, and all members of the Council of the State.)

Officers: Chairman elected by Board. Vice Chairman is designated by Governor.

Meetings: First meeting during inaugural planning period and at the call of the President of the Senate. Thereafter at the call of the Chairman.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL [G.S. 7A-400 (1971)]

Purpose: To make a continuing study of the administration of justice in this State, and the methods of administration of each and all of the courts of the State.

To receive reports of criticism and suggestions pertaining to the administration of justice in this State.

To recommend to the legislature or courts such changes in the law or in the organization that may be desirable.

Composition: 18 members appointed as follows: by the Governor (2); President of the Senate (2); Speaker of the House (2); Council of the N.C. State Bar (4); Chief Justice (5); Ex officio (3). (Interest in and competency for the study of law reform. 2 Senators, 2 Representatives, 2 Solicitors of Superior Court, 2 Judges of Superior Court, 1 Judge of District Court, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of designee, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals or designee, and Attorney General or designee.)

JUDICIAL STANDARDS COMMISSION
(G.S. 7A-375)

- Purpose:** Receives and investigates complaints of judicial misconduct or disability. Initiates formal proceedings, conducts hearings and recommends appropriate disciplinary action to the N.C. Supreme Court or the N.C. Court of Appeals. Aid the Supreme Court in determining whether a judge or justice is unfit or unsuitable.
- Composition:** 7 members -2 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court; and 2 by the Council of N.C. State Bar. (2 citizens who are neither judges, active or retired, nor attorneys, appointed by the Governor. 1 Court of Appeals Judge, a Superior Court Judge, and a District Court Judge each appointed by the Chief Justice of Supreme Court. 2 members of the Bar.)
- Officers:** Chairman — Court of Appeals Judge.

PORTS RAILROAD COMMISSION (N.C.)
Chapter 159 (1979 Session Laws)

- Purpose:** To oversee the operations of the railroad facilities that exist within the N.C. State ports.
- Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor.
- Term:** 4 years
- Officers:** Chairman appointed by Governor. Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer elected by the Commission. Secretary and Treasurer need not be members.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CENTER FOR PUBLIC TELEVISION
(G.S. 116-37.1)

- Purpose:** To provide research, development and production for noncommercial education, cultural and other public service television. To provide distribution of television programming through broadcast facilities licensed to the University of North Carolina. Enhance the uses of television for public purposes.
- Composition:** 16 members -4 appointed by the Governor; 8 by the Board of Governors; and 4 Ex officio (Secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, Superintendent of Public Instruction and State President of the Community College System). No member appointed by the Governor and the Board of Governors may be a State employee.
- Term:** 4 years
- Officers:** Director elected by Board of Governors upon recommendation of the President.

SOUTHERN GROWTH POLICIES BOARD
(G.S. 143-492)

Purpose: Prepare and keep current a statement of regional objectives, including recommended approaches to regional problems.

To make or commission studies, investigation and recommendations.

Establish a Local Government Advisory Committee and also advisory committees representative of subregions of the South civic and community interests, industry, agriculture, labor or other categories.

Composition: 5 members -2 appointed by the Governor; 1 by the Speaker of the House; and 1 by the Lt. Governor. (1 Representative, 1 Senator, the Governor, and the Governor's appointees are residents of N.C. and broadly representative of the various socio-economic elements in the State.)

Term: Pleasure of Governor.

Officers: The Board elects a Chairman, a Chairman-Elect, a Vice Chairman and a Treasurer.

BOARD OF CONTROL
SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION
N.C. Statutory Citation S.R. No 204, February 8, 1949

Purpose: Foster the development and joint use of higher education facilities throughout the region.

Submit plans and recommendations to the States for their approval and adoption by appropriate legislative action for the development, establishment, acquisition, operation and maintenance of educational schools and institutions.

Composition: 70 members -4 appointed by the Governor; and 1 Ex officio. (The Governor of each state and 4 persons appointed by each governor, one being a legislator and at least one from the field of education.)

Officers: Board elects officers.

TAX STUDY COMMISSION
(G.S. 143-433)

Purpose: Study and review tax laws of the State, both State and local laws.

To recommend changes in the rates of taxation, together with the predicted revenue effects and with proposed alternate sources of revenue.

Submit reports to the Governor and General Assembly biennially.

Composition: 11 members -5 appointed by the Governor; 3 by the Speaker of the House; and 3 by the President of the Senate. (Any public officer appointed to the Commission serves ex officio in addition to his duties imposed by law.)

Term: 2 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman elected from Commission, Secretary of Revenue serves as Secretary, however is not a member of the Commission.

UNIFOUR REGIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY
(G.S. 157-36)

Purpose: Investigate living and housing conditions and the means and methods of improving such conditions.

To determine where unsafe dwelling or housing conditions exist.

To study and make recommendations for the plan of any city or municipality located within its boundaries in relation to the problem of clearing, replanning, and reconstruction of areas of unsafe housing and providing accommodations for persons with low income.

Prepare, carry out and operate housing projects.

Composition: Appointed by the Governor.

1 person appointed as a commissioner of the authority by the Board of County Commissioners for each county. An additional commissioner for each additional county if an authority has an even number of counties at any given time the Governor will appoint a commissioner.

Term: 5 years

Officers: Elect chairman from among the Commissioners of the Authority.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY CORPORATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Docket No. E-100, Sub 37 Before the N.C. Utilities Commission

Purpose: The promotion, support, research, development, demonstration or commercialization of alternatives to electric power as sources of energy which may be used within the State of N.C.

Development of methods by which electric power can be produced more economically.

The promotion of load management and conservation in a manner that improves system load factors and the efficient use of energy.

Education and informing of consumers in the use and benefits of alternative energy sources, conservation and load management.

The moderation of the future cost of electric utility service available.

Composition: 13 members -7 appointed by the Governor; and 6 by the Utilities Commission. (7 public directors representing Duke, C.P. & L., Vepco, Nantahala, Electricities of N.C. and the N.C. Electric Membership Corporation. 6 electric suppliers.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman elected by the Board.

COLLEGE FOUNDATION BOARD OF DIRECTORS
N.C. Non Profit Corporation Act

Purpose: Administer student financial assistance programs for the James E. and Mary Z. Bryan Foundation and the Smith Richardson Foundation.

Assist N.C. students in attending eligible vocational and technical schools, colleges and universities in or out of the State.

College loans.

Composition: 12 members appointed by the Governor. (5 must be active bankers.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman, Vice Chairman, Treasurer and Secretary appointed by the Governor.

ENERGY INSTITUTE BOARD
OF SCIENTIFIC ADVISORS
Executive Order 17 (January 3, 1978)

Purpose: To advise and consult with Energy Institute on energy research.

Composition: 14 members appointed by the Governor with fifty percent of the membership coming from recommendations made by the Consolidated University of N.C. and fifty percent coming from recommendations made by the Energy Policy Council. Distinguished members of the scientific community knowledgeable in the area of energy research and development.

Term: 4 years

Officers: None

ETHICS BOARD
Executive Order 1 (January 10, 1977)

Purpose: Evaluates financial disclosures of persons subject to the Order in conjunction with their public duties to determine if any actual or potential conflicts of interest are apparent.

Sends reports and recommendations to appropriate officials.

Gives opinions on matters pertaining to the interpretation and application of Executive Order 1.

Receives information from the public concerning potential conflicts of interest and make necessary investigations.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor.

Term: Pleasure of Governor.

Officers: Chairman appointed by Governor.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
LIABILITY INSURANCE
(G.S. Chapter 58)**

Purpose: To protect law enforcement officers from suit while performing their duties.

There are three licensed insurance companies and one unlicensed company that offer this coverage at this time. The licensed companies are: The Atlanta International Insurance Company, The Jefferson Insurance Company of New York, and the Republic Insurance Company. The N.C. laws offer procedures which permit citizens to purchase insurance from unlicensed companies if the coverage is not available from licensed companies. The Great Atlantic Insurance Company, an unlicensed company, will write insurance covering Professional Liability for Law Enforcement Agencies and Personnel.

There may be important differences in coverage and premiums between companies. One important example is the "Claims made" policy compared to the Occurrence Policy. The "Claims made" policy provides insurance on claims filed during the policy period. The Occurrence Policy will take care of losses from insured accidents during the policy which are reported in the future even if the policy has been discontinued with no additional endorsements or premium.

**LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Incorporated May 19, 1976 Number 212758**

Purpose: To provide legal assistance to the poor in civil matters.

Composition: 15 members appointed as follows: by the Governor. Attorney members elected by the full Board (4); N.C. State Bar (1); N.C. Bar Association (4); Client Representation (5); Non-client, non-attorney representative (1). (All members must be N.C. residents. Attorney members must be licensed in N.C.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer elected by the Board.

MUSEUM OF HISTORY ASSOCIATES BOARD
Article of Incorporation by the
Office of the Secretary of State, Book 2355 p. 37

Purpose: Acquisition of historical artifacts.
Educational programming.

Composition: 63 members -3 appointed by the Governor; and 60 Elected by membership at-large.

Term: 3 years

Officers: Board elects officers.

GOVERNOR'S WESTERN RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Formed by a Charter in 1977

Purpose: Manage and control the business and property of the Corporation.

Present at the annual meeting of members and file a report showing: the amount of property owned by the Corporation; where located, and where and how invested; the amount and nature of property acquired the preceding year; the amount appropriated the year preceding; and the names and places of residence of the persons admitted to membership during the year.

Purposes of the Association: to support State in use and maintenance of the Western Residence, to maintain Residence as location for meetings, to increase Government awareness in Western N.C., to receive and maintain funds and property.

Composition: At least 3, nor more than 15 members appointed by the Governor.

Ex officio members — Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and members of the Council of State of the State of N.C. General members are those who subscribe to the purposes and objectives of the Corporation and pay to the Corporation the sum of at least one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Term: Not exceeding 4 years.

Officers: Corporation officers elected annually by the Board of Directors.

LICENSING BOARDS

ARCHITECTURE BOARD

(G.S. 83-2)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examination for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 7 members appointed by the Governor. (5 licensed architects who cannot serve more than two consecutive terms and 2 represent public at-large.)

Term: 5 years

Officers: Board elects President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer annually.

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION

(G.S. 85B-3)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examination for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor (2); Nominated by Auctioneers Association of N.C. (3).

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman elected by and from membership — 1 year.

BARBER EXAMINATIONS

(G.S. 86-6)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examination for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 3 members appointed by the Governor. (Each member an experienced barber who has been in practice for at least 5 years in the State.)

Term: 6 years

Officers: Chairman is elected by Board.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT EXAMINERS

(G.S. 93-12)

Purpose: To issue certificates of qualification admitting applicants to practice as certified public accountants.

Waive the education requirement of any candidate if a special written examination shows the candidate to be qualified.

Grant temporary permits to applicant.

To charge for each examination and certificate a fee not exceeding seventy-five dollars.

To require the registration of certified public accountant firms both within and outside N.C.

To formulate rules and regulations for the continuing professional educations of CPA's.

Adopt rules of professional ethics.

Revoke certificates permanently or for a specified period.

Composition: 4 members appointed by the Governor. (Holders of certificates as certified public accountants.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: President, Vice President, Secretary-Treasurer elected by Board.

CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS

(G.S. 90-139)

Purpose: Examine all applicants.

Grant to each applicant who is found competent, a license to practice chiropractic in N.C.

Suspend, revoke or refuse to grant license for conduct unworthy of and affecting the practice of his profession.

Expend out funds for preparing licenses, securing seal and providing for programs.

Composition: 7 members appointed by the Governor. (1 who is not a licensed chiropractor, 6 other chosen from list of not less than 5 by the N.C. Chiropractor Association. Must be practicing chiropractors and residents of this State who have actively practiced chiropractic for at least the ten consecutive years immediately preceding their appointments.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: Elected by the Board

CONTRACTOR'S LICENSING BOARD (G.S. 87-2)

- Purpose:** Employ a full-time secretary-treasurer and other assistants necessary.
Conduct an examination for all applicants.
Issue applicant a certificate to engage as a general contractor in N.C.
Revoke the certificate of license of any general contractor found guilty of fraud or deceit in obtaining a license, or gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct.
Hearing of the charges.
- Composition:** 5 members appointed by the Governor. (At least 1 member in the highway construction business, 1 in construction of public utilities and 1 member of the building construction business.)
- Term:** 5 years
- Officers:** Elect own officers.

COSMETIC ART EXAMINERS (G.S. 88-13)

- Purpose:** Appoint necessary inspectors to examine cosmetic art shops, beauty parlors and other like establishments.
Submit a budget to the Director of Budget for the ensuing fiscal year.
Report annually to the Governor a full statement of receipts and disbursements, along with a full statement of its work during the year.
Conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of registration to practice as registered cosmetologists.
Issue certificates of registration.
Make rules and regulations for the sanitary management of cosmetic art shops and other establishments.
Keep a record of its proceedings.
Regulate the payment of license fees.
Adopt a common seal of authentication of its orders and records.
- Composition:** 3 members appointed by the Governor. (Experienced cosmetologists who have practiced at least 5 years and who are not connected with any cosmetic art school, college, or academy or training school.)
- Term:** 3 years until successor appointed.
- Officers:** Elect its own officers.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS EXAMINERS [G.S. 87-39 (1969)]

Purpose: Receive all applications for licenses as an electrical engineer and examine all applicants to determine that each is qualified.

Prescribe standards of knowledge, experience and proficiency to be required of licensees.

Issue licenses to all applicants meeting the requirements.

Keep an accurate record of all its proceedings.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor (3). (1 faculty member of the Greater Universities of N.C. who teaches or does research in the field of engineering, 1 representative of a N.C. electrical contracting firm, 1 Chief Electrical Inspector of a municipality in the State, 1 representative from the Department of Insurance designated by the Commissioner of Insurance, and 1 representative from the N.C. Association of Electrical Contractors designated by that organization.)

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS/LAND SURVEYORS (G.S. 89C-4)

Purpose: Adopt and amend all rules and regulations necessary for performance of its duties.

Adopt an official seal.

Examine applicants to determine their qualifications.

Issue certificate of registration to applicants.

Conduct a regular program of investigation.

Use funds to establish and conduct instructional programs.

Represent the State in the enforcement of the provisions and to restrain any violation.

Composition: 7 members appointed by the Governor. (4 registered professional engineers in practice in N.C. for at least 2 years, 3 registered land surveyors in practice in N.C. for at least 2 years. No more than 1 land surveyor can hold dual registration as registered land surveyor and professional engineer. Appointments selected from list of nominees.)

Term: 5 years

Officers: Elected by and from membership of the Board.

FORESTER'S REGISTRATION BOARD (G.S. 89B-3)

Purpose: Keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applications for registration.

Determine time, place and procedure for examinations.

Revoke or suspend certificate of registration of any registrant who is found guilty of gross negligence, fraud, deceit, or misconduct.

Make necessary rules for performance of its duties.

Administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses.

Adopt an official seal.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor. (4 practicing registered foresters of whom at least 3 hold a Bachelor's Degree from an accredited Forestry School and 1 at-large member.)

Term: 5 years

Officers: Elected by Board.

HEARING AID DEALERS AND FITTERS BOARD [G.S. 93D-3 (1969)]

Purpose: Authorize all disbursements necessary to carry out provisions.

Supervise and administer qualifying examinations.

Issue licenses to qualified persons.

Obtain audiometric equipment and facilities necessary to carry out the examination of applicants for licenses.

To suspend or revoke licenses.

Make and publish rules and regulations necessary to proper fitting and selling of hearing aids.

Exercise jurisdiction over hearing complaints, charges of malpractice and allegations of violations.

Require periodic inspection and calibration of audiometric testing equipment of persons fitting and selling hearing aids.

Summon and subpoena and examine witnesses.

Inform Attorney General of any information of price-fixing.

Establish and enforce regulations which will guarantee full refund by seller of hearing aid to purchaser when written medical opinion states purchaser's hearing cannot be improved by use of a hearing aid.

Composition: 7 members -6 appointed by the Governor. (4 members actively engaged in the fitting and selling of hearing aids for 3 years; 2 physicians practicing in N.C., preferably specializing in the field of otolaryngology; 1 audiologist appointed by Governor from list of audiologists in N.C. compiled by N.C. Speech and Hearing Association. Audiologist serves 2 years, others 4 years.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Elected by Board.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS BOARD**[G.S. 89A-3 (1969)]**

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualifications and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor. (Engaged in the practice of Landscape Architecture in the State of North Carolina for at least 5 years.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman elected annually by Board.

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR'S REGISTRATION BOARD**(G.S. 89D-4)**

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 9 members appointed as follows: by the Governor (2); Commissioner of Agriculture (2); Board of Directors of N.C. Association of Nurserymen (5). (1 principally engaged in landscape contracting, engaged 5 years prior to and at time of appointment; and 1 landscape architect.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: No statutory provision.

BOARD OF MORTUARY SCIENCE**[G.S. 90-210.18(b)]**

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 7 members - 1 public member appointed by the Governor; (4 funeral service licensees licensed to practice in N.C.; 2 funeral directors licensed to practice funeral directing in N.C. The six seats for licensees shall be filled in an election in which every

person licensed to practice embalming, funeral directing, or funeral service in this State may vote.

Term: 3 years (Member limited to two consecutive terms).

Officers: Elected by Board.

NURSING BOARD

[G.S. 90-159(a)]

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 12 members appointed by the Governor. (5 registered nurses licensed to practice in N.C., 2 physicians, 2 administrators of hospitals operating or associated with educational units in nursing, 3 licensed practical nurses licensed to practice in N.C.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by the Board.

OPTICIANS BOARD

(G.S. 90-238)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor from a list submitted by N.C. Opticians Association. (In practice as an optician for at least 5 years.)

Term: 5 years

Officers: President, Secretary and Treasurer are elected annually by the Board.

OPTOMETRY BOARD

(G.S. 90-116)

Purpose: Grant licenses to practice optometry to qualified persons.

Conduct both written or oral and clinical examinations of applicants.

Issue an intern permit.

Make and adopt rules and regulations, including rules of ethics necessary for the proper regulation of the practice of the profession.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend a license to practice optometry and other such disciplinary measures.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the N.C. State Optometric Society.

Regular optometrists who are members of the N.C. Optometric Society and have been engaged in the practice of Optometry for 5 years.

Term: 5 years

Officers: President and Secretary-Treasurer are elected annually by the Board.

OSTEOPATHIC EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION

(G.S. 90-130)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 3 members appointed by the Governor from a list of at least 3 persons recommended by N.C. Osteopathy Society. (Reputable practitioners of Osteopathy.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: President, Secretary, and Treasurer are elected by the Board.

PHARMACY BOARD

(G.S. 90-55)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 5 members appointed by: Elected by the N.C. Pharmaceutical Association and commissioned by the Governor. (Licensed pharmacists who are members of the N.C. Pharmaceutical Association.)

Term: 5 years

Officers: President and Secretary-Treasurer are elected by the Board.

PHYSICAL THERAPY EXAMINERS (90-257)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Head and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

The licensing boards play an important role in protecting the public of North Carolina by regulating the issuance of licenses to various practitioners, professionals and facilities.

Composition: 7 members -2 appointed by the Governor; from a list submitted by the N.C. Physical Therapy Association, Inc. (1 licensed medical doctor, 4 physical therapists, 2 physical therapy assistants.)

Term: 3 years

Officers: Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer designated annually by Committee.

PLUMBING AND HEATING CONTRACTORS EXAMINERS (G.S. 87-16)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 7 members appointed by the Governor. (1 licensed master plumber, 1 licensed air-conditioning contractor, 1 member School of Engineering of N.C. State, 1 member School of Public Health of UNC-Chapel Hill, 1 member Commission for Health Services, 1 plumbing inspector of a N.C. municipality and 1 heating contractor.)

Term: 7 years

PSYCHOLOGISTS EXAMINERS (G.S. 90-270.6)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor from a list of 3 eligible persons submitted by the N.C. Psychological Association with the advice of the Chairman of the graduate Department of Psychology in the State.

Term: 5 years

Officers: Elected by the Board.

REAL ESTATE LICENSING BOARD (G.S. 93A-3)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 7 members appointed by the Governor. (At least 2 must be licensed Real Estate brokers or salesmen or otherwise directly engaged in the business, and at least 2 must be persons not involved directly or indirectly in the business.)

Officers: Chairman elected by the Board.

REFRIGERATION EXAMINERS (G.S. 87-52)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 7 members appointed by the Governor. (1 employee of Department of Human Resources; 1 member of Engineering School, Greater University of North Carolina; 2 licensed refrigeration contractors; 1 member Division of Public Health, Greater University of North Carolina; 1 manufacturer of refrigeration equipment; and 1 wholesaler of refrigeration equipment.)

Term: 7 years

Officers: Chairman, Secretary-Treasurer are elected by the Board.

SANITARIAN EXAMINERS
(G.S. 90A-2)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 9 members appointed by the Governor (7); Ex officio (2). (1 Sanitary Engineer employed by Department of Human Resources, 4 Sanitarians, 1 local Health Director, 1 citizen.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Chairman is elected annually by the Board.

SPEECH, LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS AND AUDIOLOGISTS
BOARD OF EXAMINERS
(G.S. 90-303)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 5 members appointed by the Governor. (2 Audiologists with 5 paid years of experience, 2 Speech Pathologists with 5 paid years of experience. Both the Audiologists and Speech Pathologists must hold certificates of clinical competence in their respective fields from the American Speech and Hearing Association. 1 Physician licensed to practice medicine in N.C.)

Term: 5 years

Officers: Chairman is elected by the Board.

VETERINARY MEDICAL BOARD
(G.S. 90-182)

Purpose: Adopt rules and regulations for issuance of licenses or certificates of qualification and registration.

Supervise and administer examinations for qualifying applicants.

Issue licenses and certificates.

Hear and determine all complaints and allegations.

Revoke or suspend licenses or certificates.

Composition: 6 members—5 appointed by the Governor; and 1 by the Commissioner of Agriculture. (Each member shall have been a legal resident of N.C. and licensed to practice veterinary medicine in N.C. for not less than 5 years prior to appointment. Commissioner of Agriculture appointee — the state Veterinarian or a licensed veterinarian from the staff of a N.C. Department of Institution.)

Term: 5 years.

MARITAL AND FAMILY THERAPY
CERTIFICATION BOARD
Chapter 697, House Bill 1134 (1979 Session Laws)

Purpose: Establish a certification agency to ensure that the public has means of protecting itself.

Composition: 7 members appointed by the Governor. (4 practicing marital and family therapists who meet education requirements and have been practicing for 5 years. 3 from the general public.)

Term: 4 years

Officers: Governor designates Chairperson.

PART VI
POLITICAL PARTIES



Chapter One

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

PLATFORM FOR 1982

PREAMBLE

The Democratic Party Platform for 1982 is both a commentary on the achievements of the past and a commitment to the future well-being of all the citizens of North Carolina. The Platform is submitted as a statement of the principles of the Democratic Party.

Political parties organize citizens for political action at the grassroots level. They bring diverse groups of people into the political process and bind the people and their elected officials together in a common effort to act in the best interest of society and its separate and collective members.

The Democratic Party of North Carolina provides the people with citizen involvement and responsible government. The Party believes that Democrats have conducted the affairs of the people responsibly in the past, and the Party will promote the election of Democratic candidates in a Unity Campaign for the whole ticket in 1982.

Recognizing the value of a strong Party, Democrats place a high premium on Party loyalty. We believe the principles and goals of our Party are more important than personalities or primary election disagreements. We expect those who are Democratic candidates and who have been entrusted with public or Party offices (past, present, and future) to set examples of fidelity to the Party, to its principles, and to all its nominees.

We reaffirm our commitment to be open to all who desire to support the Party and to encourage traditionally under-represented groups to participate in the Party.

We have 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.

Section I AGRICULTURE

The Democratic Party Recognizes agriculture as an integral part of the economy of North Carolina.

We believe that farmers should be provided a means to recover costs and to receive a reasonable rate of return on capital and labor investments comparable to the rate of return accrued by other segments of society.

We recognize the importance of independent family farms.

We recognize the value of farm exports in preventing an undesirable surplus of farm products and achieving a favorable balance of foreign trade.

We urge that policies or programs that restrain exports should be implemented so that the burden of such restraints will not be borne exclusively by the agricultural community.

We recognize the importance of tobacco to the state's economy, and we advocate a support and control program, continued research, and export market development for tobacco.

We call on the General Assembly to continue to provide financial support for the School of Veterinary Medicine.

Section II CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS

The Democratic Party of North Carolina will continue to oppose the purchase of public office by special interest groups and to support the expansion of public financing of elections. We encourage all North Carolina Democrats to participate in the income tax check-off fund.

We urge a greater use of measures which will make voter registration easier and more accessible, particularly for the elderly and infirm citizens and those who are unable to register during regular business hours. In addition, we encourage the initiation of new voter registration programs and the promotion of existing programs in the various counties.

We urge continued and concerted efforts by the Party organization at all levels to encourage maximum voter registration and turnout in all elections.

We vigorously affirm our long-standing support of efforts to ensure the right to vote to all our citizens without regard to sex, race, creed, national origin, or economic circumstance.

Section III CITIZENS' SERVICES

The Democratic Party is committed to the provision of sufficient resources that our citizens may develop to their fullest potential.

We support the goal of adequate income for every member of the work force and the provision of services and resources that allow all citizens to maintain an adequate level of existence.

We support all efforts to achieve balanced growth and to bring jobs to people where they live.

We recognize the family as the most important resource in our society, and we believe that the ability of families to respond to the needs of their children depends upon their economic well-being.

We pledge to continue to strengthen training programs for those working in the field of the aging; and we urge support for expanded, accessible transportation services, and affordable educational and leisure opportunities, for older adults.

We support strong government and private sector employment programs for veterans and for displaced homemakers.

We commend the work of the child interagency committees and encourage them to improve communication and coordination among the state, regional, and local agencies that provide services to families.

We strongly endorse quality child development programs, and we support private and public funding of child day-care for families who want and need the service.

We urge the provision of quality in-home care, or if necessary, quality institutional care for all who require it, and we insist on their protection from abuse, neglect, and deprivation of their rights as citizens.

Section IV

CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Democratic Party urges the Department of Justice to continue efforts to protect consumers in order to promote confidence in a free marketplace and to keep it free from price-fixing, price-gouging, restraints of trade, and other practices that prevent fair and open competition in the marketplace.

We note with alarm the increases in utility rates to which North Carolinians have been subjected, and we urge that a substantial burden of proof be placed upon all providers requesting increases.

We oppose any unfair discrimination in either rates or access for all forms of insurance and urge that a substantial burden of proof be placed upon all insurance companies requesting rate increases.

Section V

ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Democratic Party urges all local and state governmental officials, members of the General Assembly, and segments of the private sector, both labor and management, to work together to reduce the rate of inflation and to reduce interest rates.

We support efforts to establish and maintain an even distribution of employment opportunities and public services throughout the state in order to reach a high standard of living for all our people.

We support efforts in both the public and the private sectors to improve the economic well-being of our citizens by raising per capita income and by diversifying the industrial mix of our economy.

We support an economic development policy that will attract industries that show strong promise of being good corporate citizens.

We encourage cooperative efforts by the public and the private sectors to support and promote tourism as a key element in our economic system.

We strongly support small businesses as a bulwark of our economy and urge an affirmative program to help alleviate special problems of small businesses.

We support continued exploration of methods of promoting conservation and the efficient use of our natural resources.

North Carolina is blessed with a wealth of natural resources and a quality of our environment second to none. We recognize that the health and well being of our citi-

zens depends upon a strong economy based upon a clean environment and healthy natural resources.

We recognize that our natural resources, although abundant, are finite; and the quality of our environment is not indestructible, but fragile and requires wisdom and care in its maintenance.

We recognize that all our natural resources are interdependent—one upon the other and that they must be managed for the future as well as the present.

We believe that the wise use of our resources is in the public interest and the exploitation and destruction of any natural resources for the short term economic gain is never in the public interest.

We believe that the best use of our natural resources is for the optimum short as well as long term use. We recognize that the quality of our environment depends upon our natural resources and that they are inexorably intertwined.

We will never forget that life and beauty, wealth and progress, depend upon how wisely we use these gifts—the soil, the water, and air, our marshes and wetlands, the minerals, the plant life, and the wildlife.

We strongly support the sound management of the resources we use, the restoration of those resources we have despoiled, and the safe-keeping of significant resources for posterity.

We pledge our efforts to a sound economy based upon a quality environment and healthy natural resources.

We encourage the state to continue its efforts to implement pricing strategies for electricity and other forms of energy.

The Democratic Party is committed to an energy policy that will make the United States totally self-sufficient, and not dependent on foreign oil for a major portion of the United States' energy.

We encourage a strong synthetic fuel development program.

We are committed to the development of alternative sources of energy (e.g. solar) that are compatible with the maintenance of environmental quality.

We urge the pursuit of actions that will bring about maximum fuel and other sources of energy conservation.

We urge an extra measure of vigilance to ensure the safety of nuclear power facilities and the development of efficient means to dispose of nuclear and hazardous wastes in some other form than land disposal.

We affirm our support for measures to manage our resources so as to retain prime agricultural land for farming, protect our watersheds, and barrier islands, preserve open spaces for parks and recreational use, and promote expansion and improvement of our state park system.

Section VI **EDUCATION**

The Democratic Party affirms the commitment of our state to assist citizens in obtaining education sufficient to pursue their life's calling, regardless of their economic circumstances.

We understand that inflation and high energy costs will continue to plague our school systems, and we call for a strong commitment to excellence in public education by government leaders at every level.

We call for a recommitment to our public schools, and we urge the General Assembly to support our public school system with appropriations sufficient to assure quality education for all our children.

We urge the General Assembly to act to raise state funding for public education to a level more consistent with that accorded higher education.

We recognize that the state of the economy imposes constraints upon the allocation of resources, and we call for adequate support for remedial education, for programs for exceptional children, gifted and talented children and Willie M candidates, for programs for library facilities, for vocational education, for adult education, and for personnel to provide these programs.

We commend the Community College System's efforts to provide adults with career training and to eliminate illiteracy among adults.

We endorse the commitment of the Greater University System to improve educational quality, to broaden educational opportunities, and to maintain academic excellence and national prominence.

We urge 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.

Section VII FISHERIES

The Democratic Party recognizes the importance of fisheries in the state of North Carolina and to the citizens of this great state.

We urge a continued commitment to a strong fisheries policy that has traditionally been the trademark of the Democratic Party.

We believe that a continued commitment to the fisheries programs is essential to the economic well-being of North Carolina.

Section VIII GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Democratic Party will continue to work for changes that allow all persons representation in government affairs, regardless of sex, race, religion, economic status, or ethnic origin.

We recognize the value of citizen involvement in local government. We urge all citizens to exercise their right to participate fully in local decision-making, and we urge local government officials to recognize and to encourage the involvement of citizens in the local decision-making process.

We have a strong commitment to the state and county employees who serve our people. We believe that these professionals deserve wages comparable to those in the private sector, and we support an annual pay raise for them within the limits of fiscal responsibility.

We recognize that retention of experienced employees is a vital factor in the provision of services to the citizens of this state and urge that prior commitments made on optional and merit raises and on longevity bonuses be honored.

We understand that the increasing costs of government services demand careful allocation and efficient use of tax dollars. We urge a continued effort to identify and reduce regressive taxes, including the sales tax on food and medicine, 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 and to promote fairness and equity in our tax system.

Section IX

HEALTH AND WELFARE

The Democratic Party considers access to high-quality health care to be a fundamental right of all citizens.

We urge the legislature and all agencies responsible for the delivery of health care services to our people to work together to contain costs and to assure the highest possible quality of health care and to study alternative methods of health care delivery to provide the least expensive forms of quality health care.

We support geriatric medical education and research in the process of aging and related problems.

We urge the provision of alternative health care delivery systems aimed at keeping the elderly and the disabled out of institutions as long as possible.

We support the provision of 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 infant population.

We support maximum efforts to control alcohol and drug abuse, and we urge that programs for prevention of chronic abuse and rehabilitation programs for chronic abusers be developed at the community level.

We support efforts to counsel and aid abused spouses.

We support good nutrition for all our citizens, especially children, expectant mothers, the disabled, the indigent, and the elderly.

Section X

HERITAGE AND CULTURE

The Democratic Party recognizes the importance of our cultural and economic development in the total growth of our state.

We strongly support the programs and institutions that have established the state's stature in the areas of arts, theater, music, and folklife.

We encourage the continued development of museums and historical research facilities.

We support public libraries, acknowledge their value as community resources and information centers, and encourage continued support for their growth and expansion.

We commend the work of those who discover, preserve, and maintain the legacies from our past, and we endorse all responsible efforts from both the public and private sectors to further the preservation and restoration of our historic sites and structures.

Section XI HOUSING

The Democratic Party acknowledges the right of every North Carolinian to have an adequate, safe, and sanitary place to live.

We encourage the maintenance, rehabilitation, and upgrading of the state's existing housing stock.

We urge local units of government to work with the private sector to develop and implement housing strategies to provide adequate and affordable housing for all our citizens.

Section XII HUMAN RIGHTS

We remain pledged to the full and equal protection of the lives, liberties, rights, 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.

We believe in equal pay for comparable work in both the public and the private sectors, and we call for promotion and pay increases on the basis of performance without regard to race, creed, age, or sex.

We abhor discrimination against the handicapped in education, the workplace, and in the provision of services. We support legislation to provide greater opportunities to help the handicapped help themselves.

We urge employer sponsorship of training and managerial development programs designed to eliminate discriminatory practices.

We support programs that deal effectively with the unique problems of women in our society, and support the right of all women to exercise their freedom of choice in matters of abortion.

We call for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Section XIII LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

The Democratic Party affirms our fundamental belief in the right of all North Carolinians to productive employment without discrimination in a safe environment at a reasonable wage and with adequate fringe benefits.

We support the state minimum wage and believe it should increase in proportion to the federal minimum, so that workers will be better able to provide for the security, health, and well-being of their families.

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 employee.

We endorse apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs designed to develop marketable skills and create job opportunities for our young people.

We support sanitary living and working conditions, adequate health care and safety, and educational opportunities for migrant workers and their families.

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 flex-time, so that more people can participate in the labor force.

We urge the abolition of mandatory age-related retirement and recommend the availability of pre-retirement training and consulting.

Section IX

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Democratic Party applauds increased emphasis on professional training for our law enforcement officers, and we support measures at all levels of government to provide improvements in training, working conditions, pensions, and benefits to the families of law enforcement personnel disabled or killed in line of duty.

We urge law enforcement agencies to increase their efforts in crime prevention.

We urge the employment of Department of Corrections employees who are competent and qualified in the field of corrections and an affirmative effort to recruit more minorities and women into the Department at all levels.

We support the provision of investigative resources and other methods for combating all forms of organized crime in this state.

We recognize the growing problem of alcohol and drug abuse, and we call upon our legislators and all elements of the criminal justice system of North Carolina to exert the maximum force of the law to get the drunk drivers off our roads and streets and to continue strong, well-coordinated efforts to combat this ever-widening threat to our society.

We support efforts to relieve overcrowding and to provide physical facilities which give each prison inmate, regardless of sex, maximum safety and privacy.

We urge that the criminal justice system be administered so as to eliminate discrimination on the basis of sex, age, race, or economic status.

We encourage our judges and district attorneys to utilize to the fullest extent possible, within their discretion, the laws allowing restitution, reparation and community service in dealing with juveniles, youthful offenders, and first offenders.

We support alternative programs for first offenders and urge that a full range of alternatives be available to judges in individual cases.

We support efforts to make available to emotionally-disturbed juveniles services that meet the needs of such offenders in the least restrictive settings that community-based programs can provide.

We urge that top priority be given to the full implementation of the computerized criminal justice information system, with adequate provision to safeguard the right of privacy of individual citizens.

We urge that laws be strengthened to protect people against fraud and abuse.

Section XV
TRANSPORTATION

The Democratic Party is committed to the development of a transportation policy that brings about energy-efficient transportation that is accessible to all of our citizens.

We encourage the consolidation and coordination of all transportation services and urge the pursuit of actions that bring about the maximum, cost-effective use of all of our transportation systems for the benefit of our citizens.

We urge the continued development and maintenance of a good roads system.

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 meeting 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-Chairman, 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 MEETING

Each active Democratic, 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 of 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 entitled 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-Chairman 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 the 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 no 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 new 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 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 performances 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 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-Chairman. 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 honors. 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 to 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 dis-

trict. 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 the 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 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 COMMITTEE

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 ORGANIZATION

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-Chairman 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 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 Committee 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 administration 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 to 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.

(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 Chairman 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 witness. A majority vote of those members present and voting shall be necessary to remove 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 east 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.

Voice 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 there-upon 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-Chairman 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 Organiza-

6.00 DISTRICT AND STATE CONVENTIONS

6.01. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION

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 a 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.

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 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 Convention 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 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 EXECEPTIONS

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 position 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 managing 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 G. Walker
State Chairman

March 1, 1981

DEMOCRATIC PARTY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

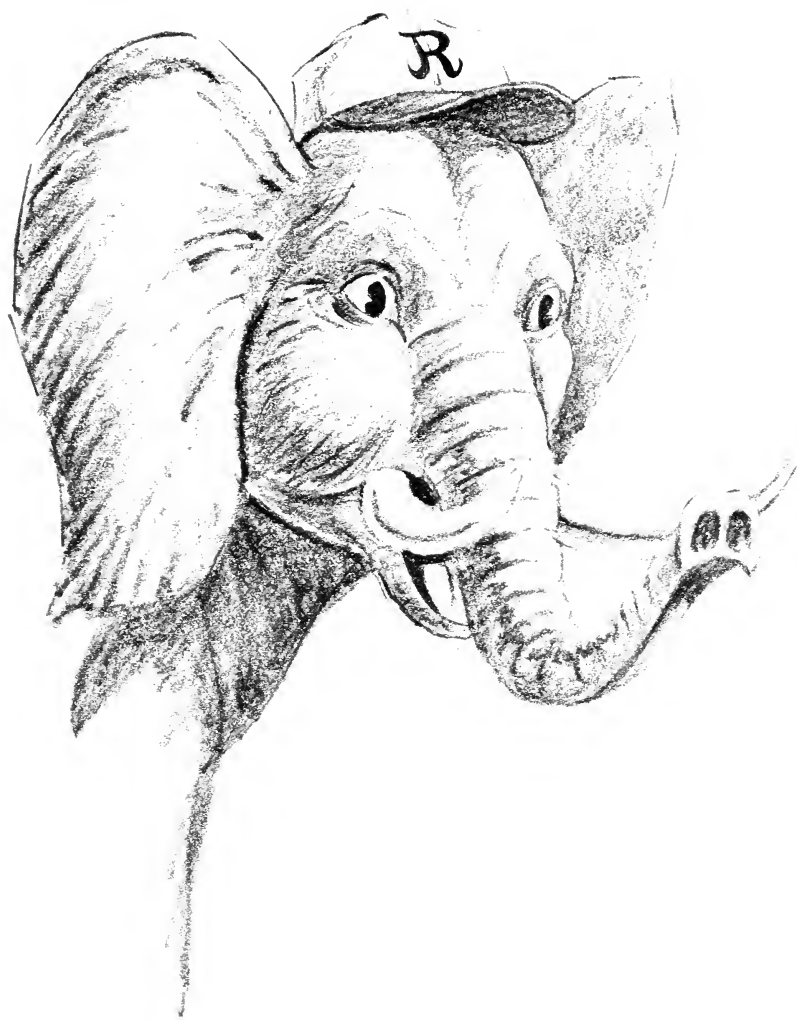
Office	Officer	Address
Chairman	Russell Walker	Asheboro
First Vice-Chairman	Betty Speir	Bethel
Second Vice-Chairman	E. V. Wilkins	Roper
Third Vice-Chairman	Brad Wilson	Lenoir
Secretary	Jane Patterson	Raleigh
Treasurer	Carl Parnell	Raleigh
At-Large Member	Martha Speed	Louisburg
At-Large Member	Mazie Woodruff	Winston-Salem
At-Large Member	Herbert McKim	Wilmington
At-Large National		
Committeewoman	Karen Gottovi	Wilmington
National Committeewomen	Betty R. McCain	Wilson
	Linda Ashendorf	Charlotte
National Committeemen	Wallace Hyde	Asheville
	Clarence Lightner	Raleigh
President, Democratic Women	Ruth Starnes	Monroe
President, Young Democrats	Bill Belk	Winston-Salem
YDC National Committeeman	Tommy Hodges	Wilmington
YDC National Committeewoman	Phyllis Barwick	Charlotte
President, College Federation	Tim Rogers	Chapel Hill
President, Teen Dems	John Trasti	Angier
State Advisor of Teen Dems	Keith Kapp	Raleigh
Executive Director	Janice Faulkner	Raleigh

DEMOCRATIC PARTY COUNTY CHAIRMEN

County	Chairman	Address
Alamance	Fred Bowman	Burlington
Alexander	Dr. Glenn Deal	Taylorsville
Alleghany	George R. Crouse	Sparta
Anson	F. O'Neil Jones	Wadesboro
Ashe	Ray Taylor	West Jefferson
Avery	Vauda L. Dearmin	Minneapolis
Beaufort	Bill Hodges	Washington
Bertie	Robert (Bob) Spivey	Windsor
Bladen	Wanda Campbell	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	Jim Pivatt	Southport
Buncombe	Ronald Payne	Asheville
Burke	Libby Childress	Morganton
Cabarrus	Frank Liske	Concord
Caldwell	Brad Wilson	Lenoir
Camden	Mrs. Fannie S. Leary	Camden
Carteret	Jerry Gaskill	Cedar Island
Caswell	James B. (Jimmy) Millner, Jr.	Providence
Catawba	Curt J. Vaught	Hickory
Chatham	Gaynelle Fulford	Siler City
Cherokee	Marvin Raper	Murphy
Chowan	Mrs. Lueta C. Sellers	Edenton
Clay	George Anderson	Hayesville
Cleveland	R. H. (Bobby) Rogers, Jr.	Shelby

County	Chairman	Address
Columbus	Jim Hill	Whiteville
Craven	Dan Stallings, Jr.	New Bern
Cumberland	Mrs. Ann Brewer	Fayetteville
Currituck	Katie D. Romm	Jarvisburg
Dare	G. Irvin Aldridge	Manteo
Davidson	Eugene T. (Gene) Morris	Lexington
Davie	E. C. Tatum	Mocksville
Duplin	Melvin Williams	Beulaville
Durham	Dr. Robert W. (Bob) Sugg	Durham
Edgecombe	Alice Wilson	Tarboro
Forsyth	Joseph H. (Joe) Parrish, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Mrs. Agnes Merritt	Louisburg
Gaston	Jim Funderburk	Gastonia
Gates	Rev. H. L. Mitchell	Gatesville
Graham	Harry Owens	Robbinsville
Granville	Lela Eaton	Oxford
Greene	Martha R. Taylor	Snow Hill
Guilford	Thomas W. (Tom) Ross	Greensboro
Halifax	George T. Young, Sr.	Halifax
Harnett	Ed McCormick	Lillington
Haywood	Patrick U. (Pat) Smathers	Canton
Henderson	Boyd B. (Buddy) Massagee, III	Hendersonville
Hertford	R. P. (Russell) Martin	Ahoskie
Hoke	Harold Gillis	Raeford
Hyde	Daphe O'Neal	Swan Quarter
Iredell	Robert Randall	Mooresville
Jackson	R. V. (Vinnie) Jenkins	Sylva
Johnston	J. T. (J.T.) Smith	Clayton
Jones	C. C. (Chris) Franks	Pollocksville
Lee	George Jackson	Sanford
Lenior	Melvin Whitfield	Kinston
Lincoln	Dean Black	Lincolnton
Macon	Jerry Sutton	Franklin
Madison	Zeno Ponder	Marshall
Martin	William (Bill) Manson	Williamston
McDowell	Thurman Padgham	Old Fort
Mecklenburg	Robert L. (Bob) Davis	Charlotte
Mitchell	Bob Grindstaff	Spruce Pine
Montgomery	Harlan McCaskill	Candor
Moore	James R. (Jim) VanCamp	Southern Pines
Nash	Larry McAdams	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	L. Gleason Allen	Wilmington
Northampton	T. G. (Sonny Boy) Joyner	Garysburg
Onslow	Lawrence D. (Larry) Fitzpatrick	Jacksonville
Orange	Andy Little	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	Miss Louise Muse	Oriental
Pasquotank	W. C. (Bill) Owens, Jr.	Elizabeth City
Pender	Reece M. Lefler	Willard
Perquimans	Estelle Felton	Hertford
Person	Mrs. Lois Winstead	Roxboro
Pitt	George Saleeby	Grifton
Polk	Lee Atkins	Saluda
Randolph	Lloyd Hamlet	Asheboro
Richmond	Woodrow Gunter	Hamlet
Robeson	Bobby Freeman	Lumberton

County	Chairman	Address
Rockingham	James L. Cayton	Wentworth
Rowan	Donald Weinhold	Salisbury
Rutherford	Solon Smart	Cliffside
Sampson	Doug Daughtry	Clinton
Scotland	Betty Myers	Laurinburg
Stanly	Charles P. Brown	Albemarle
Stokes	Worth Gentry	King
Surry	Carroll Gardner	Mount Airy
Swain	Bennett Arvey	Bryson City
Transylvania	Dr. Marius H. Wells	Brevard
Tyrrell	Willie A. Basnight	Columbia
Union	Bill McInnis	Monroe
Vance	Nancy Wilson	Henderson
Wake	Charlie Poole	Garner
Warren	Mrs. Patsy T. Hargrove	Warrenton
Washington	Douglas Davenport	Creswell
Watauga	Dr. Robert (Bob) Randall	Boone
Wayne	John H. Kerr, III	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Betty H. Knight	Millners Creek
Wilson	Steve Beaman	Wilson
Yadkin	J. Frank Bryant	Boonville
Yancey	Roy Lee Anglin	Green Mountain



Chapter Two

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN PARTY PLATFORM

1980

Preamble

The North Carolina Republican Party is proud to represent the traditional principles which have made America great! The North Carolina Republican Party pledges:

Among these principles are the conviction that the framers of the Constitution wisely reserved to the states those powers not expressly granted to the federal government;

That the free enterprise system is the economic system most compatible with personal and political liberty;

That it is a function of government to assure that equal rights, equal justice and equal opportunity are given to all, but government has no responsibility to provide an equal distribution of society's wealth;

That the operation of the free market is the most efficient and responsible support of human needs and that the free market should be left as unrestrained as possible in order that it might perform its natural function of allocating economic resources and setting the equilibrium among the various components of our capitalist system;

That the human experience has shown that periods of freedom are rare in history, and that personal liberty can be infringed by the growth and interference of one's own government as much as by external foes, that, therefore, the framers of our government were wise to insist on limited government and a separation of its powers;

That the foremost criterion on which to judge our foreign policy must be whether it serves the just interests of the United States.

We rejoice in life, in the belief that Creation is good and in the conviction that our State is one of the best places to live. With affection and respect for the past and hope for the future, we Republicans, working together, can make it even better.

I. State Government

To provide for the most efficient use of taxpayers' money, the number of citizens on the Government payroll should be carefully monitored. The level of growth in State government should be limited to a level below that of the private sector, and State em-

ployees should be encouraged to carry out their duties with a minimum of interference in the pursuit of the free enterprise system.

We recommend that State government be reviewed every four years in order to eliminate unnecessary and inefficient agencies. Great effort should be taken to prevent the proliferation of the State bureaucracy. We recommend:

1. Cut state spending by a minimum of 5%. Our Republican legislative delegation has consistently advocated a reduction in state spending. A 5% cut would save the people \$150 million. The savings should be returned to the people in the form of a tax cut.

2. Spending limitation amendment. In no year shall the rate of growth of appropriations from state tax revenues exceed the estimated rate of growth of the state's economy as determined by law. No appropriations in excess of this limitation shall be made unless the legislature shall by two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, containing no other subject matter, set forth the dollar amount and the rate of which the limit shall be exceeded.

3. Index Income Taxes. The growth of state revenues has out-stripped gains in personal income, increasing the real tax burden on our people. When inflation rises 1%, state taxes rise of 1.4%. We support legislation to increase deductions with inflation to stop these unlegislated tax increases.

II. Education

We believe the best interests of education can be served by the reduction of bureaucratic administration personnel. By such reduction, we can assure that teaching will be done by well-paid, dedicated teachers who care enough to develop the talents of each student.

We encourage the full development of each student's talents in all of our schools rather than the creation of elite schools for a select few.

1. Public Schools. Our public schools should emphasize the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic. The North Carolina Republican Party believes education should be a state and local matter, not a concern for meddling federal bureaucrats. Schools should be places of learning, rather than laboratories for social experimentation.

2. Private Schools. Private schools have played a long and honorable role in our state's educational endeavors. The North Carolina Republican Party applauds our private schools and pledge our continued support for their work with our state's youth.

3. Busing. The North Carolina Republican Party opposes forced busing.

4. UNC System. The North Carolina Republican Party stands behind the University of North Carolina in its dispute with the U. S. Department of Education. We oppose the unwarranted and unnecessary intervention of the federal government into the matters of our state schools. We support the continued existence of North Carolina's predominately minority Universities.

III. Economic Development

North Carolina must attract more and better jobs to improve living standards. North Carolina still ranks near the bottom in industrial wages and this state of affairs must be corrected. We recommend the following steps to improve industrial growth:

1. Support the Right to Work Law. We continue to support the Right to Work Law.

2. Improve Job Training. We encourage the continued strengthening of vocational colleges and technical institutions so that we can meet the demands of the current industry in our State and attract future growth. North Carolina's workers must have the vocational and educational opportunities to improve their standards of living. Vocational training for our citizens must be one of the state's top priorities. We believe the best means of achieving this end is through a strengthened system of community colleges and technical institutes as well as improved vocational programs at the high school level.

3. Assist Existing Industries. Textiles, tobacco, tourism and furniture have been the hallmarks of our state's economy for many years. We must protect these—and other native North Carolina industries—against unnecessary government intervention.

4. Ports. North Carolina Republicans support the full development of both state ports. Both ports are necessary to meet the demands of both present and future State needs.

5. Transportation. We urge that professional, long-range transportation planning not be restricted only to road construction, but must include rapid-transit systems for the future, airport construction, railways, and the development of our natural and man-made waterways. Through a cooperative process involving State, local, and regional agencies, an urban transportation improvement program should also be developed for each urban area.

6. Agriculture. We owe a great debt to our farmers and pay special homage to our small family farmers, the backbone of America. It is crucial to their survival that the State aid them in the development of alternate cash crops and dependable marketing facilities so that farming may remain attractive to our youth and provide a dignified income to our farmers. There must be more practical and applied research in the area of farm production and management, with increased emphasis on making the benefits of research available to the farmer himself.

IV. Family

The family is the basic social unit and must be preserved. Parents, not social workers, must carry the prime responsibility for child development. Government controlled child care is incompatible with freedom. North Carolina Republicans believe in a strong family unit and urge adoption of the following measures.

Unless we slow down inflation and the growth of government at all levels, our children will not have the opportunity to buy homes, save a portion of their incomes, or enjoy the standard of living we have now. We must reverse the trend of high taxes and dependence on government to solve all our problems.

The North Carolina Republican Party opposes tax funded abortion.

Recognizing the fact that freedom is a gift of the Creator and not the government, N. C. Republicans support efforts to return voluntary, non-denominational prayer to the public schools.

V. Health

We congratulate and support North Carolina's medical professionals for the outstanding health care services they provide to our citizens throughout the state, and commend them for holding the line on health care delivery costs below the rate of inflation.

North Carolina Republicans oppose the New Generation program as another layer of useless bureaucracy. The New Generation Plan will allow the Governor to dictate the policies local governments must follow. North Carolina does not need a mini-HEW under the political control of the Governor's office. We call for the repeal of this program.

We endorse the efforts to provide quality health care to citizens throughout the State, in rural as well as urban areas. The initiatives which Governor Holshouser launched in such areas as rural health clinics and Area Health Education Centers must be continued.

Greater efforts are needed to attract physicians to rural areas and small towns in the State. We encourage the Department of Human Resources to offer alternatives to achieve this goal.

We support and encourage the greatest possible utilization of medical paraprofessionals in the delivery of health care.

We deplore that the Hunt Administration has taken no action on the PCB problem.

VI. Law Enforcement

We commend our system of law as the principal bulwark of ordered civilization. We enjoin greater respect and support for our law enforcement officers and our system of criminal justice and deplore those who would belittle and slur these men and women who stand between us and anarchy.

We favor the equal enforcement of capital punishment for first degree murder and first degree rape.

VII. Energy

The Republican Party has proven itself to be an outspoken and active proponent of energy conservation. Conservation must continue to be a technique employed for coping with present and future energy problems. In addition, we strongly encourage private development of alternate energy sources.

VIII. Civil Rights

We maintain that all persons should be viewed as individuals who stand on their own feet and are entitled to advance on their own intrinsic merit, irrespective of race, creed or sex.

IX. Senior Citizens

Senior Citizens usually live on fixed incomes and are hardest hit by inflation and the price-income squeeze. It is manifestly unfair to deny them the full Social Security benefits for which they have paid during their working lives, simply because they must work to make ends meet. Our citizens should receive the full benefits of Social Security benefits for which they have paid during their working lives, simply because they must work to make ends meet. Our citizens should receive the full benefits of Social Security regardless of their amount of outside income or whether or not they work.

X. Status of Women

We recognize the contribution of North Carolina women throughout the history of our state. We urge business, industrial educational and governmental leaders to exert responsible leadership in providing equal opportunity for women in such a way as to insure equal pay for equal work and to encourage the career advancement of women.

XI. Trust in Government

This country is going through a crisis of confidence due to people's distrust of our political leaders and the lack of faith in the political system. We must have moral and ethical individuals serving in elected positions of responsibility to prove that the democratic system can still work.

Conclusion

We recognize that no government, no matter how structured, will be better than the quality of the people who serve it. We see that the heart of the ethics problem is that government officials should be honorable and moral individuals, qualified for the office they hold.

Respectfully submitted,
David T. Flaherty, Chairman

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN PARTY STATE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

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, herewith 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 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. 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 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 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 designated 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 Chairmen 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.

Vacancies and Removals

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within 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 County in the preceding election.
- d. If a county has been divided between two or more Congressional districts, it shall prorate its delegate vote among these Congressional districts in accordance with the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in last general election in the political subdivisions within the county which have been divided among the different Congressional districts. Delegates elected to a Presidential Year Congressional district convention, in addition to the other qualifications which they must meet, must be resident in the Congressional district to whose convention they are elected. Affected counties, in their county plans of organization, may provide that these delegates shall be elected by the entire county convention, or that the delegates to the county convention from the political subdivisions in different Congressional districts shall elect the delegates to their own Presidential Year Congressional district convention.

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. If a county has been divided between two or more Congressional districts, it shall prorate its delegate vote among these Congressional districts in accordance with the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in last general election in the political subdivisions within the county which have been divided among the different Congressional districts. Delegates elected to a Presidential Year Congressional district convention in addition to the other qualifications which they must meet, must be resident in the Congressional district to whose convention they are elected. Affected counties, in their county plans of organization, may provide that these delegates shall be elected by the entire county convention, or that the delegates to the county convention from the political subdivisions in different Congressional districts shall elect the delegates to their own Presidential Year Congressional district convention.
- D. 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 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 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) 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. 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 after giving ten (10) days notice to all members by mail. 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 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, 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 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. This convention shall be held after the General Assembly has completed Congressional re-districting.

- 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 1, 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 Assitant 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 Charimen: 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 and the Republican Leader of the North Carolina House of Representatives and the Republican Leader of the North Carolina Senate.

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 mis-

sion 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. Other 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.

IV. Newspaper of General Circulation.

Notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county for purposes of this plan of organization shall include either paid advertisement or a news item, provided it includes the time, date, location, and purpose of the meeting. This in no way relieves the Chairman of the responsibility of the notice.

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 Chairmen 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 de-

termining 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 Wilmington, North Carolina, on July 25, 1981. This, however, shall not invalidate any action taken under the previous rules prior to the date above.

Harry Carpenter, III, Chairman
Rep. S.B. Lacy, Vice-Chairman
PLAN OF ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN PARTY

STATE ORGANIZATION

Office	Officer	Address
Chairman	David T. Flaherty	Raleigh
Vice Chairman	Mrs. Mary Jane Hollyday	Asheville
Secretary	Mrs. Karol Goebel	Charlotte
Asst. Secretary	Mrs. Peggy D. Vance	Jacksonville
	Steven P. Rader	Washington
Treasurer	Jim McIntyre	Greenville
Asst. Treasurer	Barbara H. Caldwell	Raleigh
	Lillian McGarth	Charlotte
Legal Counsel	Margaret Currin	Raleigh
State Finance Chairman	I. Beverly Lake, Jr.	Raleigh
National Committeeman	Sen. John P. East	Washington, DC
National Committeewoman ...	Mrs. Diane McCoy	Summerfield
Joint Caucus Leader	T. Cass Ballenger	Hickory
Senate Minority Leader	Donald R. Kincaid	Lenior
House Minority Leader	Harold L. Brubaker	Asheboro
Past State Chairman	Jackson F. Lee	Alexandra, VA.
Calendar Committee		
chairman	Sandra Page	Gastonia
	Carol (Bitty) Grieser	Greensboro
Director of Minority		
Affairs	John J. Hawkins	Warrenton
Asst. Dir. of Minority		
Affairs	Mr. Owen Williams	Durham
Mem. State Board of		
Elections	Ellore Erwin	Charlotte
	Robert R. Browning	Greenville

YOUNG REPUBLICAN FEDERATION

Chairman	Bob Hurst, Jr.	Fayetteville
National Committeeman	Bob Brady	Lenior
National Committeewoman ...	Cindy S. Story	Greenville

WOMEN'S FEDERATION

President	Marie Ledbetter	Asheville
Past President	Mrs. Vivian Harris	Badin
President-Elect	Eleanor Swain	Salisbury

COLLEGE REPUBLICANS

Chairman	David Miner	Fuquay-Varina
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TEEN-AGE REPUBLICANS

Chairman	John Nunnally	Raleigh
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NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN

County	Chairman	Address
Alamance	Audrey McBane	Mebane
Alexander	George Rader	Taylorsville
Alleghany	Jimmy Gillespie	Ennice
Anson	Rod Scherich	Peachland
Ashe	James O. Hartman	West Jefferson
Avery	Robert C. Wiseman	Newland
Beaufort	Thomas R. White, Jr.	Washington
Bertie	Glenn Lancaster	Windsor
Bladen	Jimmy Thomas	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	Dr. Harry Rickenbacker	Ocean Isle Beach
Buncombe	Landon Fender	Asheville
Burke	Bettie C. Hooks	Jonas Ridge
Cabarrus	Alan Stafford, DDS	Concord
Caldwell	E. M. Dudley	Lenoir
Camden	Warren E. Riggs	Shiloh
Carteret	Claude R. Wheatly, III	Beaufort
Caswell	Lloyd Michael Gentry	Yanceyville
Catawba	Lee Shillito	Conover
Chatham	Ovide E. D. St. Aubin	Siler City
Cherokee	R. Scott Lindsay	Murphy
Chowan	Terrence W. Boyle	Edenton
Clay	Hoby Garrett	Warne
Cleveland	Skip McCartney	Shelby
Columbus	J. Frank Merritt	Whiteville
Craven	Donald W. McDowell	New Bern
Cumberland	Helen Moress	Fayetteville
Currituck	Porcius F. Crank, Jr.	Harbinger
Dare	Betty E. Greene	Kitty Hawk
Davidson	D. Leon Rickard	Thomasville
Davie	Richard Walter White	Mocksville
Duplin	Corbestt L. Quinn	Magnolia
Durham	Harry Gentry	Durham
Edgecombe	George Alton Grayiel	Tarboro
Forsyth	J. J. Booker	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Joanne Ayscue	Louisburg
Gaston	Richard L. Voorhees	Gastonia
Gates	E. M. Roundtree	Sunburg
Graham	Delmas Shaler	Robbinsville
Granville	Peter Buscum	Oxford
Greene	Allen R. Ginn	LaGrange
Guilford	Hardy Schulze	Greensboro
Halifax	Thomas I. Benton	Roanoke Rapids
Harnett	Mike McLeod	Dunn
Haywood	Harold Ensley	Canton
Henderson	J. Harold Hill	Flat Rock
Hertford	John R. Moore, Jr.	Ahoskie
Hoke	James Blue, Jr.	Raeford
Hyde	Ralph Jarvis	Swan Quarter
Iredell	T. Eric Fields	Statesville
Jackson	David C. Hughes, Jr.	Whittier

NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN (Continued)

County	Chairman	Address
Johnston	David O. Proctor	Selma
Jones	Wallace W. Wicks	Maysville
Lee	Walter Bridges, Jr.	Sanford
Lenoir	Jack Poole	Kinston
Lincoln	Mrs. Nancy C. Poole	Lincolnton
Macon	Doug Huntley	Franklin
Madison	Larry Stern	Mars Hill
Martin	Kenneth B. Hawkins	Willamston
McDowell	Steve Little	Marion
Mecklenburg	Fran Barnhart	Charlotte
Mitchell	John E. Peterson, Jr.	Bakersville
Montgomery	Kat McRae	Mt. Gilead
Moore	George W. Little	Southern Pines
Nash	J. Edgar Moore	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	Fries Shaffner, Jr.	Wrightsville
Northampton	W. T. Outland	Woodland
Onslow	Beth Floan	Jacksonville
Orange	Rob Roy M. Converse	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	Gordon H. Keller	Arapahoe
Pasquotank	Yvonne L. Stowe	Elizabeth City
Pender	Helen W. Merritt	Hampstead
Perquimans	Charles Murray	Hertford
Person	Donald J. Waldo	Roxboro
Pitt	Henry Smith	Fountain
Polk	Jim Rutledge	Tryon
Randolph	Alan V. Pugh	Asheboro
Richmond	Doris M. Rice	Rockingham
Robeson	Ed Johnston	Lumberton
Rockingham	Mrs. B. Kaye Smith	Reidsville
Rowan	Chris O'Guin	Salisbury
Rutherford	J. Christopher Callahan	Rutherfordton
Sampson	Quincy Edgerton	Clinton
Scotland	Dorothy A. Carpenter	Laurinburg
Stanly	Berry Lambert	Albemarle
Stokes	Chester A. Throckmorton	Danbury
Surry	Ernest E. Inman	Pilot Mtn.
Swain	Robert J. Grindle	Bryson City
Transylvania	C. Mabry Harris	Brevard
Tyrrell	(NONE)	
Union	Shirley C. Bossbach	Matthews
Vance	Ruby J. Lassiter	Henderson
Wake	Pat Reske	Cary
Warren	John J. Hawkins	Warrenton
Washington	William R. Benners, III	Plymouth
Watauga	Ralph L. Hayes	Tripllett
Wayne	Carolyn Russell	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Jerry Bungarner	Wilkesboro
Wilson	Elbert Baukcum	Wilson
Yadkin	James L. Graham	Yadkinville
Yancey	Dean Chrisawn	Burnsville

DISTRICT OFFICERS*1st District:*

Chairman Malcom J. Howard Greenville
 Vice Chairman Mrs. Patric Dorsey New Bern

2nd District:

Chairman Lloyd Michael Gentry Yanceyville
 Vice Chairman

3rd District:

Chairman Larry J. Parker Erwin
 Vice Chairman Mrs. Peggy D. Vance Jacksonville

4th District:

Chairman Randy Gregory Raleigh
 Vice Chairman

5th District:

Chairman John Garwood Wilkesboro
 Vice Chairman Mary Alice Warren Winston-Salem

6th District:

Chairman Garry Frank Lexington
 Vice Chairman Audrey K. McBane Mebane

7th District:

Chairman Tommy Harrelson Southport
 Vice Chairman Jan Morgan Wrightsville Beach

8th District:

Chairman A. E. "Pete" Partridge, Jr. Concord
 Vice Chairman Alene Ventura Salisbury

9th District:

Chairman Angie Travis Statesville
 Vice Chairman Larry Craig Lincolnton

10th District:

Chairman J. A. Dalpiaz Gastonia
 Vice Chairman Bettie Hooks Jonas Ridge

11th District:

Chairman Harold P. Corbin Franklin
 Vice Chairman Phyllis Foxx Sylva

PART VII
ELECTION RETURNS
AND
VOTER REGISTRATION
STATISTICS

Chapter One

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS,

INTRODUCTION

In 1966, the State Board of Elections began 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 — 1,540,499 Democrats and 344,700 Republicans. This first report also indicated that 1,653,796 white voters and 281,134 non-white voters were registered to vote. The State Board has since issued voter registration statistics every two years after each closing of the registration books.

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 giving the right to vote to the 18 to 29 age group. Realization that political power was one way of achieving change resulted in a concentrated effort by minority leaders to encourage eligible non-white voters to register. This effort met with some degree of success as, statistics issued on October 31, 1976 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.

Initially, the new bloc of voters eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years old 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.

After each presidential election year, voter registration books are reviewed and the name of any person who has not voted in at least one election during the previous four years is removed from the books. This procedure is mandated by law and is carried out in each of the 100 counties. In order to be qualified to vote in any future elections, anyone who has been dropped from the books must re-register. This process insures accuracy and provides a means of keeping the voter registration books up to date.

**VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — June 29, 1982**

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Unaffiliated
Alamance	30	45,443	33,296	9,446	2	2,699
Alexander	16	13,581	7,015	5,629	—	937
Alleghany	7	6,132	4,641	1,365	—	126
Anson	13	10,171	9,490	602	—	79
Ashe	19	14,041	7,735	5,855	—	451
Avery	19	7,362	1,854	5,392	3	113
Beaufort	29	16,634	14,089	2,235	1	309
Bertie	12	9,556	9,098	352	—	106
Bladen	17	14,816	13,942	771	—	103
Brunswick	20	19,503	14,336	4,664	3	500
Buncombe	51	69,373	48,133	18,217	8	3,015
Burke	39	32,754	20,531	10,709	—	1,514
Cabarrus	31	36,043	24,424	10,512	2	1,105
Caldwell	26	30,313	17,054	11,134	—	2,125
Camden	3	2,919	2,812	100	—	7
Carteret	34	20,518	13,816	5,450	2	1,250
Caswell	14	11,391	10,644	642	3	102
Catawba	39	47,151	25,938	17,503	—	3,710
Chatham	26	17,174	13,261	3,341	4	568
Cherokee	16	11,881	7,214	4,081	2	584
Chowan	6	5,903	5,295	531	—	77
Clay	7	4,876	2,341	2,150	—	385
Cleveland	28	33,456	27,448	4,838	3	1,167
Columbus	26	27,111	24,503	2,376	—	232
Craven	24	25,492	20,524	4,209	2	757
Cumberland	54	61,494	49,132	9,744	6	2,612
Currituck	12	5,255	4,688	400	—	167
Dare	16	8,104	6,206	1,227	2	669
Davidson	44	50,676	29,599	18,938	0	2,139
Davie	12	12,642	5,434	6,824	1	383
Duplin	20	17,088	15,225	1,774	—	89
Durham	44	69,252	54,510	10,605	17	4,120
Edgecombe	20	21,716	19,140	2,270	—	306
Forsyth	79	118,401	79,214	32,195	9	6,983
Franklin	11	12,405	11,431	874	—	100
Gaston	42	61,850	43,409	15,884	10	2,547
Gates	7	5,207	5,098	84	—	25
Graham	5	5,198	2,852	2,166	—	180
Granville	18	14,854	13,841	819	—	194
Greene	13	7,496	7,043	402	—	51
Guilford	83	145,430	98,274	39,228	6	7,922
Halifax	30	23,117	21,177	1,509	—	431
Harnett	22	23,891	19,703	3,819	—	369
Haywood	31	22,837	17,802	4,542	—	493
Henderson	22	30,405	14,692	14,229	2	1,482
Hertford	12	10,027	9,417	524	—	86
Hoke	13	8,733	8,260	407	—	66
Hyde	7	3,100	2,836	233	—	31
Iredell	23	35,722	24,702	9,601	5	1,414
Jackson	18	12,737	8,675	3,506	—	556

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS

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County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Unaffiliated
Johnston	29	30,160	24,714	4,838	—	608
Jones	7	5,289	5,074	177	—	38
Lee	12	16,580	13,993	2,323	1	263
Lenoir	22	24,347	20,436	3,609	4	298
Lincoln	24	22,909	15,490	6,612	—	807
Macon	15	11,625	7,036	4,013	3	573
Madison	11	9,573	6,785	2,532	—	256
Martin	13	11,507	10,579	769	1	158
McDowell	17	18,388	13,417	4,137	—	834
Mecklenburg	112	190,331	125,019	54,503	11	10,798
Mitchell	10	8,596	2,217	6,232	—	147
Montgomery	14	11,107	8,104	2,690	—	313
Moore	22	23,806	14,069	8,729	2	1,006
Nash	24	27,166	21,777	4,946	—	443
New Hanover	34	45,425	32,237	11,575	6	1,607
Northampton	18	12,589	12,403	180	—	6
Onslow	24	25,681	20,961	3,557	1	1,162
Orange	36	39,285	29,789	6,561	3	2,932
Pamlico	17	5,489	4,930	513	—	46
Pasquotank	14	10,546	9,360	963	—	223
Pender	17	10,326	8,764	1,349	—	213
Perquimans	7	4,148	3,840	248	—	60
Person	14	11,751	10,547	985	1	218
Pitt	24	34,308	27,819	5,338	3	1,148
Polk	10	8,481	4,955	2,992	—	534
Randolph	39	42,089	20,500	19,624	8	1,957
Richmond	16	17,907	16,507	1,212	3	185
Robeson	39	48,194	45,302	1,927	7	958
Rockingham	30	34,189	26,818	5,963	3	1,405
Rowan	41	41,179	25,180	14,081	2	1,916
Rutherford	34	24,422	18,254	5,474	—	694
Sampson	24	26,271	17,580	8,252	3	436
Scotland	8	11,849	10,420	976	124	329
Stanly	25	24,264	14,587	8,541	—	1,136
Stokes	22	19,912	11,521	7,806	—	585
Surry	28	27,508	18,052	8,693	2	761
Swain	5	6,525	4,495	1,750	1	279
Transylvania	17	12,909	7,416	4,465	1	1,027
Tyrrell	6	1,923	1,806	111	—	6
Union	26	26,574	20,473	5,212	—	889
Vance	16	15,521	14,282	1,073	1	165
Wake	88	146,849	106,801	30,815	21	9,212
Warren	14	9,266	8,869	336	1	60
Washington	6	7,153	6,584	410	3	156
Watauga	20	17,326	9,204	6,613	3	1,506
Wayne	20	31,805	26,131	5,070	—	604
Wilkes	30	31,310	13,326	17,134	—	850
Wilson	23	25,636	21,793	3,558	10	275
Yadkin	12	17,220	7,211	9,287	1	721
Yancey	11	9,895	6,099	3,351	—	445
Totals	2,357	2,618,340	1,885,320	626,013	323	106,684

**VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE
GENERAL ELECTIONS — November 2, 1982**

County	No. Pre-cincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Lib.	Soc. Wkrs.	Un-affiliated
Alamance	30	46,709	34,330	9,661	7	—	2,711
Alexander	16	15,022	7,635	6,336	—	—	1,051
Alleghany	7	6,440	4,824	1,455	—	—	161
Anson	13	10,046	9,391	588	—	—	67
Ashe	19	14,972	8,089	6,364	—	—	519
Avery	19	7,488	1,903	5,452	4	—	129
Beaufort	29	17,262	14,717	2,238	3	—	304
Bertie	12	9,554	9,092	358	—	—	104
Bladen	17	14,816	13,935	771	—	—	110
Brunswick	20	20,249	14,846	4,861	3	—	539
Buncombe	51	71,809	49,900	18,767	13	—	3,129
Burke	39	33,427	20,982	10,840	4	—	1,601
Cabarrus	31	36,347	24,667	10,564	2	—	1,114
Caldwell	26	31,159	17,415	11,521	2	—	2,221
Camden	3	2,890	2,783	100	—	—	7
Carteret	34	20,602	13,886	5,464	2	—	1,250
Caswell	14	9,718	9,072	574	3	—	69
Catawba	39	48,574	26,686	18,035	5	—	3,848
Chatham	26	17,500	13,533	3,378	7	—	582
Cherokee	16	12,143	7,337	4,200	4	—	602
Chowan	6	5,923	5,308	535	—	—	80
Clay	7	5,196	2,519	2,256	—	—	421
Cleveland	28	33,449	27,461	4,826	4	—	1,158
Columbus	26	27,368	24,847	2,309	—	—	212
Craven	24	25,729	20,663	4,297	2	—	767
Cumberland	54	62,417	49,789	9,936	10	5	2,677
Currituck	12	5,290	4,722	407	—	—	161
Dare	16	8,304	6,413	1,225	2	—	664
Davidson	44	52,030	30,509	19,330	4	—	2,187
Davie	12	12,957	5,591	6,960	1	—	405
Duplin	20	17,270	15,445	1,745	—	—	80
Durham	44	70,209	55,456	10,713	27	—	4,013
Edgecombe	20	22,162	19,619	2,241	—	—	302
Forsyth	79	121,750	81,460	33,042	15	1	7,232
Franklin	11	12,417	11,428	886	1	—	102
Gaston	42	62,644	44,031	16,030	11	—	2,572
Gates	7	5,287	5,173	84	—	—	30
Graham	5	5,337	2,874	2,274	—	—	189
Granville	18	14,922	13,916	817	—	—	189
Greene	13	7,625	7,172	397	—	—	56
Guilford	83	151,294	103,199	40,033	11	—	8,051
Halifax	30	23,514	21,545	1,533	—	—	436
Harnett	22	24,095	19,876	3,853	—	—	366
Haywood	31	23,455	18,361	4,604	—	—	490
Henderson	22	31,014	14,974	14,532	2	—	1,506
Hertford	12	10,326	9,688	543	1	—	94
Hoke	13	8,804	8,324	414	—	—	66
Hyde	7	3,128	2,865	231	—	—	32
Iredell	23	36,430	25,199	9,765	9	—	1,457
Jackson	18	13,027	8,866	3,580	1	—	580

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Lib.	Soc. Wkrs.	Un-affiliated
Johnston	29	30,519	25,016	4,892	—	—	611
Jones	7	5,332	5,111	182	—	—	39
Lee	12	16,695	14,087	2,332	1	—	275
Lenoir	22	24,567	20,667	3,603	4	—	293
Lincoln	24	23,631	16,041	6,740	1	—	849
Macon	15	11,957	7,238	4,110	1	—	608
Madison	11	9,903	6,986	2,646	1	—	270
Martin	13	11,484	10,564	767	1	1	151
McDowell	17	18,590	13,528	4,202	—	—	860
Mecklenburg	112	194,955	127,790	55,941	40	—	11,184
Mitchell	10	8,688	2,260	6,278	—	—	150
Montgomery	14	11,188	8,157	2,714	—	—	317
Moore	22	24,934	14,792	9,101	4	—	1,037
Nash	24	27,323	21,811	5,072	2	—	438
New Hanover	34	47,101	33,485	11,939	11	—	1,666
Northampton	18	12,210	12,022	180	—	—	8
Onslow	24	25,987	21,210	3,609	1	—	1,167
Orange	36	40,338	30,486	6,791	15	2	3,044
Pamlico	17	5,532	4,965	521	—	—	46
Pasquotank	14	10,788	9,590	966	—	—	232
Pender	17	11,020	9,410	1,392	2	—	216
Perquimans	7	4,182	3,860	251	1	—	70
Person	14	11,895	10,702	974	2	—	217
Pitt	24	34,560	27,992	5,383	1	—	1,184
Polk	10	8,609	5,016	3,048	—	—	545
Randolph	39	44,173	21,513	20,631	9	—	2,020
Richmond	16	18,616	17,198	1,230	3	—	185
Robeson	39	48,592	45,672	1,938	7	—	975
Rockingham	30	34,791	27,302	6,049	—	—	1,440
Rowan	41	41,665	25,468	14,229	4	—	1,964
Rutherford	34	25,358	18,957	5,678	—	—	723
Sampson	24	28,345	18,610	9,239	4	—	492
Scotland	8	11,693	10,281	972	85	—	355
Stanly	25	24,668	14,906	8,629	—	—	1,133
Stokes	22	21,197	12,445	8,143	—	—	609
Surry	28	28,107	18,423	8,892	2	—	790
Swain	5	6,579	4,509	1,777	1	—	292
Transylvania	17	13,530	7,765	4,675	1	—	1,089
Tyrrell	6	1,932	1,814	112	—	—	6
Union	27	26,901	20,685	5,314	—	—	902
Vance	16	15,589	14,367	1,054	1	—	167
Wake	88	148,365	107,820	31,187	31	1	9,326
Warren	14	9,146	8,740	354	1	—	51
Washington	6	7,218	6,645	413	3	2	155
Watauga	20	18,254	9,714	6,945	6	—	1,589
Wayne	20	32,718	26,943	5,160	—	—	615
Wilkes	30	32,698	13,953	17,802	—	—	943
Wilson	23	26,218	22,473	3,458	7	—	280
Yadkin	12	15,895	6,684	8,657	—	—	554
Yancey	11	10,451	6,405	3,578	—	—	468
Totals	2,358	2,674,787	1,924,394	640,675	413	12	109,293

**VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — May 6, 1980**

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Liberterian	Unaffiliated
Alamance	30	45,945	33,895	9,219	5	2,826
Alexander	16	13,907	7,056	5,866	0	985
Alleghany	7	5,840	4,343	1,372	1	124
Anson	13	10,511	9,824	589	0	98
Ashe	19	14,133	7,450	6,183	0	500
Avery	19	7,428	1,904	5,369	0	155
Beaufort	30	15,843	13,606	1,973	0	264
Bertie	12	9,007	8,543	374	0	90
Bladen	17	13,762	12,943	710	0	109
Brunswick	20	18,953	13,852	4,585	0	516
Buncombe	51	70,050	49,469	17,697	13	2,871
Burke	39	34,072	21,355	11,016	1	1,700
Cabarrus	30	36,059	24,683	10,295	0	1,081
Caldwell	27	30,124	16,638	11,297	0	2,189
Camden	3	2,867	2,763	95	0	9
Carteret	34	20,334	13,817	5,429	0	1,088
Caswell	14	8,077	7,429	545	2	101
Catawba	40	47,334	26,653	17,046	0	3,635
Chatham	23	17,276	13,264	3,377	4	631
Cherokee	16	11,341	6,410	4,292	1	638
Chowan	6	5,801	5,301	446	0	54
Clay	7	4,656	2,285	1,978	0	393
Cleveland	28	32,341	26,187	4,810	4	1,340
Columbus	26	26,318	23,773	2,266	0	279
Craven	23	23,930	19,732	3,483	5	710
Cumberland	55	60,132	48,250	8,659	0	3,223
Currituck	12	4,961	4,473	288	0	200
Dare	15	6,851	5,426	951	2	472
Davidson	44	51,126	30,714	18,321	3	2,088
Davie	12	12,579	5,516	6,685	1	377
Duplin	20	20,956	18,501	2,208	0	247
Durham	44	66,362	52,917	9,955	10	3,480
Edgecombe	20	20,891	18,392	2,199	0	300
Forsyth	79	121,624	82,142	32,466	10	7,006
Franklin	11	12,501	11,530	893	0	78
Gaston	42	60,170	43,012	14,742	6	2,410
Gates	7	5,097	4,988	87	0	22
Graham	5	4,961	2,684	2,085	0	192
Granville	18	14,587	13,605	801	0	181
Greene	13	6,642	6,147	452	0	43
Guilford	81	152,731	103,969	39,878	22	8,862
Halifax	30	22,808	21,124	1,331	0	353
Harnett	22	25,279	20,721	4,158	1	399
Haywood	31	22,252	17,278	4,530	0	444
Henderson	22	29,571	14,727	13,481	0	1,363
Hertford	9	11,266	10,783	409	0	74
Hoke	13	7,076	6,585	413	0	78
Hyde	7	2,987	2,696	255	0	36
Iredell	23	35,696	25,143	9,225	2	1,326
Jackson	18	13,574	9,178	3,823	0	573

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS

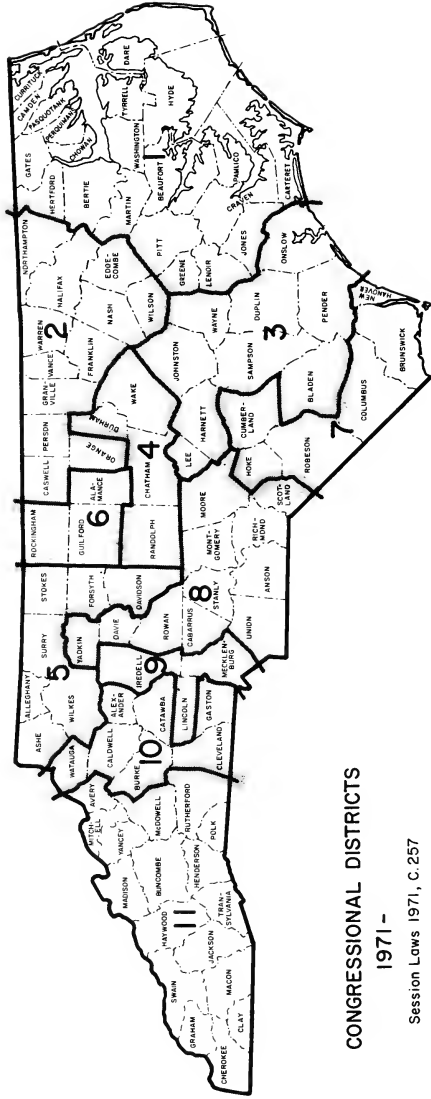
County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarian	Unaffiliated
Johnston	29	32,083	26,304	5,083	0	696
Jones	7	5,408	5,161	206	1	40
Lee	10	16,115	13,617	2,225	0	273
Lenoir	22	23,542	19,845	3,347	0	350
Lincoln	24	23,558	16,028	6,690	1	839
Macon	15	11,179	6,846	3,874	1	458
Madison	11	10,360	6,944	3,055	0	361
Martin	13	11,774	10,909	738	0	127
McDowell	17	16,656	11,906	4,012	0	738
Mecklenburg	111	179,522	120,826	48,920	42	9,734
Mitchell	13	8,305	2,239	5,994	0	72
Montgomery	14	10,725	7,498	2,843	0	384
Moore	22	22,311	13,497	7,858	3	953
Nash	24	26,627	21,657	4,474	0	496
New Hanover	34	46,406	32,879	11,773	5	1,749
Northampton	17	10,724	10,577	144	0	3
Onslow	24	27,730	22,471	3,910	3	1,346
Orange	35	38,116	29,936	6,103	5	2,072
Pamlico	17	5,166	4,596	516	0	54
Pasquotank	14	10,595	9,578	809	0	208
Pender	17	10,146	8,689	1,230	0	227
Perquimans	7	3,864	3,612	204	0	48
Person	14	13,350	11,993	1,151	1	205
Pitt	24	32,097	26,319	4,734	3	1,041
Polk	10	8,453	4,950	2,936	0	567
Randolph	39	43,031	21,474	19,370	5	2,182
Richmond	16	18,666	17,325	1,107	0	234
Robeson	39	47,496	44,549	2,009	0	938
Rockingham	31	33,321	26,262	5,688	0	1,371
Rowan	43	41,423	25,903	13,860	4	1,656
Rutherford	34	23,794	17,792	5,389	1	612
Sampson	24	24,772	15,641	8,673	0	458
Scotland	8	11,400	10,123	893	0	384
Stanly	26	24,384	14,600	8,539	0	1,245
Stokes	22	20,075	11,268	8,279	0	528
Surry	28	28,352	18,610	8,900	10	832
Swain	5	6,210	4,272	1,677	2	259
Transylvania	18	13,174	7,792	4,342	0	1,040
Tyrrell	6	1,966	1,851	107	2	6
Union	26	25,094	19,997	4,361	0	736
Vance	16	15,502	14,145	1,143	0	214
Wake	76	138,281	101,823	28,280	62	8,116
Warren	14	7,960	7,390	512	1	57
Washington	6	7,379	6,784	428	0	167
Watauga	19	15,999	8,539	6,132	0	1,328
Wayne	20	31,518	25,981	4,877	0	660
Wilkes	30	31,736	13,713	17,086	0	937
Wilson	21	25,105	21,341	3,452	10	302
Yadkin	13	16,002	6,714	8,683	0	605
Yancey	11	9,686	5,815	3,461	0	410
Totals	2,339	2,585,727	1,872,257	608,684	255	104,531

**VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS FOR THE
GENERAL ELECTIONS — November 4, 1980**

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Others	Unaffiliated
Alamance	30	48,696	35,409	10,200	17	3,070
Alexander	16	14,621	7,348	6,206	37	1,030
Alleghany	7	6,002	4,392	1,453	7	150
Anson	13	10,825	10,082	637	1	105
Ashe	19	14,522	7,672	6,310	0	540
Avery	19	7,720	2,031	5,499	0	190
Beaufort	30	17,838	14,908	2,560	5	365
Bertie	12	9,250	8,741	398	8	103
Bladen	17	14,301	13,412	764	0	125
Brunswick	20	19,950	14,424	4,936	5	585
Buncombe	51	76,431	52,861	20,005	46	3,519
Burke	39	35,784	22,181	11,746	36	1,821
Cabarrus	30	38,669	25,972	11,415	66	1,216
Caldwell	27	32,291	17,471	12,334	0	2,486
Camden	3	2,878	2,760	112	2	4
Carteret	34	21,655	14,545	5,870	4	1,236
Caswell	14	8,463	7,699	651	5	108
Catawba	40	50,414	27,765	18,596	10	4,043
Chatham	23	19,033	14,423	3,796	46	768
Cherokee	16	11,900	6,661	4,531	1	707
Chowan	6	6,103	5,502	521	3	77
Clay	7	5,066	2,423	2,175	0	468
Cleveland	28	35,051	27,749	5,778	13	1,511
Columbus	26	27,508	24,629	2,594	23	262
Craven	23	25,713	20,738	4,172	10	793
Cumberland	55	66,021	51,111	11,151	1	3,758
Currituck	12	5,415	4,777	412	0	226
Dare	15	8,109	6,168	1,238	12	691
Davidson	44	54,200	31,813	20,040	6	2,341
Davie	12	13,278	5,762	7,077	2	437
Duplin	20	21,361	18,847	2,271	2	241
Durham	44	70,813	55,646	11,203	21	3,943
Edgecombe	20	22,810	19,700	2,600	10	500
Forsyth	79	132,703	87,773	36,679	104	8,147
Franklin	11	12,987	11,883	993	0	111
Gaston	42	65,720	45,819	17,104	53	2,744
Gates	7	5,154	5,040	90	2	22
Graham	5	5,208	2,783	2,217	0	208
Granville	18	15,167	13,999	922	21	225
Greene	13	7,343	6,854	433	0	56
Guilford	81	165,720	110,782	44,844	102	9,992
Halifax	30	23,655	21,799	1,464	0	392
Harnett	22	26,080	21,199	4,435	15	431
Haywood	31	23,994	18,494	4,904	7	589
Henderson	22	32,539	15,847	15,081	4	1,607
Hertford	9	11,728	11,162	469	10	87
Hoke	13	7,368	6,860	431	1	76
Hyde	7	3,053	2,750	262	2	39
Iredell	23	38,644	26,653	10,407	7	1,577
Jackson	18	14,272	9,567	4,075	0	630

VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS

County	No. Precincts	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Others	Unaffiliated
Johnston	29	34,005	27,531	5,705	14	755
Jones	7	5,534	5,272	217	3	42
Lee	12	17,546	14,532	2,668	22	324
Lenoir	22	25,046	20,882	3,791	0	373
Lincoln	24	24,851	16,712	7,203	2	934
Macon	15	12,293	7,537	4,136	4	616
Madison	11	10,678	7,165	3,121	1	391
Martin	13	12,248	11,259	832	0	157
McDowell	17	18,213	12,743	4,704	8	758
Mecklenburg	111	195,047	128,873	54,686	466	11,022
Mitchell	13	8,819	2,398	6,288	13	120
Montgomery	14	11,122	7,699	3,012	0	411
Moore	22	24,589	14,605	8,874	12	1,098
Nash	24	29,697	23,649	5,484	7	557
New Hanover	34	49,925	34,780	13,061	20	2,064
Northampton	17	11,109	10,944	157	5	3
Onslow	24	28,643	23,100	4,043	5	1,495
Orange	35	41,497	31,544	6,917	117	2,919
Pamlico	17	5,360	4,732	568	6	54
Pasquotank	14	11,419	10,163	1,022	2	232
Pender	17	10,694	9,051	1,390	8	245
Perquimans	7	4,142	3,826	247	24	45
Person	14	13,727	12,226	1,245	2	254
Pitt	24	35,147	28,420	5,454	83	1,190
Polk	10	8,992	5,156	3,190	3	643
Randolph	39	47,415	22,872	22,073	7	2,463
Richmond	16	19,240	17,707	1,290	6	237
Robeson	39	48,788	45,486	2,208	0	1,094
Rockingham	30	36,297	28,032	6,678	3	1,584
Rowan	43	44,605	27,165	15,242	34	2,164
Rutherford	34	25,037	18,446	5,874	17	700
Sampson	24	25,330	15,924	8,912	2	492
Scotland	8	12,031	10,559	1,010	10	452
Stanly	26	25,673	15,211	9,115	0	1,347
Stokes	22	21,154	11,821	8,693	5	635
Surry	28	29,737	19,175	9,652	10	900
Swain	5	6,586	4,472	1,797	2	315
Transylvania	18	14,044	8,110	4,739	13	1,182
Tyrrell	6	2,062	1,934	121	2	5
Union	26	27,805	21,468	5,386	0	951
Vance	16	16,552	14,938	1,336	0	278
Wake	76	154,672	111,301	32,930	253	10,188
Warren	14	8,159	7,584	510	1	64
Washington	6	7,575	6,926	467	6	176
Watauga	20	16,475	8,732	6,413	4	1,326
Wayne	20	34,444	27,810	5,821	2	811
Wilkes	30	33,651	14,370	18,190	22	1,069
Wilson	21	25,998	21,957	3,740	16	285
Yadkin	13	16,863	7,092	9,126	1	644
Yancey	11	10,282	6,112	3,678	3	489
Totals	2,341	2,774,844	1,974,889	677,077	1,973	120,905



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
1971 -
Session Laws 1971, C. 257

Drawn by Cedene E. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

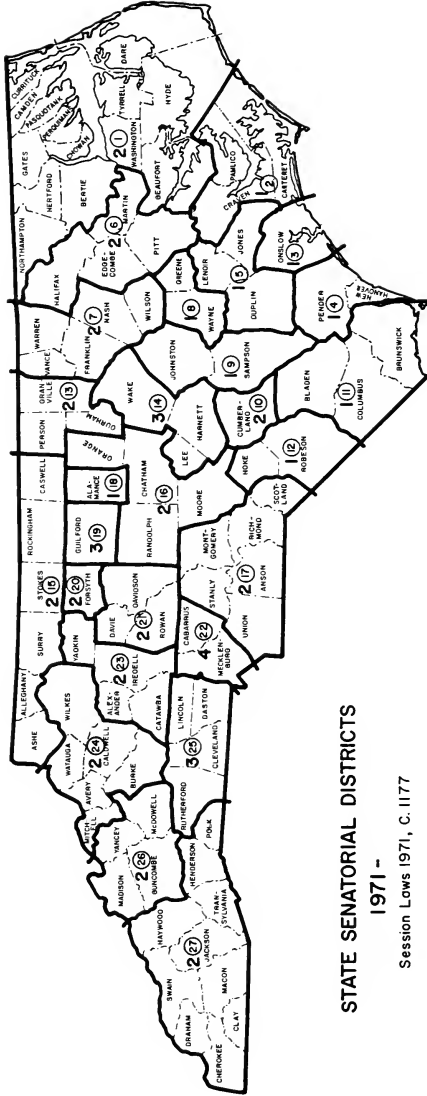
Chapter Two

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

(Ch. 7, 1st Extra Session, 1982)

- 1st District* - Beaufort, Bertie, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Craven, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Hyde, Lenoir, Martin, Northampton, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington Counties.
- 2nd District* - Caswell, Durham, Edgecombe, Granville, Halifax, Nash, Person, Vance, Warren, and Wilson Counties; and the O'Neals Townships in Johnston County.
- 3rd District* - Bladen, Duplin, Harnett, Jones, Lee, Onslow, Pender, Sampson, and Wayne County; the following townships of Johnston County: Banner, Bentonsville, Beulah, Boon Hill, Clayton, Cleveland, Elevation, Ingrams, Meadow, Micro, Pine Level, Pleasant Grove, Selma, Smithfield, Wilders, and Wilson Mills; and the following townships of Moore County: 1 (Carthage), 4 (Ritters), 5 (Deep River), 6 (Greenwood), and 10 (Little River).
- 4th District* - Chatham, Franklin, Orange, Randolph, and Wake Counties.
- 5th District* - Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Forysth, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes Counties.
- 6th District* - Alamance, Davidson, and Guilford Counties.
- 7th District* - Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, and Robeson Counties.
- 8th District* - Anson, Cabarrus, Davie, Hoke, Montgomery, Richmond, Rowan, Scotland, Stanly, and Union Counties; and the following townships of Moore County: 2 (Bensalem), 3 (Sheffields), 7 (McNeills), 8 (Sand Hill), and 9 (Mineral Springs); and the following townships of Yadkin County: Boonville, East Bend, Fall Creek, Forbush, Knobs, and Liberty.
- 9th District* - Iredell, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg Counties; and the following townships of Yadkin County: Buck Shoal and Deep Creek.
- 10th District* - Burke, Caldwell, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, and Watauga Counties; and the following townships of Avery County: Banner Elk, Beech Mountain, Cranberry, Linville, and Wilsons Creek.
- 11th District* - Buncombe, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, McDowell, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Rutherford, Swain, Transylvania, and Yancey Counties; and the following townships of Avery County: Altamont, Roaring Creek, and Toe River.



STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS
1971 -
Session Laws 1971, C. 1177

Drawn by Celeste L. Clark, Institute of Government, Chapel Hill

**APPORTIONMENT OF SENATORS BY DISTRICTS
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CENSUS OF 1980
AND THE CONSTITUTION**

(Ch. 5, 1st Extra Session, 1982 & Ch. 2, 2nd Extra Session, 1982)

- 1st District* (1) - Camden, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans and Tyrrell Counties; the following townships of Beaufort County: Bath, Long Acre, Pantego, Richland, and Washington; and the following townships of Washington County: Scuppernon and Skinnersville.
- 2nd District* (1) - Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, and Northampton Counties; the following townships of Edgecombe County: 3 (Upper Cone-toe) and 4 (Deep Creek); the following townships of Halifax County: Conoconnara, Halifax, Palmyra, Roseneath, and Scotland Neck; the following townships of Martin County: Goose Nest, Hamilton and Robersonville; and Lees Mills and Plymouth Townships of Washington County.
- 3rd District* (1) - Carteret, Craven, and Pamlico Counties.
- 4th District* (1) - Onslow County.
- 5th District* (1) - Duplin, Jones and Lenoir Counties; and Columbia and Union Townships in Pender County.
- 6th District* (1) - Warren County; the following townships of Edgecombe County: 1 (Tarboro), 2 (Lower Cone-toe), 5 (Lower Fishing Creek), 6 (Upper Fishing Creek), 7 (Swift Creek), 8 (Sparta), 9 (Otter Creek), 10 (Lower Town Creek), 11 (Walnut Creek), 12 (Rocky Mount), 13 (Cokey), 14 (Upper Town Creek); and the following townships of Halifax County: Brinkleyville, Butterwood, Enfield, Faucett, Littleton, Roanoke Rapids, and Weldon.
- 7th District* (1) - New Hanover County and the following townships of Pender County: Burgaw Canetuck, Caswell, Grady, Holly, Long Creek, Rocky Point and Topsail.
- 8th District* (1) - Greene and Wayne Counties.
- 9th District* (1) - Pitt County; the Chocowinity township of Beaufort County; and the following townships of Martin County: Beargrass, Cross Roads, Griffins, Jamesville, Poplar Point, Williams, and Williamson.
- 10th District* (1) - Wilson County; and the following townships of Nash County: Coopers, Jackson, Nashville, North Whitakers, Oak Level, Red Oak, Rocky Mount, South Whitakers and Stony Creek.
- 11th District* (1) - Franklin and Vance Counties; the following townships in Nash County: Baileys, Castalia, Dry Wells, Ferrells, Griffins, and Mannings; and the following townships in Wake County: Bartons Creek, Leesville, Little River, New Light, and Wake Forest.
- 12th District* (2) - The following townships of Cumberland County: Black River, Carvers Creek, Cedar Creek, Cross Creek, Eastover, Gray's Creek, Manchester, Pearces Mill, Rockfish and Seventy-First.
- 13th District* (2) - Durham, Granville and Person Counties and the following townships of Orange County: Cedar Grove, Eno and Little River.

- 14th District* (3) - Harnett and Lee Counties and the following townships of Wake County: Buckhorn, Cary, Cedar Fork, Holly Springs, House Creek, Marks Creek, Meredith, Middle Creek, Neuse, Panther Branch, Raleigh, St. Mary's St. Matthew's, Swift Creek, and White Oak.
- 15th District* (1) - Johnston and Sampson Counties.
- 16th District* (2) - Chatham, Moore, and Randolph Counties and the following townships of Orange County: Bingham, Chapel Hill, Cheeks and Hillsborough.
- 17th District* (2) - Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly and Union Counties.
- 18th District* (1) - Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus Counties and the Beaver Dam Township of Cumberland County.
- 19th District* (1) - The following townships of Forsyth County: Belew's Creek and Kernersville; and the following townships and precincts of Guilford County: Bruce Township, Center Grove Township, Clay Township, Fentress Township, Friendship Precinct 1, Greene Township, Madison Township, Monroe Township, Greensboro Precincts 10, 20, 21, 27, 28, 32, 34, and 35, and Oak Ridge Township, Rock Creek Township, and Washington Township.
- 20th District* (2) - The following townships of Forsyth County: Abbotts Creek, Bethania, Broadbay, Clemmonsville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, Salem Chapel, South Fork, Vienna and Winston Townships.
- 21st District* (1) - Alamance and Caswell Counties.
- 22nd District* (4) - Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties.
- 23rd District* (2) - Davidson, Davie, and Rowan Counties.
- 24th District* (2) - Alleghany, Ashe, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Watauga Counties.
- 25th District* (3) - Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, and Rutherford Counties.
- 26th District* (2) - Alexander, Catawba, Iredell, and Yadkin Counties.
- 27th District* (2) - Avery, Burke, Caldwell, Mitchell, and Wilkes Counties.
- 28th District* (2) - Buncombe, McDowell, Madison, and Yancey Counties.
- 29th District* (2) - Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, and Transylvania Counties.
- 30th District* (1) - Hoke and Robeson Counties.
- 31st District* (1) - The following townships and precincts of Guilford County: Jefferson Township, Greensboro Precincts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 19, 25, 29, and 30, High Point Precincts 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 19, Jamestown Precincts 1, 2, and 3, Sumner Township, and Block 921 of Census Tract 166 in High Point Township.
- 32nd District* (1) - The following townships and precincts in Guilford County: Deep River Township, Friendship Precinct II, Greensboro Precincts 1, 2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 31, 33 and 36, High Point Precincts 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 21.

**APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES BY DISTRICTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH
THE CENSUS OF 1980 AND THE CONSTITUTION**

(Ch. 4, 1st Extra Session, 1982 & Ch. 1, 2nd Extra Session, 1982)

- 1st District* (2) - Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, and Tyrrell Counties; Holly Grove Township of Gates County; and Lees Mills, Plymouth, and Skinnersville Townships of Washington County.
- 2nd District* (1) - Beaufort and Hyde Counties; and Scuppernong Township of Washington County.
- 3rd District* (3) - Craven, Lenoir and Pamlico Counties.
- 4th District* (3) - Carteret and Onslow Counties.
- 5th District* (1) - Northampton County; Indian Woods, Roxobel, Snake Bite, and Woodville Townships of Bertie County; Gatesville, Hall, Haslett, Hunters Mill, Mintonville, and Reynoldson Townships of Gates County; and Harrellsville, Maneys Neck, Murfreesboro, St. Johns, and Winton Townships of Hertford County
- 6th District* (1) - Colerain, Merry Hill, Mitchells, Whites, and Windsor Townships of Bertie County; Ahoskie Township of Hertford County; Beargrass, Cross Roads, Griffins, Jamesville, Poplar Point, Williams, and Williamston Townships of Martin County; and Bethel and Carolina Townships of Pitt County.
- 7th District* (1) - Brinkleyville, Butterwood, Conoconnara, Enfield, Faucett, Halifax, Palmyra, Roseneath, Scotland Neck, and Weldon Townships of Halifax County; Goose Nest, Hamilton, and Robersonville Townships of Martin County; and Fishing Creek, Fork, Sandy Creek, Shocco, and Warrenton Townships of Warren County.
- 8th District* (4) - Edgecombe, Nash, and Wilson Counties.
- 9th District* (2) - Greene County; and Arthur, Ayden, Belvoir, Chicod, Falkland, Farmville, Fountain, Greenville, Grifton, Grimesland, Pactolus, Swift Creek, and Winterville Townships of Pitt County.
- 10th District* (1) - Duplin and Jones Counties.
- 11th District* (2) - Wayne County.
- 12th District* (2) - Bladen and Sampson Counties; and Burgaw, Caswell, Columbia, Holly, Canetuck, Grady, Long Creek, Rocky Point, and Union Townships of Pender County.
- 13th District* (2) - Federal Point, Harnett, Masonboro, and Wilmington Townships of New Hanover County.
- 14th District* (1) - Brunswick County; Cape Fear Township of New Hanover County; and Topsail Township of Pender County.
- 15th District* (1) - Columbus County.
- 16th District* (3) - Hoke and Robeson Counties; and Spring Hill, Stewartville, and Williamsons Townships of Scotland County.
- 17th District* (2) - Block 901 and Enumeration District 534 of Census Tract 34 in Manchester Township, Block 901 and Enumeration District 535

of Census Tract 34 in Seventy-First Township, Block 901 of Census Tract 34 in Carver's Creek Township, Cross Creek Precincts 1, 3, 5, 9, 13, 16, 17, and 19, Spring Lake Precinct, Morganton Road 1 Precinct, Beaver Lake Precinct, Westarea Precinct, and that part of Census Tract 33.02 in Precinct Seventy-First 1. Any part of Cross Creek Township which may be entirely surrounded by Morganton Road 1 Precinct shall also be in the District. Block 304 of Census Tract 26 of Cross Creek Township is not in the District.

- 18th District* (3) - The remainder of Cumberland County not included in District 17.
- 19th District* (2) - Harnett and Lee Counties.
- 20th District* (2) - Franklin and Johnston Counties.
- 21st District* (6) - Wake County.
- 22nd District* (3) - Caswell, Granville, Person, and Vance Counties; Littleton and Roanoke Rapids Townships of Halifax County; and Hawtree, Judkins, Nutbush River, Roanoke, Sixpound, and Smith Creek Townships of Warren County.
- 23rd District* (3) - Durham County.
- 24th District* (2) - Orange County; and Baldwin, Cape Fear, Center, Hadley, Haw River, Hickory Mountain, Matthews, New Hope, Oakland, and Williams Townships of Chatham County.
- 25th District* (4) - Alamance and Rockingham Counties; and Beaver Island and Snow Creek Townships of Stokes County.
- 26th District* (1) - Providence Township of Randolph County and Greensboro Precincts 5, 6, 7, 8, 19, 29, and 30, and Fentress Township of Guilford County.
- 27th District* (3) - South Center Grove Precinct, Jamestown Precinct 2, North Madison Precinct, South Monroe Precinct, North Sumner Precinct, and Greensboro Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of Guilford County.
- 28th District* (2) - Deep River Township, Friendship Township, High Point Township, Jamestown Precincts 1 and 3, and South Sumner Precinct of Guilford County.
- 29th District* (1) - Belews Creek and Salem Chapel Townships of Forsyth County and North Center Grove Precinct, South Madison Precinct, North Monroe Precinct and Bruce, Clay, Greene, Jefferson, Oak Ridge, Rock Creek and Washington Townships of Guilford County.
- 30th District* (1) - Albright, Bear Creek, and Gulf Townships of Chatham County; and Asheboro, Coleridge, Columbia, Franklinville, Liberty, and Randleman Townships of Randolph County.
- 31st District* (1) - Moore County.
- 32nd District* (1) - Richmond County; and Laurel Hill Township of Scotland County.
- 33rd District* (1) - Anson and Montgomery Counties.

- 34th District* (4) - Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union Counties.
- 35th District* (2) - Rowan County.
- 36th District* (8) - Mecklenburg County.
- 37th District* (3) - Davidson and Davie Counties; and Eagle Mills and Union Grove Townships of Iredell County.
- 38th District* (1) - Bank Creek, Brower, Cedar Grove, Concord, Grant, Level Cross, New Hope, New Market, Pleasant Grove, Richland, Tabernacle, Trinity, and Union Townships of Randolph County.
- 39th District* (5) - Abbotts Creek, Bethania, Broadbay, Clemmonsville, Kernersville, Lewisville, Middle Fork, Old Richmond, Old Town, South Fork, Vienna, and Winston Townships of Forsyth County.
- 40th District* (3) - Alleghany, Ashe, and Surry Counties; Big Creek, Danbury, Meadows, Peters Creek, Quaker Gap, Sauratown, and Yadkin Townships of Stokes County; and Bald Mountain, Blowing Rock, Blue Ridge, Boone, Brushy Fork, Cove Creek, Elk, Meat Camp, New River, North Fork, Stony Fork, and Watauga Townships of Watauga County.
- 41st District* (2) - Wilkes and Yadkin Counties; and Gwaltneys, Sharpes, and Sugar Loaf Townships of Alexander County.
- 42nd District* (1) - Bethany, Chambersburg, Concord, Cool Spring, New Hope, Olin, Sharpesburg, Statesville, and Turnesburg Townships of Iredell County.
- 43rd District* (1) - Millers Township of Alexander County; Caldwell, Catawba, and Mountain Creek Townships of Catawba County; and Barringer, Coddle Creek, Davidson, Fallstown, and Shiloh Townships of Iredell County.
- 44th District* (4) - Gaston and Lincoln Counties.
- 45th District* (2) - Lower Fork and Upper Fork Townships of Burke County; and Bandy's Clines, Hickory, Jacobs Fork, and Newton Townships of Catawba County.
- 46th District* (3) - Avery, Caldwell, and Mitchell Counties; Ellendale, Little River, Taylorsville, and Wittenberg Townships of Alexander County; Drexel Icard, Jonas Ridge, Lower Creek, Smoky Creek, and Upper Creek Townships of Burke County; and Beaverdam, Laurel Creek, and Shawneehaw Townships of Watauga County.
- 47th District* (1) - Linville, Lovelady, Morganton, Quaker Meadow, and Silver Creek Townships of Burke County.
- 48th District* (3) - Cleveland, Polk, and Rutherford Counties.
- 49th District* (1) - McDowell and Yancey Counties.
- 50th District* (1) - Blue Ridge, Clear Creek, Edneyville, Green River, Hendersonville, and Mills River Townships of Henderson County.
- 51st District* (1) - Buncombe and Transylvania Counties; and Crab Creek and Hoopers Creek Townships of Henderson County.
- 52nd District* (2) - Haywood, Jackson, Madison, and Swain Counties; and Stecoah and Yellow Creek Townships of Graham County.
- 53rd District* (1) - Cherokee, Clay, and Macon Counties; and Cheoah Townships of Graham County.

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-A District* — Pitt.*Third-B District* — Carteret, Craven, Pamlico.*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-A District* — Alamance.*Fifteenth-B District* — Chatham and Orange.*Sixteenth District* — Robeson, Scotland.**Third Division***Seventeenth-A District* — Caswell and Rockingham.*Seventeenth-B-District* — Stokes and 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.

CONGRESSIONAL, SENATORIAL, AND REPRESENTATIVE
DISTRICTS AND CENSUS FIGURES FOR NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

County	County Seat	Congress	District Senate	House	1980 Census
Alamance	Graham	6	21	25	99,319
Alexander	Taylorsville	5	26	41, 43, 46	24,999
Alleghany	Sparta	5	24	40	9,587
Anson	Wadesboro	8	17	33	25,649
Ashe	Jefferson	5	24	40	22,325
Avery	Newland	10, 11	27	46	14,409
Beaufort	Washington	1	1, 9	2	40,355
Bertie	Windsor	1	2	5, 6	21,024
Bladen	Elizabethtown	3	18	12	30,491
Brunswick	Bolivia	7	18	14	35,777
Buncombe	Asheville	11	28	51	160,934
Burke	Morganton	10	27	45, 46, 47	72,504
Cabarrus	Concord	8	22	34	85,895
Caldwell	Lenoir	10	27	46	67,746
Camden	Camden	1	1	1	5,829
Carteret	Beaufort	1	3	4	41,092
Caswell	Yanceyville	2	21	22	20,705
Catawba	Newton	10	26	43, 45	105,208
Chatham	Pittsboro	4	16	24, 30	33,415
Cherokee	Murphy	11	29	53	18,933
Chowan	Edenton	1	2	1	12,558
Clay	Hayesville	11	29	53	6,619
Cleveland	Shelby	10	25	48	83,435
Columbus	Whiteville	7	18	15	51,037
Craven	New Bern	1	3	3	71,043
Cumberland	Fayetteville	7	12, 18	17, 18	247,160
Currituck	Currituck	1	1	1	11,089
Dare	Manteo	1	1	1	13,377
Davidson	Lexington	6	23	37	113,162
Davie	Mocksville	8	23	37	24,599
Duplin	Kenansville	3	5	10	40,952
Durham	Durham	2	13	23	152,785
Edgecombe	Tarboro	2	2, 6	8	55,988
Forsyth	Winston-Salem	5	19, 20	29, 39	243,683
Franklin	Louisburg	4	11	20	30,055
Gaston	Gastonia	10	25	44	162,568
Gates	Gatesville	1	2	1, 5	8,875
Graham	Robbinsville	11	29	52, 53	7,217
Granville	Oxford	2	13	22	34,043
Greene	Snow Hill	1	8	9	16,117
Guilford	Greensboro	6	19, 31, 32	26-29	317,154
Halifax	Halifax	2	2, 6	7, 22	55,286
Harnett	Lillington	3	14	19	59,570
Haywood	Waynesville	11	29	52	46,495
Henderson	Hendersonville	11	29	50, 51	58,580
Hertford	Winton	1	2	5, 6	23,368
Hoke	Raeford	8	30	16	20,383
Hyde	Swan Quarter	1	1	2	5,873
Iredell	Statesville	9	26	37, 42, 43	82,538
Jackson	Sylva	11	29	52	25,811

CONGRESSIONAL, SENATORIAL, AND REPRESENTATIVE
DISTRICTS AND CENSUS FIGURES FOR NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES (Continued)

County	County Seat	Congress	District Senate	House	1980 Census
Johnston	Smithfield	2, 3	15	20	70,599
Jones	Trenton	3	5	10	9,705
Lee	Sanford	3	14	19	36,718
Lenoir	Kinston	1	5	3	59,819
Lincoln	Lincolnton	9	25	44	42,372
Macon	Franklin	11	29	53	20,178
Madison	Marshall	11	28	52	16,827
Martin	Williamston	1	2, 9	6, 7	25,948
McDowell	Marion	11	28	49	35,135
Mecklenburg	Charlotte	9	22	36	404,270
Mitchell	Bakersville	11	27	46	14,428
Montgomery	Troy	8	17	33	22,469
Moore	Carthage	3, 8	16	31	50,505
Nash	Nashville	2	10, 11	8	67,153
New Hanover	Wilmington	7	7	13, 14	103,471
Northampton	Jackson	1	2	5	22,584
Onslow	Jacksonville	3	4	4	112,784
Orange	Hillsborough	4	13, 16	24	77,055
Pamlico	Bayboro	1	3	3	10,398
Pasquotank	Elizabeth City	1	1	1	28,462
Pender	Burgaw	3	5, 7	12, 14	22,262
Perquimans	Hertford	1	1	1	9,486
Person	Roxboro	2	13	22	29,164
Pitt	Greenville	1	9	6, 9	90,146
Polk	Columbus	11	29	48	12,984
Randolph	Asheboro	4	16	26, 30, 38	91,300
Richmond	Rockingham	8	17	32	45,481
Robeson	Lumberton	7	30	16	101,610
Rockingham	Wentworth	5	24	25	83,426
Rowan	Salisbury	8	23	35	99,186
Rutherford	Rutherfordton	11	25	48	53,787
Sampson	Clinton	3	15	12	49,687
Scotland	Laurinburg	8	17	16, 32	32,273
Stanly	Albemarle	8	17	34	48,517
Stokes	Danbury	5	24	25, 40	33,086
Surry	Dobson	5	24	40	59,449
Swain	Bryson City	11	29	52	10,283
Transylvania	Brevard	11	29	51	23,417
Tyrrell	Columbia	1	1	1	3,975
Union	Monroe	8	17	34	70,380
Vance	Henderson	2	11	22	36,748
Wake	Raleigh	4	11, 14	21	301,327
Warren	Warrenton	2	6	7, 22	16,232
Washington	Plymouth	1	1, 2	1, 2	14,801
Watauga	Boone	10	24	40, 46	31,666
Wayne	Goldsboro	3	8	11	97,054
Wilkes	Wilkesboro	5	27	41	58,657
Wilson	Wilson	2	10	8	63,132
Yadkin	Yadkinville	8, 9	26	41	28,439
Yancey	Burnsville	11	28	49	14,934

Chapter Three

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

INTRODUCTION

The procedure by which the American people elect their president is outlined in Article Two of the United States Constitution. The only major change to this procedure since its inception in 1789 occurred in 1804 with the passage of the Twelfth Amendment. Prior to this the person receiving the "greatest number of votes of the electors" after the president had been chosen became the vice president. The Twelfth Amendment altered this by requiring electors to cast separate votes for vice president. In more modern times it has been a practice for political parties to choose their candidate for president, and he in turn would chose his "running mate" subject to approval by the delegates at the national convention. On the ballot these two names would appear as a single entry and the voters would vote for only one set of electors.

As the complexity of selecting party nominees increased, more and more states have gone to method of choosing, at least partially, a nominee prior to the start of the respective national conventions. This method is known as the Presidential Preference Primary. In North Carolina this method was not initiated until the 1972 election year, having been acted upon by the 1971 General Assembly. However, the doubtful advantage of the primary in North Carolina has caused some criticism as to need for its continuance. One of the concerns is that most of the states now have primaries and the significance of the results are not as important as they once were.

**THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY
May 6, 1980**

County	Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	Jimmy Carter	Edward M. Kennedy	No Preference
Alamance	545	10,030	1,950	1,131
Alexander	25	1,841	202	111
Alleghany	53	1,505	312	116
Anson	120	3,685	1,054	456
Ashe	34	2,171	353	125
Avery	14	678	95	54
Beaufort	226	4,627	905	713
Bertie	75	2,448	879	220
Bladen	145	3,797	1,013	249
Brunswick	171	4,067	1,466	476
Buncombe	537	13,820	2,601	1,627
Burke	260	6,431	1,435	804
Cabarrus	366	6,002	1,206	1,125
Caldwell	161	3,790	850	568
Camden	59	954	389	192
Carteret	198	4,668	897	377
Caswell	73	1,695	673	339
Catawba	307	6,469	1,240	955
Chatham	177	4,175	1,328	413
Cherokee	35	1,369	158	34
Chowan	51	1,546	341	176
Clay	14	659	154	31
Cleveland	215	7,675	1,105	1,167
Columbus	219	7,663	1,640	688
Craven	355	6,169	1,393	948
Cumberland	902	14,606	5,681	2,667
Currituck	88	1,521	433	396
Dare	91	1,985	345	398
Davidson	447	8,592	2,180	822
Davie	64	1,652	335	170
Duplin	208	5,403	1,188	617
Durham	536	12,540	7,220	2,387
Edgecombe	269	5,296	1,313	649
Forsyth	453	11,099	3,959	1,467
Franklin	179	3,987	1,420	467
Gaston	414	11,310	1,773	1,828
Gates	75	1,398	681	283
Graham	13	860	170	58
Granville	183	3,801	1,553	469
Greene	92	2,022	379	335
Guilford	1,203	23,717	5,884	3,332
Halifax	282	5,864	2,378	1,115
Harnett	269	6,934	1,507	628
Haywood	146	5,307	833	468
Henderson	128	3,443	526	335
Hertford	98	2,252	732	242
Hoke	64	2,081	739	183
Hyde	28	962	190	129
Iredell	244	7,436	953	769
Jackson	52	3,019	431	249

**THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY
May 6, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Edmund G. Brown, Jr.	Jimmy Carter	Edward M. Kennedy	No Preference
Johnston	316	8,438	1,434	938
Jones	81	1,726	496	241
Lee	142	4,637	926	500
Lenoir	301	6,333	1,286	977
Lincoln	119	4,484	758	492
Macon	49	2,020	218	157
Madison	52	1,711	319	77
Martin	78	3,092	518	207
McDowell	113	2,666	544	279
Mecklenburg	725	29,312	8,646	6,354
Mitchell	12	762	106	53
Montgomery	71	2,767	853	240
Moore	148	4,996	827	566
Nash	312	6,165	1,076	884
New Hanover	501	8,872	2,150	1,284
Northampton	249	2,378	1,152	253
Onslow	390	6,705	1,640	965
Orange	501	8,614	3,295	1,598
Pamlico	67	1,907	510	196
Pasquotank	201	2,606	920	455
Pender	81	2,631	859	288
Perquimans	70	1,024	333	276
Person	99	3,027	977	359
Pitt	457	9,196	1,678	1,654
Polk	38	1,433	261	125
Randolph	167	4,975	754	370
Richmond	162	4,696	1,426	733
Robeson	431	11,419	4,178	1,330
Rockingham	293	6,368	1,789	870
Rowan	414	6,105	1,508	939
Rutherford	151	5,172	794	571
Sampson	146	4,678	1,430	309
Scotland	37	2,654	643	364
Stanly	158	4,694	710	465
Stokes	92	2,678	555	202
Surry	120	4,102	739	261
Swain	24	1,261	213	56
Transylvania	76	2,152	367	201
Tyrrell	28	593	153	78
Union	196	6,453	974	1,117
Vance	233	4,036	1,497	560
Wake	1,460	34,328	7,932	4,101
Warren	121	2,519	1,704	312
Washington	85	2,171	418	256
Watauga	70	2,330	391	224
Wayne	364	7,069	1,878	1,036
Wilkes	72	3,600	599	240
Wilson	289	6,611	1,190	583
Yadkin	54	1,701	269	129
Yancey	41	1,890	349	98
Totals	21,420	516,778	130,684	68,380

**THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY
May 6, 1980**

County	John B. Anderson	Howard Baker	George Bush	John B. Connally	Phillip Crane	Robert Dole	Ronald Reagan	No Preference
Alamance	129	47	494	16	8	8	1,727	60
Alexander	33	7	141	7	3	1	831	27
Alleghany	3	2	32	2	0	1	204	2
Anson	3	2	38	4	0	3	145	6
Ashe	22	19	168	8	2	3	1,129	12
Avery	88	81	406	20	4	10	1,943	142
Beaufort	20	6	92	1	1	4	530	12
Bertie	6	2	16	0	0	0	78	3
Bladen	6	3	25	2	0	2	106	5
Brunswick	38	17	158	3	0	4	840	27
Buncombe	266	108	1,906	25	34	7	3,212	83
Burke	93	49	877	31	10	9	2,395	71
Cabarrus	113	35	413	13	5	7	1,826	81
Caldwell	79	41	628	19	9	9	2,349	92
Camden	3	0	3	1	0	0	19	84
Carteret	66	21	265	14	2	4	1,244	30
Caswell	6	2	15	3	1	4	86	1
Catawba	231	70	1,326	45	30	19	3,627	143
Chatham	68	7	155	3	2	3	603	20
Cherokee	11	5	55	4	1	13	503	3
Chowan	10	3	26	0	1	1	89	2
Clay	4	0	56	3	4	1	645	2
Cleveland	40	27	291	10	4	2	744	49
Columbus	31	14	73	2	2	2	509	11
Craven	60	16	165	8	2	8	844	33
Cumberland	197	71	695	16	5	11	2,262	102
Currituck	4	1	8	1	0	0	75	1
Dare	21	7	83	3	2	1	178	10
Davidson	235	114	933	34	9	21	3,858	166
Davie	82	34	469	30	8	16	1,847	81
Duplin	10	8	48	1	1	3	440	2
Durham	331	51	825	15	17	9	1,656	90
Edgecombe	23	3	71	4	4	2	488	9
Forsyth	235	60	953	29	15	11	2,008	66
Franklin	8	5	38	3	3	0	240	5
Gaston	121	34	615	27	25	20	2,512	101
Gates	2	0	3	1	1	0	15	0
Graham	11	7	39	2	0	1	466	6
Granville	12	4	53	3	1	2	153	27
Greene	4	1	5	2	0	2	119	3
Guilford	761	172	2,281	72	50	24	5,711	257
Halifax	17	9	74	2	1	1	293	11
Harnett	28	12	151	4	1	5	756	24
Haywood	27	18	249	10	4	5	735	25
Henderson	255	54	1,023	31	12	6	3,268	66
Hertford	13	4	27	0	1	1	96	8
Hoke	6	3	19	0	0	3	72	3
Hyde	3	2	8	0	0	0	67	2
Iredell	103	29	448	15	3	12	1,615	69
Jackson	29	12	154	1	4	1	538	10

**THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY
May 6, 1980 (Continued)**

County	John B. Anderson	Howard Baker	George Bush	John B. Connally	Phillip Crane	Robert Dole	Ronald Reagan	No Preference
Johnston	40	10	145	7	2	3	856	22
Jones	0	0	2	2	0	1	54	4
Lee	29	5	185	6	2	2	366	19
Lenoir	24	3	94	4	4	1	922	39
Lincoln	35	16	290	11	0	8	1,123	30
Macon	30	19	179	12	7	5	709	6
Madison	8	3	89	6	0	4	275	5
Martin	7	2	24	2	0	0	168	5
McDowell	20	3	134	8	0	4	437	7
Mecklenburg	1,225	243	4,832	83	47	37	7,422	724
Mitchell	74	44	586	37	5	20	2,414	108
Montgomery	14	3	111	5	3	1	513	7
Moore	186	52	1,230	37	13	13	2,286	132
Nash	36	21	177	3	11	1	1,095	19
New Hanover	187	62	539	24	9	20	2,494	71
Northampton	4	0	10	0	2	1	26	0
Onslow	57	16	149	5	4	3	670	22
Orange	440	32	810	2	7	3	798	46
Pamlico	3	1	35	6	1	0	136	3
Pasquotank	16	3	48	3	0	0	187	5
Pender	19	11	61	5	2	5	346	16
Perquimans	2	0	8	1	0	0	41	2
Person	13	8	54	3	0	2	176	7
Pitt	103	35	354	13	5	7	1,327	49
Polk	43	10	271	4	3	1	776	15
Randolph	142	72	772	35	9	19	3,397	70
Richmond	16	2	53	1	2	2	178	12
Robeson	14	8	88	2	1	0	255	28
Rockingham	61	23	212	4	6	5	666	22
Rowan	138	35	664	19	16	41	3,066	98
Rutherford	27	12	213	4	2	2	887	15
Sampson	54	41	421	23	8	10	2,156	87
Scotland	14	9	84	2	2	1	149	17
Stanly	52	25	495	16	6	17	1,585	76
Stokes	37	31	331	11	4	11	1,567	29
Surry	58	17	274	6	0	4	1,073	14
Swain	6	2	44	2	0	2	259	6
Transylvania	89	15	348	12	1	1	957	24
Tyrrell	0	2	6	0	0	0	34	2
Union	75	18	272	8	2	4	748	46
Vance	4	3	45	2	1	1	217	4
Wake	777	172	2,461	46	41	30	5,274	196
Warren	16	2	39	3	3	2	63	19
Washington	3	1	10	1	0	1	81	2
Watauga	102	29	485	5	4	11	1,457	50
Wayne	43	20	168	9	2	2	887	18
Wilkes	112	57	801	22	7	24	4,216	113
Wilson	43	14	123	6	4	7	658	18
Yadkin	63	23	584	25	3	6	2,030	56
Yancey	14	9	125	4	4	2	681	8
Totals	8,542	2,543	36,631	1,107	547	629	113,854	4,538

**VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION
November 4, 1980**

County	Presidential Electors					
	Jimmy Carter (Democrat)	Ronald Reagan (Republican)	Ed Clark (Libertarian)	Barry Commoner (Citizens)	John B. Anderson (Independent)	Clifton DeBerry (Socialist Workers)
Alamance	15,042	18,077	164	23	760	0
Alexander	4,546	6,376	44	2	137	4
Alleghany	2,198	1,995	24	2	91	0
Anson	4,973	1,968	23	10	111	2
Ashe	4,461	5,643	47	4	154	3
Avery	1,527	3,480	22	4	147	2
Beaufort	6,024	6,773	49	4	186	1
Bertie	3,863	1,695	16	7	45	6
Bladen	6,104	2,745	26	2	64	0
Brunswick	6,761	5,897	71	5	265	4
Buncombe	24,837	26,124	299	103	2,153	14
Burke	11,680	12,956	169	29	558	25
Cabarrus	9,768	15,143	96	15	562	1
Caldwell	8,738	12,965	135	23	440	9
Camden	1,212	813	12	6	45	0
Carteret	6,485	7,733	73	15	460	1
Caswell	3,529	2,156	21	5	66	0
Catawba	13,873	22,873	242	21	866	3
Chatham	7,144	5,414	99	66	481	1
Cherokee	3,114	3,849	33	2	80	1
Chowan	2,146	1,424	16	2	71	1
Clay	1,324	2,136	28	5	53	1
Cleveland	12,219	10,828	111	4	333	3
Columbus	10,212	5,522	55	2	148	1
Craven	7,781	8,554	81	9	356	2
Cumberland	22,073	21,540	293	40	1,261	21
Currituck	1,980	1,668	37	2	97	2
Dare	2,497	2,794	50	11	260	3
Davidson	14,579	22,794	202	10	679	5
Davie	3,289	6,302	63	2	223	1
Duplin	7,524	5,403	32	1	109	0
Durham	24,969	19,276	274	318	3,052	12
Edgecombe	7,945	5,916	36	8	148	3
Forsyth	38,870	42,389	527	89	2,897	26
Franklin	5,427	3,508	38	2	104	2
Gaston	19,016	25,139	201	19	823	6
Gates	2,435	957	11	2	61	1
Graham	1,608	1,961	6	3	36	1
Granville	5,556	3,513	29	15	133	0
Greene	2,835	2,221	20	2	34	1
Guilford	44,516	53,291	636	143	4,019	17
Halifax	8,364	6,033	56	11	180	4
Harnett	8,791	7,284	42	11	165	2
Haywood	9,814	7,217	66	12	349	4
Henderson	7,578	13,573	97	26	901	6
Hertford	4,102	1,854	20	2	80	2
Hoke	3,376	1,168	21	5	56	2
Hyde	1,221	807	5	1	37	1
Iredell	12,067	14,926	158	15	624	4
Jackson	4,857	4,140	50	15	246	2

VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION
November 4, 1980 (Continued)

County	Presidential Electors					
	Jimmy Carter (Democrat)	Ronald Reagan (Republican)	Ed Clark (Libertarian)	Barry Commoner (Citizens)	John B. Anderson (Independent)	Cifton DeBerry (Socialist Workers)
Johnston	9,601	10,444	54	4	271	2
Jones	2,198	1,401	11	0	18	2
Lee	5,426	4,847	40	7	251	3
Lenoir	7,546	9,832	57	11	263	5
Lincoln	7,796	9,009	85	6	299	1
Macon	4,105	4,727	39	5	153	2
Madison	3,202	2,629	21	11	108	1
Martin	4,750	2,564	16	1	81	0
McDowell	4,703	5,680	44	4	175	0
Mecklenburg	66,995	68,384	956	135	6,560	28
Mitchell	1,765	4,322	32	5	146	0
Montgomery	4,129	3,587	25	2	99	0
Moore	8,084	10,158	91	12	563	3
Nash	8,184	11,043	74	5	293	2
New Hanover	13,670	17,243	182	30	1,114	5
Northampton	4,933	1,847	16	1	62	2
Onslow	7,371	8,861	90	12	400	2
Orange	15,226	9,261	300	421	3,364	17
Pamlico	2,224	1,504	20	5	48	2
Pasquotank	4,128	3,340	37	13	179	1
Pender	4,382	3,018	26	4	103	3
Perquimans	1,560	1,210	17	3	63	1
Person	4,111	3,281	34	2	104	2
Pitt	12,590	12,816	101	32	827	5
Polk	2,375	3,021	49	2	160	2
Randolph	10,107	19,881	145	19	563	2
Richmond	7,416	3,911	49	6	224	3
Robeson	17,618	6,982	72	14	331	13
Rockingham	11,708	11,205	130	9	463	7
Rowan	11,671	18,566	155	9	707	1
Rutherford	8,315	8,363	78	5	203	2
Sampson	9,090	8,097	58	15	308	10
Scotland	4,446	2,133	41	5	155	2
Stanly	7,784	9,734	69	8	248	3
Stokes	5,764	7,275	50	2	151	3
Surry	8,987	10,065	92	6	256	2
Swain	1,987	1,457	5	1	70	0
Transylvania	4,008	4,826	58	8	274	1
Tyrrell	887	466	3	0	14	0
Union	10,073	9,012	102	9	487	5
Vance	5,415	4,217	35	3	101	3
Wake	49,003	49,768	741	189	5,455	37
Warren	3,750	1,582	15	6	74	3
Washington	3,008	1,943	15	1	68	2
Watauga	5,022	6,149	105	34	645	3
Wayne	9,586	12,860	62	6	322	0
Wilkes	8,184	14,462	102	13	282	1
Wilson	8,042	8,329	71	14	243	5
Yadkin	3,850	7,530	50	3	136	1
Yancey	4,010	3,363	31	29	110	3
Totals	875,635	915,018	9,677	2,287	52,800	416

**THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE
PRIMARY — March 23, 1976**

County	Democrats							Republicans		
	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	433	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	1,460	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
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

**THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE
PRIMARY — March 23, 1976 (Continued)**

County	Democrats							Republicans		
	Lloyd Bentsen	Jimmy Carter	Fred R. Harris	Henry M. Jackson	Morris K. Udall	George Wallace	No Preference	Gerald R. Ford	Ronald Reagan	No Preference
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
Mitchell	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	38	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

VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION
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

VOTES CAST FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL ELECTION
November 2, 1976 (Continued)

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 AND ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1976

States	Popular Votes				Electoral Votes	
	Carter (Democrat)	Ford (Republican)	McCarthy (Independent)	Maddox (Am. Indep.)	Carter (Democrat)	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

POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1960-1972

County	1960		1964		1968			1972		
	John F. Kennedy (Dem.)	Richard M. Nixon (Repub.)	Lyndon B. Johnson (Dem.)	Barry Goldwater (Repub.)	Hubert H. Humphrey (Dem.)	Richard M. Nixon (Repub.)	George Wallace (Amer.)	George S. McGovern (Dem.)	Richard M. Nixon (Repub.)	John G. Schmitz (Amer.)
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	11,899	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 VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1960-1972 (Continued)

County	1960		1964		1968			1972		
	John F. Kennedy [Dem.]	Richard M. Nixon [Repub.]	Lyndon B. Johnson [Dem.]	Barry Goldwater [Repub.]	Hubert H. Humphrey [Dem.]	Richard M. Nixon [Repub.]	George Wallace [Amer.]	George S. McGovern [Dem.]	Richard M. Nixon [Repub.]	John G. Schmitz [Amer.]
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	38
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

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
Dist. of Columbia	—	—	169,796	28,801	139,556	31,012	—
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
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 14,124 under listing of Alabama Independent Democratic Party and 53,264 under listing of National Democratic Party of Alabama.

POPULAR VOTES FOR PRESIDENT, 1972 & 1976

States	1972			1976			
	McGovern (Democrat)	Nixon (Republican)	Schmitz (American)	Carter (Democrat)	Ford (Republican)	McCarthy (Independent)	Maddox (Am. Indep.)
Alabama	205,343	661,525	9,977	644,579	495,318	—	9,536
Alaska	24,362	41,809	5,354	22,994	39,008	—	—
Arizona	182,777	370,220	19,568	294,668	417,413	19,148	—
Arkansas	178,822	395,640	—	495,909	266,713	—	—
California	3,438,781	4,427,324	223,051	3,709,715	3,837,202	—	50,606
Colorado	319,056	568,638	16,656	446,807	566,870	25,062	—
Connecticut	506,565	762,769	16,454	646,760	715,235	—	6,818
Delaware	91,907	139,796	2,615	122,610	109,926	2,426	—
Dist. of Columbia	109,974	29,697	—	62,267	92,831	—	—
Florida	690,565	1,751,210	—	127,562	25,184	—	—
Georgia	289,529	881,490	—	1,561,383	1,375,298	22,457	—
Hawaii	100,617	167,414	—	955,191	470,530	—	—
Idaho	74,020	179,069	25,624	147,375	140,003	—	—
Illinois	1,794,765	2,613,162	—	126,362	204,188	—	5,747
Indiana	708,568	1,405,154	—	2,223,107	2,324,669	50,129	—
Iowa	491,905	703,496	24,153	1,006,636	1,169,144	—	—
Kansas	265,158	605,632	21,020	619,710	632,488	18,602	—
Kentucky	367,561	670,239	18,231	429,008	501,759	—	5,521
Louisiana	305,836	679,944	50,731	610,017	525,607	6,665	2,869
Maine	159,081	248,463	—	683,512	606,204	7,981	11,187
Maryland	486,570	797,295	18,450	231,283	234,434	11,423	—
Massachusetts	1,323,843	1,104,310	—	735,618	648,980	—	—
Michigan	1,276,118	1,676,968	53,040	1,425,476	1,027,883	65,581	—
Minnesota	741,116	819,678	28,794	1,694,288	1,884,752	46,030	—
Mississippi	122,050	477,661	11,180	1,067,894	818,120	34,682	—
Missouri	660,884	1,082,757	—	373,917	362,058	3,405	5,161
Montana	109,549	165,967	12,500	986,185	918,620	23,534	—
Nebraska	164,860	382,327	—	146,696	170,156	—	—
Nevada	59,951	103,874	—	230,152	349,736	8,984	3,321
New Hampshire	114,465	210,218	3,254	92,088	100,926	—	1,465
New Jersey	1,021,315	1,715,259	23,078	147,618	185,472	4,892	—
New Mexico	137,495	229,606	8,604	1,420,668	1,477,858	28,846	5,572
New York	2,878,513	4,247,487	—	199,225	207,718	—	—
North Carolina	427,981	1,043,162	24,171	3,336,665	3,060,695	249	—
North Dakota	85,215	145,072	4,378	927,365	741,960	—	—
Ohio	1,519,628	2,353,516	87,657	134,503	151,515	2,671	275
Oklahoma	237,512	731,451	82,492	2,000,035	1,992,460	58,292	16,057
Oregon	387,210	479,282	45,620	530,242	543,221	14,040	—
Pennsylvania	1,784,555	2,693,451	66,752	484,643	485,305	39,980	—
Rhode Island	185,125	208,725	—	2,315,494	2,187,038	47,580	26,142
South Carolina	184,958	468,036	9,996	216,991	172,138	—	—
South Dakota	128,549	146,605	—	443,901	342,409	—	2,073
Tennessee	355,906	811,749	30,313	146,153	151,619	—	—
Texas	968,348	1,893,818	—	822,250	633,228	4,785	2,368
Utah	121,426	312,586	27,964	2,036,484	1,880,581	—	—
Vermont	640,933	112,428	—	180,974	335,144	3,871	1,162
Virginia	439,546	982,792	19,221	63,346	101,504	3,085	—
Washington	459,413	654,867	47,178	810,696	834,605	—	—
West Virginia	267,454	464,626	—	643,333	679,631	32,621	7,377
Wisconsin	255,998	440,826	—	430,404	311,012	—	—
Wyoming	808,216	985,871	47,489	1,037,056	1,003,039	34,412	8,588
Totals	29,169,615	47,168,963	1,025,742	40,276,040	38,532,630	657,785	168,724

Chapter Four**UNITED STATES CONGRESS**

INTRODUCTION

Initially, Article I, Section 3 of the United States Constitution provided for the election of the United States Senators by the various state legislatures. This procedure continued until 1913 when the Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted. This amendment provided for the popular election of senators with provisions for either a special election to be called, or a temporary appointment by the governor, if a vacancy occurred prior to a scheduled election. When the 1915 General Assembly passed the Primary Elections Act, party nominees for United States Senator were included in the provisions which called for primary elections to be held prior to the general elections in order to determine the candidates from "each and every party" whose names would appear on the November ballot. The first primary election for United States Senator was not held in North Carolina until 1926.

When a vacancy occurs in the North Carolina delegation to the Senate or House of Representatives, the governor is authorized to appoint a temporary replacement who holds office until the next regular general election. At the general election a successor is elected to complete the unexpired term. If the former senator was due for reelection at that election, a separate section of the ballot is allotted for those running for the full term.

**VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,
GENERAL ELECTION — November 4, 1980**

County	United States Senator			
	Robert Morgan (Democrat)	John P. East (Republican)	F. W. Pasotto (Libertarian)	Rebecca Finch (Socialist Workers)
Alamance	13,632	18,838	127	88
Alexander	4,324	6,399	12	4
Alleghany	2,251	1,915	4	2
Anson	5,021	1,779	6	11
Ashe	4,598	5,527	21	3
Avery	1,512	3,218	10	8
Beaufort	6,241	6,339	15	7
Bertie	3,406	1,458	6	18
Bladen	5,433	2,510	20	57
Brunswick	6,285	5,865	62	40
Buncombe	25,374	27,038	258	166
Burke	10,533	13,604	42	27
Cabarrus	9,963	15,495	102	54
Caldwell	8,156	12,902	41	20
Camden	1,467	505	2	3
Carteret	6,938	7,619	43	36
Caswell	3,452	1,969	8	13
Catawba	13,452	22,609	85	29
Chatham	7,188	5,426	60	25
Cherokee	3,431	3,661	18	36
Chowan	2,270	1,104	17	24
Clay	1,513	2,011	10	2
Cleveland	10,877	11,480	70	40
Columbus	10,281	6,083	59	40
Craven	7,974	8,158	43	48
Cumberland	22,810	20,601	212	188
Currituck	2,565	934	6	2
Dare	3,302	1,921	33	6
Davidson	15,362	23,731	134	99
Davie	3,425	6,115	19	7
Duplin	7,447	5,124	7	3
Durham	26,112	18,861	419	244
Edgecombe	7,867	5,470	21	22
Forsyth	40,309	43,156	476	198
Franklin	4,977	3,626	10	9
Gaston	17,998	26,017	164	97
Gates	2,742	381	3	3
Graham	1,701	1,816	5	1
Granville	5,393	3,282	10	14
Greene	2,928	2,014	1	3
Guilford	47,090	54,183	636	214
Halifax	8,231	5,695	16	12
Harnett	9,863	6,540	30	20
Haywood	9,276	7,557	29	11
Henderson	8,070	12,851	73	58
Hertford	3,951	1,252	8	23
Hoke	3,217	1,166	7	5
Hyde	1,295	711	5	2
Iredell	11,775	14,988	72	40
Jackson	5,154	4,119	35	32

**VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,
GENERAL ELECTION — November 4, 1980 (Continued)**

County	United States Senator			
	Robert Morgan (Democrat)	John P. East (Republican)	F. W. Pasotto (Libertarian)	Rebecca Finch (Socialist Workers)
Johnston	9,434	10,109	49	30
Jones	2,134	1,327	0	1
Lec	4,905	4,950	28	45
Lenoir	7,912	8,938	25	14
Lincoln	7,924	8,855	35	12
Macon	4,247	4,457	17	11
Madison	3,302	2,399	18	21
Martin	4,694	2,443	19	10
McDowell	5,009	5,934	27	22
Mecklenburg	66,396	64,309	828	454
Mitchell	1,762	4,156	11	9
Montgomery	4,234	3,467	4	3
Moore	8,251	10,043	44	9
Nash	8,311	10,656	49	26
New Hanover	13,524	15,475	145	123
Northampton	4,739	1,453	8	14
Onslow	7,396	9,288	100	51
Orange	17,377	9,320	377	209
Pamlico	2,194	1,361	8	4
Pasquotank	4,319	2,206	17	27
Pender	4,242	2,784	7	6
Perquimans	1,980	705	15	2
Person	3,260	3,471	25	50
Pitt	12,604	11,657	63	17
Polk	2,884	3,086	30	12
Randolph	10,822	19,575	93	61
Richmond	6,815	4,106	29	23
Robeson	17,003	7,484	81	100
Rockingham	10,918	10,294	98	49
Rowan	12,015	19,302	137	77
Rutherford	8,272	8,564	74	41
Sampson	9,546	7,494	15	26
Scotland	4,079	2,151	26	9
Stanly	7,809	10,415	49	13
Stokes	5,807	7,114	33	8
Surry	9,398	10,055	56	30
Swain	2,110	1,673	7	7
Transylvania	4,076	4,646	37	52
Tyrrell	906	357	1	2
Union	9,726	8,984	43	14
Vance	5,708	4,332	28	26
Wake	54,343	48,663	861	281
Warren	3,296	1,590	6	11
Washington	3,033	1,858	4	0
Watauga	5,527	6,353	162	73
Wayne	10,120	11,758	85	46
Wilkes	8,724	14,604	80	23
Wilson	8,182	7,524	48	61
Yadkin	3,919	7,347	12	3
Yancey	4,033	3,349	16	14
Totals	887,653	898,064	7,602	4,346

**VOTES CAST FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,
GENERAL ELECTION — November 7, 1978**

County	John Ingram (Democrat)	Jesse Helms (Republican)	County	John Ingram (Democrat)	Jesse Helms (Republican)
Alamance	7,907	10,596	Johnston	4,602	7,958
Alexander	3,957	5,163	Jones	1,472	1,500
Alleghany	1,912	1,950	Lee	2,271	3,276
Anson	3,205	1,526	Lenoir	3,811	6,534
Ashe	3,824	4,364	Lincoln	6,966	6,852
Avery	790	2,070	Macon	2,840	3,584
Beaufort	3,343	3,523	Madison	2,907	2,233
Bertie	1,707	1,171	Martin	2,040	1,977
Bladen	3,093	2,047	McDowell	4,398	4,192
Brunswick	4,898	4,762	Mecklenburg	31,603	41,628
Buncombe	17,279	18,326	Mitchell	1,132	2,583
Burke	7,742	8,792	Montgomery	2,798	2,746
Cabarrus	6,128	9,309	Moore	4,880	7,499
Caldwell	5,795	6,857	Nash	3,939	7,880
Camden	623	447	New Hanover	7,015	11,295
Carteret	4,373	5,381	Northampton	2,614	1,427
Caswell	1,571	1,546	Onslow	4,345	5,134
Catawba	9,324	15,197	Orange	9,523	6,409
Chatham	3,634	3,553	Pamlico	1,222	992
Cherokee	3,377	3,386	Pasquotank	1,950	1,809
Chowan	884	794	Pender	2,282	2,441
Clay	1,421	1,894	Perquimans	765	643
Cleveland	5,600	5,243	Person	1,191	2,622
Columbus	5,610	4,020	Pitt	6,668	7,786
Craven	4,407	5,117	Polk	1,928	2,479
Cumberland	12,358	12,987	Randolph	7,796	12,583
Currituck	1,165	912	Richmond	5,536	2,555
Dare	1,899	2,077	Robeson	7,296	4,860
Davidson	10,915	13,109	Rockingham	7,557	7,884
Davie	2,509	4,491	Rowan	8,015	10,624
Duplin	3,659	3,805	Rutherford	6,178	5,943
Durham	12,220	12,931	Sampson	6,423	8,186
Edgecombe	3,728	4,270	Scotland	1,819	1,466
Forsyth	19,748	25,867	Stanly	7,007	8,648
Franklin	2,403	3,089	Stokes	5,002	5,820
Gaston	10,292	13,074	Surry	6,440	7,009
Gates	991	516	Swain	1,947	1,491
Graham	1,736	1,965	Transylvania	3,046	3,234
Granville	2,715	3,655	Tyrrell	398	272
Greene	1,402	1,762	Union	4,800	5,832
Guilford	23,786	28,687	Vance	2,598	3,653
Halifax	3,645	5,215	Wake	28,723	41,388
Harnett	4,126	5,930	Warren	2,167	1,823
Haywood	5,853	4,739	Washington	1,733	1,069
Henderson	5,778	9,389	Watauga	3,667	4,454
Hertford	1,875	1,373	Wayne	5,134	7,991
Hoke	1,650	1,122	Wilkes	9,045	11,795
Hyde	639	623	Wilson	3,585	5,754
Iredell	7,210	10,183	Yadkin	3,102	5,677
Jackson	4,228	3,602	Yancey	3,553	3,254
			Totals	516,663	619,151

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
THE FIRST PRIMARY — June 29, 1982**

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(D) Thomas B. Brandon, III	(D) Walter B. Jones	(R) Gene Leggett	(R) James F. McIntyre, III
Beaufort	1,485	4,646	202	278
Bertie	848	3,310	40	32
Camden	246	1,550	16	9
Carteret	716	4,102	284	328
Chowan	283	1,742	27	54
Craven	1,223	6,664	32	329
Currituck	518	2,295	26	32
Dare	558	2,838	108	176
Gates	360	2,393	7	13
Greene	452	3,811	25	41
Hertford	568	3,415	32	51
Hyde	294	1,590	29	34
Lenoir	1,356	6,203	184	163
Martin	1,138	2,540	60	47
Northampton	790	4,701	26	22
Pamlico	381	2,860	63	45
Pasquotank	734	3,281	56	90
Perquimans	352	1,846	22	20
Pitt	1,916	8,977	332	551
Tyrrell	156	950	12	22
Washington	578	2,576	24	29
Totals	14,952	72,290	1,870	2,366

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(D) I. T. Valentine, Jr.	(D) James Ramsey	(D) H. M. Michaux, Jr.	(R) Douglas Biddy	(R) Barry L. Gardner	(R) John W. Marin
Caswell	1,048	2,157	2,355	46	43	61
Durham	5,440	5,878	15,917	1,113	259	1,609
Edgecombe	4,776	652	5,603	126	210	212
Granville	1,816	3,308	3,439	60	61	121
Halifax	4,432	1,756	5,094	105	102	142
Nash	7,287	504	3,283	167	423	582
Person	417	4,336	1,621	47	42	87
Vance	2,246	3,035	2,933	65	90	70
Warren	1,605	1,323	2,889	11	35	33
Wilson	5,447	1,167	3,934	134	210	249
Johnson	194	63	64	6	15	4
Totals	34,708	24,179	47,132	1,880	1,490	3,170

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
THE FIRST PRIMARY — June 29, 1982 (Continued)**

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(D) Leroy Gibson	(D) Charles O. Whitley
Bladen	579	3,897
Duplin	931	7,169
Harnett	843	5,096
Jones	411	1,970
Lee	738	5,131
Onslow	1,045	7,438
Pender	595	3,236
Sampson	805	6,624
Wayne	1,014	9,698
Johnston	558	4,926
Moore	301	1,271
Totals	7,820	56,456

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(R) Leo Tew	(R) William Cobey
Chatham	37	478
Franklin	17	167
Orange	124	1,219
Randolph	704	2,773
Wake	819	4,310
Totals	1,701	8,947

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(D) Stephen L. Neal	(D) Wallace B. Ray	(R) Anne Bagnal	(R) Wallace Vanhoey	(R) Warren B. Brooks	(R) C. Lincoln Puckett
Alexander	1,817	319	309	293	22	4
Alleghany	2,448	321	231	145	14	18
Ashe	3,908	362	623	656	76	18
Forsyth	17,794	2,886	3,215	2,030	62	31
Rockingham	8,829	2,132	819	308	56	40
Stokes	4,895	537	960	401	39	44
Surry	5,312	702	832	307	15	106
Wilkes	2,813	220	2,174	1,111	51	40
Totals	47,816	7,479	9,163	5,251	335	301

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
THE FIRST PRIMARY — June 29, 1982 (Continued)**

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY	(D) Charles G. Rose	(D) T. C. Gibson
Brunswick	5,395	1,430
Columbus	9,873	1,681
Cumberland	15,896	3,987
New Hanover	10,113	2,429
Robeson	15,337	4,603
Totals	56,614	14,130

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(D) W. G. Helner	(D) James R. Ellison	(R) Jake Presson	(R) Harris D. Blake
Anson	3,670	791	21	105
Cabarrus	5,593	2,565	421	1,012
Davie	1,673	241	1,089	1,552
Hoke	3,288	1,259	9	62
Montgomery	3,455	799	147	364
Richmond	5,347	1,195	47	178
Rowan	4,060	1,260	1,159	1,347
Scotland	2,842	522	32	115
Stanly	4,602	708	629	1,005
Union	5,634	1,280	197	413
Moore	3,583	639	186	2,075
Yadkin	1,113	135	856	1,189
Totals	44,860	11,394	4,793	9,417

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
THE FIRST PRIMARY — June 29, 1982 (Continued)**

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	(D) James McClure Clarke	(R) John Garfield Kleibor
Buncombe	12,907	2,250
Cherokee	2,682	281
Clay	865	150
Graham	1,039	179
Haywood	7,050	1,076
Henderson	1,515	251
Jackson	1,937	207
McDowell	3,540	576
Macon	2,663	290
Madison	2,280	166
Mitchell	424	32
Polk	1,398	201
Rutherford	6,367	921
Swain	1,175	204
Transylvania	1,398	183
Yancey	2,908	233
Avery	114	23
Totals	50,262	7,223

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
SECOND PRIMARY — July 27, 1982**

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	H. M. Michaux, Jr. (D)	I. T. Valentine, Jr. (D)
Caswell	2,879	3,127
Durham	15,540	10,750
Edgecombe	5,996	5,887
Granville	4,037	4,939
Halifax	5,145	6,890
Nash	4,072	8,886
Person	1,635	2,296
Vance	3,447	4,840
Warren	3,408	2,896
Wilson	4,653	8,122
Johnston	137	332
Totals	50,949	58,965

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982**

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	James F. McIntyre, III (Repub.)	Bobby Yales Emory (Lib.)
Beaufort	6,819	2,043	83
Bertie	3,023	209	13
Camden	917	118	9
Carteret	6,530	2,975	132
Chowan	1,453	207	21
Craven	7,727	1,428	49
Currituck	2,249	561	22
Dare	2,341	794	43
Gates	2,912	272	18
Greene	2,743	283	13
Hertford	3,319	301	16
Hyde	1,256	201	23
Lenoir	8,803	2,504	146
Martin	3,697	469	16
Northampton	4,837	381	16
Pamlico	2,080	445	24
Pasquotank	3,050	480	9
Perquimans	1,479	300	17
Pitt	10,814	2,827	195
Tyrrell	692	88	1
Washington	3,213	592	44
Totals	79,954	17,478	910

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	I.T. Valentine, Jr. (Dem.)	John W. Marin (Repub.)	Sue Lamm (Lib.)	H.M. Michaux, Jr. (Dem.)*
Caswell	2,523	790	33	1,495
Durham	10,984	12,270	417	7,881
Edgecombe	7,519	3,003	256	1,220
Granville	3,815	1,849	119	935
Halifax	7,404	2,467	68	—
Nash	10,520	4,776	129	436
Person	2,011	1,805	46	927
Vance	4,035	2,308	57	1,431
Warren	2,172	1,027	94	1,572
Wilson	8,178	3,762	200	91
Johnston	456	236	7	2
Totals	59,617	34,293	1,426	15,990

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982
(Continued)**

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Charles O. Whitley (Dem.)	Eugene McDaniel (Repub.)	Marshall Sprague (Lib.)
Bladen	4,878	1,245	51
Duplin	7,646	2,212	30
Harnett	7,318	4,521	36
Jones	1,823	755	11
Lee	3,989	2,917	53
Onslow	6,565	4,884	83
Pender	4,728	1,935	30
Sampson	11,193	7,780	78
Wayne	11,047	6,404	60
Johnston	7,997	5,290	45
Moore	1,752	1,103	14
Totals	68,936	39,046	491

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Ike Andrews (Dem.)	William Cobey, Jr. (Repub.)	Fritz Prochnow (Lib.)
Chatham	6,452	3,331	99
Franklin	4,450	2,139	32
Orange	11,718	7,362	350
Randolph	8,492	15,656	199
Wake	39,257	36,467	1,040
Totals	70,369	64,955	1,720

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982
(Continued)**

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Anne Bagnal (Repub.)	Naudeen Beek (Lib.)	Meryl Lynn Farber (Soc. Wkrs.)
Alexander	5,458	4,823	37	12
Alleghany	3,122	1,690	12	11
Ashe	5,765	4,178	27	19
Forsyth	36,532	20,347	319	69
Rockingham	10,761	6,021	62	17
Stokes	6,767	4,057	45	12
Surry	9,949	6,252	70	13
Wilkes	9,465	9,715	59	21
Totals	87,819	57,083	631	174

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982
(Continued)**

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Robin Britt (Dem.)	Eugene Johnston (Repub.)	J. Erik Christensen (Lib.)
Alamance	12,436	11,498	164
Davidson	15,713	14,023	155
Guilford	40,547	32,723	360
Totals	68,696	58,244	679

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	Edward Johnson (Repub.)	Richard Hollebeak (Lib.)
Brunswick	7,642	3,591	192
Columbus	9,108	2,238	110
Cumberland	20,274	10,745	362
New Hanover	16,608	7,437	228
Robeson	14,897	3,004	98
Totals	68,529	27,015	990

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	W.G. Helner (Dem.)	Harris D. Blake (Repub.)	Don Scoggins (Lib.)
Anson	3,738	1,150	25
Cabarrus	9,321	8,242	126
Davie	3,814	4,124	64
Hoke	3,561	648	29
Montgomery	4,222	2,578	46
Richmond	8,093	2,378	68
Rowan	11,803	11,136	174
Scotland	2,799	758	34
Stanly	7,740	6,292	77
Union	7,426	4,654	76
Moore	6,175	7,205	59
Yadkin	2,999	3,252	52
Totals	71,691	52,417	830

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS,
IN THE GENERAL ELECTION — NOVEMBER 2, 1982
(Continued)**

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	Preslon Cornelius (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)	Dave Braatz (Lib.)
Iredell	9,400	11,583	135
Lincoln	7,039	7,642	94
Mecklenburg	30,419	44,268	989
Yadkin	400	804	13
Totals	47,258	64,297	1,231

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)	John Rankin (Lib.)
Burke	12,684	1,259
Caldwell	9,976	627
Catawba	18,633	778
Cleveland	11,256	1,501
Gaston	19,510	1,467
Watauga	6,290	573
Avery	2,555	155
Totals	80,904	6,360

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	James McClure Clarke (Dem.)	W.M. Hendon (Repub.)	Linda Janca (Lib.)
Buncombe	22,953	21,603	559
Cherokee	3,704	3,230	20
Clay	1,938	2,121	38
Graham	1,823	1,878	27
Haywood	8,172	6,548	122
Henderson	6,799	10,616	119
Jackson	4,559	3,259	44
McDowell	4,373	4,434	77
Macon	4,223	4,178	127
Madison	3,563	2,210	11
Mitchell	1,636	3,394	27
Polk	2,704	2,583	62
Rutherford	8,101	7,281	163
Swain	2,055	1,778	13
Transylvania	4,287	4,217	56
Yancey	4,179	3,812	61
Avery	341	943	26
Totals	85,410	84,085	1,552

VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1978-1980

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980
	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	James M. Newcomb (Repub.)	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)
Beaufort	5,013	1,570	8,118
Bertie	2,370	267	3,834
Camden	845	185	1,644
Carteret	5,930	2,962	8,438
Chowan	1,284	253	2,684
Craven	7,385	1,497	11,027
Currituck	1,633	393	2,817
Dare	2,951	933	3,879
Gates	1,297	181	2,884
Greene	2,593	439	3,919
Hertford	2,405	323	4,382
Hyde	969	244	1,542
Jones	2,485	287	2,757
Lenoir	7,541	2,310	12,001
Martin	3,276	412	5,640
Pamlico	1,688	433	2,682
Pasquotank	2,800	649	5,088
Perquimans	1,085	261	2,248
Pitt	11,312	2,655	18,368
Tyrrell	563	109	1,047
Washington	2,291	451	3,739
Totals	67,716	16,814	108,738

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978			November 4, 1980	
	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)	Barry L. Gardner (Repub.)	Leslie L. Koehler (Lib.)	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)	Barry L. Gardner (Repub.)
Caswell	2,098	621	21	3,794	1,415
Edgecombe	6,242	1,452	44	10,051	3,198
Franklin	3,752	1,018	31	6,236	2,083
Granville	4,377	930	47	6,455	1,821
Halifax	6,563	1,753	57	10,287	3,512
Nash	8,357	2,920	94	11,644	6,675
Northampton	3,236	285	57	5,774	828
Orange	10,231	3,581	678	17,994	7,273
Person	2,257	535	28	4,420	1,845
Vance	5,169	892	42	7,755	2,181
Warren	2,935	450	33	3,951	924
Wilson	6,634	1,551	82	10,936	4,191
Totals	61,851	15,988	1,214	99,297	35,946

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1978-1980
(Continued)**

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	Charles O. Whitley (Dem.)	Willard J. Blanchard (Repub.)	Charles O. Whitley (Dem.)	Larry J. Parker (Repub.)
Bladen	3,988	487	6,281	1,314
Duplin	5,461	1,577	8,948	3,267
Harnett	6,290	2,952	10,336	5,471
Johnston	7,940	3,708	12,330	6,472
Lee	3,169	1,150	5,905	2,794
Onslow	6,818	2,424	11,027	5,362
Pender	3,140	1,137	4,755	2,003
Sampson	7,627	6,534	10,277	6,478
Wayne	10,019	2,181	15,003	6,232
Totals	54,452	22,150	84,862	39,393

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980		
	Ike Andrews (Dem.)	Naudeen Beek (Lib.)	Ike Andrews (Dem.)	Thurman Hogan (Repub.)	John Cunningham (Lib.)
Chatham	4,867	163	7,479	4,810	146
Durham	17,068	1,129	25,577	17,254	798
Randolph	8,844	391	11,516	18,182	192
Wake	43,470	2,753	52,595	44,385	1,697
Totals	74,249	4,436	97,167	84,631	2,833

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980		
	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Hamilton C. Horton (Repub.)	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Anne Bagnal (Repub.)	Jeffery K. Miller (Soc. Workers)
Alleghany	2,327	1,555	2,471	1,724	3
Ashe	4,326	3,841	4,915	5,210	1
Davidson	13,321	10,635	18,002	21,329	90
Forsyth	24,974	21,148	47,218	37,219	162
Stokes	5,749	5,015	6,402	6,553	11
Surry	7,641	5,686	10,597	8,992	27
Wilkes	10,440	10,281	9,512	13,867	33
Totals	68,788	58,161	99,117	94,894	327

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1978-1980
(Continued)**

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	George H. Bemus (Repub.)	Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	Eugene Johnston (Repub.)
Alamance	11,801	5,586	14,135	18,999
Guilford	35,911	17,054	51,291	51,507
Rockingham	10,481	4,242	11,531	9,769
Totals	58,193	26,882	76,957	80,275

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	Charles Rose (Dem.)	Raymond C. Schrump (Repub.)	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	Vivian S. Wright (Repub.)
Brunswick	5,935	3,737	7,197	4,933
Columbus	7,437	2,089	11,916	4,322
Cumberland	17,405	7,738	29,247	13,473
Hoke	2,257	469	3,606	719
New Hanover	10,998	6,723	17,084	12,581
Robeson	9,664	2,390	19,514	4,242
Totals	53,696	23,146	88,564	40,270

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	W. G. Hefner (Dem.)	Roger L. Austin (Repub.)	W. G. Hefner (Dem.)	L. E. Harris (Repub.)
Anson	3,696	749	5,618	1,121
Cabarrus	8,947	6,370	13,799	11,677
Davie	3,381	3,425	4,533	4,871
Montgomery	3,420	1,934	4,899	2,708
Moore	6,298	5,516	9,720	7,920
Richmond	6,221	1,668	8,279	2,351
Rowan	10,666	7,819	16,718	14,748
Scotland	1,901	716	4,613	1,154
Stanly	8,302	7,111	9,699	8,533
Union	6,103	4,290	12,090	6,099
Yadkin	4,233	4,344	5,045	6,135
Totals	63,168	43,942	95,013	67,317

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1978-1980
(Continued)**

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978			November 4, 1980	
	Charles K. Maxwell (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)	F. W. Pasotto (Lib.)	Randall R. Kincaid (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)
Iredell	5,319	11,525	57	10,717	16,361
Lincoln	6,193	7,291	44	7,709	9,080
Mecklenburg	18,249	47,341	805	53,078	75,715
Totals	29,761	66,157	906	71,504	101,156

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978	November 4, 1980	
	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)	James O. Icehour (Dem.)	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)
Alexander	5,520	3,775	7,163
Burke	9,535	7,994	16,512
Caldwell	8,002	6,152	15,716
Catawba	17,204	10,278	26,515
Cleveland	6,270	7,403	15,169
Gaston	15,277	12,594	31,867
Watauga	5,196	4,289	7,835
Totals	67,004	52,485	120,777

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	November 7, 1978		November 4, 1980	
	Lamar Gudger (Dem.)	R. Curtis Ratchiff (Repub.)	Lamar Gudger (Dem.)	William M. Hendon (Repub.)
Avery	931	1,719	1,558	3,150
Buncombe	18,169	17,909	24,146	29,731
Cherokee	3,709	2,861	3,447	3,773
Clay	1,558	1,735	1,509	2,039
Graham	1,822	1,836	1,727	1,820
Haywood	6,208	4,289	8,830	8,186
Henderson	6,704	8,247	8,186	13,176
Jackson	4,568	3,111	5,189	4,264
McDowell	5,023	3,447	4,863	6,152
Macon	3,530	2,815	4,294	4,462
Madison	3,036	2,164	3,331	2,531
Mitchell	1,337	2,205	1,843	4,114
Polk	2,219	2,026	2,864	3,050
Rutherford	7,517	4,315	8,747	8,179
Swain	2,061	1,338	2,129	1,761
Transylvania	3,321	2,791	4,075	4,733
Yancey	3,747	3,024	4,051	3,364
Totals	75,460	64,832	90,789	104,485

**VOTES CAST 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 (Repub.)	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	Harry McMullan (Repub.)	Walter B. Jones (Dem.)	Joseph M. Ward (Repub.)	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 (Repub.)	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)	L. H. Fountain (Dem.)	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		

VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1972-1976
(Continued)

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974		1976	
	David N. Henderson (Dem.)	David N. Henderson (Dem.)	Charles Whitley (Dem.)	Williard J. Blanchard (Repub.)		
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 (Repub.)	Ike F. Andrews (Dem.)	Ward Purrington (Repub.)	Michael H. Smedberg (Labor)	Ike F. Andrews (Dem.)	Johnnie L. Gallemore, Jr. (Repub.)
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	10,455	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 (Repub.)	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Wilmer D. Mizell (Repub.)	Lauren E. Brubaker (Labor)	Stephen L. Neal (Dem.)	Wilmer D. Mizell (Repub.)	Geoffrey M. Hooks (Labor)
Alleghany	1,503	1,945	1,936	1,411	16	1,615	2,494	14
Ashe	3,673	5,545	4,442	4,380	21	4,997	5,085	12
Davidson	9,237	23,478	13,737	13,624	67	18,835	17,779	65
Forsyth	24,511	42,497	22,937	19,050	188	32,506	45,382	92
Stokes	4,017	6,516	5,802	5,658	43	6,172	6,534	11
Surry	6,133	9,649	8,702	6,124	33	7,756	10,738	11
Wilkes	5,912	11,745	7,078	8,935	57	11,248	10,777	41
Totals	54,986	101,375	64,634	59,182	425	83,129	98,789	246

**VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1972-1976
(Continued)**

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974			1976		
	L. Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	Lynwood Bullock (Amer.)	L. Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	R. S. Ritche (Repub.)	Harry Allen Fripp (Labor)	L. Richardson Preyer (Dem.)	Carl Wagle (Lib.)	Marlon 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 G. Rose (Dem.)	Jerry C. Scott (Repub.)	Alvis H. Ballard (Amer.)	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	Charles G. Rose (Dem.)	M. H. Vaughan (Repub.)	
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	

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974			1976		
	Richard Clark (Dem.)	Earl B. Ruth (Repub.)	W. G. Heiner (Dem.)	Earl B. Ruth (Repub.)	W. G. Heiner (Dem.)	Carl Eagle (Repub.)	Bradford V. Ligon (Amer.)	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

VOTES CAST FOR MEMBERS OF THE
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1972-1976
(Continued)

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974			1976		
	James Beatty (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)	Milton Short (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)	Geoffrey M. Hooks (Labor)	Arthur Goodman, Jr. (Dem.)	James G. Martin (Repub.)	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

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

County	1972		1974		1976	
	Paul L. Beck (Dem.)	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)	Jack L. Rhyne (Dem.)	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)	John J. Hunt (Dem.)	James T. Broyhill (Repub.)
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 (Dem.)	Jesse I. Ledbetter (Repub.)	Roy A. Taylor (Dem.)	Albert F. Gilman (Repub.)	Lamar Gudger (Dem.)	Bruce Briggs (Repub.)	Roy Underwood (Amer.)
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	3,038	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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR
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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR
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

1978

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

Chapter Five**STATE OFFICERS**

INTRODUCTION

Until the Constitutional Convention of 1835 and the approval of the proposed constitutional amendments of that convention by the people, the governor was elected by the joint membership of the two houses of the general assembly. The first popular election was held in 1836 and Edward B. Dudley, a Whig, was elected. Dudley, unlike his predecessors, was elected for a two year term rather than one, as in previous elections when the general assembly elected the governor. No additional changes were made in the electing of a governor until the adoption of a new constitution in 1868. This constitution continued the election of governor in general elections, but extended his term of office from two to four years with a provision that prohibited him from succeeding himself. The next major change came in 1915 when the General Assembly passed the Primary Elections Act. This act provided for a "primary election for the purpose of nominating candidates of each and every political party in the State" if there was more than one aspirant to the office. The candidates chosen in the primaries were then placed on the November ballot and voted on in the general elections. In 1977, a dramatic departure from historical precedent took place as the people of North Carolina voted to ratify a constitutional amendment allowing the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to succeed themselves. The 1980 Election was the first time the people could exercise this new right, and both the incumbent Governor and Lieutenant Governor were re-elected.

Council of State Officers, until 1868 had also been elected by the general assembly; however, with the Constitution of 1868, they too were elected by the people for four year terms, but without any limit on the number of terms they could serve. Today, all ten members of the Council of State are elected by the people to four year terms.

**VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR
PRIMARY ELECTION — May 6, 1980**

County	Governor				
	Robert W. Scott (Dem.)	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	Harry J. Welsh (Dem.)	Beverly Lake (Repub.)	C. J. Carstens (Repub.)
Alamance	6,628	7,478	180	1,530	210
Alexander	356	1,793	15	822	160
Alleghany	583	1,434	13	183	47
Anson	1,371	3,776	90	157	30
Ashe	405	2,228	20	979	258
Avery	218	610	12	1,302	995
Beaufort	2,040	4,335	118	526	86
Bertie	926	2,651	39	66	20
Bladen	399	3,763	68	107	23
Brunswick	1,456	4,600	155	769	217
Buncombe	6,084	12,886	264	3,490	890
Burke	3,959	4,859	137	2,544	739
Cabarrus	2,318	6,326	194	1,833	431
Caldwell	1,350	3,855	104	2,366	515
Camden	435	1,111	82	21	6
Carteret	2,789	3,378	104	1,239	284
Caswell	1,067	1,748	85	85	21
Catawba	2,233	6,743	174	4,124	1,015
Chatham	2,263	3,640	101	711	94
Cherokee	461	1,134	16	399	151
Chowan	522	1,651	19	71	10
Clay	273	572	11	465	190
Cleveland	2,705	7,887	118	845	196
Columbus	1,829	8,348	154	537	222
Craven	2,814	6,056	187	768	232
Cumberland	7,779	15,693	583	2,125	686
Currituck	804	1,545	86	58	30
Dare	727	2,068	24	203	77
Davidson	2,907	8,983	140	3,879	903
Davie	556	1,606	38	2,003	354
Duplin	2,652	4,710	92	435	60
Durham	6,399	16,542	316	1,829	357
Edgecombe	2,169	5,357	113	471	93
Forsyth	5,778	19,076	363	5,120	952
Franklin	2,592	3,373	83	271	19
Gaston	3,559	11,647	311	2,504	652
Gates	742	1,625	31	16	3
Graham	323	797	6	388	117
Granville	2,328	3,577	82	190	27
Greene	753	2,067	44	122	15
Guilford	7,936	25,851	528	6,905	1,329
Halifax	3,146	6,016	196	299	69
Harnett	2,763	6,592	119	830	98
Haywood	2,311	4,381	94	778	237
Henderson	1,249	3,134	64	2,919	1,111
Hertford	1,013	2,282	39	101	31
Hoke	797	2,206	54	83	25
Hyde	340	949	25	50	14
Iredell	2,642	6,608	116	1,731	417
Jackson	1,506	2,258	30	386	135

**VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR
PRIMARY ELECTION — May 6, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Governor				
	Robert W. Scott (Dem.)	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	Harry J. Welsh (Dem.)	Beverly Lake (Repub.)	C. J. Carstens (Repub.)
Johnston	3,907	7,488	129	858	121
Jones	574	1,910	57	52	8
Lee	2,344	4,084	43	441	62
Lenoir	2,805	5,963	231	843	159
Lincoln	1,265	4,543	83	1,196	248
Macon	751	1,686	28	623	274
Madison	716	1,471	10	292	56
Martin	1,117	3,007	89	128	25
McDowell	1,116	2,509	52	410	142
Mecklenburg	11,084	32,933	528	8,074	1,864
Mitchell	234	683	13	1,649	1,141
Montgomery	1,182	2,705	41	544	80
Moore	1,858	4,523	129	2,846	782
Nash	2,653	5,710	179	1,081	177
New Hanover	3,300	9,580	189	2,090	699
Northampton	1,079	3,415	53	30	12
Onslow	2,826	6,740	186	607	253
Orange	4,434	9,130	215	1,321	458
Pamlico	1,025	1,629	19	136	32
Pasquotank	990	3,407	46	174	55
Pender	1,249	2,463	86	334	86
Perquimans	507	1,184	24	43	13
Person	1,466	3,117	52	180	24
Pitt	3,404	9,344	209	1,484	284
Polk	358	1,494	23	569	165
Randolph	1,544	4,761	83	3,161	459
Richmond	1,919	4,950	134	174	57
Robeson	4,696	12,460	333	291	61
Rockingham	2,696	6,604	167	752	141
Rowan	2,607	6,322	192	3,083	640
Rutherford	1,695	4,969	77	829	257
Sampson	1,824	4,520	84	2,278	302
Scotland	967	2,894	45	139	56
Stanly	1,231	4,659	89	1,650	425
Stokes	738	2,772	34	1,463	263
Surry	1,018	4,343	30	924	114
Swain	559	1,011	11	371	62
Transylvania	747	2,006	56	910	352
Tyrrell	199	624	19	36	6
Union	2,060	6,570	116	767	288
Vance	2,130	4,198	116	226	29
Wake	18,431	30,427	639	6,280	1,058
Warren	1,780	2,690	86	86	34
Washington	701	2,159	59	70	22
Watauga	799	2,189	31	1,476	358
Wayne	3,390	7,369	196	840	116
Wilkes	965	3,578	48	4,137	588
Wilson	1,711	7,145	102	648	94
Yadkin	532	1,619	21	2,285	305
Yancey	851	1,482	32	740	195
Totals	217,289	524,844	11,551	119,255	28,354

**VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 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
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

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — August 17, 1976 (Continued)

County	Democrat					Republican			
	Jetter Barker, Jr.	James B. Hunt, Jr.	Edward M. D'Herron	Thomas E. Strickland	George Wood	J. F. Alexander	David Flaherty	Wallace McCall	Coy C. Privette
Johnston	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
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 GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS

County	November 2, 1976				November 4, 1980			
	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	David T. Flaherty (Repub.)	H. F. Seawell, Jr. (Amer.)	Arlan K. Andrews, Sr. (Labor)	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	Beverly Lake (Repub.)	Bobby Y. Emory (Labor)	Douglas A. Cooper (Soc. Workers)
Alamance	19,918	10,147	408	100	18,612	15,116	219	58
Alexander	5,650	4,178	18	8	5,456	5,407	13	4
Alleghany	2,739	1,373	8	4	2,553	1,696	4	2
Anson	5,375	967	14	1	5,534	1,419	11	11
Ashe	5,398	4,623	22	8	5,115	5,083	28	1
Avery	2,014	2,821	24	10	1,917	3,011	15	4
Beaufort	7,282	2,959	46	12	7,532	5,028	15	6
Bertie	4,377	595	24	8	4,356	1,108	14	13
Bladen	6,432	861	51	19	6,349	2,066	39	46
Brunswick	8,055	2,898	62	27	7,758	5,159	79	20
Buncombe	31,557	18,670	270	121	32,035	21,707	322	117
Burke	14,708	9,349	41	25	12,978	11,900	100	27
Cabarrus	14,542	9,684	120	34	14,135	11,620	111	35
Caldwell	12,220	9,346	45	31	10,283	11,238	61	20
Camden	1,489	259	5	1	1,584	445	3	3
Carteret	8,292	4,437	86	12	8,177	6,518	49	26
Caswell	4,377	886	52	8	3,985	1,615	9	9
Catawba	19,017	16,119	71	32	18,628	18,056	121	21
Chatham	6,915	3,491	175	55	8,687	4,097	100	21
Cherokee	3,886	3,001	53	11	3,844	3,553	32	37
Chowan	2,529	450	12	8	2,900	789	30	24
Clay	1,599	1,355	9	0	1,567	1,975	20	2
Cleveland	16,526	5,530	59	13	15,091	7,958	79	22
Columbus	11,994	2,152	54	16	11,523	4,429	78	27
Craven	10,012	3,556	97	48	10,658	6,115	36	39
Cumberland	28,646	9,654	572	148	29,107	15,378	317	95
Currituck	2,381	442	7	3	2,667	928	12	0
Dare	2,811	1,062	19	6	3,822	1,521	43	4
Davidson	20,493	15,660	213	40	19,414	20,069	139	55
Davie	4,076	4,161	54	8	4,455	5,220	28	4
Duplin	8,787	2,470	106	7	8,743	3,960	24	7
Durham	26,091	14,134	525	256	34,284	12,409	434	124
Edgecombe	9,567	3,051	150	23	9,635	4,076	35	21
Forsyth	46,085	29,334	646	344	52,684	31,781	521	151
Franklin	6,129	1,511	149	18	6,052	2,711	17	13
Gaston	26,980	14,039	88	51	26,775	18,494	205	38
Gates	2,524	255	9	6	2,940	346	5	6
Graham	1,914	1,425	2	2	1,820	1,743	4	2
Granville	6,453	1,457	124	15	6,558	2,336	21	17
Greene	3,260	798	42	5	3,584	1,537	4	4
Guilford	57,345	33,146	1,224	508	63,138	39,257	753	162
Halifax	9,900	2,994	201	21	9,802	4,181	19	10
Harnett	10,186	4,454	203	17	10,819	5,796	50	25
Haywood	11,601	4,817	41	14	10,456	6,562	41	17
Henderson	9,823	9,477	109	29	11,051	10,645	89	39
Hertford	4,613	576	21	8	4,920	1,011	11	12
Hoke	3,472	566	32	5	3,559	840	10	16
Hyde	1,353	345	11	3	1,459	562	7	1
Iredell	15,567	9,109	225	30	16,032	11,235	110	25
Jackson	5,838	3,459	27	21	5,892	3,661	31	16

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS (Continued)

County	November 2, 1976				November 4, 1980			
	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	David T. Fiherty (Repub.)	H. F. Seawell, Jr. (Amer.)	Arian K. Andrews, Sr. (Labor)	James B. Hunt, Jr. (Dem.)	Beverly Lake (Repub.)	Bobby Y. Emory (Labor)	Douglas A. Cooper (Soc. Workers)
Johnston	12,447	5,981	263	24	12,709	7,598	78	21
Jones	2,454	462	40	0	2,470	1,057	3	4
Lee	6,063	3,001	144	21	7,256	3,365	38	22
Lenoir	10,874	4,206	171	13	10,320	6,779	34	10
Lincoln	9,960	6,032	22	11	9,491	7,400	49	8
Macon	4,830	3,212	19	11	4,800	3,996	22	10
Madison	3,730	2,258	10	12	3,692	2,261	28	8
Martin	5,387	1,070	37	14	5,561	1,855	29	10
McDowell	7,011	3,571	28	5	6,048	4,917	40	12
Mecklenburg	74,833	47,363	702	466	96,365	42,662	1,172	232
Mitchell	2,145	3,457	16	0	2,130	3,866	22	11
Montgomery	4,633	2,454	70	4	4,916	2,926	11	2
Moore	8,168	6,291	309	37	10,405	8,150	54	15
Nash	11,548	5,484	361	34	11,838	7,791	64	38
New Hanover	18,815	8,493	280	108	20,099	11,391	203	83
Northampton	5,733	557	71	10	5,722	1,158	14	26
Onslow	10,421	3,232	71	19	10,173	6,564	104	44
Orange	16,515	7,338	200	375	20,925	6,216	452	163
Pamlico	2,377	696	23	2	2,464	1,204	18	4
Pasquotank	5,486	1,267	38	15	5,819	1,748	16	11
Pender	4,747	1,441	51	3	4,877	2,361	24	8
Perquimans	2,169	351	8	1	2,106	503	7	1
Person	4,733	1,937	154	41	5,165	2,305	44	17
Pitt	15,421	5,256	105	60	17,442	7,312	101	22
Polk	3,464	2,342	43	5	3,400	2,755	41	5
Randolph	14,426	13,050	305	78	14,668	16,283	127	20
Richmond	8,889	2,113	100	22	8,427	3,034	58	14
Robeson	22,212	2,539	133	24	19,169	6,270	142	110
Rockingham	15,614	6,698	268	27	13,250	8,376	115	36
Rowan	17,970	11,641	217	27	16,495	15,052	138	42
Rutherford	11,430	5,413	66	13	10,326	6,662	71	27
Sampson	9,718	5,980	88	24	10,618	6,609	25	31
Scotland	4,907	1,213	30	12	5,178	1,445	38	8
Stanly	10,249	7,764	42	11	9,634	8,656	49	9
Stokes	7,174	5,431	48	9	6,833	6,209	37	10
Surry	11,639	7,002	88	32	11,608	8,385	70	15
Swain	2,530	1,483	11	7	2,430	1,449	12	4
Transylvania	5,396	3,454	55	27	5,205	3,876	91	29
Tyrrell	1,039	215	2	1	1,048	264	1	2
Union	11,839	4,563	54	28	12,619	6,390	72	12
Vance	7,028	2,166	129	18	7,156	2,944	39	21
Wake	55,599	32,165	1,449	717	71,896	33,629	1,138	132
Warren	3,482	793	89	13	3,751	1,440	15	13
Washington	3,535	904	25	7	3,536	1,356	14	0
Watauga	5,884	4,695	15	38	6,565	5,470	168	30
Wayne	12,067	6,778	259	48	14,193	8,393	126	17
Wilkes	11,143	11,027	47	37	10,219	13,267	98	9
Wilson	11,796	3,332	167	38	12,243	4,611	80	37
Yadkin	4,795	5,332	51	7	4,803	6,612	22	3
Yancey	4,170	2,495	4	8	4,157	3,260	19	10
Totals	1,081,293	564,102	13,604	4,764	1,143,145	691,449	9,951	2,887

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR, 1960-1972

County	1960			1964			1968			1972	
	Terry Sanford (Dem.)	Robert L. Gavin (Repub.)	I. Beverly Lake (Dem.) (Write-In Vote)	Dan K. Moore (Dem.)	Robert L. Gavin (Repub.)	Robert W. Scott (Dem.)	James C. Gardner (Repub.)	Hargrove Bowles (Dem.)	James E. Holshouser, Jr. (Repub.)	Arlis F. Pettyjohn (Amer.)	
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	
Chatham	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	28,028	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	5,923	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	989	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	

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR, 1960-1972
(Continued)

County	1960		I. Beverly Lake (Dem.) (Write-In Vote)	1964		1968		1972		Artis F. Pettyjohn (Amer.)
	Terry Sanford (Dem.)	Robert L. Gavin (Repub.)		Don K. Moore (Dem.)	Robert L. Gavin (Repub.)	Robert W. Scott (Dem.)	James C. Gardner (Repub.)	Hargrove Bowles (Dem.)	James E. Holshouser, Jr. (Repub.)	
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	1	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

**VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
PRIMARY ELECTION — May 6, 1980**

County	Lieutenant Governor		
	Carl J. Stewart, Jr. (Dem.)	James C. Green (Dem.)	Clyde Pulley (Dem.)
Alamance	7,123	6,129	144
Alexander	1,024	1,075	14
Alleghany	696	1,239	9
Anson	1,647	3,331	80
Ashe	1,388	1,102	13
Avery	537	250	12
Beaufort	2,386	3,724	93
Bertie	1,090	1,930	50
Bladen	1,964	3,157	93
Brunswick	1,919	3,965	140
Buncombe	8,723	9,355	308
Burke	4,478	4,006	176
Cabarrus	4,013	4,445	159
Caldwell	2,674	2,433	71
Camden	669	706	28
Carteret	2,872	3,042	85
Caswell	929	1,633	48
Catawba	4,520	4,269	141
Chatham	2,916	2,751	86
Cherokee	798	692	55
Chowan	956	969	34
Clay	478	283	24
Cleveland	5,157	5,135	154
Columbus	3,155	6,847	182
Craven	3,835	4,543	231
Cumberland	10,430	12,661	496
Currituck	752	1,285	114
Dare	1,202	1,453	48
Davidson	4,663	6,661	187
Davie	944	1,137	27
Duplin	2,343	4,728	150
Durham	14,334	8,171	321
Edgecombe	3,411	3,910	152
Forsyth	13,549	10,199	357
Franklin	2,340	3,209	304
Gaston	9,236	6,004	218
Gates	975	1,008	74
Graham	468	558	14
Granville	2,209	3,363	138
Greene	887	1,849	45
Guilford	16,193	16,782	474
Halifax	2,722	5,904	262
Harnett	4,249	4,786	163
Haywood	3,396	3,141	91
Henderson	1,827	2,421	43
Hertford	1,805	1,202	63
Hoke	1,376	1,574	41
Hyde	472	768	16
Iredell	4,387	4,857	94
Jackson	2,041	1,530	49

**VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
PRIMARY ELECTION — May 6, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Lieutenant Governor		
	Carl J. Stewart, Jr. (Dem.)	James C. Green (Dem.)	Clyde Pulley (Dem.)
Johnston	5,109	5,714	151
Jones	932	1,503	36
Lee	2,420	3,310	69
Lenoir	2,866	5,808	146
Lincoln	3,981	1,686	71
Macon	1,211	1,063	38
Madison	889	1,148	28
Martin	2,032	1,751	42
McDowell	1,472	1,942	89
Mecklenburg	25,424	15,357	527
Mitchell	538	328	14
Montgomery	1,688	1,997	51
Moore	2,681	3,554	103
Nash	3,596	4,423	340
New Hanover	4,871	7,225	175
Northampton	1,819	2,035	149
Onslow	3,051	6,169	289
Orange	8,599	4,459	195
Pamlico	1,218	1,165	63
Pasquotank	1,459	2,308	94
Pender	1,205	2,357	84
Perquimans	620	883	44
Person	1,494	2,605	42
Pitt	5,439	6,881	166
Polk	780	853	39
Randolph	2,539	3,587	81
Richmond	2,400	3,911	132
Robeson	5,307	10,998	385
Rockingham	3,012	5,884	177
Rowan	3,874	4,694	196
Rutherford	2,591	3,940	113
Sampson	2,520	3,598	89
Scotland	1,574	1,811	70
Stanly	2,643	3,081	88
Stokes	1,313	2,028	31
Surry	2,722	2,487	43
Swain	622	730	51
Transylvania	1,154	1,395	51
Tyrrell	256	437	11
Union	3,391	4,917	117
Vance	2,531	3,321	326
Wake	26,731	20,232	702
Warren	1,998	2,166	152
Washington	1,357	1,396	41
Watauga	1,605	1,278	40
Wayne	5,049	5,010	478
Wilkes	2,405	2,005	65
Wilson	4,144	4,052	280
Yadkin	1,127	935	24
Yancey	840	1,375	33
Totals	341,257	367,964	13,192

VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

County	November 2, 1976			November 4, 1980		
	James C. Green (Dem.)	William S. Hiatt (Repub.)	Artis F. Pettyjohn (Amer.)	James C. Green (Dem.)	William Cobby, Jr. (Repub.)	Craig Franklin (Labor)
Alamance	19,317	9,297	254	15,319	17,023	283
Alexander	5,411	4,243	12	4,833	5,840	16
Alleghany	2,595	1,383	11	2,388	1,768	6
Anson	5,275	797	7	5,204	1,550	18
Ashe	5,237	4,690	20	4,709	5,351	32
Avery	1,754	2,834	19	1,579	3,112	15
Beaufort	7,286	2,429	43	6,898	5,372	22
Bertie	3,686	374	11	3,500	1,078	33
Bladen	6,287	832	34	6,116	2,161	58
Brunswick	7,670	2,933	78	7,191	5,271	96
Buncombe	28,600	18,155	262	27,726	23,381	408
Burke	14,342	9,163	44	11,316	12,900	88
Cabarrus	14,058	9,133	89	11,634	13,594	198
Caldwell	12,134	8,677	43	8,888	11,996	78
Camden	1,446	241	4	1,541	413	2
Carteret	7,905	2,242	69	7,129	7,002	74
Caswell	4,118	821	27	3,606	1,748	9
Catawba	18,425	15,892	67	15,065	20,713	136
Chatham	6,896	3,153	67	7,128	5,201	156
Cherokee	3,703	2,974	61	3,503	3,516	43
Chowan	2,337	388	16	2,479	798	46
Clay	1,519	1,370	7	1,528	1,986	10
Cleveland	16,222	4,916	53	12,794	9,564	110
Columbus	11,712	2,068	39	10,989	5,320	97
Craven	9,232	3,089	81	8,739	6,480	111
Cumberland	29,560	8,134	350	24,645	18,926	433
Currituck	2,286	427	11	2,535	825	14
Dare	2,694	937	16	3,501	1,612	53
Davidson	19,859	15,474	164	16,840	22,134	214
Davie	3,835	4,153	44	3,778	5,695	34
Duplin	8,753	2,223	42	8,183	4,203	18
Durham	25,075	11,359	260	26,118	18,454	929
Edgecombe	9,262	2,507	103	8,483	4,859	62
Forsyth	44,905	28,334	726	43,280	38,415	905
Franklin	6,000	1,115	61	5,618	2,876	17
Gaston	26,152	13,192	106	21,715	22,448	282
Gates	2,442	232	11	2,794	310	5
Graham	1,839	1,454	5	1,750	1,758	6
Granville	6,003	1,327	46	5,863	2,712	24
Greene	3,214	623	39	3,413	1,478	2
Guilford	53,524	29,315	716	48,899	50,996	1,122
Halifax	10,122	2,294	132	9,225	4,531	34
Harnett	10,414	3,971	88	9,618	6,700	68
Haywood	11,356	4,658	43	9,868	6,771	54
Henderson	9,042	9,325	106	9,262	11,047	169
Hertford	4,171	505	10	4,021	944	31
Hoke	3,372	436	14	3,354	1,006	11
Hyde	1,293	272	8	1,350	611	8
Iredell	15,359	8,582	214	13,614	13,222	111
Jackson	5,558	3,498	40	5,375	3,784	54

VOTES CAST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (Continued)

County	November 2, 1976			November 4, 1980		
	James C. Green (Dem.)	William S. Hiatt (Repub.)	Arlis F. Pettyjohn (Amer.)	James C. Green (Dem.)	William Cobey, Jr. (Repub.)	Craig Franklin (Labor)
Johnston	12,074	5,394	97	10,421	8,817	116
Jones	2,359	396	31	2,379	1,026	3
Lee	6,245	2,171	37	5,542	4,020	70
Lenoir	10,563	3,813	118	9,600	7,036	36
Lincoln	9,773	5,847	24	8,391	8,184	39
Macon	4,630	3,252	22	4,493	4,093	30
Madison	3,475	2,231	12	3,371	2,229	66
Martin	4,866	1,006	33	4,769	2,091	35
McDowell	6,648	3,618	25	5,504	5,169	54
Mecklenburg	68,709	38,927	696	63,286	60,601	1,855
Mitchell	1,962	3,446	17	1,853	3,959	29
Montgomery	4,507	2,393	37	4,374	3,281	8
Moore	8,098	5,916	103	9,010	9,161	75
Nash	11,570	4,575	224	9,366	9,620	104
New Hanover	15,855	8,180	247	14,642	13,348	288
Northampton	5,404	404	24	4,982	1,049	30
Onslow	10,262	2,934	54	9,077	7,393	130
Orange	14,362	7,509	140	12,979	12,755	970
Pamlico	2,263	599	18	2,306	1,207	8
Pasquotank	4,919	1,054	39	4,572	1,630	48
Pender	4,531	1,267	44	4,476	2,452	27
Perquimans	2,077	297	10	2,090	546	11
Person	4,036	1,283	54	3,804	2,745	97
Pitt	14,617	4,860	92	14,751	9,087	158
Polk	2,947	2,358	38	2,988	2,883	47
Randolph	14,019	12,480	157	11,763	18,224	162
Richmond	8,441	1,694	60	7,496	3,504	62
Robeson	21,290	2,172	66	18,666	5,981	169
Rockingham	15,059	6,289	141	11,674	9,470	142
Rowan	17,583	10,982	202	13,526	17,436	211
Rutherford	11,091	5,295	50	9,469	7,125	124
Sampson	9,611	5,799	41	9,416	7,276	30
Scotland	4,515	897	12	4,163	1,904	44
Stanly	10,041	7,586	46	8,480	9,627	83
Stokes	6,704	5,576	37	6,217	6,659	42
Surry	10,125	8,338	89	10,024	9,317	74
Swain	2,352	1,469	7	2,230	1,512	24
Transylvania	5,062	3,449	43	4,310	4,204	92
Tyrrell	947	191	1	952	287	2
Union	11,765	3,915	61	10,594	7,838	84
Vance	7,067	1,698	42	6,299	3,581	55
Wake	53,714	28,708	570	53,537	46,664	1,711
Warren	3,195	542	36	3,578	1,341	20
Washington	3,479	752	25	3,234	1,562	10
Watauga	5,439	4,844	20	5,453	6,197	275
Wayne	12,236	5,128	130	11,480	9,939	163
Wilkes	10,407	11,067	67	8,894	14,079	115
Wilson	10,538	2,961	112	8,822	6,285	111
Yadkin	4,450	5,407	122	4,207	7,023	24
Yancey	4,079	2,513	6	4,135	3,210	30
Totals	1,033,198	521,923	9,152	942,549	814,082	14,998

VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS, PRIMARY ELECTIONS — May 6, 1980

County	Secretary of State		State Auditor			Attorney General	
	Thad Eure (Dem.)	George W. Breece (Dem.)	Edward Renfrow (Dem.)	W. S. Chestnut (Dem.)	J. E. B. Davis (Dem.)	Harold A. Covington (Repub.)	Keith S. Snyder (Repub.)
Alamance	8,274	3,862	3,834	3,272	3,180	784	1,053
Alexander	1,195	701	870	399	458	370	489
Alleghany	1,032	496	554	337	470	84	104
Anson	2,800	1,878	1,350	1,929	981	82	58
Ashe	1,433	770	786	311	836	512	438
Avery	404	294	293	108	160	796	921
Beaufort	4,223	1,689	2,227	2,140	893	276	238
Bertie	1,999	866	739	884	475	39	24
Bladen	2,320	2,400	1,413	1,882	985	64	35
Brunswick	2,686	2,658	1,447	1,858	1,410	420	491
Buncombe	10,999	5,815	5,785	4,060	4,036	1,160	3,141
Burke	4,917	3,109	3,168	1,670	2,421	946	1,945
Cabarrus	4,431	3,678	2,633	1,742	2,799	974	1,005
Caldwell	2,840	1,861	1,639	1,086	1,321	479	2,375
Camden	1,051	304	382	368	313	7	10
Carteret	4,086	1,738	3,028	1,230	972	706	660
Caswell	1,506	892	591	857	638	43	36
Catawba	4,739	3,609	3,273	1,816	2,310	1,813	2,784
Chatham	3,201	2,073	1,662	1,499	1,206	341	285
Cherokee	1,014	423	527	394	409	200	288
Chowan	1,376	510	801	555	274	38	45
Clay	514	233	346	104	250	258	331
Cleveland	6,270	3,368	4,032	1,856	2,623	507	420
Columbus	5,446	3,688	2,723	3,414	2,095	366	326
Craven	5,253	2,622	2,602	1,863	2,396	476	396
Cumberland	9,185	13,792	6,183	8,418	5,057	1,282	1,130
Currituck	1,532	599	614	524	648	38	39
Dare	1,743	703	1,027	432	585	106	140
Davidson	6,599	3,938	2,326	3,425	4,653	1,657	2,297
Davie	1,276	672	504	416	815	891	1,080
Duplin	3,720	2,932	2,045	2,901	1,094	208	226
Durham	10,124	10,465	8,869	5,692	2,985	868	1,024
Edgecombe	4,475	2,647	2,644	2,048	1,617	243	216
Forsyth	15,481	6,631	7,298	3,958	7,442	2,529	2,581
Franklin	3,134	2,301	2,457	1,639	856	119	108
Gaston	9,420	4,848	5,349	3,506	3,977	1,443	1,316
Gates	1,592	753	612	628	433	10	4
Graham	650	248	318	148	330	118	321
Granville	3,221	2,109	1,533	1,541	1,385	93	82
Greene	1,854	857	1,177	774	452	58	51
Guilford	17,405	13,838	12,603	6,266	6,686	3,057	3,836
Halifax	5,251	3,363	3,016	2,347	2,371	197	114
Harnett	4,357	4,470	3,533	2,756	1,904	342	498
Haywood	4,175	2,215	2,262	1,228	2,046	390	541
Henderson	2,299	1,345	1,109	956	1,177	1,247	2,195
Hertford	2,229	794	887	678	490	70	40
Hoke	1,151	1,676	613	1,416	672	52	36
Hyde	855	304	371	296	274	28	24
Iredell	5,285	3,273	3,086	2,037	2,387	924	926
Jackson	2,157	1,080	1,085	731	1,218	195	421

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS,
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — May 6, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Secretary of State		State Auditor			Attorney General	
	Thad Eure (Dem.)	George W. Breece (Dem.)	Edward Renrow (Dem.)	W. S. Chestnut (Dem.)	J. E. B. Davis (Dem.)	Harold A. Covington (Repub.)	Keith S. Snyder (Repub.)
Johnston	5,657	4,620	9,078	1,079	509	427	434
Jones	1,690	616	937	573	595	29	16
Lee	3,097	2,240	2,090	1,498	1,136	186	201
Lenoir	5,683	2,737	3,092	2,130	2,079	471	388
Lincoln	3,231	1,988	2,140	829	1,571	600	591
Macon	1,258	858	530	773	679	308	460
Madison	1,458	421	924	324	370	63	227
Martin	2,528	959	1,416	872	556	76	62
McDowell	1,959	1,372	1,234	657	955	227	273
Mecklenburg	19,146	15,454	18,493	4,151	5,951	4,051	4,971
Mitchell	495	310	322	171	183	833	1,488
Montgomery	2,294	1,159	1,235	872	913	220	299
Moore	3,420	2,540	2,859	1,455	1,102	1,834	1,208
Nash	4,823	3,189	3,374	1,984	1,594	524	537
New Hanover	6,498	4,020	2,931	3,634	1,978	1,297	1,017
Northampton	2,831	1,012	936	1,279	626	16	16
Onslow	4,776	4,078	2,596	2,707	2,611	432	388
Orange	6,595	5,065	4,186	2,980	1,855	660	842
Pamlico	1,754	556	1,188	299	526	58	62
Pasquotank	2,763	1,002	1,016	1,083	837	116	72
Pender	1,791	1,491	944	963	1,128	206	148
Perquimans	1,069	507	683	388	264	29	22
Person	2,407	1,141	997	704	1,027	74	108
Pitt	8,035	3,794	4,881	3,389	1,995	668	759
Polk	842	594	425	457	394	296	406
Randolph	3,892	1,732	1,415	1,226	2,126	1,449	1,688
Richmond	3,336	2,541	1,255	2,388	1,518	114	111
Robeson	6,747	8,637	2,959	7,847	4,268	168	146
Rockingham	4,996	3,051	1,743	2,635	2,684	357	398
Rowan	5,222	3,099	2,274	1,923	3,360	1,452	1,832
Rutherford	3,672	2,617	1,958	1,702	2,117	515	482
Sampson	3,261	2,422	3,755	1,410	445	1,046	813
Scotland	1,819	1,185	511	2,269	377	131	75
Stanly	2,965	2,342	1,759	1,942	1,034	829	966
Stokes	2,139	838	673	781	1,105	746	622
Surry	3,071	1,282	1,092	1,055	1,707	542	407
Swain	714	465	329	379	470	59	155
Transylvania	1,414	1,054	546	895	781	489	626
Tyrrell	430	240	188	159	180	18	13
Union	4,574	3,079	2,564	1,826	2,189	365	589
Vance	3,562	2,296	1,816	1,774	1,502	113	106
Wake	25,018	19,757	22,358	7,745	7,534	1,770	5,198
Warren	2,278	2,065	2,269	705	794	42	54
Washington	1,902	756	1,092	605	627	52	35
Watauga	1,618	1,112	816	550	849	562	1,088
Wayne	5,655	3,927	3,957	3,454	1,378	388	463
Wilkes	2,800	1,304	1,357	1,100	1,258	1,418	2,646
Wilson	4,768	3,150	2,964	2,293	1,424	321	306
Yadkin	1,235	697	569	380	756	1,212	843
Yancey	1,415	599	1,041	276	467	252	400
Totals	397,782	267,360	247,993	172,965	157,849	56,017	72,201

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — May 6, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Commissioner of Insurance				Supt. Public Instruction	
	John Ingram (Dem.)	James E. Long (Dem.)	Roy H. Rabon, Jr. (Dem.)	W. Kenneth Brown (Dem.)	Trosper N. Combs (Dem.)	Craig Phillips (Dem.)
Alamance	5,662	5,606	439	1,555	2,516	8,957
Alexander	1,358	297	146	239	444	1,457
Alleghany	1,078	297	90	238	262	1,228
Anson	3,457	692	197	604	613	3,997
Ashe	1,454	461	72	366	300	1,950
Avery	381	175	73	111	105	615
Beaufort	3,924	1,209	282	666	1,077	4,511
Bertie	1,507	758	194	480	592	1,950
Bladen	3,211	520	459	687	932	3,538
Brunswick	3,722	647	843	539	1,085	4,091
Buncombe	8,570	4,147	1,267	3,634	2,443	13,214
Burke	4,961	1,636	365	1,459	1,707	6,258
Cabarrus	4,974	1,478	457	1,466	1,551	6,401
Caldwell	3,162	698	282	768	1,039	3,543
Camden	928	159	125	131	248	914
Carteret	3,531	1,082	350	794	1,091	4,311
Caswell	1,103	1,203	63	219	401	1,951
Catawba	4,921	1,508	526	1,623	2,002	6,167
Chatham	2,904	1,116	525	901	750	4,381
Cherokee	828	263	74	324	337	1,070
Chowan	954	401	327	225	257	1,516
Clay	409	194	63	96	108	521
Cleveland	6,040	1,234	1,250	1,586	1,681	7,862
Columbus	6,833	984	982	818	1,613	6,928
Craven	4,894	1,273	639	1,424	1,714	5,502
Cumberland	12,215	3,815	1,498	5,147	4,325	16,803
Currituck	1,168	392	184	353	534	1,402
Dare	1,433	515	128	337	495	1,585
Davidson	7,139	1,897	580	1,791	1,918	8,696
Davie	1,264	415	107	242	365	1,566
Duplin	4,296	1,032	678	909	1,717	4,872
Durham	5,811	10,279	1,772	4,024	1,904	17,882
Edgecombe	3,817	1,630	458	1,272	1,215	5,720
Forsyth	12,498	5,706	865	3,835	2,833	19,885
Franklin	2,698	1,269	502	1,126	929	4,329
Gaston	9,376	2,388	793	2,168	2,689	11,577
Gates	1,170	318	283	235	285	1,568
Graham	538	160	41	97	145	742
Granville	3,028	1,006	299	1,160	803	4,327
Greene	1,888	413	135	284	631	1,999
Guilford	17,901	7,113	2,012	4,760	4,925	25,875
Halifax	4,547	2,065	701	1,503	1,599	6,788
Harnett	4,362	1,673	505	2,515	1,957	6,598
Haywood	3,615	1,544	434	801	1,044	4,987
Henderson	2,287	723	206	834	765	2,807
Hertford	1,446	628	223	495	547	1,985
Hoke	1,850	477	205	377	386	2,459
Hyde	864	170	55	123	203	941
Iredell	4,828	2,451	524	1,148	1,924	6,422
Jackson	2,004	679	144	674	496	2,699

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — May 6, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Commissioner of Insurance				Supt. Public Instruction	
	John Ingram (Dem.)	James E. Long (Dem.)	Roy H. Rabon, Jr. (Dem.)	W. Kenneth Brown (Dem.)	Trosper N. Combs (Dem.)	Craig Phillips (Dem.)
Johnston	4,866	2,099	660	3,041	1,864	8,101
Jones	1,362	312	435	253	351	1,920
Lee	2,873	970	546	1,397	952	4,065
Lenoir	5,128	1,677	687	987	1,761	6,363
Lincoln	3,439	862	294	849	805	4,283
Macon	1,239	461	97	398	382	1,685
Madison	785	919	67	211	178	1,614
Martin	2,373	763	188	458	608	2,710
McDowell	1,439	348	1,302	386	706	2,394
Mecklenburg	19,446	10,509	1,767	6,073	4,927	31,158
Mitchell	524	149	61	94	120	693
Montgomery	2,465	649	191	349	529	2,799
Moore	3,585	1,028	448	1,055	1,143	4,773
Nash	3,819	1,779	580	1,967	1,598	6,192
New Hanover	5,946	1,803	1,025	2,219	2,592	7,265
Northampton	2,095	610	169	1,065	696	2,771
Onslow	5,817	1,245	696	1,484	2,273	6,120
Orange	5,009	3,563	1,489	2,194	1,530	9,644
Pamlico	1,189	312	581	259	278	1,820
Pasquotank	2,392	535	175	599	849	2,482
Pender	2,031	507	620	338	641	2,557
Perquimans	932	352	76	143	251	1,148
Person	2,013	1,045	271	724	523	2,727
Pitt	6,605	2,706	994	1,694	2,235	9,093
Polk	953	204	124	284	203	1,161
Randolph	3,029	1,048	1,268	798	891	4,617
Richmond	4,351	733	464	831	1,213	4,510
Robeson	10,167	2,631	1,093	2,286	2,650	12,771
Rockingham	4,775	2,514	277	1,101	2,066	5,728
Rowan	5,245	1,467	484	1,379	1,776	6,363
Rutherford	4,029	1,038	382	1,045	1,222	4,907
Sampson	3,390	992	441	972	941	4,426
Scotland	1,988	870	205	374	599	2,705
Stanly	3,556	853	288	942	786	4,392
Stokes	2,219	609	73	301	461	2,420
Surry	3,194	1,079	151	604	706	3,752
Swain	641	342	57	319	293	868
Transylvania	1,549	413	128	501	723	1,629
Tyrrell	446	115	25	99	106	526
Union	4,760	1,403	800	1,165	1,126	6,450
Vance	3,531	937	519	1,113	966	4,569
Wake	11,780	18,869	4,874	10,354	7,697	34,367
Warren	2,806	525	396	570	541	3,556
Washington	1,638	420	374	269	452	2,089
Watauga	1,627	521	125	517	471	2,197
Wayne	5,229	2,552	587	1,889	1,900	7,410
Wilkes	2,800	654	237	586	812	3,274
Wilson	4,011	1,464	517	2,046	1,856	5,432
Yadkin	1,121	459	77	301	368	1,541
Yancey	1,188	415	156	321	255	1,744
Totals	370,204	155,126	50,963	116,367	118,374	525,128

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE AUDITOR
SECOND PRIMARY — June 3, 1980**

County	Edward Renfrow (Dem.)	W. S. (Bill) Chestnut (Dem.)
Alamance	2,055	1,056
Alexander	212	22
Alleghany	146	31
Anson	1,657	1,980
Ashe	151	29
Avery	126	33
Beaufort	2,085	1,437
Bertie	941	842
Bladen	1,323	863
Brunswick	1,453	1,265
Buncombe	2,328	1,012
Burke	468	155
Cabarrus	2,875	1,283
Caldwell	360	69
Camden	69	42
Carteret	752	199
Caswell	112	94
Catawba	486	135
Chatham	376	139
Cherokee	202	23
Chowan	137	47
Clay	80	7
Cleveland	477	112
Columbus	2,778	2,457
Craven	1,460	930
Cumberland	5,350	5,762
Currituck	709	717
Dare	210	61
Davidson	585	184
Davie	108	56
Duplin	1,805	2,016
Durham	966	553
Edgecombe	528	169
Forsyth	5,690	2,079
Franklin	526	214
Gaston	2,736	1,459
Gates	823	926
Graham	88	14
Granville	368	124
Greene	249	70
Guilford	6,134	2,654
Halifax	1,688	1,069
Harnett	3,436	1,906
Haywood	403	121
Henderson	1,689	899
Hertford	230	42
Hoke	128	216
Hyde	478	350
Iredell	565	81
Jackson	1,516	759

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE AUDITOR
SECOND PRIMARY — June 3, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Edward Renfrow (Dem.)	W. S. (BHH) Chestnut (Dem.)
Johnston	5,443	872
Jones	150	53
Lee	395	143
Lenoir	1,848	979
Lincoln	2,203	1,052
Macon	133	94
Madison	199	30
Martin	1,263	495
McDowell	275	47
Mecklenburg	7,186	1,714
Mitchell	120	28
Montgomery	343	80
Moore	712	167
Nash	589	148
New Hanover	2,960	2,334
Northampton	376	172
Onslow	3,777	1,731
Orange	795	316
Pamlico	245	90
Pasquotank	1,053	1,159
Pender	1,174	1,200
Perquimans	131	20
Person	1,319	660
Pitt	1,778	887
Polk	168	32
Randolph	1,217	582
Richmond	1,526	2,088
Robeson	2,641	6,061
Rockingham	1,404	993
Rowan	510	164
Rutherford	447	111
Sampson	1,844	594
Scotland	601	2,115
Stanly	1,821	1,168
Stokes	138	137
Surry	388	96
Swain	102	11
Transylvania	180	46
Tyrrell	50	19
Union	1,649	804
Vance	1,437	1,117
Wake	4,765	1,833
Warren	274	98
Washington	121	49
Watauga	205	37
Wayne	2,415	2,194
Wilkes	259	72
Wilson	566	222
Yadkin	182	30
Yancey	135	12
Totals	119,629	71,919

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS
GENERAL ELECTIONS — November 4, 1980**

County	Secretary of State		State Treasurer	State Auditor		Attorney General	
	Thad Eure (Dem.)	David T. Flaherty (Repub.)	Harlan E. Boyles (Dem.)	Edward Renfrow (Dem.)	James F. McIntyre (Repub.)	Rulus Edmisten (Dem.)	Keith S. Snyder (Repub.)
Alamance	16,403	14,045	17,543	14,816	14,668	17,244	13,183
Alexander	4,674	5,780	5,264	4,786	5,549	5,095	5,380
Alleghany	2,344	1,640	2,439	2,353	1,586	2,473	1,544
Anson	5,308	1,247	5,509	5,322	1,141	5,415	1,111
Ashe	4,751	5,165	4,963	4,756	5,122	4,958	5,021
Avery	1,515	3,051	1,704	1,473	2,945	1,743	2,840
Beaufort	7,499	4,379	8,064	7,487	4,193	7,924	3,986
Bertie	3,608	758	3,389	3,383	727	3,559	691
Bladen	5,911	1,430	5,954	5,533	1,390	6,083	1,316
Brunswick	7,229	4,686	7,764	6,817	4,686	7,471	4,392
Buncombe	27,188	22,664	27,797	25,601	22,550	28,095	22,472
Burke	10,862	12,813	12,929	11,599	11,524	12,489	11,506
Cabarrus	12,293	12,422	15,490	11,420	12,421	14,188	10,642
Caldwell	8,003	12,681	9,872	8,531	10,988	9,378	11,481
Camden	1,568	150	1,554	1,047	272	1,545	277
Carteret	7,767	6,309	7,883	7,670	5,833	8,004	5,718
Caswell	3,750	1,392	3,859	3,679	1,375	3,783	1,347
Catawba	14,648	20,313	18,288	14,870	19,054	17,280	17,663
Chatham	7,799	4,252	8,346	7,795	3,959	8,325	3,760
Cherokee	3,428	3,494	3,367	3,419	3,512	3,459	3,488
Chowan	2,554	636	2,509	2,381	661	2,484	622
Clay	1,508	1,993	1,542	1,508	1,991	1,496	1,998
Cleveland	13,423	8,192	15,994	12,974	7,788	14,831	6,775
Columbus	11,974	3,810	12,516	11,498	3,998	12,122	3,794
Craven	9,554	4,634	9,337	8,797	4,651	9,799	4,334
Cumberland	26,694	15,466	31,081	26,292	14,513	29,331	13,033
Currituck	2,526	813	2,626	2,329	945	2,484	785
Dare	3,424	1,488	3,653	3,418	1,506	3,502	1,495
Davidson	17,920	20,655	21,188	16,795	21,418	19,153	19,636
Davie	3,868	5,349	4,359	3,656	5,369	4,199	5,038
Duplin	8,409	3,463	8,692	8,410	3,261	8,718	3,180
Durham	28,610	13,205	29,229	26,502	12,536	30,138	11,268
Edgecombe	9,464	3,525	10,175	7,894	3,443	9,921	3,055
Forsyth	46,551	33,357	52,964	42,203	35,051	51,046	30,179
Franklin	6,073	2,076	6,204	6,133	1,810	6,309	1,826
Gaston	22,302	20,600	28,147	20,357	20,964	25,551	17,319
Gates	2,864	324	2,786	2,740	280	2,734	281
Graham	1,707	1,779	1,742	1,701	1,775	1,710	1,774
Granville	6,378	1,869	6,531	6,224	1,736	6,574	1,653
Greene	3,648	1,102	3,685	3,622	1,010	3,751	971
Guilford	53,215	44,190	56,793	48,265	43,777	57,490	40,337
Halifax	9,816	3,495	10,202	9,430	3,335	10,096	3,286
Harnett	10,430	5,107	11,416	10,390	5,111	11,100	4,729
Haywood	10,293	6,146	10,781	10,126	6,068	10,352	6,097
Henderson	8,601	10,969	9,375	8,315	10,941	8,873	10,634
Hertford	4,336	775	3,977	4,008	744	4,067	714
Hoke	3,480	746	3,656	3,504	678	3,590	637
Hyde	1,425	470	1,451	1,393	441	1,452	433
Iredell	14,074	12,118	16,862	13,442	11,696	16,000	10,232
Jackson	5,302	3,752	5,425	5,282	3,678	5,399	3,664

**VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS
GENERAL ELECTIONS — November 4, 1980 (Continued)**

County	Secretary of State		State Treasurer	State Auditor		Attorney General	
	Thad Eure (Dem.)	David T. Flaherty (Repub.)	Harlan E. Boyles (Dem.)	Edward Renfrow (Dem.)	James F. McIntyre (Repub.)	Rufus Edmisten (Dem.)	Keith S. Snyder (Repub.)
Johnston	11,371	7,090	12,145	13,444	5,678	12,919	5,692
Jones	2,476	760	2,532	2,429	728	2,569	669
Lee	5,600	3,069	5,825	5,489	2,687	6,450	2,513
Lenoir	10,562	5,520	11,407	10,404	5,198	11,076	4,964
Lincoln	8,507	7,711	9,505	8,571	7,406	9,131	7,190
Macon	4,409	4,114	4,661	4,379	4,071	4,457	4,044
Madison	3,275	2,175	3,285	3,207	2,138	3,326	2,149
Martin	5,247	1,246	5,165	5,026	1,248	5,365	1,150
McDowell	5,424	5,053	6,286	5,435	4,919	5,985	4,621
Mecklenburg	55,757	55,943	55,858	57,960	47,536	71,205	43,021
Mitchell	1,774	3,956	1,969	1,772	3,464	1,947	3,798
Montgomery	4,562	2,929	4,844	4,538	2,852	4,700	2,788
Moore	9,130	8,524	9,891	9,262	8,024	9,899	7,740
Nash	11,296	7,193	12,873	10,611	7,022	12,054	6,258
New Hanover	14,774	10,242	15,013	13,272	10,531	15,693	9,898
Northampton	4,529	787	4,884	4,855	782	4,972	802
Onslow	9,705	6,228	11,519	9,337	6,095	10,711	5,283
Orange	16,708	8,503	18,623	17,030	7,066	18,640	6,649
Pamlico	2,432	979	2,469	2,386	936	2,494	918
Pasquotank	4,668	1,368	4,460	4,317	1,399	4,515	1,325
Pender	4,580	2,056	4,673	4,481	2,000	4,732	1,885
Perquimans	2,122	518	2,162	2,095	479	2,105	487
Person	3,993	1,840	3,870	3,592	1,871	4,198	1,676
Pitt	16,423	6,670	17,173	15,949	6,424	17,311	5,715
Polk	2,800	2,848	2,995	2,732	2,883	2,958	2,707
Randolph	12,158	16,639	13,418	11,443	16,626	13,155	15,936
Richmond	7,891	2,811	8,297	7,506	2,735	8,207	2,451
Robeson	19,827	4,245	20,746	19,394	4,355	20,024	3,721
Rockingham	12,265	8,270	14,293	11,768	8,261	12,887	7,554
Rowan	14,886	15,558	17,985	13,561	16,295	16,895	13,959
Rutherford	9,438	6,971	10,857	9,246	6,943	10,151	6,396
Sampson	9,637	6,755	9,884	9,897	6,467	10,285	6,448
Scotland	4,427	1,297	4,539	4,215	1,180	4,527	1,153
Stanly	8,578	8,690	9,895	8,388	9,199	9,365	8,608
Stokes	6,250	6,372	6,969	6,091	6,359	6,627	6,015
Surry	10,157	8,475	10,626	9,791	8,572	10,798	8,092
Swain	2,179	1,489	2,217	2,144	1,497	2,207	1,474
Transylvania	4,241	4,080	4,534	4,187	4,018	4,432	3,987
Tyrrell	959	245	973	941	243	975	235
Union	10,978	6,419	12,494	11,027	6,021	12,115	5,543
Vance	7,280	2,410	7,541	6,848	2,552	7,622	2,174
Wake	60,994	37,176	64,652	59,163	33,167	66,886	31,564
Warren	3,848	907	3,920	3,804	838	3,925	802
Washington	3,478	1,220	3,605	3,431	1,211	3,536	1,165
Watauga	5,415	6,135	6,390	5,321	5,931	6,910	5,025
Wayne	12,579	7,575	13,158	12,568	6,979	13,675	6,630
Wilkes	9,142	13,651	10,484	9,008	13,534	10,407	12,646
Wilson	9,751	4,086	9,708	9,505	3,803	10,369	3,689
Yadkin	4,361	6,600	4,846	4,321	6,468	4,732	6,218
Yancey	4,074	3,201	4,211	4,070	3,177	4,173	3,144
Totals	983,888	709,374	1,067,205	952,157	684,538	1,067,080	636,168

VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS (Continued)

County	Commissioner of Agriculture	Commissioner of Insurance		Commissioner of Labor	Superintendent of Public Instruction
	James A. Graham (Dem.)	John Ingram (Dem.)	Edwin W. Tenney, Jr. (Repub.)	John C. Brooks (Dem.)	Craig Phillips (Dem.)
Alamance	18,222	16,918	14,222	17,547	17,898
Alexander	5,322	5,149	5,438	5,276	5,275
Alleghany	2,555	2,407	1,630	2,443	2,466
Anson	5,574	5,507	1,166	5,522	5,559
Ashe	5,072	4,879	5,124	4,982	5,012
Avery	1,731	1,597	2,984	1,679	1,748
Beaufort	8,322	7,872	4,426	8,100	8,142
Bertie	3,617	3,603	791	3,366	3,525
Bladen	6,192	6,178	1,420	5,976	6,080
Brunswick	8,056	7,458	4,721	7,824	7,945
Buncombe	28,351	27,114	23,562	28,183	28,437
Burke	13,188	12,301	11,319	13,079	13,051
Cabarrus	15,680	13,710	11,213	15,230	15,518
Caldwell	9,979	10,000	10,515	9,801	9,904
Camden	1,683	1,632	364	1,555	1,553
Carteret	8,093	7,818	6,125	7,864	7,973
Caswell	3,964	3,774	1,420	3,867	3,867
Catawba	18,279	17,218	18,017	18,032	18,121
Chatham	8,640	7,822	4,397	8,400	8,442
Cherokee	3,479	3,443	3,536	3,473	3,494
Chowan	2,563	2,482	682	2,449	2,486
Clay	1,535	1,493	2,011	1,542	1,546
Cleveland	16,213	14,743	7,244	15,834	15,912
Columbus	13,213	12,120	3,918	12,816	12,456
Craven	9,845	9,806	4,761	9,359	9,610
Cumberland	32,208	27,601	15,074	31,052	31,492
Currituck	2,678	2,552	774	2,639	2,648
Dare	3,685	3,473	1,530	3,663	3,638
Davidson	21,984	18,641	20,179	21,654	21,866
Davie	4,590	4,111	5,369	4,346	4,396
Duplin	9,014	8,696	3,397	8,706	8,694
Durham	30,316	27,536	15,412	29,571	29,890
Edgecombe	10,493	9,342	3,528	10,199	10,207
Forsyth	54,837	43,662	37,848	53,325	56,172
Franklin	6,318	5,886	2,126	6,040	6,058
Gaston	28,788	25,791	17,578	28,083	29,536
Gates	2,815	2,770	293	2,786	2,787
Graham	1,752	1,719	1,776	1,746	1,762
Granville	6,796	6,379	1,936	6,525	6,498
Greene	3,827	3,483	1,036	3,687	3,655
Guilford	57,537	51,052	47,776	55,565	57,390
Halifax	10,471	9,717	3,775	10,295	10,143
Harnett	12,163	10,577	5,440	11,533	11,490
Haywood	10,929	10,228	6,268	10,802	10,782
Henderson	9,529	8,945	11,004	9,326	9,420
Hertford	4,116	4,064	865	3,951	4,088
Hoke	3,702	3,531	753	3,644	3,631
Hyde	1,504	1,462	444	1,454	1,449
Iredell	17,723	15,203	11,190	16,877	16,920
Jackson	5,435	5,310	3,803	5,429	5,457

VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS (Continued)

County	Commissioner of Agriculture	Commissioner of Insurance		Commissioner of Labor	Superintendent of Public Instruction
	James A. Graham (Dem.)	John Ingram (Dem.)	Edwin W. Tenney, Jr. (Repub.)	John C. Brooks (Dem.)	Craig Phillips (Dem.)
Johnston	13,419	11,947	6,886	12,394	12,528
Jones	2,641	2,570	723	2,534	2,561
Lee	6,188	6,056	3,038	5,847	5,964
Lenoir	11,756	10,835	5,422	11,498	11,394
Lincoln	9,543	9,126	7,358	9,441	9,453
Macon	4,725	4,483	4,003	4,670	4,674
Madison	3,329	3,348	2,160	3,294	3,347
Martin	5,466	5,273	1,356	5,212	5,292
McDowell	6,692	5,820	4,870	6,590	6,625
Mecklenburg	55,998	65,745	53,001	54,084	61,135
Mitchell	2,022	1,963	3,819	1,998	2,061
Montgomery	4,872	4,501	2,879	4,813	4,828
Moore	10,139	9,300	8,356	9,803	9,975
Nash	13,633	11,250	7,221	12,896	13,055
New Hanover	15,466	14,437	12,168	15,030	15,681
Northampton	5,052	4,378	942	4,905	4,968
Onslow	11,979	10,509	5,629	11,463	11,485
Orange	19,024	14,741	10,783	18,524	18,763
Pamlico	2,541	2,488	944	2,457	2,493
Pasquotank	4,592	4,570	1,534	4,327	4,516
Pender	4,906	4,698	2,028	4,804	4,816
Perquimans	2,204	2,097	527	2,157	2,170
Person	4,185	4,137	1,959	3,849	3,938
Pitt	17,842	16,459	6,644	17,377	16,717
Polk	3,024	2,930	2,837	3,002	3,026
Randolph	13,450	12,104	17,610	13,326	13,539
Richmond	8,581	8,020	2,872	8,273	8,385
Robeson	21,614	19,738	4,385	21,095	21,218
Rockingham	14,062	12,356	8,179	13,807	13,782
Rowan	20,253	15,613	15,331	18,997	19,263
Rutherford	11,272	10,043	6,597	11,130	11,250
Sampson	10,468	10,141	6,647	10,326	10,338
Scotland	4,680	4,507	1,412	4,478	4,654
Stanly	10,162	9,078	8,979	9,840	9,884
Stokes	7,102	6,476	6,120	6,942	7,014
Surry	10,824	10,313	8,676	10,675	10,826
Swain	2,213	2,189	1,502	2,212	2,217
Transylvania	4,582	4,392	4,097	4,550	4,599
Tyrrell	997	970	243	977	985
Union	12,691	12,113	5,930	12,415	12,640
Vance	7,958	7,207	2,543	7,761	7,814
Wake	68,828	54,406	43,143	63,865	64,586
Warren	4,011	4,010	908	3,912	3,925
Washington	3,676	3,537	1,192	3,633	3,626
Watauga	6,857	5,801	5,869	6,609	6,780
Wayne	13,896	13,202	7,570	13,347	13,476
Wilkes	11,213	9,636	13,301	10,638	10,764
Wilson	10,150	10,000	4,336	9,753	9,925
Yadkin	5,138	4,595	6,431	4,837	4,888
Yancey	4,225	4,129	3,168	4,215	4,234
Totals	1,102,719	1,007,012	714,308	1,067,679	1,087,166

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 1960-1980**

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

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
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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 1960-1980 (Continued)**

1964

First Primary (Continued)

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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 1960-1980 (Continued)**

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

H. Patrick Taylor, Jr.	481,035
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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 1960-1980 (Continued)**

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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 1960-1980 (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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 1960-1980 (Continued)**

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

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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 1960-1980 (Continued)**

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

FOR GOVERNOR

David T. Flaherty (R)	45,661
Coy C. Privette (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

**TABULATION OF VOTES FOR STATE OFFICERS
PRIMARY ELECTIONS — 1960-1980 (Continued)**

1980

First Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

James B. Hunt, Jr.	524,844
Robert W. Scott	217,289
Harry J. Welsh	11,551
C. J. Carstens (R)	28,354
I. Beverly Lake, Jr. (R)	119,255

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

James C. Green	367,964
Clyde Pulley	13,192
Carl J. Stewart, Jr.	341,257

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

Thad Eure	397,782
George W. Breece	267,360

FOR STATE AUDITOR

Edward Renfrow	247,993
W. S. Chestnut	172,965
J. E. B. Davis	157,849

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

Harold Covington (R)	56,017
Keith S. Snyder (R)	72,201

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

John Ingram	370,204
James E. Long	155,126
Roy H. Rabon, Jr.	50,963
W. Kenneth Brown	116,367

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Trosper N. Combs	118,374
Craig Phillips	525,128

FOR STATE AUDITOR

Edward Renfrow	119,629
W. S. Chestnut	71,919

**TABULATION OF VOTES
GENERAL ELECTIONS — 1964-1980**

Democrat	Republican	American
1964		
Governor		
Dan K. Moore 790,343	Robert L. Gavin 606,165	
Lieutenant Governor		
Robert W. Scott 815,994	Clifford Lee Bell 526,727	
Secretary of State		
Thad Eure 809,990	Edwin E. Butler 503,932	
Auditor		
Henry L. Bridges 789,721	Everett L. Peterson 503,488	
Treasurer		
Edwin Gill 801,958	Charles J. Mitchell 502,977	
Superintendent of Public Instruction		
Charles F. Carroll 828,608		
Attorney General		
Wade Bruton 792,902	T. Worth Coltrane 506,878	
Commissioner of Agriculture		
James A. Graham 803,373	Van S. Watson 498,364	
Commissioner of Labor		
Frank Crane 824,693		

**TABULATION OF VOTES
GENERAL ELECTIONS — 1964-1980 (Continued)**

Democrat	Republican	American
Commissioner of Insurance		
Edwin S. Lanier 804,459	John C. Clifford 501,349	
1968		
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	

**TABULATION OF VOTES
GENERAL ELECTIONS — 1964-1980 (Continued)**

Democrat	Republican	American
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	
1972		
Governor		
Hargrove Bowles 729,104	James E. Holshouser, Jr. 767,470	Arlis F. Pettyjohn 8,211
Lieutenant Governor		
James B. Hunt, Jr. 812,602	John A. Walker 612,002	Benjamin G. McLendon 8,865
Secretary of State		
Thad Eure 765,386	Grace J. Rohrer 603,226	
State Auditor		
Henry L. Bridges 743,827	L. Norman Shronce 586,522	
State Treasurer		
Edwin Gill 748,846	Theodore C. Conrad 612,691	
Superintendent of Public Instruction		
A. Craig Phillips 771,328	Carl Eagle 589,486	

**TABULATION OF VOTES
GENERAL ELECTIONS — 1964-1980 (Continued)**

Democrat	Republican	American
Attorney General		
Robert Morgan 813,545	Nicholas A. Smith 565,296	
Commissioner of Agriculture		
James A. Graham, Jr. 761,734	Kenneth H. Roberson 580,628	
Commissioner of Labor		
William C. Creel 756,384	Frederick R. Weber 585,059	
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
1976		
Governor		
James B. Hunt, Jr. 1,081,293	David T. Flaherty 564,102	H. F. Seawell, Jr. 13,604
Lieutenant Governor		
James C. Green 1,033,198	William S. Hiatt 521,923	Arlis F. Pettyjohn 9,152
Secretary of State		
Thad Eure 1,031,472	Asa T. Spaulding, Jr. 508,108	T. M. Long 11,125

TABULATION OF VOTES
GENERAL ELECTIONS — 1964-1980 (Continued)

Democrat	Republican	American
State Auditor		
Henry L. Bridges 1,037,090	Michael A. Godfrey 466,350	
State Treasurer		
Harlan E. Boyles 1,037,156	J. Howard Coble 489,768	
Superintendent of Public Instruction		
Craig Phillips 1,007,318	Evelyn S. Tyler 524,691	Arthur G. Nuhrah 8,076
Attorney General		
Rufus L. Edmisten 1,066,036	Edward L. Powell 489,132	
Commissioner of Agriculture		
James A. Graham 1,053,650	Kenneth H. Roberson 460,735	Edwin B. Drury 9,017
Commissioner of Insurance		
John Ingram 1,048,527	Edwin Tenney 500,222	
Commissioner of Labor		
John C. Brooks 900,317	T. Avery Nye 645,891	Robert W. Bennett 7,487
1980		
Governor*		
James B. Hunt, Jr. 1,143,143	Beverly Lake 691,449	Bobby Y. Emory (Labor) 9,951

*Socialist Worker candidate Douglas A. Cooper received 2,887

**TABULATION OF VOTES
GENERAL ELECTIONS — 1964-1980 (Continued)**

Democrat	Republican	American
Lieutenant Governor		
James C. Green 942,549	William Cobey, Jr. 814,082	Craig Franklin 14,998
Secretary of State		
Thad Eure 983,888	David T. Flaherty 709,374	
State Auditor		
Edward Renfrow 952,157	James F. McIntyre 684,538	
State Treasurer		
Harlan E. Boyes 1,067,205		
Superintendent of Public Instruction		
Craig Phillips 1,087,166		
Attorney General		
Rufus Edmisten 1,067,080	Keith S. Snyder 636,168	
Commissioner of Agriculture		
James A. Graham 1,102,719		
Commissioner of Insurance		
John Ingram 1,007,012	Edwin W. Tenney, Jr. 714,308	

**TABULATION OF VOTES
GENERAL ELECTIONS — 1964-1980 (Continued)**

Democrat

Republican

American

Commissioner of Labor

John C. Brooks
1,067,679

PART VIII
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. At 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 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 responsi-

ble 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 administrative 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 government 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 counties 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 prescribed 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, it 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 be-

tween 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 the 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 now 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 and 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 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 time, place, and subjects to be considered. The 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.

(Taken 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 introduce 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 analogous 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 miscellan-

eous 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 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Louise B. Wilson	Sheriff	John H. Stockard
Register of Deeds	Marian H. Pittman	Chmn., Education Bd.	Dr. W. W. Snyder

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Jack O'Kelley	Burlington
Vice-Chairman	Jack Paris	Graham
Commissioner	Paul C. Davis	Mebane
Commissioner	W. B. "Junior" Teague	Liberty
Commissioner	C. Leonard Alcon	Burlington

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mr. Seth Chapman	Sheriff	Thomas E. Bebbber
Register of Deeds	W. Rayford Rogers	Chmn., Education Bd.	Gene Linney

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Elmer Sipe	Hickory
Vice-Chairman	Grier Lackey	Hiddenite
Commissioner	Ruby Little	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 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Joan B. Atwood	Sheriff	Joe Roberts

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Burton Osborne	.....
Commissioner	David Carpenter	..... Sparta
Commissioner	Burton Osborne	..... 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Frank Hightower	Sheriff	Tommy W. Allen
Register of Deeds	Edna T. White	Chmn., Education Bd.	VACANT

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	F. A. Huntley	Wadesboro
Vice-Chairman	Francis M. Faulkner.	Peachland
Commissioner	James E. Wall, Jr.	Morven
Commissioner	Fred O. Black, Jr.	Wadesboro
Commissioner	C. C. Sikes	Wadesboro
Clerk to the Board	Julia H. Brooks	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 northwestern 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Virginia Johnson	Sheriff	Eugene Goss
Register of Deeds	Shirley B. Wallace	Chmn., Education Bd.	Brett Summey

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Stan Elliott	West Jefferson
Commissioner	Tom Neaves	Jefferson
Commissioner	Dr. James Rhodes	West Jefferson
Commissioner	Richard Lemly	Fleetwood
Commissioner	Bob McCoy	West Jefferson

EVERY

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Billy J. Vance	Sheriff	Clinton Phillips
Register of Deeds	Ronald J. Benfield	Chmn., Education Bd.	Fred O. Hughes

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Charles B. VonCanon	Banner Elk
Vice-Chairman	Grover Wiseman	Spruce Pine
Commissioner	J. M. Heaton	Elk Park
Commissioner	Robert C. Wiseman	Newland
Commissioner	Newland E. Johnson	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Thomas S. Payne	Sheriff	Nelson L. Sheppard
Register of Deeds	John I. Morgan	Chmn., Education Bd.	William Jefferson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Ledrué Buck	Chocowinity
Vice-Chairman	Mrs. Arthur Lee Moore	Washington
Commissioner	Frank T. Bonner	Aurora
Commissioner	Marion Dilday	Belhaven
Commissioner	Riley Roberson, III	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 21,000. An act of 1743 provided that the courthouse, etc., "shall be built between Cusby Bride and Will's Quarter Bridge." Windsor was established in 1766 and was made the county seat in 1774.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Thomas S. Speight	Sheriff	J. Wallace Perry
Register of Deeds	Peggy R. Jones	Chmn., Education Bd. .	Rev. Andrew Cherry

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Charles H. Edwards	.....	Lewiston
Vice-Chairman	T. E. Brown	.....	Colerain
Commissioner	Eugene Watson	.....	Windsor
Commissioner	Joe W. Spruill	.....	Aulander
Commissioner	E. Teneal Taylor	.....	Windsor

BLADEN

Bladen was formed in 1734 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Hilda Coleman	Sheriff	Earl Storms
Register of Deeds	Carl S. McCulloch	Chmn., Education Bd.	C. O. Bridger

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	W. Vance Clark	Elizabethtown
Vice-Chairman	Wilbur Register	Council
Commissioner	O. J. Carroll	Bladenboro
Commissioner	Braxton Edge	Fayetteville
Commissioner	Byron McNeill	Elizabethtown

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 Lunenburg. 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 1764 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Greg Bellamy	Sheriff	Herman Strong
Register of Deeds	Robert Robinson	Chmn., Education Bd.	Grover Gore

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Franky Thomas	.....	Leland
Vice-Chairman	Carl Formy Duval	.....	Southport
Vice Chairman	Rubin Sloan	.....	Leland
Commissioner	Christopher Chappel	.....	Shallotte
Commissioner	Benny Ludlum	.....	Supply
Commissioner	Pearly Vereen	.....	Ash

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 patrolled 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 is 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	J. Ray Elingburg	Sheriff	Thomas H. Morrissey
Register of Deeds	Otto DeBruhl	Tax Collector	R. D. Eskridge
		Chmn., Education Bd.	John W. Carroll

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	R. Curtis Ratcliff	Asheville
Vice-Chairman	Doris P. Giezentanner	Asheville
Commissioner	J. D. Jackson	Asheville
Commissioner	Jesse I. Ledbetter	Asheville
Commissioner	Robert E. Riddle	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Major A. Joines	Sheriff	Jerry Richards
Register of Deeds	Roger McGimsey	Chmn., Education Bd.	Lloyd Young

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	James Cates	Morganton
Vice-Chairman	Robert Williamson	Connelly Springs
Commissioner	Carroll Austin	Morganton
Commissioner	Ernest M. Morgan	Morganton
Commissioner	George Clark	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 Huger 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

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Estus B. White	Sheriff	Robert L. Canaday
Register of Deeds	James O. Bonds		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	J. Harold Nash	Kannapolis
Vice-Chairman	Archie Y. Barnhardt	Concord
Commissioner	Marcelle Milloway	Kannapolis
Commissioner	James W. Lentz	Concord
Commissioner	Kenneth F. Payne	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 as possible, acquire land for a town, and erect a courthouse. Lenoir, named in honor of William Lenoir, is the county seat.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Jeanette Turner	Sheriff	Bliff Benfield
Register of Deeds	Patsy Thomas Fowler	Chmn., Education Bd	Larry Altman

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Kenneth R. Moore	Lenoir
Vice-Chairman	Alden E. Starnes	Granite Falls
Commissioner	Donnie Goodale	Lenoir
Commissioner	Jerry Brooks	Lenoir
Commissioner	Dr. G. Steward Kirby	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Catherine W. McCoy	Sheriff	Robert F. Berry
Register of Deeds	Jack Leary	Chmn., Education Bd.	Melvin Jeralds

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	T. F. Leary	Camden
Commissioner	Kenneth Whitehurst	Camden
Commissioner	Paul DeBerry	Camden
Commissioner	Samuel K. Shaw	Camden
Commissioner	J. C. Roundtree	Camden

CARTERET

Carteret was formed in 1722 from Craven. It was named in honor of Sir John Carteret, afterwards (1744) 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mary G. Austin	Sheriff	Ralph L. Thomas
Register of Deeds	Sharon Piner	Chmn., Education Bd.	Thomas Beaufort

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Mary Sue Nooe	Morehead City
Vice-Chairman	Nathan Garner, Sr.	Newport
Commissioner	Doug Fleming	Atlantic Beach
Commissioner	Richard (Dick) Babcock	Beaufort
Commissioner	Gerald Whitehurst	Beaufort

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Courts	Neil Emory	Sheriff	J. I. Smith, Jr.
Register of Deeds	Janet H. Cabb	Chmn., Education Bd.	James Y. Blackwell, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Commissioner	William W. Pointer, Jr.	Semora
Vice-Chairman	H. Wilson Watlington	Yanceyville
Chairman	Bobby F. Aldridge	Yanceyville
Commissioner	L. H. Hamlett	Pelham
Commissioner	Gordon Satterfield	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 1845 an act was passed authorizing the erecting of the courthouse in Newton, which is now the county seat.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Eunice W. Mauney	Sheriff	L. David Huffman
Register of Deeds	Ruth M. Mackie		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Kenneth E. Martin	Newton
Commissioner	Gary A. Whitener	Hickory
Commissioner	David L. Stewart	Newton
Commissioner	Robert E. Hibbitts	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 as 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 of a town. It was named Pittsboro in honor of William Pitt, the younger. In 1787 Pittsboro was made the county seat.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Janice Oldham	Sheriff	Jack Elkins
Register of Deeds	Fleet Reddish	Chmn., Education Bd.	Jack Wilkie

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Earl D. Thompson	Pittsboro
Vice-Chairman	Gus Murchison, Jr.	Gulf
Commissioner	Carl Thompson	Bear Creek
Commissioner	G. 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Rosemary Crooke	Sheriff	Blain Stalcup
Register of Deeds	Jack Carter	Chmn., Education Bd.	Joe Phillips

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	W. T. Brown	Murphy
Vice-Chairman	George G. Postell	Murphy
Commissioner	John E. Boring	Andrews

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Lena M. Leary	Sheriff	Troy E. Troppin
Register of Deeds	Anne K. Spruill	Chmn., Education Bd	Cecil W. Fry

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Alton G. Elmore	Edenton
Vice-Chairman	Barbara W. Ward	Tyner
Commissioner	C. A. Phillips	Edenton
Commissioner	Clara M. Boswell	Edenton
Commissioner	Joe Hollowell	Morgan Park

CLEVELAND

Cleveland was formed in 1841 from Rutherford and Lincoln. It was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, a noted partisan leader of the western Carolina frontier and one of the heroes at Kings Mountain. It is 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Ruth S. Dedmon	Sheriff	Buddy R. McKinney
Register of Deeds	Marjorie H. Rogers	Chmn., Education Bd.	Bob Cabaniss

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Jack Palmer, Jr.	Shelby
Vice-Chairman	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

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Lacy R. Thompson	Sheriff	William G. Rhodes
Register of Deeds	Ila N. Penny	Chmn., Education Bd.	Beasley Strickland

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	L. A. Hinson	Whiteville
Vice-Chairman	Junior W. Dew	Hallsboro
Chairman	Larry Bufikin	Chadbourn
Commissioner	C. Waldo Marlowe	Whiteville
Commissioner	L. Lynwood Norris	Tabor City

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 Chat-tawka, 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

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Dorothy Pate	Sheriff	C. W. Bland
Register of Deeds	Theresa Shipp	Chmn., Education Bd.	James W. Smith

Board of County Commissioners:

Commissioner	Edward P. Armstrong	New Bern
Vice-Chairman	Sidney R. French	Cove City
Commissioner	Roger Forrest	
Commissioner	Lonnie E. Pridgen	
Commissioner	Robert Webb	

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Tommy Griffin	Sheriff	Ottis F. Jones
Register of Deeds	Marion A. Clark	Chmn., Education Board ..	Louis Spilman, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Virginia M. Thompson	Fayetteville
Vice-Chairman	Charles Speegle, D.V.M.	Fayetteville
Commissioner	Mary McAllister	Fayetteville
Chairman	Morris Bedsole	Fayetteville
Commissioner	J. McN. Gillis	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 the name of the county seat. Today the words "Court House" have been dropped and only Currituck is used.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mrs. Wiley B. Elliot	Sheriff	Norman Newbern, Jr.
Register of Deeds	Charlene Y. Dowdy	Chmn., Education Bd.	John E. Barnes

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Wilson W. Snowden	Currituck
Vice-Chairman	Newton Hampton	Coinjock
Commissioner	Jerry L. Old	Moyock
Commissioner	Barry C. Nelms	Corolla
Commissioner	Harold O. Capps	Knotts Island

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

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	R. L. Cherry	Sheriff	Howard Barnard
Register of Deeds	Tony Ledford	Chmn., Education Bd. .	Robert Anderson, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Harold Lance	Hayesville
Commissioner	Don McGlamery	Hayesville
Commissioner	Herbert Cheeks	Hayesville

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Betty A. Mann	Sheriff	Albert L. Austin
Register of Deeds	Alva Wise	Chmn., Education Bd.	Louis Midgett, Sr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Commissioner	Robert V. Owens	Manteo
Commissioner	H. R. Langley	Manteo
Commissioner	Joe Lamb, Jr.	Nags Head
Commissioner	Orman L. Mann	Wanchese
Chairman	Thomas B. Gray	Buxton

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Hugh Sheperd	Sheriff	Paul McCrary
Register of Deeds	Ronnie Callicutt	Chmn., Education Bd.	Robert L. Ripple

Board of County Commissioners:

Commissioner	Reid S. Davis	.....	Lexington
Vice-Chairman	Cliff Erickson	.....	Lexington
Commissioner	Tommy C. Evans	.....	Thomasville
Commissioner	Jim B. Graham	.....	Lexington
Commissioner	Bett Hargrave	.....	Lexington

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Delores C. Jordan	Sheriff	George E. Smith
Register of Deeds	J. Kermit Smith	Chmn., Education Bd.	V. G. Prim

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	William L. (Bill) Foster	Mocksville
Vice-Chairman	C. Lawrence Reavis	Mocksville
Commissioner	R. C. Smith	Mocksville
Commissioner	Glenn S. Howard	Advance
Commissioner	Joe Long	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	John A. Johnson	Sheriff	T. Edward Revelle
Register of Deeds	Christine W. Williams	Chmn., Education Bd.	Hilbert Swinson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	D. J. Fussell, Sr.	Rose Hill
Vice-Chairman	William J. Costin	Warsaw
Commissioner	Calvin C. Turner	Albertson
Commissioner	Allen D. Nethercutt	Chinquapin
Commissioner	Dovie L. Penney	Wallace

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	James Leo Carr	Sheriff	Roland W. Leary
Register of Deeds	Ruth C. Garrett	Chmn., Education Bd.	Curtis Crutchfield

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	William V. Bell	.....	Research Triangle Park
Vice-Chairman	Edwin B. Clements	.....	Durham
Commissioner	R. Dillard Teer	.....	Durham
Commissioner	Mrs. Becky Heron	.....	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Curtis Weaver	Sheriff	Philip H. Ellis
Register of Deeds	Gladys S. Pitt	Chmn., Education Bd. ...	Johnnie M. Naylor

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	C. B. Martin	Tarboro
Vice-Chairman	Guy E. Barnes	Rocky Mount
Commissioner	Tom P. Bardin, Jr.	Tarboro
Commissioner	J. O. Thorne	Rocky Mount
Commissioner	Thomas L. Walker	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	A. E. Blackburn	Sheriff	C. Manly Lancaster
Register of Deeds	Eunice Ayers	Chmn., Education Bd. . .	Marvin Calloway, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners

Chairman	James N. Ziglar, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Vice-Chairman	Neal A. Bedinger	Winston-Salem
Chairman	Mazie S. Woodruff	
Commissioner	Fred D. Hauser	
Commissioner	Richard V. Linville	

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Ralph S. Knott	Sheriff	William T. Dement
Register of Deeds	Martha D. Shearin	Chmn., Education Bd.	Lloyd West

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	James A. Weathers	Salisbury
Vice-Chairman	James S. Hunt	Salisbury
Commissioner	J. Thurman Grinnin	Salisbury
Commissioner	Ronald W. Goswick	Salisbury
Chairman	Bennie Ray Gupton	Salisbury

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 within 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Betty Jenkins	Sheriff	Leroy Russell
Register of Deeds	Gloria B. Musard	Chmn., Education Bd.	William Seabrook

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Harley B. Gaston	Belmont
Vice-Chairman	David C. Beam	Cherryville
Commissioner	Robert L. Heavner	Gastonia
Commissioner	Porter McAteer	Gastonia
Commissioner	James S. Forrester	Stanley
Commissioner	David Hollifield	Kings Mountain
Commissioner	Dean Carpenter	Dallas

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Cheryl Holland	Sheriff	W. Ray Harrell
Register of Deeds	Tazewell D. Eure	Chmn., Education Bd.	Pennie Battle

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Sherwood Eason	Gatesville
Vice-Chairman	R. E. Miller, Sr.	Gates
Commissioner	Frank Rountree	Hobbsville
Commissioner	Mrs. Frances Eure	Eure
Commissioner	Robert Hollowell, Jr.	Gates

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	O. W. Hooper, Jr.	Sheriff	A. J. Peterson, Jr.
Register of Deeds	Leonard Davis	Chmn., Education Bd. . . .	Jesse Ralph Jenkins

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Randald Mattheson	Robbinsville
Commissioner	Tony Ayers	Robbinsville
Commissioner	Roy Brooms	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mary Ruth C. Nelms	Sheriff	Arthur Ray Currin
Register of Deeds	Flora O. Mann	Chmn., Education Bd. ...	Lionel A. Burnette

board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Floyd Elliott	Oxford
Vice-Chairman	James I. Carey	Oxford
Commissioner	Willard W. King	Oxford
Commissioner	W. E. (Pete) Averette	Oxford
Commissioner	Floyd Elliott	Oxford
Commissioner	Wayne Newton	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 as the courthouse and is the county seat.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Cleo W. McKeel	Sheriff	Early Whaley
Register of Deeds	Lula H. Heath	Chmn., Education Bd. ...	Mrs. Serova Aiken

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Frank L. Watson, Jr.	Walstonburg
Vice-Chairman	James M. Creech	Snow Hill
Commissioner	Sanford N. Corbett	Snow Hill
Commissioner	Jasper Ormond	Maury
Commissioner	Frank H. Harper	Stantonsburg

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 as 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	James Lee Knight	Sheriff	James L. Proffitt
Register of Deeds	Kay Patseavouras	Chmn., Education Bd.	VACANT

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Forrest E. Campbell	Greensboro
Vice-Chairman	Fred L. Preyer	
Commissioner	R. Odell Payne	Greensboro
Commissioner	Dorothy K. Kearns	
Commissioner	Paul W. Clapp	

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Hayes C. Neathery	Sheriff	W. C. Bailey
Register of Deeds	Travis S. Uzzell	Chmn., Education Bd.	Marvin Arrington

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Harry A. Branch	Enfield
Vice-Chairman	Richard M. Taylor	Roanoke Rapids
Commissioner	David L. Allsbrook	Scotland Neck
Commissioner	Charles N. Fitts	Roanoke Rapids
Commissioner	Robert P. Thorpe	Littleton
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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Georgia Lee Brown	Sheriff	Lewis C. Rosser
Register of Deeds	Mrs. Clyde L. Ross	Chmn., Education Bd.	Hoke Smith

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Jesse Alphin	Dunn
Vice-Chairman	Lloyd G. Stewart	Broadway
Commissioner	M. H. Brock	Lillington
Commissioner	Rudy Collins	Fuquay-Varina
Commissioner	Bill Shaw	Spring Lake

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 Propsect, 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 Propsect 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	William G. Henry	Sheriff	C. Jack Arrington
Register of Deeds	Charles G. Howell	Chmn., Education Board	Robert A. Cathey

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Edwin Russell	Waynesville
Commissioner	Glenn Noland	Clyde
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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Thomas H. Thompson	Tax Collector	Terry F. Lyda
Register of Deeds	Ruby H. Maxwell	Chmn., Education Bd.	VACANT
Sheriff	Albert Jackson		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	William T. Drake	Hendersonville
Vice-Chairman	Jere E. Hyder	Hendersonville
Commissioner	Mildred Barringer	Hendersonville
Commissioner	Fred Jackson	Hendersonville
Commissioner	Troy Maybin	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 24,000. The first court was held at Cotton's Ferry on the south side of Chowan River. Winton, established in 1766, is the county seat.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Richard T. Vann	Sheriff	James Baker
Register of Deeds	Gwendolyn P. Hawks	Chmn., Education Bd. ...	James G. Garrison

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Randy V. Britton	Ahoskie
Vice-Chairman	Maynard W. Callis	Cofield
Commissioner	Howard Hunter, Jr.	Ahoskie
Commissioner	L. M. Brinkley	Ahoskie
Commissioner	Stanley Dixon	Murfreesboro

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 south-eastern 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

<i>Office</i>		<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Juanita Edmund	Sheriff	David M. Barrington	
Register of Deeds	Della Maynor	Chmn., Education Bd. . .	W. W. Cameron, Jr.	

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	John G. Balfour	Lumber Bridge
Vice-Chairman	James A. Hunt	Red Springs
Commissioner	Neill W. McPhatter	Red Springs
Commissioner	Cleo Bratcher, Jr	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 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 Zachariah 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Lenora Bright	Sheriff	Roland Dale
Register of Deeds	Lora E. Simmons		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Michael T. Swindell	Scranton
Vice-Chairman	J. B. Berry	Fairfield
Commissioner	Joseph B. Cahoon	Engelhard
Commissioner	Irvin S. Garrish	Ocracoke
Commissioner	Morgan Harris	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Carl G. Smith	Sheriff	LeRoy Reavis
Register of Deeds	L. Lynn Nesbitt	Chmn., Education Bd.	Bill Benfield

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Joe H. Troutman	Statesville
Vice-Chairman	Frances L. Murdock	Troutman
Commissioner	B. W. Campbell	Harmony
Commissioner	William A. Mills	Statesville
Commissioner	Samuel L. Ostwalt	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Frank Watson, Jr.	Sheriff	Fred Holcombe
Register of Deeds	Conrad Burrell		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Wayne Hooper	Sylva
Commissioner	Veronica Nicholas	Sylva
Commissioner	Robert Blanton	Whittier

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

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Will R. Crocker	Surveyor	Dennis Blackmon
Register of Deeds	Julia Curley Medlin	Coroner	Jimmy D. McLaurin
Sheriff	George Johnson	Chmn., Education Bd.	Wade Stephenson

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Norman C. Denning	Four Oaks
Vice-Chairman	Frank B. Holding	Smithfield
Commissioner	Howard B. Benton	Benson
Commissioner	John M. Mooker, 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Ronald Metts	Sheriff	R. Wesley Mallard, Jr.
Register of Deeds	William D. Parker	Chmn., Education Bd.	Wade Bender

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Osborne Coward	Trenton
Vice-Chairman	J. R. Jarman	Pollocksville
Commissioner	Robert Mattocks	Maysville
Commissioner	Horace B. Phillips	Trenton
Commissioner	James E. Wynn	Pollocksville

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Sion Kelly	Sheriff	James S. Holt
Register of Deeds	Pattie Mae McGilvary	Chmn., Education Bd.	Robert W. Dalrymple

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	John E. Dotterer	Sanford
Vice-Chairman	Berta Matthews	Sanford
Commissioner	Jerry Almond	Sanford
Commissioner	Gordon A. Wicker	Sanford
Commissioner	Jack Dossenbach, Jr.	Sanford

LENOIR

Lenoir was formed in 1971 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, Green, and Pitt counties. The present area is 400 square miles and the population is 61,000. When Kinston was established in 1962 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	M. E. Creech	Sheriff	Leo Harper
Register of Deeds	Gwynn L. Rouse	Chmn., Education Bd.	J. Oliver Smith

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Isabelle M. Fletcher	Kinston
Vice-Chairman	Edward C. Denmark, Jr.	La Grange
Commissioner	Howard A. Hardy	Kinston
Commissioner	George W. Graham	
Commissioner	Linwood K. Barwick	

LINCOLN

Lincoln was formed in 1779 from Tryon. It was named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of Revolution whom George Washington appointed to receive the sword of Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yourktown. It is in the southwestern 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 Lincolnton was established on land selected for the county seat. It is the present county seat.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Nellie L. Bess	Sheriff	Harven A. Crouse
Register of Deeds	Elizabeth S. Carpenter	Chmn., Education Bd.	Elliott Beal

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Harry D. Ritchie	Lincolnton
Vice-Chairman	Elwyn L. Beam	Vale
Commissioner	Jerry Houser	Lincolnton
Commissioner	Russell L. Dellington	Stanly
Commissioner	Tommy Drum	Lincolnton

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Dale S. Morris	Sheriff	George Moses
Register of Deeds	Milton Fouts		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Clarence E. Mason	Franklin
Vice-Chairman	C. Siler Slagle	Franklin
Commissioner	Milles A. Gregory	Franklin
Commissioner	Dolan Bates	Franklin
Commissioner	Bruce Bryant	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 Adolphus 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	James W. Cody	Tax Collector	Harold Wallin
Register of Deeds	Jena Lee Buckner	Chmn., Education Bd.	Bobby Ponder
Sheriff	E. Y. Ponder		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Ervin Adams	.....	Marshall
Commissioner	Virginia Anderson	.....	Marshall
Commissioner	James T. Ledford	.....	Weaverville

MARTIN

Martin was formed in 1774 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 455 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mary Wynne	Sheriff	Willie Rogers, Jr.
Register of Deeds	Julia E. Manning	Chmn., Education Bd.	Macon Holliday

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	John L. House	Robersonville
Vice-Chairman	A. C. Bailey	Williamston
Commissioner	Joe B. Griffin	Williamston
Commissioner	Henry Winslow	Hamilton
Commissioner	Russell Griffin	Williamston

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Ruth B. Williams	Sheriff	Bobby R. Haynes
Register of Deeds	Ruth L. Lambeth	Chmn., Education Bd.	Kristi Neal

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	John English	Marion
Vice-Chairman	William A. Wiseman	Marion
Commissioner	Glenn E. Spaulding	Nebo
Commissioner	Ronald Byrd	Marion
Commissioner	Haskell A. Davis	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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Robert M. Blackburn	Sheriff	C. W. Kidd
Register of Deeds	Charles E. Crowder	Chmn., Education Bd.	VACANT

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	T. L. Odom	Charlotte
Vice-Chairman	W. Thomas Ray	Charlotte
Commissioner	Susan Green	Pineville
Commissioner	Marilyn R. Bissell	Charlotte
Commissioner	Robert L. Walton	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 of 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 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Arthur Ray Ledford	Sheriff	Coy Hollifield
Register of Deeds	Don Hardie	Chmn., Education Bd.	A. D. Harrell

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Hale Buchanan	.....	Spruce Pine
Vice-Chairman	Bobby Jenkins	.....	Bakersville
Commissioner	Ray Bryant	.....	Bakersville
Commissioner	Albert Canipe	.....	Spruce Pine
Commissioner	J. D. Hollifield	.....	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 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 Kennet unless the justices decided on some other place more convenient. 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Charles M. Johnson	Sheriff	Thomas W. Wooten
Register of Deeds	Sally M. Warner	Chmn., Education Bd.	Howard Dorset

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Clarence R. Williams	Star
Commissioner	Charles Highsmith	Troy
Commissioner	Albert L. McAulay	Mt. Gilead
Commissioner	J. C. Thompson	Mt. Gilead
Commissioner	D. T. Scarborough	Candor

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 centr 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Rachel Comer	Sheriff	James Wise
Register of Deeds	Grier S. Gilmore	Chmn., Education Bd.	Mrs. John L. Frye

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Arthur Purvis	High Falls
Vice-Chairman	Jimmy Riley	Carthage
Commissioner	Charles Phillips, MD	Pinehurst
Commissioner	A. E. Parker	Southern Pines
Commissioner	William E. Simmons	Pine Bluff

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Rachel M. Joyner	Sheriff	Franklin D. Brown
Register of Deeds	Margaret B. Doughtis	Chmn., Education Bd.	John P. Morgan

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	F. B. Cooper	Nashville
Vice-Chairman	W. S. Williams, Jr.	Middlesex
Commissioner	Joseph Gurganus	Nashville
Commissioner	J. Claude Mayo, Jr.	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 south-eastern 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Louise D. Rehder	Coroner	Robert Smith
Register of Deeds	Rebecca P. Tucker	Chmn., Education Bd. ...	Dr. Carl Unsicker
Sheriff	Joseph McQueen, Jr.		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Karen Gottovi	Wilmington
Vice-Chairman	Jonathan Barfield	Wilmington
Commissioner	Donald P. Blake	Wilmington
Commissioner	Nolan O'Neal	Wilmington
Commissioner	Claude O'Shields, 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	R. Jennings White	Sheriff	Bob W. Corey
Register of Deeds	Wilson Bridgers	Chmn., Education Bd.	James Jones

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Jasper Eley	Jackson
Vice-Chairman	J. H. Liverman, Jr.	Woodland
Commissioner	J. W. Faison	Seaboard
Commissioner	Morris Shearin	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 Heidleberg'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, 1957, court was held at the new courthouse at Wantland's Ferry on New River. In 1819 a new courthouse was authorized to be established with 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Everitt Barbee	Sheriff	W. G. Woodward
Register of Deeds	Mildred Thomas	Chmn., Education Bd.	J. Paul Tyndall

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Edward Hurst	Swansboro
Vice-Chairman	Cecil Morton	Jacksonville
Commissioner	James E. Stewart	Jacksonville
Commissioner	Paul Starzynski	Jacksonville
Commissioner	Starkey Shaw	Richlands

ORANGE

Orange was formed in 1752 from Johnston, Bladen, and Granville. It was named in honor of the infant William V. or 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Frank S. Frederick	Sheriff	Lindy Pendergrass
Register of Deeds	Bety June Hayes	Chmn., Education Bd.	Max Kennedy

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Richard Whitted	Hillsborough
Vice-Chairman	Donald Willhoit	Chapel Hill
Commissioner	Ben Lloyd	Efland
Commissioner	Shirley Marshall	Chapel Hill
Commissioner	Norman Walker	Rougemont

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 as 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mary Jo Potter	Sheriff	Leland V. Brinson
Register of Deeds	Joyce E. Carawan	Chmn., Education Bd.	Linwood Spruill

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Robert A. Paul	New Bern
1st Vice-Chairman	Patsy H. Sadler	Lowland
2nd Vice-Chairman	John W. Van Hook	Stonewall
Commissioner	Vincent J. Sevanski, Jr.	Bayboro
Commissioner	William B. Rice	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 Belfe'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 Nexonton, 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mrs. Frances Thompson	Sheriff	Davis Sawyer
Register of Deeds	J. S. Spence	Chmn., Education Bd.	Curtis A. Gregory

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	W. Raleigh Carver	Elizabeth City
Vice-Chairman	W. C. Owens, Jr.	Elizabeth City
Commissioner	Alphonso Nixon	Elizabeth City
Commissioner	Lois Foster	Elizabeth City
Commissioner	Jimmie Harris	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 22,000. 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Frances N. Futch	Sheriff	George Wright
Register of Deeds	Hugh Overstreet, Jr.	Chmn., Education Bd.	J. J. Smith

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Gordon Jones	.....	Burgaw
Vice-Chairman	Cecil Eskins	.....	Ivanhoe
Commissioner	Bonnie W. Parker	.....	Rocky Point
Commissioner	C. Henry Smith	.....	Wilmington
Commissioner	Willie B. Nixon	.....	Burgaw

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	W. Jarvis Ward	Sheriff	Julian H. Broughton
Register of Deeds	Jeanne C. White	Chmn., Education Bd.	Clifford Winslow

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Joseph W. Nowell	Belvidere
Vice-Chairman	W. W. White, Jr.	Hertford
Commissioner	Lester H. Simpson	Hertford
Commissioner	William Wray Campbell	Hertford
Commissioner	Charles H. Ward	Hertford

PERSON

Person 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 Pittman'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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	W. Thomas Humphries	Sheriff	Ernest T. Dixon
Register of Deeds	J. Ben Kirby	Chmn., Education Bd.	James E. Winslow

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Malcolm H. Montgomery	Roxboro
Vice-Chairman	Curtis W. Bradsher	Roxboro
Commissioner	Samuel H. Winstead	Leasburg
Commissioner	Malcolm H. Montgomery	Roxboro
Commissioner	Harry G. Stronbraker	Roxboro
Commissioner	Michael S. Wilkins	Roxboro

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 of 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Sandra Gaskins	Sheriff	Ralph L. Tyson
Register of Deeds	Elvira T. Allred	Chmn., Education Bd. . .	Mark W. Owens, Jr.

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Charles P. Gaskins	Greenville
Vice-Chairman	R. L. Martin	Bethel
Commissioner	Burney L. Tucker	Winterville
Commissioner	R. Kelly Barnhill	Greenville
Commissioner	Bruce Strickland	Bell Arthur
Commissioner	Charles L. McLawhorn	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 commissioens 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Judy Arledge	Sheriff	Boyce L. Carswell
Register of Deeds	Doris Scoggins	Chmn., Education Bd.	Willie Arledge

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Henry Huntsinger	Mill Spring
Vice-Chairman	Geoffrey M. Tennant	Tryon
Commissioner	Paul Butler	Tryon

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 house 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 Duggan. 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 at 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	John Skeen	Sheriff	Robert Mason
Register of Deeds	Annie Shaw	Chmn., Education Bd	Don Osborne

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	William T. Boyd	Asheboro
Vice-Chairman	Darrell Fryer	Trinity
Commissioner	Richard K. Pugh	Asheboro
Commissioner	Floyd Langley	Staley
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 presents 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Miriam F. Greene	Sheriff	R.W. Goodman
Register of Deeds	Martha R. Gordon	Chmn., Education Bd	J.C. Lamm

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	J. Richard Conder	Rockingham
Vice-Chairman	Jimmy L. Maske	Rockingham
Commissioner	Doris W. Cannon	Rockingham
Commissioner	Herbert C. Diggs	Rockingham
Commissioner	Vernon W. McDonald	Rockingham
Commissioner	J. Prentice Taylor	Rockingham

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mrs. Dixie Barrington	Coroner	Chalmers Biggs
Register of Deeds	Joe B. Freeman	Chmn., Education Bd	David Greene
Sheriff	Hubert Stone		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Carl L. Britt	Fairmont
Vice-Chairman	Sammy Cox	Lumberton
Commissioner	Wyvis Oxendine	Maxton
Commissioner	Luther W. Herndon	Parkton
Commissioner	J. W. Hunt	Fairmont
Commissioner	Jack Morgan	Shannon
Commissioner	H. T. Taylor	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 and 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Frankie C. Williams	Sheriff	C.D. Vernon
Register of Deeds	Irene Pruitt	Chmn., Education Bd	W.L. Pryor

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	T. Watson Rakestraw	Reidsville
Vice-Chairman	Rosalind Willard	Madison
Commissioner	Troy Hodges	Eden
Commissioner	Weldon R. Price	Reidsville
Commissioner	Clarence E. Tucker	Reidsville

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 David 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Francis C. Glover	Sheriff	John F. Stirewalt
Register of Deed	Jean K. Ramsey	Chmn., Education Bd	Marcelle William

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Hall Steele	Bear Poplar
Vice-Chairman	Jamima DeMarcus	China Grove
Commissioner	Harry Sifford	Granite Quarry
Commissioner	James N. Cohen, Jr.	Salisbury
Commissioner	James B. Sides, Jr.	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 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 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 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Joan Jenkins	Sheriff	Damon H. Huskey
Register of Deeds	C.F. Jones	Chmn., Education Bd	Dr. Bob England

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Harvey Powell	Caroleen
Vice-Chairman	Mrs. Marion Michalove	Forest City
Commissioner	Dr. Beaty L. Bass	Spindale
Commissioner	Dewey Hennessee	Bostic
Commissioner	Don Holland	Forest City

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Charlie T. McMullen	Sheriff	W. Cranford Fann
Register of Deeds	Mrs. H. Troublefield	Chmn., Education Bd	Mike Warren

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	R. R. Fletcher Pearson	Clinton
Vice-Chairman	C. Marion Butler	Clinton
Commissioner	Calvin E. Johnson	Roseboro
Commissioner	J. Elbert Dudley	Clinton
Commissioner	L. Shelton Warren	Newton Grove

SCOTLAND

Scotland was formed in 1899 from Richmond. It was named for the county 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, Hicks, and Robeson counties. The present area is 319 square miles and the population is 30,800. Laurinburg is the county seat.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	C. Whitfield Gibson	Sheriff	C. Alfred White
Register of Deeds	Jane P. Callahan	Chmn., Education Bd	Ken Etheridge
Board of County Commissioners:			
Chairman	James A. Gibson		Laurinburg
Vice-Chairman	John W. Calhoun		Laurel Hill
Commissioner	D.B. Quick		Laurinburg
Commissioner	Daniel N. Shaw		Wagraw
Commissioner	Dr. James S. Mitchener		Laurinburg
Commissioner	C. Harold Morris, Jr.		Laurinburg
Commissioner	C.D. Robinson, Jr.		Laurinburg

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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	David Fisher	Sheriff	Ralph McSwain
Register of Deeds	Ray B. Crisco	Chmn., Education Bd	James M. Dry
Board of County Commissioners:			
Chairman	N.A. "Tony" Lowder		Albemarle
Vice-Chairman	Chester Lowder		Norwood
Commissioner	Charles Pickler		Albemarle
Commissioner	David Morgan		Albemarle
Commissioner	Wade H. McSwain		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 Tarlton. 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 building 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Pauline "Sis" Kirkman	Sheriff	Tony Blalock
Register of Deeds	Frances H. Burwell	Chmn., Education Bd.	Charles Snow

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Lee E. "Buddy" Dunlap	Walnut Cove
Commissioner	William H. Gentry	King
Commissioner	Reba C. Elliott	King
Commissioner	Ron Carroll	Walnut Cove
Commissioner	Ellis Boyles	King

SURRY

Surry was formed in 1771 from Rowan. The act became effective April 1, 1771. It was named in honor of the county of Surrey 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 Rickford 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Davide J. Beal	Sheriff	Bill Hall
Register of Deeds	Dennis W. Cameron	Chmn., Education Board	Clinton Moseley

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	W. Fletcher Harris	Mt. Airy
Vice-Chairman	Dr. C. J. Snow	Mt. Airy
Commissioner	Larry Sam Couch	State Road
Commissioner	Kermit Draughn	Dobson
Commissioner	Nancy C. Robertson	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 commissioners 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Sara H. Robinson	Sheriff	Wm. D. Lewis
Register of Deeds	Maggie M. Warren		

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	James L. Coggins	Bryson City
Vice-Chairman	Bill Styles	Bryson City
Commissioner	Mercedith Bacon	Bryson City

TRANSYLVANIA

Transylvania was formed in 1861 from Henderson and Jackson. Its name is derived from the 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Marion H. McMahon	Sheriff	Milford C. Hubbard
Register of Deeds	Fred H. Israel	Chmn., Education Bd.	Dr. Carol Grahl

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	William M. Ives	Brevard
Vice-Chairman	Frances C. Waser	Brevard
Commissioner	Fred E. Kilstrom	Brevard
Commissioner	Michael E. Thorpe	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 in 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 to 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 Kindrck'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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Jessie L. Spencer	Sheriff	Royce L. Rhodes
Register of Deeds	Beatric S. Roughton	Chmn., Education Bd. ...	Wayne Brickhouse

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Durwood M. Cooper	Columbia
Vice-Chairman	Delmar C. Owens	Columbia
Commissioner	Ulysses Clough	Columbia
Commissioner	Joseph L. Landino	Columbia
Commissioner	Joseph T. Liverman, Jr.	Columbia

UNION

Union was formed in 1842 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Nola H. McCallum	Sheriff	Frank McGuirt
Register of Deeds	Mary B. Carriker	Chmn., Education Bd	Max Melton

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Harry Myers
Vice-Chairman	Rober Tice
Commissioner	Frank Hawfield
Commissioner	H. R. Johnson
Commissioner	Ruth Helms

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 State 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Mary Lou Barnett	Sheriff	Bobby L. Hamm
Register of Deeds	Sharah H. Hale	Chmn., Education Bd	Dan Waldon

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	J. Timothy Pegram	Henderson
Vice-Chairman	Danny W. Wright	Henderson
Commissioner	William H. Hughes	Henderson
Commissioner	William L. Fleming, Jr.	Henderson
Commissioner	Charles L. Foster	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 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	J. Russell Nipper	Sheriff	John H. Baker, Jr.
Register of Deeds	Roy B. McKenzie, Jr.	Chmn, ABC Bd*	John M. Alexander

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	M. Edmund Aycock	Raleigh
Vice-Chairman	Betty Ann Knudsen	Raleigh
Commissioner	John T. Masey	Knightdale
Commissioner	R. B. Heater	Cary
Commissioner	Elizabeth B. Cofield	Raleigh
Commissioner	J. Stewart Adcock	Fuquay-Varina
Commissioner	Larry B. Zieverink	Raleigh

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 17,000. 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Richard E. Hunter	Sheriff	Theodore R. Williams
Register of Deeds*	J.H. Hundley	Chmn., Education Bd	Henry Bobbitt
Board of County Commissioners:			
Chairman	Eva M. Clayton		Littleton
Vice-Chairman	George Shearin, Sr.		Norlina
Commissioner	Walter J. Harris		Warrenton
Commissioner	Francis Alston		Norlina
Commissioner	William T. Skinner		Littleton

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 Ablemarle 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 was 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Tim Spear	Sheriff	Jim Whitehurst
Register of Deeds	Greta H. Barger	Chmn., Education Bd	VACANT

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Mayme W. Davenport	.....	Creswell
Vice-Chairman	J. W. Foster	.....	Plymouth
Commissioner	Gerald E. Allen	.....	Plymouth
Commissioner	Maynard Harrell	.....	Plymouth
Commissioner	C. M. Stokes	.....	Rober

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 217 square miles and the population 23,303. 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 the 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 to Daniel Boone, is the county seat.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	John T. Bingham	Sheriff	James C. Lyons
Register of Deeds	Phyllis Foster	Chmn., Education Bd	George Ragan

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Len D. Hagaman, Jr	Blowing Rock
Vice-Chairman	Ben Strickland	Boone
Commissioner	J. Paul Combs	Boone
Commissioner	Carl Fidler	Boone
Commissioner	Jay Teams	Vilas

WAYNE

Wayne was formed in 1779 from kDobbs. It was named in honor of Anthony Wayne, one of Washington's most trusted soldiers. His courage amounted 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Shelton Jordan	Sheriff	James Sasser
Register of Deeds	Margaret M. Peacock	Chmn., Education Bd	George G. Beasley

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Deloit Cotton	Mt. Olive
Vice-Chairman	Dallas W. Price	Seven Springs
Commissioner	D.J. Pelt	LaGrange
Commissioner	Joseph B. Lancaster	Goldsboro
Commissioner	Sherman E. Best	Goldsboro

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 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, Alexandr, 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 pillory and stocks of the said county, have met and amterially considred the same, do adjudge and appoint the place where the Mulbury 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 aly out a town and to erect public buildings. By 1801 Wilkesborough had been laid out at the courthouse. In 1823 an act was pased authorizing a new courthouse to be erected on the public square in kWilkesborough, 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Wayne Roope	Sheriff	Kyle Gentry
Register of Deeds	Ray Welborn	Chmn., Education Bd	Henry Pepper
Board of County Commissioners:			
Chairman	Max Bauguss	.....	Purlear
Vice-Chairman	Bill Thomas	.....	Wilkesboro
Commissioner	R. Tracey Walker	.....	Hays
Commissioner	Rev. Sherrill D. Welborn	.....	Ferguson
Commissioner	Claude Shew	.....	Ronda

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 Cunty, a soldier of the Mexican War who died near Vera Curz 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>		<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	William G. Stewart	Sheriff	Wayne Gay	
Register of Deeds	Shirley T. Leyshon	Chmn., Education Bd	Milton Adams	

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	H. David Glover	Wilson
Vice-Chairman	John Daniel Wilson	Wilson
Commissioner	J. Preston Harrell	Stantonsburg
Commissioner	C. Charles Barnes	Sims
Commissioner	Onnie R. Cockrell, Jr	Wilson
Commissioner	Roy L. Champion	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 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Harold J. Long	Sheriff	Jack Henderson
Register of Deeds	Mrs. Billie Renegar	Chmn., Education Bd	D. C. Swaim

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Grady J. Hunter	Boonville
Vice-Chairman	Frank C. Zachary	Yadkinville
Commissioner	Mike Crouse	Yadkinville
Commissioner	Ronald Eaton	Yadkinville
Commissioner	Ralph Casstevens	Hamptonville

YANCEY

Yancey was formed in 1833 from Burke and Buncombe. It is named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, and 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.

ELECTED COUNTY OFFICIALS

<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Office</i>	<i>Officer</i>
Clerk of Court	Arnold E. Higgins	Sheriff	Kermit Banks
Register of Deeds	Grace M. Ayers	Chmn., Education Bd	Charles Gillispie

Board of County Commissioners:

Chairman	Alton Robinson	.....	Micaville
Commissioner	David Hall	.....	Burnsville
Commissioner	Clay Miller	.....	Burnsville

NORTH

