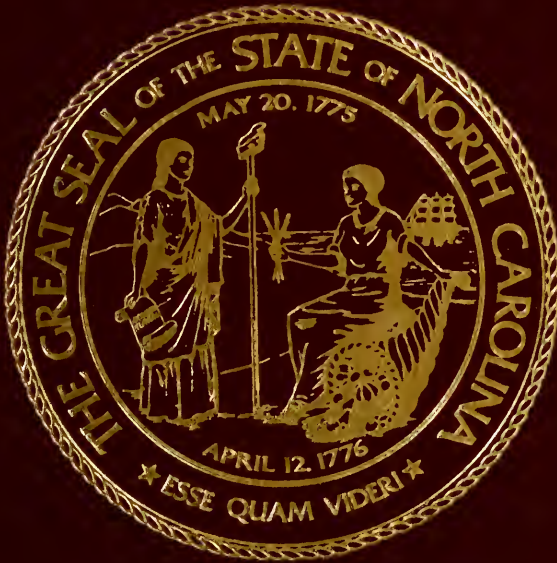


NORTH CAROLINA 1993-1994



M A N U A L

Rufus L. Edmisten

Rufus L. Edmisten
Secretary of State



above: The Bell Tower
Dan Sears, UNC News Service

right: The 1893 Tar Heel Football Team



Bicentennial
from left to right: N. C. Governor
C. Friday, President
and UNC-CH Chairman



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Observance, 1961
Harry Sanford, UNC President William
at John F. Kennedy
allor William B. Aycock



Cornelia Phillips Spencer, one of the most famous
women in UNC-CH history, led the campaign to
reopen the university after it closed for four years
following Reconstruction.



Students at the Old Well, 1890s



William R. Davie
Founder, University of North Carolina

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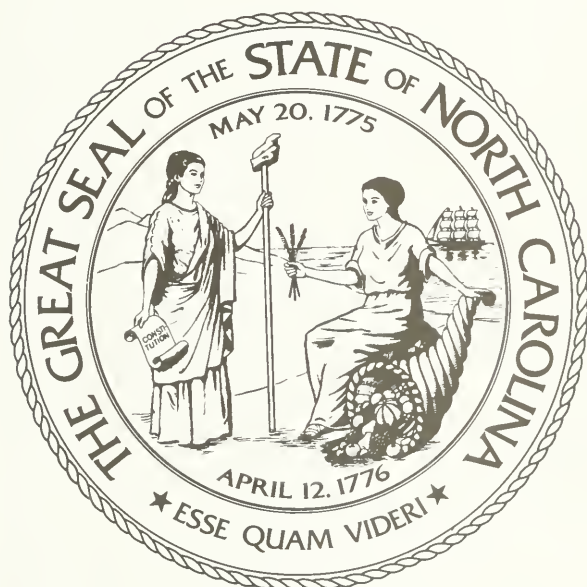
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MANUAL
1993-1994

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Manual
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Lisa A. Marcus
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Design Editor

Raleigh

North Carolina Manual

Acknowledgements

The publication of the 1993-1994 edition of the *North Carolina Manual* has involved the hard work and dedication of several people. I would like to thank the public information officers and public affairs personnel throughout the departments of state government for supplying the up-to-date information which appears throughout this manual. Without your assistance, we would not be able to provide the citizens of this state an accurate and reliable guide to North Carolina.

Also deserving of particular mention is the Publications staff, all of whom took painstaking efforts to edit and revise, and edit and revise again, and again. . . the text for this manual so as to provide the best possible product to North Carolina citizens. To Linda Wise, Laura Ellis, Briles Johnson, and Sarah Brawley I owe a huge debt.

I would also like to extend a special thank you to Christie Speir Cameron, Clerk of the North Carolina Supreme Court, for her assistance and expertise with respect to our special piece on the 175th Anniversary of the Supreme Court. In addition, the Bicentennial Observance Office of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is also deserving of recognition for assisting with the section on the UNC bicentennial celebration. These contributions have helped to make this 1993-94 edition of the *Manual* unique, and your help is much appreciated.

Last, but not least, I would like to offer a very special thanks to Julie Snee and Ed Carr for their lengthy consultations, suggestions, and support with this enormous project. This is the first year that the *Manual* has been completely produced in-house (except for the actual printing), and I could not have delivered this product without your help. Thank you!

I hope that this edition of the *North Carolina Manual* achieves its goal of providing useful and interesting information to the citizens of North Carolina, and, as always, on behalf of the entire Department of the Secretary of State, we invite constructive comments and suggestions from the users of this publication.

Lisa A. Marcus
Editor

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*Department of the Secretary of State
Raleigh, North Carolina*

Dear Fellow North Carolinians:

It is with great pride that I present the 1993-1994 edition of the *North Carolina Manual*. This manual was developed to offer North Carolina citizens timely, accurate information concerning our state's history and government, as well as updated facts related to the nation's federal government. In addition, I am pleased to include reflections on the unique qualities of North Carolina which make our great state so special.

As we near the 21st Century, we must realize that the effective communication of information is at the heart of education, justice and economic development. With the *North Carolina Manual*, this department aims to provide the citizens of this state with a user-friendly resource to help make government work for them. But this department also understands the importance of the "two-way street" when it comes to gathering and disseminating information. We need you, as citizens, to help us better assess the state's needs. To this end, the Secretary of State's Office has established a toll-free telephone number citizens can call to ask questions and air concerns. In addition, we have implemented an investor awareness program to help consumers make more informed investment decisions.

Under the leadership of Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., North Carolina is at the forefront of the Information Superhighway with its creation of the North Carolina Information Highway, the most technologically advanced information exchange in the entire world. Furthermore, as Chairman of the Information Resources Management Commission, I am striving to bring the best information-gathering tools to this state so that our citizens can be well informed and active participants in North Carolina's future.

As Secretary of State, I support and encourage the continued prosperity of North Carolina and its citizens. I believe that providing accurate and timely information regarding the state's many excellent resources is one of the best ways to achieve this goal. I hope you will find this manual both useful and interesting. On behalf of all the departments of North Carolina state government, I invite you to contact us with your questions and comments and, again, thank you for helping us make North Carolina the very best state it can be.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Rufus L. Edmisten". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "R" and a prominent "L".

Rufus L. Edmisten
Secretary of State

Dedication

This 1993-1994 edition of the *North Carolina Manual* is respectfully dedicated to the memory of former Secretary of State Thad Eure (1899-1993). Nicknamed "the oldest rat in the Democratic barn" by a U.S. District Court Judge in the 1950s, Mr. Eure served this great state for 52 years - the longest of any elected state official in our nation's history. He began his illustrious career in 1936 with the campaign slogan "Give a young man a chance," and in 1987, when he announced his retirement, he explained that it was once more "time to give a young person a chance."



Thad Eure (1899-1993)

Throughout his life, Mr. Eure proved a champion for the younger generations of this state. It was not uncommon for him to drop everything to entertain and educate youngsters, and it is said that he never missed an opportunity to lead a group of schoolchildren on a tour of the State Capitol.

While a student at the Boys State Convention in 1954, Governor Jim Hunt met Mr. Eure. He recalls the former Secretary of State with these comments:

"He inspired me and thousands of young people to believe that we could work in government to make North Carolina a

better state. One thing that will always stay with me is his enthusiasm and excitement about the future. You saw it in his effusive greeting, in the twinkle in his eye, in the new straw hat he wore every spring and in the gusto of his public speeches."

His passion and enthusiasm shown through in every facet of his life. In the words of Agriculture Commissioner, Jim Graham, "He was a true, dedicated gentleman of the highest order,...one of the most popular servants of all time, and the last of the great orators."

As compelling as his charm, however, was his record of service to the state of North Carolina. A dedicated public servant, he served as mentor to generations of young

people, myself included. Thad Eure: a man who worked long hours, but whose office door was always open. For 52 years, the following quotation hung above that door--a quote which speaks volumes about the man behind it. *"The Office of Secretary of State belongs to the people of North Carolina. If you will entrust it to my keeping, I assure you that it will be my pleasure to conduct it in such a manner that the humblest will feel a friendly welcome there."*

Mr. Eure kept that promise, and on behalf of the citizens for whom he worked so diligently, I am honored to dedicate the 1993-1994 edition of the *North Carolina Manual* to "the oldest rat," Mr. Thad Eure.



Rufus L. Edmisten
Secretary of State

Directory of State Government

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| **State Government Information (Raleigh listings only) | (919) 733-1110 |
| Administrative Office of Courts..... | (919) 733-7107 |
| Community College System..... | (919) 733-7051 |
| Court of Appeals..... | (919) 733-3561 |
| Democratic Party Headquarters | (919) 821-2777 |
| Department of Administration..... | (919) 733-7232 |
| Department of Agriculture | (919) 733-7125 |
| Department of Commerce..... | (919) 733-4962 |
| Department of Correction..... | (919) 733-4926 |
| Department of Crime Control and Public Safety | (919) 733-2126 |
| Department of Cultural Resources..... | (919) 733-4984 |
| Department of Environmental, Health, and Natural Resources..... | (919) 733-4984 |
| Department of Human Resources | (919) 733-4534 |
| Careline | (800) 662-7030 |
| Department of Insurance..... | (919) 733-2032 |
| Consumer's Toll Free Number | (800) 662-7777 |
| Senior's Health Insurance Informatin Program | (800) 443-9354 |
| Department of Justice..... | (919) 733-3377 |
| Department of Labor | (800) LABOR-NC |
| Department of Public Instruction | (919) 715-1000 |
| Department of Revenue | (919) 715-0397 |
| Income Tax Questions..... | (800) 451-1404 |
| Department of Secretary of State..... | (919) 733-4161 |
| Department of State Treasurer | (919) 733-3951 |
| Department of Transportation (General Services)..... | (919) 733-4101 |
| District Court Judges..... | (919) 755-4101 |
| District Attorney's Office | (919) 755-4117 |
| Conference of District Attorneys..... | (919) 733-3484 |
| General Assembly | (919) 733-4111 |
| Office of Administrative Hearings | (919) 733-2698 |
| Office of the Governor | (919) 733-4240 |
| Office of the Lieutenant Governor | (919) 733-7350 |
| Office of the State Auditor | (919) 733-3217 |
| Hotline..... | (919) 733-3276 |
| Office of State Controller | (919) 733-0178 |
| Office of State Personnel..... | (919) 733-7108 |
| Employee Assistance Program | (800) 543-7327 |
| Republican Party Headquarters..... | (919) 828-6423 |
| State Board of Elections | (919) 733-7218 |
| Superior Court Judges | (919) 755-4100 |
| Supreme Court | (919) 733-3723 |
| U.N.C. System | (919) 962-1000 |

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----|
| Acknowledgments..... | ii |
| Foreword, Rufus L. Edmisten, Secretary of State..... | iii |
| Dedication | v |
| Directory of State Government..... | vii |

PART I

NORTH CAROLINA: ITS HISTORY AND SYMBOLS

CHAPTER ONE

Historical Miscellanea

| | |
|---|----|
| An Early History of North Carolina | 1 |
| The State Capitol Building..... | 11 |
| The State Legislative Building | 14 |
| The Executive Residences of North Carolina..... | 18 |
| The Mecklenburg Declaration..... | 29 |
| The Halifax Resolution..... | 30 |

CHAPTER TWO

North Carolina State Symbols

State Symbols and their History

| | |
|---|----|
| The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina | 31 |
| The State Flag | 39 |
| The State Bird | 44 |
| The State Flower | 45 |
| The State Insect..... | 46 |
| The State Tree | 46 |
| The State Mammal..... | 47 |
| The State Toast | 48 |
| The State Shell | 49 |
| The State Salt Water Fish | 49 |
| The State Precious Stone | 50 |
| The State Reptile..... | 51 |
| The State Beverage | 52 |
| The State Rock..... | 53 |
| The State Historic Boat..... | 54 |
| The State Dog | 55 |
| The State Name and Nickname | 56 |
| The State Motto and Colors..... | 56 |
| The State Song | 57 |

PART II

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER ONE

The Constitution of North Carolina

| | |
|--|-----|
| Our Constitutions: An Historical Perspective..... | 60 |
| Constitution of North Carolina | 76 |
| Constitutional Ammendments approved by the people since 1970 | 107 |

CHAPTER TWO

The North Carolina Executive Branch

| | |
|--|-----|
| Introduction | 112 |
| The Council of State | 115 |
| The Office of the Governor | 119 |
| James B. Hunt, Jr. | 124 |
| Governors (historical list) | 127 |
| The Office of the Lieutenant Governor..... | 139 |
| Dennis A. Wicker, Lieutenant Governor..... | 142 |
| Lieutenant Governors (historical list)..... | 144 |
| The Department of the Secretary of State | 145 |
| Rufus L. Edmisten, Secretary of State..... | 152 |
| Secretaries of State (historical list)..... | 155 |
| The Department of the State Auditor..... | 160 |
| Ralph Campbell, State Auditor | 162 |
| State Auditors (historical list) | 165 |
| The Department of the State Treasurer..... | 166 |
| Harlan E. Boyles, State Treasurer..... | 174 |
| Treasurers (historical list) | 176 |
| The Department of Public Instruction..... | 180 |
| Bob R. Etheridge, Superintendent of Public Instruction | 184 |
| Superintendents of Public Instruction (historical list)..... | 186 |
| The Department of Justice..... | 188 |
| Mike Easley, Attorney General | 196 |
| Attorneys General (historical list)..... | 198 |
| The Department of Agriculture..... | 204 |
| James A. Graham, Commissioner | 216 |
| Commissioners of Agriculture (historical list) | 219 |
| The Department of Labor | 220 |
| Harry E. Payne, Jr., Commissioner..... | 228 |
| Commissioners of Labor (historical list) | 230 |
| The Department of Insurance | 231 |
| James E. Long, Commissioner..... | 236 |
| Commissioners of Insurance (historical list) | 238 |
| The Department of Administration | 239 |
| Katie Dorsett, Secretary | 246 |
| Secretaries of Administration (historical list) | 247 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Department of Correction | 248 |
| Franklin Freeman, Secretary | 254 |
| Secretaries of Correction (historical list) | 255 |
| The Department of Crime Control and Public Safety..... | 256 |
| Thurman B. Hampton, Secretary | 266 |
| Secretaries of Crime Control and Public Safety (historical list)..... | 267 |
| The Department of Cultural Resources..... | 268 |
| Betty McCain, Secretary | 276 |
| Secretaries of Cultural Resources (historical list)..... | 278 |
| The Department of Commerce | 279 |
| S. Davis Phillips, Secretary | 285 |
| Secretaries of Commerce (historical list) | 286 |
| The Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources..... | 287 |
| Jonathan B. Howes., Secretary | 297 |
| Secretaries of Environment, Health and Natural Resources (historical list)..... | 298 |
| The Department of Human Resources | 299 |
| C. Robin Britt, Sr., Secretary..... | 313 |
| Secretaries of Human Resources (historical list)..... | 315 |
| The Department of Revenue | 316 |
| Janice H. Faulkner, Secretary | 324 |
| Secretaries of Revenue (historical list)..... | 325 |
| The Department of Transportation | 327 |
| Sam Hunt, Secretary..... | 335 |
| Secretaries of Transportation (historical list)..... | 336 |
| Office of State Controller..... | 337 |
| Edward Renfrow, State Controller..... | 339 |
| State Board of Elections | 341 |
| Gary O. Bartlett, Executive Secretary-Director | 343 |
| Office of State Personnel | 344 |
| Ronald G. Penny, Director | 349 |
| Directors..... | 350 |
| Office of Administrative Hearings | 351 |

CHAPTER THREE

North Carolina Legislative Branch

| | |
|---|-----|
| An Historical Overview | 355 |
| George R. Hall, Jr., Legislative Administrative Officer | 360 |
| The 1993 General Assembly..... | 361 |
| The 1993 North Carolina Senate | 363 |
| Speakers of the Senate (historical list) | 364 |
| President Pro Tempore of the Senate (historical list) | 366 |
| Marc Basnight, President Pro Tempore..... | 368 |
| R. C. Soles., Deputy President Pro Tempore | 370 |
| J. Richard Conder, Majority Leader..... | 371 |
| Robert G. Shaw, Minority Leader | 372 |
| Minority Whip, Betsy Cochrane | 373 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Senators (biographical sketches)..... | 375 |
| Sylvia M. Fink, Principal Clerk..... | 432 |
| Cecil Goins, Sergeant-at-Arms | 433 |
| Michael Morris, Chaplain | 434 |
| Senate Committee Assignments..... | 435 |
| The 1993 North Carolina House of Representatives | 440 |
| Speakers of the House of Representatives (historical list)..... | 443 |
| Daniel T. Blue, Jr., Speaker | 449 |
| Marie W. Colton, Speaker Pro Tempore | 451 |
| Milton F. Fitch, Jr., Majority Leader | 452 |
| David Balmer, Minority Leader | 453 |
| Jim Black, Majority Whip..... | 455 |
| Robert Grady, Minority Whip..... | 456 |
| Representatives (biographical sketches)..... | 457 |
| Denise Weeks, Principal Clerk | 593 |
| Oscar Tyson, Sergeant-at-Arms | 594 |
| Lisa Smith, Reading Clerk..... | 595 |
| James McGinnis, Chaplain..... | 596 |
| House of Representatives Committee Assignments..... | 597 |

SPECIAL SECTION

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| N.C. Lighthouses | 603 |
|------------------------|-----|

CHAPTER FOUR

North Carolina Judicial Branch

| | |
|---|-----|
| North Carolina State Supreme Court 175th Anniversary | 604 |
| The Court System in North Carolina | 611 |
| The Supreme Court | 612 |
| James G. Exum, Jr., Chief Justice | 618 |
| Associate Justices (biographical sketches)..... | 621 |
| Administrative Office of the Courts | 627 |
| James C. Drennan, Administrative Officer of the Courts..... | 629 |
| The Court of Appeals | 631 |
| S. Gerald Arnold, Chief Judge..... | 631 |
| Associate Judges (biographical sketches) | 632 |
| Superior Court Judges..... | 644 |
| District Court Judges | 646 |
| District Attorneys | 650 |

PART III

HIGHER EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA

CHAPTER ONE

The University of North Carolina

| | |
|--|-----|
| University of North Carolina Bicentennial Celebration..... | 653 |
|--|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| The University of North Carolina System..... | 657 |
| C.D. Spangler, Jr., President..... | 661 |
| Appalachian State University..... | 662 |
| East Carolina University..... | 667 |
| Elizabeth City State University..... | 670 |
| Fayetteville State University..... | 674 |
| North Carolina A & T State University..... | 679 |
| North Carolina Central University..... | 684 |
| North Carolina School of the Arts..... | 689 |
| North Carolina State University..... | 693 |
| Pembroke State University..... | 699 |
| University of North Carolina - Asheville..... | 704 |
| University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill..... | 708 |
| University of North Carolina - Charlotte..... | 712 |
| University of North Carolina - Greensboro..... | 716 |
| University of North Carolina - Wilmington..... | 721 |
| Western Carolina University..... | 725 |
| Winston-Salem State University..... | 728 |

CHAPTER TWO

The Community Colleges

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Community College System..... | 732 |
| The Department of Community Colleges..... | 732 |
| Robert W. Scott, State President..... | 735 |
| Presidents, Community and Technical Colleges (current list)..... | 736 |
| The Community Colleges | |
| Alamance Community College..... | 738 |
| Anson Community College..... | 738 |
| Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College..... | 739 |
| Beaufort County Community College..... | 740 |
| Bladen Community College..... | 741 |
| Blue Ridge Community College..... | 742 |
| Brunswick Community College..... | 742 |
| Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute..... | 743 |
| Cape Fear Community College..... | 744 |
| Carteret Community College..... | 745 |
| Catawba Valley Community College..... | 745 |
| Central Carolina Community College..... | 746 |
| Central Piedmont Community College..... | 746 |
| Cleveland Community College..... | 747 |
| Coastal Carolina Community College..... | 748 |
| College of the Albemarle..... | 748 |
| Craven Community College..... | 749 |
| Davidson County Community College..... | 749 |
| Durham Technical Community College..... | 750 |
| Edgecombe Community College..... | 750 |
| Fayetteville Technical Community College..... | 751 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Forsyth Technical Community College | 752 |
| Gaston College | 752 |
| Guilford Technical Community College | 753 |
| Halifax Community College | 754 |
| Haywood Community College | 755 |
| Isothermal Community College | 755 |
| James Sprunt Community College | 756 |
| Johnston Community College | 756 |
| Lenoir Community College | 757 |
| Martin Community College | 757 |
| Mayland Community College | 758 |
| McDowell Technical Community College | 758 |
| Mitchell Community College | 760 |
| Montgomery Community College | 760 |
| Nash Community College | 761 |
| Pamlico Community College | 762 |
| Piedmont Community College | 762 |
| Pitt Community College | 763 |
| Randolph Community College | 763 |
| Richmond Community College | 764 |
| Roanoke-Chowan Community College | 764 |
| Robeson Community College | 765 |
| Rockingham Community College | 766 |
| Rowan-Cabarrus Community College | 766 |
| Sampson Community College | 767 |
| Sandhills Community College | 768 |
| Southeastern Community College | 768 |
| Southwestern Community College | 768 |
| Stanly Community College | 769 |
| Surry Community College | 770 |
| Tri-County Community College | 771 |
| Vance-Granville Community College | 771 |
| Wake Technical Community College | 772 |
| Wayne Community College | 773 |
| Western Piedmont Community College | 773 |
| Wilkes Community College | 774 |
| Wilson Technical Community College | 774 |

CHAPTER THREE

Private Colleges and Universities

| | |
|---|-----|
| Private Higher Education in North Carolina | 775 |
| Presidents, Private Colleges and Universities | 778 |

PART IV

POLITICAL PARTIES

CHAPTER ONE

The Democratic Party

| | |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Plan of Organization | 783 |
|----------------------------|-----|

| | |
|---|-----|
| The Executive Council (Primary Officers)..... | 817 |
| County Chairs | 818 |

CHAPTER TWO
The Republican Party

| | |
|--|-----|
| Plan of Organization..... | 821 |
| Republican Executive Committee (Primary Officers)..... | 843 |
| Congressional District Committees | 843 |
| County Chairs | 844 |

PART V
NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

CHAPTER ONE
County Government

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Historical Perspective..... | 851 |
|-----------------------------|-----|

CHAPTER TWO
The Counties of North Carolina

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| North Carolina Counties Map | 862 |
| Alamance | 863 |
| Alexander | 863 |
| Alleghany | 863 |
| Anson | 864 |
| Ashe..... | 864 |
| Avery | 864 |
| Beaufort | 864 |
| Bertie..... | 865 |
| Bladen | 865 |
| Brunswick | 865 |
| Buncombe..... | 865 |
| Burke..... | 866 |
| Cabarrus | 866 |
| Caldwell | 866 |
| Camden | 867 |
| Carteret..... | 867 |
| Caswell..... | 867 |
| Catawba | 867 |
| Chatham | 868 |
| Cherokee | 868 |
| Chowan | 868 |
| Clay | 868 |
| Cleveland | 869 |
| Columbus | 869 |
| Craven..... | 869 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Cumberland | 869 |
| Currituck | 870 |
| Dare..... | 870 |
| Davidson | 870 |
| Davie | 870 |
| Duplin | 871 |
| Durham | 871 |
| Edgecombe | 871 |
| Forsyth..... | 872 |
| Franklin | 872 |
| Gaston | 872 |
| Gates | 873 |
| Graham | 873 |
| Granville | 873 |
| Greene..... | 873 |
| Guilford | 874 |
| Halifax..... | 874 |
| Harnett..... | 874 |
| Haywood..... | 875 |
| Henderson..... | 875 |
| Hertford | 875 |
| Hoke | 875 |
| Hyde | 876 |
| Iredell | 876 |
| Jackson..... | 876 |
| Johnston..... | 876 |
| Jones | 877 |
| Lee | 877 |
| Lenoir | 877 |
| Lincoln | 877 |
| Macon | 878 |
| Madison..... | 878 |
| Martin | 878 |
| McDowell | 879 |
| Mecklenburg | 879 |
| Mitchell | 879 |
| Montgomery | 880 |
| Moore..... | 880 |
| Nash | 880 |
| New Hanover | 880 |
| Northampton | 881 |
| Onslow..... | 881 |
| Orange..... | 881 |
| Pamlico..... | 881 |
| Pasquotank | 882 |
| Pender | 882 |
| Perquimans..... | 882 |
| Person | 882 |
| Pitt..... | 883 |
| Polk | 883 |
| Randolph | 883 |
| Richmond | 883 |

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Robeson | 884 |
| Rockingham | 884 |
| Rowan..... | 884 |
| Rutherford | 885 |
| Sampson..... | 885 |
| Scotland | 885 |
| Stanly | 885 |
| Stokes..... | 886 |
| Surry | 886 |
| Swain..... | 886 |
| Transylvania..... | 887 |
| Tyrrell | 887 |
| Union..... | 887 |
| Vance..... | 887 |
| Wake | 888 |
| Warren | 888 |
| Washington..... | 888 |
| Watauga..... | 888 |
| Wayne | 889 |
| Wilkes..... | 889 |
| Wilson | 889 |
| Yadkin..... | 890 |
| Yancey..... | 890 |

PART VI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER ONE

The Constitution of the United States

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Ratification of the Constitution in North Carolina | 895 |
| North Carolina Signers of the Constitution of the United States..... | 903 |
| William Blount | 903 |
| Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr..... | 904 |
| Hugh Williamson..... | 905 |
| Constitution of the United States | 907 |
| Signers of the U.S. Constitution | 916 |
| Amendments to the Constitution of the United States | 917 |

CHAPTER TWO

United States Executive Branch

| | |
|---|-----|
| The 1993 Presidential Inauguration | 927 |
| Dr. Maya Angelou, <i>On The Pulse Of Morning</i> | |
| William (Bill) Clinton, President | 932 |
| Albert Gore, Jr., Vice President..... | 934 |
| Presidents of the United States (historical list) | 936 |
| Presidential Cabinet | 937 |
| Presidential Major Appointments | 937 |

CHAPTER THREE United States Legislative Branch

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Senate | 939 |
| Officers | 939 |
| Committees | 939 |
| Jesse Helms (biographical sketch) | 940 |
| Duncan M. (Lauch) Faircloth (biographical sketch)..... | 941 |
| The House of Representatives..... | 942 |
| Officers | 942 |
| Committees | 942 |
| Biographical sketches: | |
| Eva Clayton | 943 |
| I. T. Valentine, Jr. | 944 |
| H. Martin Lancaster..... | 945 |
| David E. Price..... | 946 |
| Stephen L. Neal..... | 947 |
| John H. Coble | 948 |
| Charles G. Rose, III..... | 949 |
| W.G. (Bill) Hefner..... | 950 |
| Alex McMillan..... | 951 |
| Thomas C. Ballenger..... | 952 |
| Charles Taylor | 954 |
| Melvin L. Watt..... | 955 |

CHAPTER FOUR The United States Judiciary

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Supreme Court | 957 |
| Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals | 957 |
| United State District Court in North Carolina..... | 958 |
| Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals Judges (biographical sketches) | 959 |
| United State District Court Judges (biographical sketches)..... | 961 |

PART VII

VOTERS, VOTING, and ELECTION RETURNS

CHAPTER ONE Voting in North Carolina

| | |
|---|-----|
| Voter Registration | 976 |
| The Electoral College..... | 978 |
| Registration Statistics | 982 |
| Primary Election, April 6, 1992..... | 982 |
| General Election, October 5, 1992..... | 984 |
| Primary Election, May 8, 1990..... | 986 |
| General Election, November 6, 1990..... | 988 |
| Primary Election, May 3, 1988..... | 990 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| General Election, November 8, 1988 | 992 |
| Election Districts | |
| Congressional Districts | 994 |
| Senate Districts | 995 |
| House Districts | 996 |

CHAPTER TWO

Abstracts of Votes and Election Results

Federal Government

| | |
|---|------|
| President of the United States | 999 |
| Democratic Preference Primary Election, May 5, 1992..... | 1000 |
| Republican Preference Primary Election, May 5, 1992..... | 1002 |
| General Election, November 3, 1992 | 1004 |
| Democratic Preference Primary Election, March 8, 1988 | 1006 |
| Republican Preference Primary Election, March 8, 1988 | 1008 |
| General Election, November 8, 1988 | 1010 |
| United States Congress | 1012 |
| United States Senate | |
| Republican Primary Election, May 5, 1992 | 1013 |
| General Election, November 3, 1992..... | 1015 |
| Democratic Primary Election, May 8, 1990 | 1017 |
| Democratic Primary Election, June 5, 1990 | 1019 |
| Republican Primary Election, May 8, 1990 | 1020 |
| General Election, November 4, 1986..... | 1021 |
| United States House of Representatives | |
| Primary Elections, May 5, 1992 | 1022 |
| General Elections, 1986-1992 | 1025 |
| Primary Elections, May 8, 1990 | 1029 |
| Primary Elections, May 3, 1988 | 1032 |
| General Elections, 1986-1990 | 1033 |
| North Carolina State Government | 1037 |
| Governor | |
| Democratic Primary Election, May 5, 1992 | 1038 |
| Republican Primary Election, May 5, 1992 | 1039 |
| General Election, November 3, 1992..... | 1041 |
| Democratic Primary Election, May 3, 1988 | 1043 |
| General Election, November 8, 1988..... | 1045 |
| Lieutenant Governor | |
| Democratic Primary Elections, May 5, 1992..... | 1046 |
| Republican Primary Elections, May 5, 1992..... | 1047 |
| General Election, November 3, 1992 | 1049 |
| Primary Elections, May 3, 1988 | 1051 |
| General Election, November 8, 1988..... | 1053 |
| Council of State | |
| Council of State Primary Elections, May 5, 1992..... | 1054 |
| General Elections, November 3, 1992 | 1059 |
| Primary Elections, May 3, 1988 | 1062 |

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT

| | |
|--|------|
| General Elections, November 8, 1988 | 1069 |
| Tabulation of Votes, Primary Elections of 1992 | 1073 |
| Tabulation of Votes, General Elections of 1992..... | 1074 |

PART VIII THE 1990 CENSUS

CHAPTER ONE Census and Population Statistics

| | |
|--|------|
| Introduction | 1079 |
| State Population Statistics | 1081 |
| County Population Statistics | 1082 |
| Population of Incorporated Places of less than 1,000 | 1084 |
| Population of Incorporated Places of 1,000-2,499..... | 1090 |
| Population of Incorporated Places of 2,500-9,999..... | 1093 |
| Population of Incorporated Places of 10,000 or more | 1096 |

NORTH CAROLINA
ITS HISTORY
AND SYMBOLS

Part I

North Carolina Manual



The Baptism of Virginia Dare

William Steene (1888-1965)

CHAPTER ONE

Historical Miscellanea

AN EARLY HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The first known European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the summer of 1524. A Florentine navigator named Giovanni da Verrazano, in the service of France, explored the coastal area of North Carolina between the Cape Fear River area 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*. 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 again no permanent settlements were established.

Coastal North Carolina was the scene of the first attempt to colonize America by English-speaking people. Two colonies were begun in the 1580's under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. The first colony, established 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 near Hatteras in June, 1587, and went on to Roanoke Island, where they found

the houses built by Ralph Lane's expedition still standing. Two significant events occurred shortly after the colonist's arrival—two "friendly" Indians were baptized and a child was born. Virginia

Dare, as the baby was named, became the first child born to English-speaking parents in the new world. The colonists faced many problems. As supplies ran short White was pressured to return to England for provisions. Once in England, White was unable to immediately return to Roanoke because of an impending attack by the Spanish Armada. When he was finally able to return in 1590, he found only the remnants of what was once a settlement. There were no signs of life, only the word "CROATAN" carved on

a nearby tree. Much speculation has been made about the fate of the "Lost Colony," but no one has successfully explained the disappearance of the colony and its settlers.

The first permanent English settlers in North Carolina were immigrants from the tidewater area of southeastern Virginia. The first of these "overflow" settlers moved into the Albemarle area of northeast North Carolina around 1650.

In 1663, Charles II granted a charter to eight English gentlemen who had helped him regain the throne of England. The charter document contains the following description of the territory which the eight Lords Proprietors were granted title to:

"All that Territory or tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions in America, extending from the North end of the Island called Luck Island, which lies in the Southern Virginia Seas and 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 Saint Mathias, which borders upon the Coast of Florida, and within one and Thirty degrees of Northern Latitude, and West in a direct line as far as the South Seas aforesaid; Together with all and singular Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, Isles, and Islets belonging Into the Country aforesaid; And also, all the Soil, Lands, Fields, Woods, Mountains, Farms, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Islets situate or being within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid; with the Fishing of all sorts of Fish, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes in the Sea, Bays, Islets, and Rivers within the premises, and the Fish therein taken;

And moreover, all Veins, Mines,

and Quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and precious Stones, and all other, whatsoever be it, of Stones, Metals, or any other thing whatsoever found or to be found within the Country, Isles, and Limits"

The territory was to be called Carolina in honor of Charles the First. In 1665, a second charter was granted in order to clarify territorial questions not answered in the first charter. This charter extended the boundary lines of Carolina to include:

"All that Province, Territory, or Tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions of America aforesaid, extending North and Eastward as far as the North end of Carahtuke River or Gullet; upon a straight Westerly line to Wyonoake Creek, which lies within or about the degrees of thirty six and thirty Minutes, Northern latitude, and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas; and South and Westward as far as the degrees of twenty nine, inclusive, northern latitude; and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas."

Between 1663 and 1729, North Carolina was under the control of the Lords Proprietors and their descendants 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—Berkley, Carteret, and Shaftesbury - but as the colony expanded to the south and west, new



precincts were created. By 1729, there were a total of eleven precincts—six in Albemarle County and five in Bath County which had been created in 1696. Although the Albemarle Region was the first permanent settlement in the Carolina Area, another region was developed around present-day Charleston, South Carolina. Because of the natural harbor and easier access to trade with the West Indies, more attention was given to developing the Charleston area than her northern counterparts. For a twenty-year period, 1692-1712, the 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 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 only major difference being who appointed colonial officials. There were two primary units of government: the governor and his council, and the colonial assembly made up of persons elected by the qualified voters of the county. There were also colonial courts; however, unlike today's courts, they were rarely involved in formulating policy. All colonial officials were appointed by either the Lords Proprietors prior

to 1729, or by the crown afterwards. Members of the colonial assembly were elected from the various precincts (counties) and from certain towns which had been granted representation. The term "precinct" as a geographical unit ceased to exist after 1735. These areas became known as "counties" and about the 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 the receiver general. All officials served at the pleasure of the Lords Proprietors or the crown. During the proprietary period, the council was comprised of appointed persons who were to look after the proprietors' interests in the new world. The council served as an advisory group to the governor during the proprietary and royal periods, as well as serving as the upper house of the legislature when the assembly was in session. When vacancies occurred in colonial offices or on the council, the governor was authorized to carry out all mandates of the proprietors, and could make a temporary appointment until the vacancy was filled by proprietary or royal commission. One member of the council was chosen as president of the group, and many council members were also colonial officials. If a governor or deputy governor was unable to carry on as chief executive because of illness, death, resignation, or absence from the colony, the president of the council became the chief executive and exercised all powers of the governor until the governor returned or a new governor was 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 those newer ones formed after 1696 were each allowed only two. 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. Being the only body authorized to grant a salary to the governor or to be responsible for spending tax monies, the legislature 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 to the Continental Congress to vote for independence. This was the first official action by a Colony calling for independence. The 83 delegates present in Halifax at the Fourth Provincial Congress unanimously adopted the Halifax Resolves, which read as follows:

The Select Committee, taking into Consideration the usurpations and violence 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 defense 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 daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastation 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 other delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independence, 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 not only important because they were the first official action calling for independence, but also because they were not a unilateral recommendation. They were instead recommendations directed to all the colonies and their delegates assembled at the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Virginia followed with her own recommendations soon after the adoption of the Halifax Resolution and eventually on July 4, the final draft of the Declaration of Independence was signed. William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn were the delegates from North Carolina who signed the Declaration of Independence.

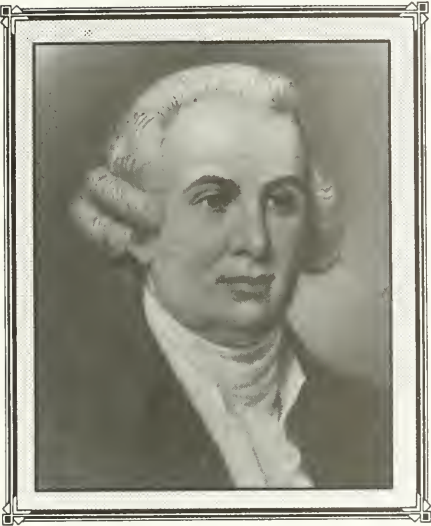
In early December, 1776, delegates to the Fifth Provincial Congress adopted the first constitution for North Carolina. On December 21, 1776, Richard Caswell became the first governor of North Carolina under the new constitution. On November 21, 1789, the state adopted the United States Constitution, becoming the twelfth

state to enter the Federal Union. In 1788, North Carolina had rejected the Constitution because of the lack of necessary amendments to ensure freedom of the 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 one year. Edward Bishop Dudley was the first governor elected by the people.

In 1868, a second constitution which drastically altered North Carolina Government was adopted. 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

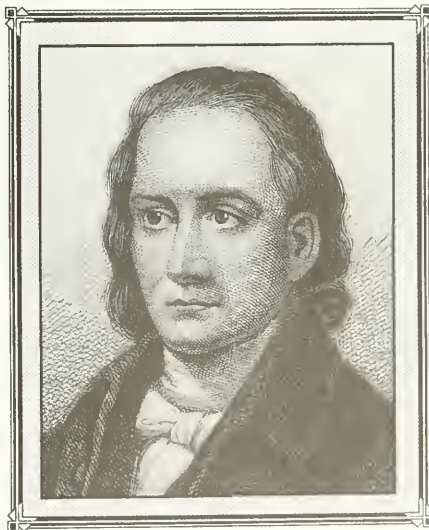
North Carolina Signers of the
Declaration of Independence



Joseph Hewes



William Hooper



John Penn



Led by Mrs. Penelope Barker, wife of Thomas Barker who served as agent for North Carolina in London, 51 ladies of Edenton gathered on October 25, 1774, to show their support for the colony's opposition to the tea tax. These courageous women wore no disguises as had the participants in the Boston Tea Party some ten months earlier, but rather openly declared their patriotism by signing an agreement to support whatever the men of the colony were doing for the peace and happiness of their country. This action was one of the earliest known political efforts by women in America. The above caricature was published in the London newspapers along with an account of the event.

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 an additional term.

North Carolina has had two permanent capitals, New Bern and Raleigh, and there have been three capitol buildings. Tryon 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 building was completed in 1840.

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



The North Carolina State Capitol Building

THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

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, gathering most frequently in Halifax, Hillsborough, and New Bern. Meetings were held in local plantation houses, court houses, and even churches. 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 between 1820 and 1824 by state architect William Nichols who added a third floor, eastern and western wings, and a domed rotunda at the building's center. The rotunda housed a statue of President George Washington by sculptor Antonio Canova, acquired by the state in 1821. When the State House burned down on June 21, 1831, the statue was damaged beyond repair.

The General Assembly of 1832-33 ordered that a new Capitol be built as an enlarged version of the old State House. The new Capitol would be a cross shaped building with a central, domed rotunda. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and a building 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 architects Ithiel Town and

Alexander Jackson Davis. Town and Davis greatly improved upon the earlier design, and developed a plan which gave the Capitol its present appearance.

David Paton (1802-1882), an architect born in Edinburgh, Scotland and who had worked for the noted English architect Sir John Soane, was hired in September, 1834, to superintend the construction of the Capitol. Paton replaced Town and Davis as the Commissioners' architect in early 1835. The Capitol was completed under Paton's supervision except for the exterior stone walls which were largely in place when he arrived in Raleigh.

Paton made several modifications to the Town and Davis plans for the interior. Among the changes were the cantilevered gallery at the second floor level of the rotunda, the groined masonry vaulting of the first floor offices and corridor ceilings, and the interior arrangement of the east and west porticoes.

After clearing away the rubbish of the old State House, excavations were made and a new foundation was laid. The cornerstone was set in place on July 4, 1833. After the initial foundation was laid, work progressed slowly and the original appropriation was soon exhausted. At the next session of the Legislature, an additional appropriation of \$75,000 was made to continue construction. Many skilled immigrant Scottish artisans came to Raleigh and were involved in this phase of construction.

Most of the Capitol's architectural details, including the columns,

mouldings, ornamental plasterwork, and ornamental honeysuckle atop the dome, were carefully patterned after features of Greek temples: the exterior columns are Doric in order and are modeled after those of the Parthenon; the chamber of the House of Representatives follows the semi-circular plan of a Greek amphitheatre and its architectural ornamentation is in the Corinthian order of the Tower of the Winds; and the Senate Chamber is decorated in the Ionic order 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 that was just beginning its popularity in American architectural circles.

The ornamental ironwork, plasterwork, chandeliers, hardware, and marble mantels of the Capitol came from Philadelphia. The desks and chairs in the House and Senate Chambers were made by 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 revenues of the State at that time.

Architect David Paton gave the following description of the new edifice:

"The State Capitol is 160 feet in length from north to south by 140 feet from east to west. The whole height is 971/2 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 21/2 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 and four closets, the other 528 square feet - 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 the 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 the Representatives' chamber, each containing an area of 170 square feet; of two committee rooms, each containing an area of 231 square feet; of four presses and the passages, stairs, lobbies, and colonnades, containing an area of 3,204 square feet.

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

The 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."

In 1970 the State acquired a duplicate of the original marble statue of Washington by Canova which is located in the rotunda of the Capitol. In niches around the rotunda are busts of three North Carolina governors John M. Morehead, William A.

Graham, and Samuel Johnston - and United States Senator Matthew W. Ransom.

Stairways in the east and west porticoes give access to the second floor where the Senate and House Chambers and related offices are located. Rooms in the east and west wings, originally designated as legislative committee rooms, now serve other purposes. 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 are decorated in the Gothic Style. The domed, top-lit vestibules of these two rooms are especially noteworthy and based on designs by Soane.

The Capitol housed all of state government until the late 1880's. Today the only official occupants of the Capitol are the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor, and the Secretary of State. The Supreme Court moved to its own building in 1888 and in 1963, the General Assembly moved into the newly constructed Legislative Building. This was the first building erected by the State exclusively for use by the General Assembly.

The Capitol Today

The Capitol Building has changed less in appearance 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 visitors see today are original, not restorations or reproductions. Yet, continuous and heavy use since 1840 has left its mark on the building, and to cope with this wear and tear, the Capitol receives periodic attention. Rehabilitation work began in 1971 with the intention of preserving and enhancing the architectural splendor and decorative beauty of the Capitol for future generations. Work done included replacing the leaky copper roof, cleaning and sealing the exterior stone, and repainting the rotunda. More recently, plasterwork damaged by roof leaks was repaired, obsolete

wiring and plumbing replaced, the heating and cooling systems in the upper floors were reworked to make them less conspicuous, worn carpets and draperies were replaced, and the rest of the interior was repainted.

As our Nation celebrated its Bicentennial in 1976, our State Capitol was enjoying a celebration of its own. Several years of renovation work to the old Senate and House chambers and the executive offices on the first floor were completed and the Capitol was once again ready to receive occupants. Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. and some of his staff moved back in, as did long-time resident Secretary of State Thad Eure. Mr. Eure served in the Capitol longer than anyone in its history - 60 years as of his retirement in early 1989. The executives occupying the Capitol at present are Governor James B. Hunt, Lieutenant Governor Dennis Wicker, as well as Secretary of State Rufus L. Edmisten, who maintains a ceremonial office on the second floor.

During late 1988 and early 1989 extensive landscape and grounds renovations were begun to enhance the beauty of the Capitol and to improve its visibility. In an effort to make the Capitol more accessible to the people of North Carolina, the building has been opened to the public on weekends with guided tours available.

The Legislative Building

In 1959, the General Assembly appropriated funds for the construction of a new legislative building. The new facility was needed to accommodate a growing Legislative Branch and to provide larger quarters for legislators and staff. The act creating the building commission was passed on June 12, 1959. The Commission was made up of seven people - two who had served in the State Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate, two who had served in the State House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and three appointed by the Governor. Lieutenant Governor Luther E. Barnhardt, President of the Senate, appointed Archie K. Davis and Robert F. Morgan. Speaker of the House Addison Hewlett appointed B.I. Satterfield and Thomas J. White. Governor Luther Hodges appointed A.E. Finley, Edwin Gill, and Oliver Rowe. White was elected to serve as Chairman of the Commission and Morgan was elected Vice-Chairman. In addition to the appointed members, Paul A. Johnston, Director of the Department of Administration, was elected to serve as Executive Secretary. When Mr. Johnston resigned, State Property Officer Frank B. Turner was selected to replace him.

Edward Durell Stone of New York and John S. Holloway and Ralph B. Reeves, Jr. of Raleigh were selected by the Commission to serve as architectural consultants.

After a thorough study by the Commission, the site selected for construction was a 51/2-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 in early 1961.



The North Carolina Legislative Building

The 1961 General Assembly appropriated an additional one million dollars for furnishings and equipment bringing the total appropriation to \$5.5 million, or \$1.24 for each citizen of North Carolina based on 1960 census figures.

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 (on 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 on the first floor, and galleries overlook the courts from the mezzanine 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 weighs 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 are visible in the pointed ceilings inside. The structural ribs form a coffered ceiling; and inside the coffered patterns are concentric patterns 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 the 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 climate, the garden courts and rotunda have tropical plants and trees. Outside, however, the shrubs and trees are of an indigenous type. Among the trees on the grounds and on the

roof areas are sugar maples, dogwoods, crabapples, magnolias, crepe myrtles, and pines.

Throughout the building, the same color scheme is maintained: Walnut, accented with white, gold and red, and green foliage. In general, all wood is American walnut, metal is brass or similar 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.s 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.

In the past decade additional renovations have been completed to create more office space and improve on meeting room facilities needed for the various committees of the General Assembly. In 1982, the Legislative Office Building opened and while the first occupants were the Department of the Secretary of State on the third floor and the State Auditor on the second, the majority of the space currently is used by the legislature. Nearly half of the members of each house moved to new offices in the building as well as several of the support divisions of Legislative Services.

THE EXECUTIVE RESIDENCES OF NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina's first legislators were traveling men. With no "fixed seat of government" after 1775, early members of the General Assembly traveled from plantation to plantation and town to town until 1792 when a capital (Raleigh) was planned and laid out in the "woods of Wake." They named the new city in honor of the Elizabethan patron of early colonization, Sir Walter Raleigh. Shortly thereafter, the legislature enacted a law requiring the governor to reside at the permanent seat of government. Samuel Ashe of New Hanover County, elected in 1794, was the first Governor to come under this law. 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 which 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 encumbrance of which he accepted the appointment."

Despite its pointed pronouncement, the General Assembly took steps to provide a dwelling for chief executives, instructing the state treasurer to purchase or lease a suitable house. 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. The house proved hopelessly inadequate by 1810, as evinced in a letter from Governor Benjamin Smith:

...But we shall have time to retrace our steps for the House allotted by the State for the Chief Magistrate is in such order that it is agreed by all who view it, not to be fit for the family of a decent tradesman, and certainly none could be satisfied; even if safe in it, but this is questionable. The late storm has thrown off a considerable part of one of the chimneys and cracked some of the remainder. The plaster is frequently falling, and the roof is so leaky that in going from the sitting rooms to the chambers during a rain a wetting is experienced.

To remedy this situation, the General Assembly of 1813 appointed a committee to provide better facilities and plans were drawn for the erection of a more suitable dwelling. The members selected a site at the foot of Fayetteville Street facing the old State house. In 1816, an elaborate brick structure with white columned porticoes was completed and Governor William Miller became the first occupant of the "Governor's Palace."

Twenty succeeding governors resided in the "Palace", as it was cynically termed, and much of the history of the state centered there. General Lafayette was an overnight guest in 1825, and some sessions of the General Assembly were held in the building following the burning of

the State House in 1831. Zebulon Baird Vance was the last governor to occupy the Palace at the close of the Civil War.

General William T. Sherman and his staff were quartered in the Palace during the spring of 1865. Although as unwelcome guests they may have injured the pride of local citizens, occupying forces caused only minor damage. Years of neglect, however, had made the Palace unattractive to governors and their families. During the Reconstruction period and until the completion of the present Mansion in 1891, successive chief executives resided in Raleigh, living in rented houses, or hotel rooms, or - during two administrations—in their own homes. From 1871 to 1891, a noted Raleigh hotel, the Yarborough House, served as the unofficial residence for several governors.

Governor Vance, the last governor to have occupied the Palace, was reelected to office in 1877. In 1879, he presented the report of a commission appointed two years earlier by the General Assembly to investigate the possibilities of providing a suitable residence for North Carolina's governors. The commission was also charged with the task of selling unused state lands in, and adjacent to, the city of Raleigh. Proceeds from the sales were earmarked for the construction of a house and outbuildings suitable for the governor.

Opinions varied concerning the proposed project. In the matter of location, several members thought it advantageous to build the Mansion on a lot adjacent to the Capitol but were convinced the commission did not have the authority to do so. Others favored building an executive mansion on Burke Square, while the majority wanted to renovate the old

Palace. Despite spirited debates, the commission did agree that without a special appropriation a new house could be built through the sale of the Palace and other state property. However, because of the general lack of unanimity, the commission merely reported its accomplishments and awaited further legislative orders.

The decision to build the present Executive Mansion was finally approved by the General Assembly through the efforts and perseverance of Governor Thomas J. Jarvis (1879-1885). A bill ratified in February 1883, authorized the construction of a house on Burke Square, provided some furnishings, and required the Governor to occupy it upon its completion. The Governor and the 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. Governor Jarvis felt there might be some differences of interpretation of the statement. He reasoned that with the recent completion of the state penitentiary a saving could be realized through the purchase of large quantities of building materials and the employment of convict labor in the construction of the Mansion. From a practical standpoint, Jarvis thought the state would profit by having both of the projects under the same management. Experienced businessmen advised that such a plan might save the state up to \$20,000.

The penitentiary board, realizing the law required it to furnish the major portion of labor and materials for the Executive Mansion, authorized the warden to make a contract for \$25,000. The Council of State accepted this arrangement. Two

months after passage of the bill, the Council of State met with the governor to discuss financing the project. The governor was to use money from an earlier (1877) sale of state lands, to sell the old Palace and grounds, and to employ an architect to draft sketches and specifications for the council's consideration. Expenditures were not to exceed the funds available and money spent by the governor and council was to be placed in an itemized account under the strict supervision of the auditor.

Nominees for an architect were then considered. The superintendent of construction for the State Capitol, David Paton, was suggested, but because of the architect's advanced age, he was passed over for the assignment. The council selected Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant, Gustavus Adolphus Bauer and received Sloan's designs from him personally when he arrived in Raleigh on April 28, 1883. 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, the Sloan designs were accepted with minor modifications suggested by some of Raleigh's "able builders."

During the early stages of construction, a report issued by the officers of the penitentiary board, in mid-1884, declared the building "handsome in design, constructed of the best material by the best workers." Employment of convict labor on state projects was not a new idea. Working on the Mansion must have seemed pleasurable compared to the back-breaking repair work on the state-owned railroad. Masons used pressed brick made at the prison for

the construction of the Mansion and later for the walks surrounding it. At the end of each day, each crew leader at the brickyard signed his name or initialed his stacks of brick to indicate the number his crew had made. The exterior of the Mansion was trimmed with North Carolina sandstone. Prison officials expressed satisfaction with the artistry and convenience of the interior of the house and wished to enhance it further by using "an elaborate North Carolina hardwood finish." A second progress report issued by Governor Jarvis in 1885, stated that stone for the residence was quarried in Anson County. The governor also favored the use of native hardwoods in the ceiling, wainscoting, and woodwork of the first floor.

As soon as the Mansion was reported complete, the Council of State met. The attorney general announced that the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds would supervise upkeep of the property under the direction of the keeper of the Capitol. In November 1889, before the Mansion 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, including cheap plumbing and dirt used as soundproofing beneath floors. The third floor and the basement had been left unfinished. On the Mansion grounds were stables for "horses driven to the governor's carriage" and other dependencies. Drinking water was pumped by a small gasoline engine from two cisterns in the basement to a tank located on the third floor.

By December 1890 the Mansion was nearly finished, but Governor



The North Carolina Governor's Mansion

Daniel Fowle (1889-1891) did not move in until early January 1891. He was particularly anxious to occupy the house in view of earlier attempts to abandon it as a residence for the 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. Moving from a sixteen-room house to one with more than thirty rooms made furnishing the residence a sizable problem.

The earliest laws providing for construction of a governor's residence called for the purchase of furnishings. As the costs of construction mounted, only a small portion of the funds set aside for furniture remained. Some purchases were made by Governor and Mrs. Jarvis as early as 1883, and Governor Scales reported in 1887 that he had obtained some furniture from the old Palace. Further purchases were made with an appropriation of \$1,500 in 1891. To avoid confusion over ownership of the Mansion furnishings, Fowle methodically filed a list of his personal belongings with the state treasurer. Governor Fowle's term of office was cut short by his sudden death on April 7, 1891, only three months after he had moved into the Mansion. His term was filled by his successor, Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Holt.

Elias Carr was the first governor to live in the Mansion for a full four-year term (1893-1897). Like his predecessors, he found the house in need of furnishings and repairs. Funds were allocated by the legislature in February 1893 for the completion of the Mansion and interior improvements. Two years later, another appropriation

made landscaping the grounds possible.

Shortly after the inauguration of Governor Daniel Russell (1897-1901), the General Assembly appointed a committee to examine the Mansion and recommend needed alterations. The committee found that minor repairs were needed and promptly introduced a resolution to provide the necessary money. In March 1897 an appropriation of \$600 was allotted for the Mansion's upkeep.

At the close of the nineteenth century, a permanent residence for the state's chief executives more commodious than its predecessors had at last been established in the capital. While the Mansion reflected the progressive vitality and spirit of North Carolina and its people, it needed constant upgrading and maintenance to keep it in step with the times - an evolutionary process which continued into the next century.

With the dawn of a new century, North Carolina's governors moved the state forward with progressive new programs designed to benefit a society which remained predominantly agricultural of primary importance was, upgrading the educational system and the establishment of industries bringing new jobs and added revenues to the state. The administrations of Governors Aycock, Glenn, Kitchin, and Craig emphasized these aims. During their terms, the Executive Mansion continued to serve as the center of Tar Heel hospitality. The need for major repairs to the residence, however, became more evident as years passed.

As frequently seemed the case with new governors, Thomas

Bickett's term (1917-1921) began with an inspection of the Mansion and recommendations for improvement. The superintendent of buildings and grounds made a detailed report, and Mrs. Bickett submitted suggestions for interior renovations by architect James A. Salter, with his estimates of cost. Her plea resulted in the introduction of a bill which requested \$65,000 for repairs and renovations. This optimistic bill failed to pass the General Assembly and a substitute measure was enacted in March 1917 allowing \$4,000 "to renovate, equip and properly, furnish the Governor's Mansion and improve the surrounding grounds." The 1919 legislature appropriated another \$4,000 for continued refurbishment. During the 1920 renovation, the second floor ballroom, which had been used to house overnight groups of up to sixty soldiers during World War I, was divided by walls to form bedrooms, baths, closets, and a private corridor to connect several of the family bedrooms. Some additions to the furnishings were made. Mrs. Bickett purchased dining room furniture and a four-poster bed for the guest room at the top of the Grand Staircase - the room where President Harry S. Truman was to sleep in 1948.

As preparations were made for Governor Angus W. McLean's residence in the Mansion (1925-1929), the previous renovations were considered inadequate. Sentiment for removing the house and landscaping Burke Square as a public park was once again aroused. Secretary of State W. N. Everett halted the movement. He had made his own examination and reported that major repairs were needed to provide the governor with a comfortable dwelling.

Everett suggested a sum of \$50,000 for repairs and new furnishings. Although this action was taken without McLean's knowledge, upon learning of it, he soon became active in seeking the appropriation. Thus, Everett and Governor McLean must be credited not only with saving the Mansion but also with making it, for the first time, a house in keeping with the dignity of the governor and his office.

The State Board of Health, required to inspect all state institutions for sanitation, inspected the Mansion in February 1925, shortly after McLean's inauguration. The inspection report was startling. Rated on the same basis as 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. The principal deductions in scoring were for uncleanness.

Dust pervaded the atmosphere - covering the woodwork, filming the furniture, and stifling the air. Governor Fowle's contemporaries had described clouds of dust following in the walker's footsteps. From his time until the revealing inspection, little had been done to alleviate the condition. The basement, extending beneath the entire house, had a dirt floor with the exception of two small rooms floored with decaying wood. This deficiency allowed dirt to filter up through the unclosed registers of an earlier heating system. The hot water heater room and its entrance were paved with worn, irregular bricks which, without proper drainage, weakened the foundations of the Mansion.

The first floor walls and floors were unsound and the ornate plasterwork was disintegrating in some

areas. From the small, poorly equipped, and inadequately ventilated kitchen area, cooking odors and greasy smoke were released into adjoining rooms, causing frequent embarrassment to the state's first family.

The upstairs floors, with boards five and six inches in width, of uneven and poor material, had half-inch cracks between them. Plumbers and steamfitters had removed these boards during earlier repairs, not bothering to nail them down. They would spring and creak when walked on and were practically impossible to keep clean. In the governor's room, the carpet was nearly worn through because of the uneven surface of the floor. The bathrooms with linoleum flooring, papered walls, antique plumbing, and inaccessible corners were equally impossible to clean. The third or attic floor remained unfinished. Dust from large piles of rubbish and lime mortar sifted through ceiling light fixtures and wire openings into the bedrooms and baths below.

Consultants suggested obvious remedies: a concrete floor, drains, and ceiling for the basement; painting the ceilings and walls of the kitchen and butler's pantry; enlargement of the kitchen with new floors and proper equipment, including a ventilator and smoke hood for the stove; refinishing floors or laying new floors; closing old heat registers and openings in the walls; tiling and wainscoting bathrooms and installation of modern plumbing and electrical fixtures; properly sealing lighting fixture openings in ceilings; and covering floors with an inexpensive but serviceable material.

When money became available, the architectural firm of Atwood and

Nash was employed to carry out the renovations. H. Pier-Giavina, a "decorative artist" of Wilmington, N.C., aided in the interior decoration. He recommended ivory, or some other light color, for the first floor woodwork. Pier-Giavina ordered round rosettes to cover openings in the walls. In some instances, workers removed as many as seven layers of wallpaper in order to carry out the new scheme. For added safety, contractors enclosed the plumbing and electrical wiring of the kitchen within the walls.

Elizabeth Thompson, a local interior decorator, aided in the refurbishment with additional suggestions by Mrs. McLean. Workers bundled up and shipped off discarded rugs to be rewoven; old furniture to be reupholstered; and purchased new carpets and draperies out of the annual appropriation for the upkeep of the Mansion. Governor McLean also found money to finish a part of the third floor as servants' quarters. In addition, workers installed a cloak room for women on the first floor and added a gentlemen's cloak room, a servant's room, and offices for the governor in the basement.

Written expressions recognized the greatly increased value of the Mansion. In July 1926, a letter to Insurance Commissioner Stacy Wade from Governor McLean stated that the \$80,000 evaluation of the house was inadequate and that the Mansion could not be replaced for less than \$200,000. The house had been constructed of the finest materials and the interior, within the past year, had been completely renovated. A newspaper account, lauding Governor McLean's accomplishments, claimed that renovating a building considered eligible for

demolition had saved the state more than a third of a million dollars.

The renovation undertaken by Governor McLean was not fully completed during his term of office. Governor-elect O. Max Gardner (1929-1933) asked the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds to confer with the McLeans to determine the Mansion's needs and the General Assembly established a "Special Furniture and Equipment Account Available for [the] Incoming Governor." At the beginning of the Gardner administration, the General Assembly authorized the State Highway Commission to build and maintain walkways and drives "within the Mansion Square." Included in this project was a plan for the landscaping of the Mansion grounds. The state contracted a prominent Philadelphia landscape architect, Thomas W. Sears, for the work. At Mrs. Gardner's suggestion, the exterior woodwork of the house was painted brown to blend with the sandstone and brickwork.

Later administrations brought further improvements and added comforts in order to keep pace with the times. An elevator was installed, air conditioning units were placed in some rooms; and a bomb shelter was added during Governor Luther H. Hodges' term (1954-1961). Mrs. Terry Sanford added many antique furnishings during her husband's term of office (1961-1965). Although the state endeavored to make the Mansion functional and livable, the legislature appropriated no money for major projects. Therefore, in early 1965, Mrs. Dan K. Moore appointed an Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee. In August, she announced that Mrs. John Pearce of Washington, D.C., the first curator of

the White House, had been employed as consultant to the Fine Arts Committee. In November 1965, Mrs. Pearce conducted the committee on a detailed tour of the Mansion and made specific suggestions for each room. Following a suggestion of Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Moore and the Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee sponsored a tea in June 1966, to solicit funds for Mansion furnishings. Guests received brochures listing fine antique and reproduction furniture, rugs, and accessories suggested for purchase through donations. In 1967 the General Assembly officially created the Executive Mansion Fine Arts Commission (EMFAC) thus perpetuating the program of the first committee. Six years later (1973), the General Assembly returned the commission to its original committee form.

A previously neglected area of the Mansion was the central hallway at the head of the Grand Staircase. Mrs. Moore conceived the idea of furnishing the area with representative pieces in recognition of North Carolina as the "furniture capital of the world." She contacted manufacturers who, in turn, requested the American Institute of Interior Designers to plan the area. Industries contributed furniture, accessories, and services to reappoint the hallway as an attractive and comfortable living area for the governor and his family. Another area of receiving special attention was the acquisition of a North Carolina collection of books for the Mansion library. Volumes by Tar Heel authors as well as books about the state and her citizens were acquired in the late 1960s.

A legislative appropriation of

\$58,000 financed renovation of the institutional kitchen facilities, providing a new food freezer, expansion of the food preparation area to the basement, and a dumbwaiter-conveyor belt system to move trays from the first floor. Extension of the garage area, landscaping, and lighting of the grounds contributed to the efficiency and beauty of the Mansion. For added security, a decorative brick and wrought iron wall was constructed around the perimeter of Burke Square in early 1969.

Governor Robert W. Scott (1969-1973) appreciated the historical significance of the building but felt it was time to review the Mansion's practical uses. The governor pointed out the old cast-iron radiators controlled by a single thermostat, overloaded electrical circuits, the lack of a fire escape, and other hazards which needed correction. The front entrance hall chandelier which had fallen in 1969 (fortunately without injuring anyone) aptly illustrated his concerns. Because of inadequate living conditions in the Mansion, a

seven-member Executive Residence Building Commission was established by the 1971 General Assembly to develop and submit plans for a new official residence for the chief executive. The governor appointed an advisory committee including former first ladies' state agency heads, and the mayor of Raleigh to work with the commission. Members of the commission traveled to eight other states to inspect executive residences and mansions and received presentations from six architectural firms being considered for the project. Upon review of the proposed designs for a new Executive Mansion, the legislature was informed that it would be more feasible to renovate the Burke Square residence than to construct a modern dwelling.

In May 1973 the General Assembly ratified "An Act to Appropriate Funds to Renovate the Governor's Mansion and to Make It Suitable as Both a Public and Private Residence for the Governor." This act included:

1. *Removal of the existing heating system and installation of a year-round climate control system;*
2. *Rewiring of the structure and its fixtures as needed to provide a safe, adequate, and convenient electrical system;*
3. *Renovation and waterproofing of all bathroom facilities;*
4. *Restoration of exterior brick, mortar, and wood trim;*
5. *Construction of a stair tower on the southeast corner providing a fire-proof passage from the upper floors;*
6. *Reconstruction, repair, and weather-stripping of all window units;*
7. *Installation of a convenience kitchen for the First Family on the second floor.*

This renovation was the most extensive in the history of the Executive Mansion. The General Assemblies of 1973 and 1975 appropriated funds amounting to \$845,000. Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., and his family relinquished use of the Mansion and moved into a temporary home in the Foxcroft suburb of Raleigh for eight months while interior renovations were carried out by F. Carter Williams, a local architectural firm. Because of the size and complexity of the project, Marie Sharpe Ham, the state interior design consultant, and the staff of the Division of Archives and History assisted.

As work proceeded, it was learned that most of the deterioration had been caused by water seepage within the walls. Portions of the decorative plaster ceilings had to be reconstructed and exterior and interior woodwork repaired or replaced with materials removed from elsewhere in the Mansion. The Grand Staircase was found to be constructed of rare North Carolina heart pine. Research showed that the wood had originally been varnished and stained. An unpainted pine mantel on the third floor served as a guide for refinishing the staircase. Also, original carved paneling beneath windows and above doorways was discovered behind false panels which were removed in order to keep intact these unique design features.

In an effort to save money and promote state industry, materials produced within North Carolina were used in the renovation. Brick for the stair tower was selected to match that of the exterior. The state's textile industry assisted in replacing carpets and draperies. In addition, individuals and businesses

donated decorative pieces for the enrichment of the furnishings collection (managed by the Department of Cultural Resources). Mrs. Holshouser later stated, "Our determination to emphasize North Carolina products clearly carries through the theme that Governor Jarvis had when he first envisioned a new Executive Mansion." This determination carried over to the administration of Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. (1977-1985). A recent addition to the Mansion is a recreation room located on the third floor - a retreat for the sports-minded Hunt family.

North Carolina has one of the few governor's residences in the nation constructed in the nineteenth century and still in use. Architecturally, the Mansion exemplifies the Queen Anne Cottage style popular during the American Victorian Period while the exterior wooden ornamentation is typical of the Eastlake style. The Executive Mansion reflects the past and stands solidly to face the future. For over 100 years, the time, talent, funds, and devotion of North Carolinians have contributed to the continuing tradition of gracious hospitality to all who enter its doors.

Governor James B. Hunt (1977-1985) was the first governor of this state who was elected to two successive four-year terms. The Mansion served as an adjunct to his Capitol office and served as a regular meeting place for his cabinet and staff. Additions to the Mansion included a chair lift for handicapped visitors, the enclosure of the back porch as a morning room and breakfast area, and the refurbishing of some first and second floor rooms as well as a recreation area on the third floor. In

1983, an executive guest residence was established at the Bailey-Tucker House on East Lane Street.

Governor James G. Martin (1985-1992) became the second chief executive to serve successive terms. As the Mansion entered its second century of service to North Carolina's governors, a Victorian garden was established south of the Mansion and

was financed by private contributions. A major interior refurbishment was carried out to commemorate the building's centennial and for the viewing pleasure of over 50,000 annual visitors. The Executive Mansion stands today rooted in the past, but well appointed and equipped to meet the expanding needs and challenges of the future.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF 20TH MAY, 1775*

OFFICERS

Abraham Alexander, Chair
John McKnitt Alexander

DELEGATES

Col. Thomas Polk
Ephriam Brevard
Hezekiah J. Balch
John Phifer
James Harris
William Kennon
John Ford
Richard Barry
Henry Downs

Ezra Alexander
William Graham
John Quarry
Abraham Alexander
John McKnitt Alexander
Hezekiah Alexander
Adam Alexander
Charles Alexander
Zacheus Wilson, Sen.

Wightsill Avery
Benjamin Patton
Mathew McClure
Neil Morrison
Robert Irwin
John Flenniken
David Reese
Richard Harris, Sen.

The following resolutions were presented:

1. *Resolved.* That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted or in any way form or manner countenanced the uncharted 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 U.S. 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 inhumanely 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 OF APRIL 12, 1776

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 defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,

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

Resolve that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress by impowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, reserving 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.

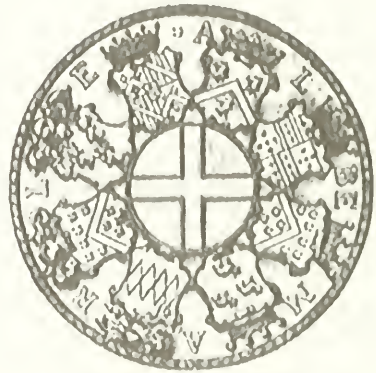
CHAPTER TWO

North Carolina Symbols

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

A seal for important documents was used before the government was ever implemented in North Carolina. During the colonial period North Carolina used successively four different seals. Since independence, six seals have been used.

Shortly after King Charles II issued the Charter of 1663 to the Lords Proprietors, a seal was adopted to use in conjunction with their newly acquired domains in America. No official description has been found of the seal but it can be seen in the British Public Record Office in London. The seal had two sides and was three and three-eighths inches in diameter. The impression was made by bonding two wax cakes together with tape before being impressed. The finished impression 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

When the Government of Albemarle was organized in 1665, it adopted for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors. Between the coat-of-arms the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E was fixed in capitals, beginning with the letter "A" between the Craven arms and those of Lord John Berkeley.

The Albemarle seal was small, only one and seven-sixteenths inches in diameter and had only one face. The seal was usually impressed on red wax, but was occasionally seen imprinted on a wafer stuck to the instrument with soft wax. The government for Albemarle County was the first to use the seal;



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

however, as the colony grew, it became the seal of the entire Province of North Carolina. It continued in use until just after the purchase of North Carolina by the crown. During the troublesome times of the Cary Rebellion, the Albemarle seal was not used. Instead, Cary used his family arms as a seal for official papers. William Glover used his private seal during his presidency as well.

When North Carolina became a Royal Colony in 1729, the old "Albemarle" seal was no longer applicable. On February 3, 1730, the Board of Trade recommended that the king order a public seal for the

Province of North Carolina. Later that same month, the king approved the recommendations and ordered that a new seal be prepared for the Governor of North Carolina. On March 25, the Board of Trade presented the king with a draft of the proposed seal for his consideration. The king approved the proposed new seal on April 10 with one minor change - "Georgius Secundus" was to be substituted for the original "Geo.II." The chief engraver of seals, Rollos, was ordered to "engrave a silver Seal according to said draught ..."

The arrival of the new seal in North Carolina was delayed, so when the council met in Edenton on March



Seal of the Province of North Carolina, 1730-1767

30, 1731, the old seal of the Colony was ordered to be used till the new seal arrived. The new seal arrived in late April and the messenger fetching the seal from Cape Fear was paid ten pounds for his journey. The impression of the new seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, and then interlacing ribbon or tape with the attached seal between the wax cakes. 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.



Seal of the Province of North Carolina, 1767-1776

At a meeting of the council held in New Bern on December 14, 1767, Governor Tryon produced a new Great Seal of 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 returned to his Majesty's Council office at Whitehall in England. Accompanying the warrant was a description of the new seal with instruction that the 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.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used on commissions and grants, such as a small heart-shaped seal or a seal 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 used their private seals on commissions and grants.

Lord Granville, after the sale of the colony by the Lords Proprietors, retained his right to issue land grants. He used his private seal on the grants he issued. 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 recounts the broken condition of the seal. He states the seal had been repaired and though "awkwardly mended... [it was] in such manner as to answer all purposes."

Following independence Section XVII of the new constitution adopted at Halifax on December 18, 1776, provided "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." When a new constitution was adopted in 1868, Article III, Section 16 provided for "...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." It also provided for the secretary of state to countersign with the governor. When the people of North Carolina ratified the current constitution in 1970, Article III, Section 10 contained provisions for "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." However, the wording which authorized the secretary of state to countersign documents was removed.

On December 22, 1776, the Provincial Congress at Halifax appointed William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Thomas Burke as commissioners to procure a seal for the State; however, there is no record that a report was ever made by this commission. The Congress provided for the governor to use his "private seal at arms" until the Great Seal for the state was procured. A bill calling for the procurement of a Great Seal was introduced in the lower house of the General Assembly on April 28, 1778. The bill became law on May 2. The legislation provided that William Tisdale, Esq., be appointed to cut and engrave a seal for the State. On Sunday, November 7, 1779, the Senate granted Tisdale £150 to make the seal. The seal procured under this act 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 Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1779-1794

An official description of this seal cannot be found, but many of the seals still in existence are in an almost perfect state of preservation.

In January, 1792, the General Assembly authorized a new State Seal, requiring that it be prepared with only one side. Colonel Abisha Thomas, an agent of North Carolina commissioned by Governor Martin, was in Philadelphia to settle the State's Revolutionary claims against the Federal Government. Martin sent a design to Colonel Thomas for a new seal for the State; however, after suggestions by Dr. Hugh Williamson and Senator Samuel Johnston, this sketch was disregarded and a new one submitted. This new sketch, with some modification, was finally accepted by Governor Spaight, and Colonel Thomas had the seal made accordingly.

The seal press for the old seal must have been very large and unwieldy probably due to the two-sided nature and large diameter of the seal. Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight in a letter to Colonel Abisha Thomas in February, 1793, wrote: "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 at 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." 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 was two and one half inches in diameter and was used until around 1835.



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

In the winter of 1834-35 the legislature enacted legislation authorizing the governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act stated that the old seal had been used since the first day of March, 1793. A new seal which was very similar to its predecessor was adopted in 1835 and continued in use until 1893. In 1868 the legislature authorized the governor to procure a new replacement Seal and required him to do so whenever the old one was lost or so worn or defaced that it was unfit for use.



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

In 1883, Colonel S. MCD. Tate introduced a bill that did not provide that a new seal be procured but described in more detail what the seal should be like. In 1893, Jacob Battle introduced a bill that 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 that the words "May 20, 1775," be inscribed at the top of the coat-of-arms.

By the late 19th and early 20th century, the ship that appeared in the background of the early seals had disappeared. The North Carolina Mountains were the only backdrop on the seal, while formerly both the mountains and the ship had been depicted.

This brief history of the seals of our State illustrates the great variety and liberty that was taken in the design of the official State seal. 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:

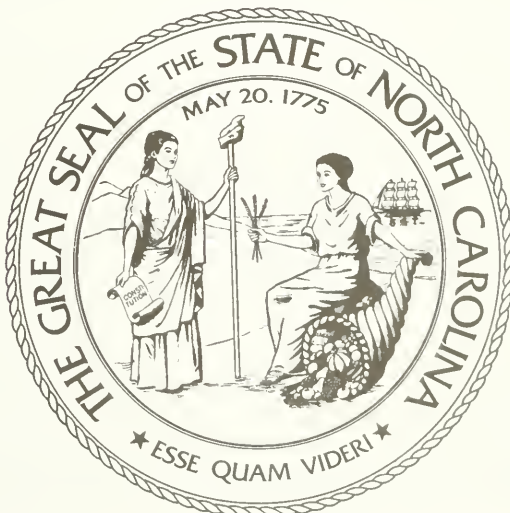


The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1893-1971

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

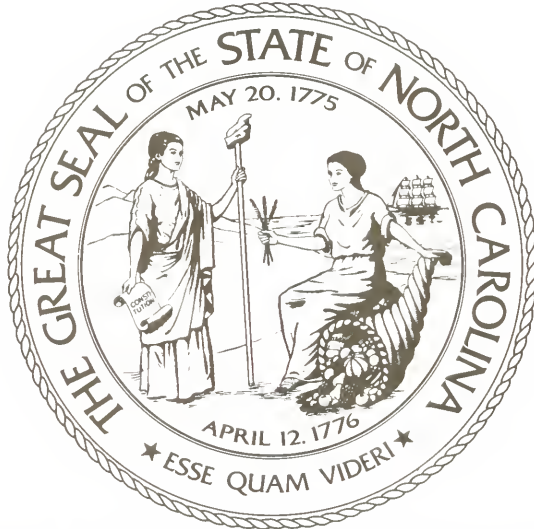
The background on the seal shall contain a depiction of mountains running from left to right to the middle of the seal. A side view of a three-masted ship shall be located on the ocean and to the right of Plenty. The date "May 20, 1775" shall appear within the seal and across the top of the seal and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

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



The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1971-1984

The late Julian R. Allsbrook, who served in the North Carolina Senate for many years, felt that the adoption date of the Halifax Resolves ought to be commemorated on the State seal as it was already on the State flag. This was to “serve as a constant reminder of the people of this state’s commitment to liberty.” Legislation adding the date “April 12, 1776” to the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina was ratified May 2, 1983, with an effective date of January 1, 1984. Chapter 257 of the Session Laws of North Carolina included provisions that would not invalidate any Great Seal of the State of North Carolina in use or on display. Instead replacement could occur as the need arose.



The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1984-Present

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 believing, as they did, that the flag 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" which is symbolic of its own individuality and domestic ideals. The state flag also expresses some particular trait, or commemorates 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 legislative records show that a "state flag" was not established or recognized until 1861. The constitutional convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession, adopted 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 an ordinance, which was referred to a select committee of seven. The ordinance stated that the flag of this State shall be a blue field with a white V thereon, and a star, encircling which shall be the words, "*Sirgit astrum*, May 20, 1775."

Colonel Whitford was made chair 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. The Browne model was vastly different from the original design proposed by Colonel Whitford. The law as it appears in the ordinance and resolutions passed by the convention is as follows:

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 semi-circular 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 1861 and borne by them throughout the war. It was the only flag, except the national and Confederate colors, used by North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This flag existed until 1885, when the Legislature adopted a new model.



The North Carolina State Flag
(Adopted in 1885)

The bill which was introduced by General Johnstone Jones on February 5, 1885, passed its final reading one month later after little debate. This act reads as follows:

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A STATE FLAG

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

- SEC. 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 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.

It is interesting to examine the significance of the dates found on the flag. The first date, "May 20, 1775," refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, although many speculate the authenticity of this particular document. 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 for 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 replaced with "April 12th, 1776." 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 court houses.

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, and to ensure that they would, the legislature enacted the following:

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

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SEC. 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 neat and proper that it shall be given greater prominence.

SEC. 2. That the board of trustees or managers of the several state institutions and public buildings shall provide a North Carolina flag, of such dimensions and materials as they 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 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 9th day of March, A.D. 1907.

Many North Carolinians have questioned the legitimacy of having the date of the Mecklenburg Declaration, May 20th, 1776, on the flag. Historians have debated its authenticity because the lack of any original documentation. The only evidence of the Declaration is a reproduction from memory many years later by one of the delegates attending the convention. Historians' main argument, other than the non-existence of the original document, is that the Mecklenburg Resolves, adopted just eleven days after the Mecklenburg Declaration, are comparatively weak in tone, almost to the point of being completely opposite. Many historians find it difficult 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 the flag and the seal, but so far these efforts have proved fruitless. Removal from the seal would be simple enough, for the date of the Halifax Resolves could easily be substituted without changing the basic intention of the date. The flag would prove to be more difficult, for there is no other date of significance which could be easily substituted.

The State Bird

The Cardinal was selected by popular choice as our State Bird on March 4, 1943. (*Session Laws*, 1943 c. 595; G.S. 145-2). The Cardinal is sometimes called the Winter Redbird because it is most noticeable during the winter when it is the only "redbird" present. A year-round resident of North Carolina, the Cardinal is one of the most common birds in our gardens, meadows and woodlands. The male Cardinal is red all over, except for the area of its throat and the region around its bill which is black; it is about the size of a Catbird only with a longer tail. The head is conspicuously crested and the large stout bill

is red. The female is much duller in color with the red confined mostly to the crest, wings, and tail. This difference in coloring is common among many birds. Since it is the female that sits on the nest, her coloring must blend more with her natural surroundings to protect her eggs and young from predators. There are no seasonal changes in her plumage.

The Cardinal is a fine singer, and what is unusual is that the female sings as beautifully as the male. The male generally monopolizes the art of song in the bird world.

The nest of the Cardinal is rather an untidy affair built of weed stems, grass and similar materials in



The Cardinal or "Winter Redbird"

low shrubs, small trees or bunches of briars, generally not over four feet above the ground. The usual number of eggs set is three in this State and four further North. Possibly the Cardinal raises an extra brood down here to make up the difference, or

possibly the population is more easily maintained here by the more moderate winters compared to the colder North. The Cardinal is by nature a seed eater, but 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 (red) are not uncommon.



The North Carolina State Flower
"The Dogwood Bloom"

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 annual production of more than \$2 million worth of honey in the state. However, the greatest value of Honey Bees is their role in the growing cycle as a major contributor to the pollination of North Carolina crops.



The Industrious Honey Bee

The State Tree

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

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 - needed by merchants and the navy for their ships. The pine has continued to supply North Carolina with many important wood products, particularly in the building industry.

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." This tree-dwelling rodent feels most comfortable in an "untouched wilderness" environment, although many squirrels also inhabit our city parks and suburbs. To the delight of hikers and park dwellers alike, this furry creature is extremely active during the day and, like most humans, sleeps at night. In their favorite habitat, the evergreen coniferous forest, the gray squirrel is much larger than other species of squirrels, usually driving away the red squirrel (*Tamiascurus*) whenever the two species meet.

The gray squirrel is not a picky eater. During the fall and winter months, he survives on a diet of hardwoods, with acorns providing most of his carbohydrates and proteins. In the spring and summer, his diet consists of "new growth and fruits" supplemented by early corn, peanuts, and the occasional insect.



The Gray Squirrel

The State Toast

The following toast was officially adopted as the State 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!*

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 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 at depths between 500 and 200 feet. The best source of live specimens is from offshore commercial fishermen.



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 in any other state.

These minerals include some of the most valuable and unique gems in the world. The largest Emerald ever found in North Carolina was 1,438 carats and was found at Hiddenite, near Statesville. The "Carolina Emerald," now owned by Tiffany & Company of New York was also found at Hiddenite in 1970. When cut to 13.14 carats, the stone was valued at the time at \$100,000 and became the largest and finest cut emerald on this continent.

The State Reptile

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



The Eastern Box Turtle's Lifespan Can Exceed 100 Years

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 it to be most fascinating, 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 entrees.

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.



Milk: A Natural Calcium Source

The State Beverage

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted milk as the official State Beverage. (*Session Laws, 1987, c. 347*)

In making milk the official state beverage, North Carolina followed many other states including our northern neighbor, Virginia, and Wisconsin, the nation's number one dairy state.

North Carolina ranks 20th among dairy producing states in the nation with nearly 1,000 dairy farmers producing 179 million gallons of milk per year. The annual income from this production amounts to around \$228 million. North Carolinians consume over 143 million gallons of milk every year.

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. The high quality of this granite allows its widespread use as a building material, in both industrial and laboratory applications where super smooth surfaces are necessary.

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 recognize the contribution of granite in providing employment to its citizens and enhancing the beauty of its public buildings.



Greystone Quarry, Vance County

courtesy of Vulcan Materials Company

The State Historic Boat

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted the shad boat the official State Historical Boat. (*Session Laws, 1987, c. 366*).

The Shad Boat was developed on Roanoke Island and is known for its unique crafting and maneuverability. The name is derived from that of the fish it was used to catch - the shad.

Traditional small sailing craft were generally ill-suited to the water ways and weather conditions along the coast. The shallow draft of the Shad Boat plus its speed and easy handling made the boat ideal for the upper sounds where the water was shallow and the weather changed rapidly. The boats were built using native trees such as cypress, juniper, and white cedar, and varied in length between twenty-two and thirty-three feet. Construction was so expensive that production of the shad boat ended in the 1930's, although they were widely used into the 1950's. The boats were so well constructed that some, nearly 100 years old, are still seen around Manteo and Hatteras.



The Shad Boat

The State Dog

The Plott Hound was officially adopted as our State Dog on August 12, 1989. (*Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1989 c. 773; G.S. 145-13).

The Plott Hound breed originated in the mountains of North Carolina around 1750 and is the only breed known to have originated in this State. Named for Jonathan Plott who developed the breed as a wild boar hound, the Plott hound is a legendary hunting dog known as a courageous fighter and tenacious tracker. He is also a gentle and extremely loyal companion to hunters of North Carolina. The Plott Hound is very quick of foot with superior treeing instincts and has always been a favorite of big-game hunters.

The Plott Hound has a beautiful brindle-colored coat and a spine-tingling, bugle-like call. It is also only one of four breeds known to be of American origin.



The North Carolina Plott Hound:
One of Only Four Breeds Known to be of American Origin

Name of State and Nickname

In 1629, King Charles I 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, North Carolina. From this came the nickname the "Old North State." Historians have recorded that the principal products during the early history of North Carolina 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, upon hearing of the incident, said: "God bless the Tar Heel boys," and from that they took the name (-Adapted from *Grandfather Tales of North Carolina* by R.B. Creecy and *Histories of North Carolina Regiments*, Vol. III, by Walter Clark).

The State Motto

The General Assembly of 1893 (chapter 145) adopted the words "*Esse Quam Videri*" as the State's motto and directed that these words with the date "20 May, 1775," 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 mottoes being in Latin is that the Latin language 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's essay on Friendship (Cicero de Amicitia, Chapter 26).

It is somewhat unique that until the act of 1893 the sovereign State Or North Carolina had no motto since its declaration of independence. It was one of the few states which did not have a motto and the only one of the original thirteen without one.

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 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 - na! 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 - sell 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.

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

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE
GOVERNMENT

Part II

North Carolina Manual

CHAPTER ONE

The Constitution of North Carolina

OUR CONSTITUTIONS: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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.

The 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.

The Convention of 1835

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 a vote of the people, 26,771 to 21,636 on November 9, 1835. The Amendments of 1835 fixed the membership of the Senate and House at their present levels, 50 and 120. The House

apportionment formula then 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 prece-

dent 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

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

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

The Convention of 1868, called upon by 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.

The Convention of 1875

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.

The Proposed Constitution of 1933

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 1960'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.

The Constitutional Commission of 1957-58

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 pursuant to its findings.

That Commission recommended rewriting the entire 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, as well, 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. Aside from these changes, the General Assembly would have essentially retained its pre-existing power over the courts, including jurisdiction and 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 extent of the proposed authority of the General Assembly over the courts was the principal difference between the two recommendations. The Constitutional Commission generally favored legislative authority over the courts and proposed only moderate curtailment of the General Assembly's authority while the Court

Study Committee accepted a more literal interpretation of the concept of an independent judiciary. Its proposals, therefore, 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 to the voters, but it failed to pass the House, chiefly due to the opposition which existed over the issue of court revision.

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 which 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: The first, to enlarge the rights of married women to deal with their own property was approved by the voters; The second, 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, a total of 97 propositions for amending the Constitution were submitted to the voters. 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. 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 nearly 43%. Between 1933 and

1968, only seven of 49 proposed amendments were rejected by the voters - a failure rate of only 14.3%.

After the amendments of the early 1960's, the pressure for constitutional change subsided. 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.

The Constitutional Study Commission of 1967

It was perhaps for these reasons that when Governor Dan K. Moore recommended to the North Carolina State Bar in the fall of 1967 that it take the lead in making a study of the need for revision of the State Constitution, the response was prompt and affirmative. The North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Bar Association joined to

create the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission as a joint agency of the two organizations. The 25 members of that commission (fifteen attorneys and ten laymen) were chosen by a steering committee representative of the sponsoring organizations. The Chairman of the Commission was former state Chief Justice Emery B. Denny.

The State Constitution Study Commission worked throughout most of 1968. It became clear early in the course of its proceedings that the amendments the Commission wished to propose were too numerous to be submitted to the voters as independent propositions. On the other hand, the Commission did not wish to embody all of its proposed changes in a single document, to be approved or disapproved by the voters on a single vote. The compromise procedure developed by the Commission and approved by the General Assembly was a blend of the two approaches. The Commission combined in a revised text of the Constitution all of the extensive editorial changes that it thought should be made in the Constitution, together with such substantive changes as the Commission deemed not to be controversial or fundamental in nature. These were embodied in the document that came to be known as the Constitution of 1971. Those proposals for change that were deemed to be sufficiently fundamental or potentially controversial in character as to justify it, the Commission set out as independent amendment propositions, to be considered by the General Assembly and by the voters of the State on their independent merits. Thus the opposition to the latter proposals would not be cumulated. The separate proposals framed

by the Commission were ten in number, including one extensive revision of the finance article of the Constitution which was largely the work of the Local Government Study Commission, a legislatively-established group then at work on the revision of constitutional and statutory provisions with respect to local government. The amendments were so drafted that any number or combination of them might be ratified by the voters and yet produce a consistent result.

The General Assembly of 1969, to which the recommendations of the State Constitution Study Commission were submitted, received a total of 28 proposals for constitutional amendments. Constitutional revision was an active subject of interest throughout the session. The proposed Constitution of 1971, in the course of seven roll-call votes (four in the House and three in the Senate), received only one negative vote. The independent amendments fared variously; ultimately six were approved by the General Assembly and submitted to the voters. These were the executive reorganization amendment, the finance amendment, an amendment to the income tax provision of the Constitution, a reassignment of the benefits of the escheats, authorization for calling extra legislative sessions on the petition of members of the General Assembly, and abolition of the literacy test for voting. All but the last two of these amendments had been recommended by the State Constitution Study Commission. At the election held on November 3, 1970, the proposed Constitution of 1971 was approved by a vote of 393,759 to 251,132. Five of the six separate amendments were approved by the voters; the literacy

test repeal was rejected.

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

The Constitution of 1971, the State Constitution Study Commission stated in its report recommending its adoption, effects a general editorial revision of the constitution... The deletions, reorganizations, and improvements in the clarity and consistency of language will be found in the proposed constitution. Some of the changes are substantive, but none is calculated to impair any present right of the individual citizen or to bring about any fundamental change in the power of state and local government or the distribution of that power.

In the new Constitution, the old fourteen-article organization of the Constitution was retained, but the contents of several articles—notably Articles I, II, III, V, IX, and X - were rearranged in a more logical sequence. Sections were shifted from one article to another to make a more logical subject matter arrangement. Clearly obsolete and erroneous information were 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 the 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 hodge-podge 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 dependents 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.

The Constitutional Amendments of 1970-71

By the end of the 1960's, North Carolina state government consisted of over 200 state administrative agencies. The State Constitutional 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, is the Finance Amendment. This amendment, ratified in 1970 and effective July 1, 1973, is especially important in the financing of local government. Its principal provisions are as follows:

- (1) All forms of capitation or poll tax were prohibited.
- (2) The General Assembly was 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 eliminated 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 was 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 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 "piggyback" state income tax to be computed on the same basis as 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 assigned the benefits of property escheating to the State for want of an heir or other lawful claimant to a special funds, 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. These 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 and the voters in 1974 approved an amendment changing the title of the Solicitor to that of District Attorney. The 1974 legislative session submitted an amendment authorizing the issuance by state or county governments of revenue bonds to finance industrial facilities, which the voters rejected.

In 1975, the General Assembly submitted two amendments authorizing legislation to permit the issuance of revenue bonds (1) by state and local governments to finance health care facilities and (2) by counties to finance industrial facilities. Both received voter approval on March 23, 1976.

The constitutional amendments of 1835 had permitted the voters to elect a Governor for two successive

two-year terms. The Constitution of 1868 extended the Governor's term to four years but prohibited the Governor and Lieutenant Governor from serving successive four-year terms of the same office. The 1971 Constitution retained this limitation. An amendment to empower the voters to elect both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to two successive terms of the same office was submitted by the 1977 General Assembly and ratified by the voters on November 8, 1977. Four other amendments were approved by the voters at the same time. They required that the State operate on a balanced budget at all times, extended to widowers (as well as to widows) the benefit of the homestead exemption, allowed a woman (as well as a man) to insure her life for the benefit of her spouse or children free from all claims of the insured's creditors or of her (or his) estate, and authorized municipalities owning or operating electric power facilities to do so jointly with other public or private power organizations and to issue electric system revenue bonds to finance such facilities.

Only one amendment was proposed by the General Assembly of 1979. Approved by the voters in 1980, it required that all justices and judges of the State courts be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment to the bench.

The 1981 session of the General Assembly sent five amendments to the voters for decision on June 29, 1982. The two amendments ratified by the voters authorized the General Assembly (1) to provide for the recall of retired State Supreme Court Justices and Court of Appeals Judges to temporary duty on either court and (2) to empower the

Supreme Court to review direct appeals from the Utilities Commission. The voters rejected amendments (1) extending the terms of all members of the General Assembly from two to four years; (2) authorizing the General Assembly to empower public agencies to develop new and existing seaports and airports, and to finance and refinance seaport, airport, and related commercial and industrial facilities for public and private parties; and (3) authorizing the General Assembly to empower a State agency to issue bonds to finance facilities for private institutions of higher education.

At its 1982 session, the General Assembly submitted two amendments. On November 2, 1982, the electorate ratified an amendment shifting the beginning of legislative terms from the date of election to January 1 next after the election, and rejected an amendment permitting the issuance of tax-increment bonds without voter approval.

On May 8, 1984, the voters ratified an amendment submitted by the General Assembly of 1983 to authorize the General Assembly to create an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance agricultural facilities. And on November 6, 1984, the voters approved an amendment requiring that the Attorney General and all District Attorneys be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment.

An amendment to shift the elections for state legislative, executive, and judicial officers and for county officers from even-numbered to odd-numbered years (beginning in 1989 for legislators and 1993 for Governors and other state executives) was submitted by the General Assembly of 1985 to the voters, who

rejected it on May 6, 1986. An amendment to revert to the pre-1977 constitutional policy that barred the Governor and Lieutenant Governor from election to two successive terms of the same office was proposed by the 1985 legislative session for a popular vote on November 4, 1986, but in the meantime the 1986 adjourned session repealed the act proposing the amendment.

In mid-1986, the General Assembly at its adjourned session voted to send to the voters three constitutional amendments, all three of which were approved on November 4, 1986. They (1) authorized legislation enabling state and local governments to develop seaports and airports and to participate jointly with other public agencies and with private parties and issue revenue bonds for that purpose; (2) authorized the State to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance or refinance private college facilities; and (3) provided that when a vacancy occurs among the eight elected state executive officers (not including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor) or the elected judges and justices more than 60 days (it had been 30 days) before a general election, the vacancy must be filled at that election.

Neither the General Assembly of 1987-88 nor the General Assembly of 1989 submitted a constitutional amendment to the voters.

EDITOR'S NOTE: One additional constitutional amendment has been submitted to the voters. This amendment, permitting the General Assembly to issue bonds without a referendum to finance public projects associated with private industrial and commercial economic development projects, was defeated by the voters on November 2, 1993.

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). Furthermore, the relative small number 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 government shall proceed, leaving it to the people's representatives to apply these principles through legislative to conditions as they arise.

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

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

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

Sec. 5. *Allegiance to the United States.* Every citizen of this state owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 18. *Courts shall be open.* All courts shall be open; every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered without favor, denial, or delay.

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

Sec. 20. *General warrants.* General warrants, whereby an 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 witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for defense, and not be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 29. *Treason against the State.* Treason against the State shall consist only of levying war against it or adhering to its enemies by giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE II LEGISLATIVE

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

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

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

(1) Each Senator shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Senator represents being 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 districts; apportionment of Representatives.* The Representatives shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Each Representative shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each

Representative represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that 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 therefore 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 therefore 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 this term of office as Senator.
- (2) President Pro Tempore - temporary succession. During the physical or mental incapacity of the President of the Senate to perform the duties of his office, or during the absence of the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore shall preside over the Senate.
- (3) Other Officers. The Senate shall elect its other officers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 22. *Action on bills.* All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each house before they become laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officer 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 to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read through several times in each house of the General Assembly, which readings shall have been on three different days, and shall have been agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and

nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

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

- (1) Prohibited subjects. The General Assembly shall not enact any local, private, or special act or resolution:
 - (a) Relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances;
 - (b) Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships;
 - (c) Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys;
 - (d) Relating to ferries or bridges;
 - (e) Relating to non-navigable streams;
 - (f) Relating to cemeteries;
 - (g) Relating to 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 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 of the members of each house of the General Assembly. Thereafter, the mental capacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. In all cases, the General Assembly shall give the Governor such notice as it may deem proper and shall allow him an opportunity to be heard before a joint session of the General Assembly before it takes final action. When the General Assembly is not in session, the Council of State, a majority of its members concurring, may convene it in extra session for the purpose of proceeding under this paragraph.
- (5) *Impeachment.* Removal of the Governor from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

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

Sec. 5. *Duties of Governor.*

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

- (2) *Information to General Assembly.* The Governor shall from time to time give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.
- (3) *Budget.* The Governor shall prepare and recommend to the General Assembly a comprehensive budget of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures of the State for the ensuing fiscal period. The budget as enacted by the General Assembly shall be administered by the Governor.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the budget shall not exceed the total of receipts during that fiscal period and the surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period. To insure that the State does not incur a deficit for any fiscal period, the Governor shall continually survey the collection of the revenue and shall effect the necessary economies in State expenditures, after first making adequate provision for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on bonds and notes of the State according to their terms, whenever he determines that receipts during the fiscal period, when added to any surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period, will not be sufficient to meet budgeted expenditures. This section shall not be construed to impair the power of the State to issue its bonds and notes within the limitations imposed in Article V of this Constitution, nor to impair the obligation of bonds and notes of the State now outstanding or issued hereafter.

- (4) *Execution of laws.* The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.
- (5) *Commander in Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.
- (6) *Clemency.* The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to regulations prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. The terms reprieves, commutations, and pardons shall not include paroles.
- (7) *Extra sessions.* The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, convene the General Assembly in extra session by its 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 60 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 their 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.

(7) *Special Qualifications for Attorney General.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for appointment or election as Attorney General.

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 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 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 in 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 coordinate 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 State 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 divisions, or other than en banc. Sessions of the Court shall be held at such times and places as the General Assembly may prescribe.

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

Sec. 9. *Superior Courts.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (4) *District Courts; Magistrates.* The General Assembly shall, by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State, prescribe the jurisdiction and powers of the District Courts and Magistrates.
- (5) *Waiver.* The General Assembly may by general law provide that the jurisdictional limits may be waived in civil cases.
- (6) *Appeals.* The General Assembly shall by general law provide a proper system of appeals. Appeals from Magistrates shall be heard de novo, with the right of trial by jury as defined in this Constitution and the laws of this State.

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

- (1) *Forms of Action.* There shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement 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 of 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 willful misconduct in office, willful 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 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. 18. *District Attorney and Prosecutorial Districts.*

- (1) *District Attorneys.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of prosecutorial 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. Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a District Attorney. The District Attorney shall advise the officers of justice in his district, be responsible for the prosecution on behalf of the State of all criminal actions in the Superior Courts of his district, perform such duties related to appeals there from 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 60 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 nonjudicial 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 for the entire county, city, or town.
- (5) *Purposes of property tax.* The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to levy taxes on property, except for purposes authorized by general law uniformly applicable throughout the State, unless the tax is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.
- (6) *Income tax.* The rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed ten per cent, and there shall be allowed 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 been reduced during the next preceding biennium.
- (2) *Gift or loan of credit regulated.* The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except a corporation in which the State has a controlling interest, unless the subject is submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and is approved by a majority of the qualified voters who vote thereon.
- (3) *Definitions.* A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when the State borrows money. A pledge of the faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when the State exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association or private corporation.
- (4) *Certain debts barred.* The General Assembly shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. Neither shall the General Assembly assume or pay any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the Convention of 1868, the special session of the General Assembly of 1868, or the General Assemblies of 1868-69 and 1969-70, 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 percent of such taxes;
 - (d) to suppress riots or insurrections;

- (e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;
 - (f) for purposes authorized by general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding fiscal year.
- (3) *Gift or loan of credit regulated.* No county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government shall give or lend its credit in aid of any person, association, or corporation except for public purposes as authorized by general law, and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.
 - (4) *Certain debts barred.* No county, city or town, or other unit of local government shall assume or pay any debt or the interest thereon contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of rebellion or insurrection against the United States.
 - (5) *Definitions.* A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government borrows money. A pledge of faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.
 - (6) *Outstanding debt.* Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

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

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

- (1) *Sinking funds.* The General Assembly shall not use or authorize to be used any part of the amount of any sinking fund for any purpose other than the retirement of the bonds for which the sinking fund has been created, except that these funds may be invested as authorized by law.
- (2) *Retirement funds.* Neither the General Assembly nor any public officer, employee, or agency shall use or authorize to be used any part of the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses, and refunds; except that retirement system funds may be invested as authorized by law, subject to the investment limitation that the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to, or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer, or public employee.

Sec. 7. Drawing public money.

- (1) *State treasury.* No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of State funds shall be published annually.
- (2) *Local treasury.* No money shall be drawn from the treasury of any county, city or town, or other unit of local government except by authority of law.

Sec. 8. Health care facilities. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State, counties, cities or towns, and other State and local governmental entities to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance for any such governmental entity or any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing health care facility projects to be operated to serve and benefit the public; provided, no cost incurred earlier than two years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from the revenues, gross or net, of any such projects and any other health care facilities of any such governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation pledged therefore; 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 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 and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefore 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 continuous 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.

Sec. 11. *Capital projects for agriculture.* Notwithstanding and other provision of the Constitution of the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the creation of an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance the cost of capital projects consisting of agricultural facilities, 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 and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefore shall 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. 12. *Higher Education Facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State or any State entity to issue revenue bonds to finance and refinance the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing higher education facilities to be operated to serve and benefit the public for any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship provided no cost incurred earlier than five years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefore, shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or such State entity or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of the State or such entity, and, where the title to such facilities is vested in the State or any State entity, may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title to, with or without consideration, such facilities to the nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto.

Section 13. *Seaport and airport facilities.* (1). Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to grant to the State, counties, municipalities, and other State and local governmental entities all powers useful in connection with the development of new and existing seaports and airports, and to authorize such public bodies.

- (a) to acquire, construct, own, own jointly with public and private parties, lease as lessee, mortgage, sell, lease as lessor or otherwise dispose of lands and facilities and improvements, including undivided interests therein;
- (b) to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport facilities and improvements which relate to, develop or further waterborne or airborne commerce and cargo and passenger traffic, including commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements; and
- (c) to secure any such financing or refinancing by all or any portion of their revenues, income or assets or other available moneys associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, and by foreclosable liens on all or any part of their properties associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, but in no event to create a debt secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any other public body in the State.

ARTICLE VI SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE

Section 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 office, 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 of office.* The following persons shall be disqualified for office:

First, any person who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, with respect to any office that is filled by election by the people, any person who is not qualified to vote in an election for that office.

Third, any person who has been adjudged guilty of treason or any other felony against this state or the United States, or any person who 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, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering, organization, and powers of all corporations, and for the amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general acts may be altered from time to time or repealed. The General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

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

ARTICLE IX EDUCATION

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

Sec. 2. *Uniform system of schools.*

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

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

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

Sec. 4. *State Board of Education.*

(1) *Board.* The State Board of Education shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The General Assembly shall divide the State into eight educational districts. Of the appointive members of the Board, one shall be appointed from each of the eight educational districts and three shall be appointed from the State at large. Appointments shall be for overlapping terms of eight years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall

be made by the Governor for the unexpired terms and shall not be subject to confirmation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 10. *Escheats.*

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

- (2) *Escheats after June 30, 1971.* All property that, after June 30, 1971, shall accrue to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends or

distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be used to aid worthy and needy students who are residents of this State and are enrolled in public institutions of higher education in this State. The method, amount, and type of distribution shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE X HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 1. *Personal property exemptions.* The personal property of any resident of this State, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$500, to be selected by the resident, is exempted 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 surviving spouse.* 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 insure 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 acknowledgment 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 of 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 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 corrections, institutions and agencies.* Such charitable, benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions and agencies as the needs for 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 repel 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 of submitting the convention proposition, propose limitations upon the authority of the Convention; and if a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, those limitations shall become binding upon the Convention. Delegates to the Convention shall be elected by the qualified voters at the time and in the manner prescribed in the act of submission. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the membership of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly that submits the convention proposition and the delegates shall be apportioned as is the House of Representatives. A Convention shall adopt no ordinance not necessary to the purpose for which the Convention has been called.

Sec. 2. *Power to revise or amend Constitution reserved to people.* The people of this State reserve the power to amend this Constitution and to adopt a new or revised Constitution. This power may be exercised by either of the methods set out hereinafter in this Article, but in no other way.

Sec. 3. *Revision or amendment by Convention of the People.* A Convention of the People of this State may be called pursuant to Section 1 of this Article to propose a new or revised Constitution or to propose amendments to this Constitution. Every new or revised Constitution and every constitutional amendment adopted by a Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Convention. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of ratification of the new or revised Constitution or the constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the qualified voters unless a different effective date is prescribed by the Convention.

Sec. 4. *Revision or amendment by legislative initiation.* A proposal of a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be initiated by the General Assembly, but only if three fifths of all the members of each house shall adopt an act submitting the proposal to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection. The proposal shall be submitted at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of the proposed new or revised Constitution or constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the voters unless a different effective date is prescribed in the act submitting the proposal or proposals to the qualified voters.

ARTICLE XIV MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. *Seat of government.* The permanent seat of government of this State shall be at the City of Raleigh.

Sec. 2. *State boundaries.* The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 3. *General laws defined.* Whenever the General Assembly is directed or authorized by this Constitution to enact general laws, or general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, or general laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, no special or local act shall be enacted concerning the subject matter directed or authorized to be accomplished by general or uniformly applicable laws, and every amendment or repeal of any law relating to such subject matter shall also be general and uniform in its effect throughout the State. General laws may be enacted for classes defined by population or other criteria. General laws uniformly applicable throughout the State shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government of like kind, such as every county, or every city and town, but need not be made applicable in every unit of local government in the State. General laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government, or in every local court district, as the case may be. The General Assembly may at any time repeal any special, local, or private act.

Sec. 4. *Continuity of laws; protection of office holders.* The laws of North Carolina not in conflict with this Constitution shall continue in force until lawfully altered. Except as otherwise specifically provided, the adoption of this Constitution shall not have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment made under the prior Constitution of North Carolina and the laws of the State enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. 5. *Conservation of natural resources.* It shall be the policy of this State to conserve and protect its lands and waters for the benefit of all its citizenry, and to this end it shall be a proper function of the State of North Carolina and its political subdivisions to acquire and preserve park, recreational, and scenic areas, to control and limit the pollution of our air and water, to control excessive noise, and in every other appropriate way to preserve as a part of the common heritage of this State its forests, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, historical sites, openlands, and places of beauty.

To accomplish the aforementioned public purposes, the State and its counties, cities and towns, and other units of local government may acquire by purchase or gift properties or interests in properties which shall, upon their special dedication to and acceptance by resolution adopted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly for those public purposes, constitute part of the "State Nature and Historic Preserve," and which shall not be used for other purposes except as authorized by law enacted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General

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.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY THE VOTERS SINCE 1970

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED IN THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 3, 1970

1. Constitutional amendment for the revision and amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina.
(Chapter 1258, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1969)
2. Constitutional amendment to require the General Assembly to reduce number of state administrative departments to 25 and to authorize the Governor to reorganize administrative departments, subject to legislative approval.
(Chapter 932, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1969)
3. Constitutional amendment permitting 3/5 of the members of the General Assembly to convene extra sessions of the General Assembly.
(Chapter 1270, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1969)
4. Constitutional amendment revising those portions of the present or proposed state constitution concerning state and local finance.
(Chapter 1200, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1969)
5. Constitutional amendment authorizing General Assembly to fix personal exemptions for income tax purposes.
(Chapter 872, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1969)
6. Constitutional amendment providing that after June 30, 1971, the escheats shall be used to aid North Carolina residents enrolled in any public institution of higher education in this state.
(Chapter 827, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1969)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED IN THE
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 7, 1972**

1. Constitutional amendment reducing the voting age to 18 years and providing that only persons 21 years of age or older shall be eligible for elective office.
(Chapter 201, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1971)
2. Constitutional amendment to require the General Assembly to prescribe maximum age limits for service as a Justice or a Judge.
(Chapter 451, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1971)
3. Constitutional amendment authorizing the General Assembly to prescribe procedures for the censure and removal of Justices and Judges of the General Court of Justice.
(Chapter 560, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1971)
4. Constitutional amendment to conserve and protect North Carolina's natural resources.
Chapter 630, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1971)
5. Constitutional amendment limiting incorporation of cities and towns.
(Chapter 857, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1971)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED IN THE
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1974**

1. Constitutional amendment changing the title of the constitutional office of "solicitor" to "District Attorney".
(Chapter 394, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1973)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED IN THE
PRIMARY ELECTION HELD MARCH 23, 1976**

1. Constitutional amendment to permit the General Assembly to 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 health care facilities.
(Chapter 641, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1975)
2. Constitutional amendment to permit the General Assembly to 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.
(Chapter 826, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1975)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED IN THE
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 8, 1977**

1. Constitutional amendment extending to a married man (as a married woman now has) the right to receive the homestead exemption, so that the homestead exemption is available to the surviving spouse of the owner of a homestead, if the owner dies leaving no minor children and the surviving spouse does not own a separate homestead.
(Chapter 80, *Session Laws of North Carolina, 1977*)
2. Constitutional amendment allowing every person the right to insure his or her life for the benefit of his or her spouse or children or both, free from all claims of the representatives or creditors of the insured or his or her estate.
(Chapter 115, *Session Laws of North Carolina, 1977*)
3. Constitutional amendment empowering the qualified voters of the State to elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to a second successive term of the same office.
(Chapter 363, *Session Laws of North Carolina, 1977*)
4. Constitutional amendment to permit municipalities owning or operating electric generation, transmission or distribution facilities and joint agencies composed of such municipalities to own, operate and maintain generation and transmission facilities 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 to issue electric revenue bonds to finance the cost of the ownership share of such municipalities or joint agencies, such bonds to be secured by and payable only from the electric revenues of such municipalities or joint agencies and providing that no money or property of such municipalities or joint agencies shall be credited or applied to the account of any such co-owner.
(Chapter 528, *Session Laws of North Carolina, 1977*)
5. Constitutional amendment requiring that the total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the State budget shall not exceed the total of revenues raised during that fiscal period and any surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period, and requiring the Governor to effect the necessary economies in State expenditures whenever he determines that a deficit is threatened.
(Chapter 690 *Session Laws of North Carolina, 1977*)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT APPROVED IN THE
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1980**

1. Constitutional amendment requiring Justices and Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Superior Court and District Court to be duly authorized to practice law prior to election or appointment.
(Chapter 638, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1979)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED IN THE
PRIMARY ELECTION HELD JUNE 29, 1982**

1. Constitutional amendment authorizing General Assembly to provide for temporary recall of retired Supreme Court Justices or Court of Appeals Judges to serve temporarily on either appellate court.
(Chapter 513, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1981)
2. Constitutional amendment giving the Supreme Court authority to review, when authorized by law, direct appeals from the N.C. Utilities Commission.
(Chapter 803, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1981)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT APPROVED IN THE
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 2, 1982**

1. Constitutional amendment to provide that terms of legislators begin on January 1st following their election.
(Chapter 1241, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1981-82 Session)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT APPROVED IN THE
PRIMARY ELECTION HELD MAY 8, 1984**

1. Constitutional amendment to permit the General Assembly to enact general laws to authorize the creation of an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance the cost of capital projects consisting of agricultural facilities, and to refund such bonds, such bonds to be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties and in no event to be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever.
(Chapter 765, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1983)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT APPROVED IN THE
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1984**

1. Constitutional amendment requiring Attorney General and District Attorneys to be duly authorized to practice law prior to election or appointment.
(Chapter 298, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1983)

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS APPROVED IN THE
GENERAL ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 4, 1986**

1. Constitutional Amendment to permit the General Assembly to enact general laws to authorize the State, or any State entity to issue revenuebonds to finance or refinance the cost of acquiring, constructing and financing higher education facilities for any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, such bonds to be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefore.
(Chapter 814, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1986)
2. Constitutional Amendment providing that an election shall be held to fill the remainder of the unexpired term if the vacancy occurs more than 60 days before the next election, rather than 30 days as is presently provided.
(Chapter 920, *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1986)
3. Constitutional Amendment to assist in the development of new and existing seaports and airports without creating a debt secured by the faith and credit of the State or any other public body by permitting the General Assembly to grant to the State and other public bodies additional powers to develop new and existing seaports and airports, including powers to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport related commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements.
(Chapter 933 *Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1986)

CHAPTER TWO

The Executive Branch

INTRODUCTION

Under provisions in the Constitution of North Carolina, the three 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's state and local governments have grown from a small 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 the executive branch. Recognizing this problem the General Assembly took steps toward reorganizing state government, particularly by beginning to define the executive branch.

State Government Reorganization

In his October 27, 1967 speech, Governor Dan K. Moore urged the North Carolina State Bar to take the lead in sponsoring a study to determine need for revising or rewriting the Constitution of North Carolina. Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Association joined in appointing a steering committee which selected twenty-five persons to constitute the North Carolina State Constitution 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 recommendation for the General Assembly. Governor Robert W. Scott

established the State Government Reorganization Study Commission in October of 1969. Later, in May 1970, a fifty-member citizen's Committee on State Government organization was appointed by the Governor to review the study and make specific recommendations.

The constitutional proposal requiring the reduction of the number of 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 be the grouping of agencies together in a limited number of functional departments. This was accomplished in 1971 through legislative action. Phase II began in 1971 and continued into 1973 as agencies began to work together. Evaluations of agency and department organizations were done and bills prepared that would revise existing statutes on the basis of these evaluations and experience. Drafted proposals were presented to the 1973 General Assembly and legislative implementation began.

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, 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 the following: 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 (now the Department of Public Instruction), Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor, Department of Insurance, the Department of Administration, the Department of Transportation and Highway Safety (now named the Department of Transportation), the Department of Natural and Economic Resources (now the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources), Department of Human Resources, Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control (now the the Department of Correction), the Department of Commerce, the Department of Revenue, Department of Art, Culture and History (now Department of Cultural Resources), and Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs (which no longer

exists). By executive order issued June 26, 1972, an Executive Cabinet was formed consisting of the heads of these departments. Meetings of the Cabinet were very important in solving the Phase II problems 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 Culture and History to form the Department of Cultural Resources. Various Boards, Commissions, Councils, and Societies which relate to a cult orientation were brought under the umbrella of the Department of Cultural Resources.

Two of the previously created Departments, Human Resources and Revenue were recreated making some technical changes not found in the original law. Specifically, in the Department of Human Resources, a Board of Human Resources was created to serve as an Advisory

Board to the Secretary any matter which might be referred to it by the Secretary.

In the 1973 Act, the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs 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. Most of the aims were achieved; however, several additional legislative reorganizational changes were sought by the Governor. The proposals primarily affected four 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 form in MVA is now under the Department of Administration. All the State Highway Patrol, formerly in the Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Transportation, has been transferred by a Type I transfer to the 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 Department of Commerce. Also transferred to the Department of Commerce were 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 Department of Natural and Economic Development and to create 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 Natural Economic Resources because the setup at that time allowed new prospect industry to deal with only one department in finding economic opportunity within the state and what environmental requirements and restrictions there might be.

Reorganization is an ongoing process in state government as efforts made to reduce the bureaucracy and avoid confusion and duplication. Since that first effort in the early 1970's, department names have been changed, a new department created—the Department of Community Colleges—and some agencies given

autonomous status, as in the case of the Office of the State Controller.

The most recent reorganization occurred in 1989 with major changes among and within the Departments of Commerce, Human Resources, and Natural Resources and Community Development. The results were the renaming of two departments and the restructuring of all three. The Department of Natural Resources and Economic Development became the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources with primary responsibilities in the areas of environmental and natural resources management and public health protection. The Department of Commerce was renamed the Department of Economic and Community Development. This department acquired the community development activities of old NRCD and added them to the commercial and industrial activity of the old Department of Commerce. The Department of Human Resources lost its Division of Health Services and several sections from other divisions relating to environmental and health management.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

Origin and Composition

The Council of State is composed of the elected officials enumerated in Article III of the Constitution of North Carolina. Each of these officials are executive heads of departments of state government. When acting as one body, they advise the Governor on certain important administrative matters of state. This body is also charged by statute with other specific duties and responsibilities.

The Council of State had its origin in the Constitution of 1776. Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, this document was created without submission to the people. 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 influence. While the principle of separation of powers was explicitly affirmed and the three familiar branches of government provided for, the true center of power lay in the General Assembly.

Profound distrust of the executive power is evident throughout the Constitution of 1776. It allowed the Governor only a one-year term with a limit of only three terms in any six years. The little power granted to the Governor was further limited by requiring, in many instances, the concurrence of the Council of State before power could be exercised by the Governor.

Having just declared their independence from the bonds of an English king who exercised dictatorial executive authority, the patriots of North Carolina were understandably reluctant to establish a strong central executive. So, the Council of State was created as one of the checks and balances to prevent the Governor from having too much power. The Council of State consisted of seven men elected by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. They were elected for a one-year term and could not be members of either the state Senate or the state House of Commons. If a vacancy occurred, it was filled at the next session of the General Assembly. The Council was created to "advise the governor in the execution of his office," but was independent of the Governor.

The role of our Council of State today is similar to what it was centuries ago. While no longer a separate and distinct body elected by the General Assembly, the functions of advising the Governor and making decisions which are important to the operation of government have survived.

Constitutional Basis

Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election of the following state officers: Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Commissioner of Insurance. All of these officers, including the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, are elected by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time that votes are cast for president and vice president - November of every other even numbered year. They are elected to four-year terms, and except for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor who can be elected to only one additional consecutive term, there is no limit on the number of times each may be elected. In the event of vacancy due to death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor has the authority to appoint someone to serve until a successor is elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Section 8, Article III of the constitution provides that those elected officials shall constitute the Council of State.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Council of State, as prescribed in the General Statutes of North Carolina, are to:

1. advise the Governor on calling a special session of the legislature;
2. advise the Governor and State Treasurer on investment of assurance fund;
3. approve transfers from state property fire insurance fund agencies suffering losses;
4. approve the purchase of insurance for reinsurance;
5. control internal improvements and require the chief executive of public works to report on improvements to the Council and the General Assembly;
6. approve the sale, lease, and mortgage of corporate property which the state has an interest;
7. investigate public works companies;
8. approve the Governor's determination of competitive positions;
9. allot contingency & emergency funds for many purposes;
10. approve survey of state boundaries;
11. sign bonds in lieu of treasurer;
12. authorize the treasurer on replacing bonds and notes;
13. authorize the Treasurer to borrow in emergency and report such to the state legislature;
14. approve the issuance of bonds, set interest rate and approve the manner of sale;
15. request cancellation of highway bonds in sinking funds if necessary;
16. approve borrowing in anticipation of collection of taxes;
17. approve parking lot rules;
18. participate in lease, rental, purchase and sale of real property;
19. approve motor pool rules;
20. approve general service rules and regulations;
21. approve property and space allocations;
22. approve war and civil defense plans;
23. approve banks and securities for state funds; and
24. approve all state lands transaction.

Meetings

The Council of State meets monthly, at a time agreed upon by the members. Currently they meet the first Tuesday of each month. At these meetings, debate with the Governor and each other is conducted on the many important issues faced by state government. Prior to 1985, Council of State meetings were exempted from the State Open Meetings Law by act of the General Assembly; however, there was so much uproar over this practice that since 1985 the meetings have been open.

The Council of State is a vital part of the operations of state government today as it continues a tradition established over two hundred years ago.

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 Berkeley, Governor of Virginia and one of the Lords Proprietors. During the colonial period, Governors were appointed by the Lords Proprietors prior to 1729, and the crown after 1730. These people served at the pleasure of their appointers, usually until the governor 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, the deputy, or Lieutenant Governor, took over until a new Governor was appointed and qualified. Following 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 pressure 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 areas other than that of appointments. In

1868 North Carolinians adopted their second constitution. The Constitution of 1868 provided many of the amendments that had been added to the original 1776 Constitution, but also included changes resulting from the Civil War and new attitudes towards government. Provisions in this new constitution increased the Governor's term of office from two to four years, as well as increased some of his duties and powers.

Today, North Carolina is governed by her third constitution; however, few changes dealing with the executive branch, and the Governor in particular, were changed when ratified by the people in 1970. Two omissions from the Constitution of 1971, which were found in most other state constitutions, were over legislation passed by the General Assembly. 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 a second consecutive term. Following his reelection in 1980, Governor James B. Hunt Jr. became the first North Carolinian Governor since 1866 to be elected to two consecutive four-year terms and to an unprecedented third term in 1992.

In 1972, the Office of the Governor was created as one of the 19 departments in the Executive branch of state government. Under his immediate jurisdiction are assistants and personnel needed to carry out the functions of chief executive.

The Governor of North Carolina is not only the state's chief executive, but 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 meets regularly and which he may convene in times of emergencies. 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

faithfully execute the laws of the state. He has the power to grant pardons and to commute sentences; to issue extradition warrants and requests; to join interstate compacts; and to reorganize and consolidate state agencies. The Governor has final authority over 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 the State of the State address to a joint session of the legislature.

The Executive Assistant

The Executive Assistant to the Governor oversees the Office of the Governor. He monitors the Cabinet's policy development, serves as the Governor's link to cabinet members, and advises the Governor on legislative matters. The Executive Assistant also represents the Governor in matters of state, serving as his representative.

The Legal Counsel

The Legal Counsel, appointed by the Governor, monitors all legal issues relating to the Governor and his cabinet. He advises the Governor when policy developments involve legal issues and investigates the merits of pardon requests, commutations, reprieves, extraditions, rewards and payments of legal fees charged by the state.

The Office of Budget and Management

Responsible for the State Budget, the State Budget Officer is appointed by the Governor to assist him in carrying out fiscal responsibilities. He directs preparation of the state budget, advises the Governor on policy decisions related to the biennial budget, legislative issues, and the management of state government. He also serves as a liaison to the business community.

The Boards and Commissions Office

The Boards and Commissions Office reviews applications and submits recommendations to more than 350 statutory and non statutory boards and commissions appointed by the Governor. The Boards and Commissions Office researches qualifications and requirements, maintains records and serves as a liaison with associations, agencies and interested individuals and groups.

The Press Office

The press secretary serves as the Governor's communications director and spokesperson. The press secretary serves as a liaison between the Governor and his staff, the press, and the public, keeping them informed on matters of interest and importance to the state. The Press Office is responsible for preparing any speeches and public service announcements issued by the Governor.

The Office of Citizen Affairs

The Office of Citizen Affairs is a direct link between the Governor and the people of North Carolina. The Office of Citizen Affairs is responsible for giving prompt attention and response to concerns and inquiries, and promoting citizen and community involvement and participation. The Citizen Help Section handles all citizen requests brought to the Governor's Office. The Correspondence Unit processes and tracks all letters sent to the Governor. Citizen Affairs also promotes citizen involvement and volunteerism in a number of ways, including citizen referral, recognition ceremonies, and a quarterly newsletter.

The Legislative Counsel

The Legislative Counsel is responsible for establishing and maintaining a working relationship with members of the General Assembly on all legislative matters of importance to the Governor. He is also responsible for tracking legislation as it moves through the General Assembly and reporting its progress to the Governor.

The Eastern Office

Located in New Bern, this office serves as a regional extension of the Governor's Raleigh office, linking local governments, the private sector and citizens of 33 eastern North Carolina counties. The Eastern Office serves as a resource for citizens, works with public and private groups to assist them, carries out the Governor's policies and addresses the needs of citizens in eastern North Carolina. The staff also represents the Governor at forums, civic and business events.

The Western Office

Established in 1977 by Governor Jim Hunt, the Western Office serves as a direct link between the Governor for western North Carolina residents. Located in Asheville and serving 27 western counties, the office works with local governments and the private sector to respond to the needs of area citizens. Working with area legislators, this office also pushes for programs and funding to boost western North Carolina. The office is responsible for administering the Governor's policies and programs. The staff of the Western Office represents the Governor on councils and boards, forums, civic and business events.

The North Carolina Washington Office

The North Carolina Washington Office was established by Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr. The staff serves as a liaison between the Governor, the North Carolina congressional delegation, as well as the White House. The staff monitors and evaluates the impact of legislative initiatives proposed by the administration and advocates for the interests of the state. The Washington Office also responds directly to constituent requests for information and serves as a home base for the state.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Budget Commission

Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program Selection Committee

Education Commission of the States

Governor's Council on Minority Executives

Governor's Minority, Female and Disabled-Owned Businesses Contractors
Advisory Committee

Governor's Programs of Excellence in Education Selection Committee

Governor's Western Residence Board of Directors

National Football League Blue Ribbon Commission

N.C. Business Council of Management and Development, Inc.

N.C. Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness

N.C. 2000 Steering Committee

Southeast Compact Commission for Low-Level Radioactive Waste
Management

Southern Regional Education Board

Southern Regional Education Board Legislative Work Conference Delegates

Southern States Energy Board

Governor's Volunteer Advisory Council (Office of Citizen Affairs)

For Further Information

(919) 733-4240



James B. Hunt, Jr.

Governor

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, N.C. on May 16, 1937, to James B. Hunt Sr. and Elsie (Brame) Hunt.

Educational Background

N.C. State University, B.S. in Agricultural Education 1959; M.S. in Agricultural Economics 1962; UNC-Chapel Hill, Juris Doctor, 1964.

Professional Background

Governor of North Carolina, 1977-85, 1993-present (first Governor elected to serve two consecutive terms, leave office for two terms, and then be elected to a third term) Lt. Governor, 1973-77; senior law partner, Poyner & Spruill, 1985-1992; Ford Foundation economic advisor to the Government of Nepal, 1964-66; partner, Kirby, Webb and Hunt, 1966-72.

Boards and Commissions

Chair of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards; Vice Chair of the National Center on Education and the Economy Board; Chair of the National Task Force on Education for Economic Growth; Chair of the Education Commission of the States; Co-chair of the 1993-94 National Governor's Association Education Leadership Team; Member of the Carnegie Corporation Forum on Education and the Economy; Chair of N.C. State Emerging Issues Forum; Chairman of Triangle East; Chair of the National Governor's Association Task Force on Technological Innovation; Member of Wake Forest University Board of Trustees and Barton College Board of Trustees; Member of N.C. Central University School of Arts and Sciences Advisory Board.

Political Activities

Governor of North Carolina, 1977-85; 1993-present; Lt. Governor, 1973-77; Former Chairman of the National Democratic Party Commission on the Presidential Nomination, 1981; appointed, Assistant Chairman of the N.C. Democratic Party, 1969; President of North Carolina Young Democrats, 1968; Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1968; National College Director for the Democratic National Committee, 1962-63; State Chairman of College Young Voters, 1960; Vice President of N.C. Young Democrats, 1959.

Honors and Awards

James B. Conant Award, for service as the public leader in America contributing most significantly to progress in public education, 1984; National 4-H Outstanding Alumnus Award, 1984; Conservation Achievement Award, presented to the outstanding government leader in U.S. by the National Wildlife Federation, 1983; National Religious Heritage Award for national volunteer leadership, 1983; Honor Award from the Soil Conservation Society of America, 1986.

Publications

“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 US and Canada by American Farm Economic Association).

Achievements

Since taking office in January, 1993, Hunt has established “Smart Start,” an early childhood initiative that will provide quality early childhood services to every child in North Carolina who needs it. He created the Governor’s Commission on Workforce Preparedness to improve workforce training and set up the state’s first apprenticeship program for high school students who do not pursue higher education. He established the N.C. Education Standards and Accountability Commission to set rigorous new standards for high school graduates based on the demands of the modern economy. He created the N.C. Center for the Prevention of School Violence to help schools and communities make their classrooms safer by providing hands-on assistance and technical expertise. He established the Governor’s Task Force on School Violence, which recommended a series of safe schools bills — now laws — to make classrooms safer. He launched the N.C. Information Highway, the world’s fastest wide-area, multi-media communications network, to link all areas of the state in education, economic development and other critical areas. In early 1994, Hunt called a special session of the General Assembly to address crime by proposing a legislative package to keep criminals behind bars longer, deter youngsters from crime, make the criminal justice system work better and add 5,000 new prison beds, including work farms and boot camps.

1977-85 — founded the N.C. School of Science and Mathematics, the nation’s first state supported, residential high school for students with talent and interest in science and mathematics; the N.C. Center for the Advancement of Teaching, which provides a year round program of seminars to improve teaching and the public school system; the Community Schools Program and the primary reading program; opened the N.C. Film Office; oversaw construction of over 4,000 prison beds; helped organize more than 12,000 Community Watch programs to involve citizens in crime prevention.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Leonard of Mingo, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1958. Children: Rebecca Hunt Hawley, Baxter, Rachel and Elizabeth; five grandchildren. First Presbyterian Church of Wilson; member, elder, and former deacon.

GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA

GOVERNORS OF "VIRGINIA"¹

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Ralph Lane ¹ | 1585-1586 |
| John White ² | 1587 |

PROPRIETARY CHIEF EXECUTIVES*

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--|-------------|
| (Samuel Stephens) ³ | [1622-1664] |
| William Drummond ⁴ | 1665-[1667] |
| Samuel Stephens ⁵ | [1667-1670] |
| Peter Carteret ⁶ | 1670-1671 |
| Peter Carteret ⁷ | 1671-1672 |
| John Jenkins ⁸ | 1672-1675 |
| Thomas Eastchurch ⁹ | 1675-1676 |
| [Speaker-Assembly] ¹⁰ | 1676 |
| John Jenkins ¹¹ | 1676-1677 |
| Thomas Eastchurch ¹² | |
| Thomas Miller ¹³ | 1677 |
| [Rebel Council] ¹⁴ | 1677-1679 |
| Seth Sothell ¹⁵ | |
| John Harvey ¹⁶ | 1679 |
| John Jenkins ¹⁷ | 1679-1681 |
| Henry Wilkinson ¹⁸ | |
| Seth Sothell ¹⁹ | [1682]-1689 |
| John Archdale ²⁰ | 1683-1686 |
| John Gibbs ²¹ | 1689-1690 |
| Phillip Ludwell ²² | 1690-1691 |
| Thomas Jarvis ²³ | 1690-1694 |
| Phillip Ludwell ²⁴ | 1693-1695 |
| Thomas Harvey ²⁵ | 1694-1699 |
| John Archdale ²⁶ | 1695 |
| John Archdale ²⁷ | 1697 |
| Henderson Walker ²⁸ | 1699-1703 |
| Robert Daniel ²⁹ | 1703-1705 |
| Thomas Cary ³⁰ | 1705-1706 |
| William Glover ³¹ | 1706-1707 |
| Thomas Cary ³² | 1707 |
| William Glover ³³ | 1707-1708 |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|-------------|
| Thomas Cary ³⁴ | 1708-1711 |
| [William Glover] ³⁵ | [1709-1710] |
| Edward Hyde ³⁶ | 1711-1712 |
| Edward Hyde ³⁷ | 1712 |
| Thomas Pollock ³⁸ | 1712-1714 |
| Charles Eden ³⁹ | 1714-1722 |
| Thomas Pollock ⁴⁰ | 1722 |
| William Reed ⁴¹ | 1722-1724 |
| George Burrington ⁴² | 1724-1725 |
| Edward Moseley ⁴³ | 1724 |
| Sir Richard Everard ⁴⁴ | 1725-1731 |

*The names 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.

ROYAL CHIEF EXECUTIVES⁴⁵

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| George Burrington ⁴⁶ | 1731-1734 |
| Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁷ | 1734 |
| Gabriel Johnston ⁴⁸ | 1734-1752 |
| Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁹ | 1752-1753 |
| Matthew Rowan ⁵⁰ | 1753-1754 |
| Arthur Dobbs ⁵¹ | 1754-1765 |
| James Hasell ⁵² | 1763 |
| William Tryon ⁵³ | 1765 |
| William Tryon ⁵⁴ | 1765-1771 |
| James Hasell ⁵⁵ | 1771 |
| Josiah Martin ⁵⁶ | 1771-1775 |
| James Hasell ⁵⁷ | 1774 |

ELECTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY⁵⁸

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Richard Caswell ⁵⁹ | Dobbs..... | 1776-1777 |
| Richard Caswell..... | Dobbs..... | 1777-1778 |
| Richard Caswell..... | Dobbs..... | 1778-1779 |
| Richard Caswell..... | Dobbs..... | 1779-1780 |
| Abner Nash ⁶⁰ | Craven..... | 1780-1781 |
| Thomas Burke ⁶¹ | Orange..... | 1781-1782 |
| Alexander Martin ⁶² | Guilford..... | 1781-1782 |
| Alexander Martin..... | Guilford..... | 1782-1783 |
| Alexander Martin..... | Guilford..... | 1783-1784 |
| Alexander Martin..... | Guilford..... | 1784-1785 |
| Richard Caswell..... | Dobbs..... | 1785-1786 |
| Richard Caswell..... | Dobbs..... | 1786-1787 |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| Samuel Johnston | Chowan | 1787-1788 |
| Samuel Johnston | Chowan | 1788-1789 |
| Samuel Johnston ⁶³ | Chowan | 1789 |
| Alexander Martin ⁶⁴ | Guilford | 1789-1790 |
| Alexander Martin | Guilford | 1790-1792 |
| Alexander Martin | Guilford | 1792 |
| Richard Dobbs Spaight | Craven | 1792-1793 |
| Richard Dobbs Spaight | Craven | 1793-1795 |
| Richard Dobbs Spaight | Craven | 1795 |
| Samuel Ashe | New Hanover | 1795-1796 |
| Samuel Ashe | New Hanover | 1796-1797 |
| Samuel Ashe | New Hanover | 1797-1798 |
| William R. Davie ⁶⁵ | Halifax | 1798-1799 |
| Benjamin Williams | Moore | 1799-1800 |
| Benjamin Williams | Moore | 1800-1801 |
| Benjamin Williams | Moore | 1801-1802 |
| John Baptiste Ashe ⁶⁶ | Halifax | |
| James Turner ⁶⁷ | Warren | 1802-1803 |
| James Turner | Warren | 1803-1804 |
| James Turner ⁶⁸ | Warren | 1804-1805 |
| Nathaniel Alexander | Mecklenburg | 1805-1806 |
| Nathaniel Alexander | Mecklenburg | 1806-1807 |
| Benjamin Williams | Moore | 1807-1808 |
| David Stone | Bertie | 1808-1809 |
| David Stone | Bertie | 1809-1810 |
| Benjamin Smith | Brunswick | 1810-1811 |
| William Hawkins | Warren | 1811-1812 |
| William Hawkins | Warren | 1812-1813 |
| William Hawkins | Warren | 1813-1814 |
| William Miller | Warren | 1814-1815 |
| William Miller | Warren | 1815-1816 |
| William Miller | Warren | 1816-1817 |
| John Branch | Halifax | 1817-1818 |
| John Branch | Halifax | 1818-1819 |
| John Branch | Halifax | 1819-1820 |
| Jesse Franklin | Surry | 1820-1821 |
| Gabriel Holmes | Sampson | 1821-1822 |
| Gabriel Holmes | Sampson | 1822-1823 |
| Gabriel Holmes | Sampson | 1823-1824 |
| Hutchings G. Burton | Halifax | 1824-1825 |
| Hutchings G. Burton | Halifax | 1825-1826 |
| Hutchings G. Burton | Halifax | 1826-1827 |
| James Iredell, Jr. ⁶⁹ | Chowan | 1827-1828 |
| John Owen | Bladen | 1828-1829 |
| John Owen | Bladen | 1829-1830 |
| Montford Stokes ⁷⁰ | Wilkes | 1830-1831 |
| Montford Stokes | Wilkes | 1831-1832 |
| David L. Swain | Buncombe | 1832-1833 |
| David L. Swain | Buncombe | 1833-1834 |
| David L. Swain | Buncombe | 1834-1835 |
| Richard D. Spaight, Jr. | Craven | 1835-1836 |

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE⁷¹ – TWO YEAR TERM

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Edward B. Dudley | New Hanover | 1836-1838 |
| Edward B. Dudley | New Hanover | 1838-1841 |
| John M. Morehead | Guilford | 1841-1842 |
| John M. Morehead | Guilford | 1842-1845 |
| William A. Graham | Orange..... | 1845-1847 |
| William A. Graham | Orange..... | 1847-1849 |
| Charles Manly | Wake..... | 1849-1851 |
| David S. Reid ⁷² | Rockingham | 1851-1852 |
| David S. Reid ⁷³ | Rockingham | 1852-1854 |
| Warren Winslow ⁷⁴ | Cumberland | 1854-1855 |
| Thomas Bragg..... | Northampton | 1855-1857 |
| Thomas Bragg..... | Northampton | 1857-1859 |
| John W. Ellis | Rowan | 1859-1861 |
| John W. Ellis ⁷⁵ | Rowan | 1861 |
| Henry T. Clark ⁷⁶ | Edgecombe | 1861-1862 |
| Zebulon B. Vance..... | Buncombe..... | 1862-1864 |
| Zebulon B. Vance..... | Buncombe..... | 1864-1865 |
| William W. Holden ⁷⁷ | Wake..... | 1865 |
| Jonathan Worth..... | Randolph | 1865-1866 |
| Jonathan Worth..... | Randolph | 1866-1868 |

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE—FOUR-YEAR TERM⁷⁸

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| William W. Holden ⁷⁹ | Wake..... | 1868-1870 |
| Tod R. Caldwell ⁸⁰ | Burke..... | 1870-1873 |
| Tod R. Caldwell ⁸¹ | Burke | 1873-1874 |
| Curtis H. Brogden | Wayne..... | 1874-1877 |
| Zebulon B. Vance ⁸² | Buncombe..... | 1877-1879 |
| Thomas J. Jarvis ⁸³ | Pitt..... | 1879-1881 |
| Thomas J. Jarvis | Pitt..... | 1881-1885 |
| James L. Robinson ⁸⁴ | Macon | 1883 |
| Alfred M. Scales..... | Rockingham | 1885-1889 |
| Daniel G. Fowle ⁸⁵ | Wake..... | 1889-1891 |
| Thomas M. Hole | Alamance..... | 1891-1893 |
| Elias Carr..... | Edgecombe | 1893-1897 |
| Daniel L. Russell | Brunswick | 1897-1901 |
| Charles B. Aycock..... | Wayne..... | 1901-1905 |
| Robert B. Glenn | Forsyth | 1905-1909 |
| William W. Kitchin..... | Person..... | 1909-1913 |
| Locke Craig | Buncombe..... | 1913-1917 |
| Thomas W. Bickett | Franklin | 1917-1921 |
| Cameron Morrison..... | Mecklenburg | 1921-1925 |
| Angus W. McLean | Robeson | 1925-1929 |
| Oliver Max Gardner | Cleveland | 1929-1933 |
| John C. B. Ehringhaus..... | Pasquotank | 1933-1937 |
| Clyde R. Hoey | Cleveland | 1937-1941 |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| John Melville Broughton..... | Wake..... | 1941-1945 |
| Robert Gregg Cherry..... | Gaston..... | 1945-1949 |
| William Kerr Scott..... | Alamance..... | 1949-1953 |
| William B. Umstead ⁸⁶ | Durham..... | 1953-1954 |
| Luther H. Hodges..... | Rockingham..... | 1954-1957 |
| Luther H. Hodges..... | Rockingham..... | 1957-1961 |
| Terry Sanford..... | Cumberland..... | 1961-1965 |
| Daniel K. Moore..... | Jackson..... | 1965-1969 |
| Robert W. Scott..... | Alamance..... | 1969-1973 |
| James E. Holshouser, Jr. ⁸⁷ | Watauga..... | 1973-1977 |
| James B. Hunt, Jr..... | Wilson..... | 1977-1981 |
| James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁸⁸ | Wilson..... | 1981-1985 |
| James G. Martin ⁸⁹ | Iredell..... | 1985-1989 |
| James G. Martin..... | Iredell..... | 1989-1993 |
| James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁹⁰ | Wilson..... | 1993-Present |

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 had suggested that Stephens' "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. He 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 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 forcibly 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. Upon 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 "Culpepper's Rebellion."

¹³See footnote 12.

¹⁴Tradition is that John Culpepper 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 a *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. "Affidavit 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's 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 for a few weeks and acted as chief executive on his way to Charleston to assume office as Governor of Carolina. He was in Virginia en route 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 (some time 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 Heckfield'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 1711 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 as July, 1775;

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 one regular term and 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 urging 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.

⁶⁶Ashe 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 lengthened 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 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 21, 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, 1889.

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, 1954.

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 who was then elected to another term. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1977 permitted the governor & lieutenant governor to run for re-election.

⁸⁹Martin was elected in 1984 becoming only the second Republican elected in this century. He was reelected in 1988.

⁹⁰Hunt became the first governor to serve two consecutive four-year terms and then, after sitting out two gubernatorial elections, be re-elected for a third term.

THE OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The origin of the office 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 a "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 become governor 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 Constitution of 1776 made no provision for a Lieutenant Governor. However, the constitutional convention of 1868, brought together to frame a new constitution, provided for an elective office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Between 1868 and 1970, the Lieutenant Governor was a part-time 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. Today, the office of Lieutenant Governor is a full-time position and is no longer limited to one four-year term—he may be elected to one additional, consecutive four-year term.

Unlike any other state official, the Lieutenant Governor straddles the executive and legislative branches, vested with constitutional and statutory powers in both branches. Under the constitution he is first in line to succeed the Governor should that office become vacant.

The Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate, and as chief presiding officer he directs the debate of bills on the Senate floor. The Lieutenant Governor is a member of the Council of State. Some of the boards and commissions the Lieutenant Governor serves on include the State Board of Education, the Economic Development Board, and the North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission. The Lieutenant Governor is also a member of the State Board of Community Colleges, serving as Board Chairman for the 1993-95 term. He is also chairman of the North Carolina Small Business Council which formulates policy to promote small business growth and development across the state. The Lieutenant Governor makes appointments to more than 70 boards and commissions within the legislative and executive branches.

The Lieutenant Governor has a

staff that assists him in carrying out his duties. Much of the work of the staff involves responding to citizen inquiries and problems, developing policy initiatives and working with other state agencies.

Boards and Commissions

The Economic Development Board

The North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission

The North Carolina Small Business Council

The State Board of Community Colleges

The State Board of Education

For Further Information

(919) 733-7350



Dennis Alvin Wicker

Lieutenant Governor

Early Years

Born in Sanford, Lee County, June 14, 1952, to J. Shelton and Clarice (Burns) Wicker.

Educational Background

Lee County Public Schools; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974, B.A. (Economics); Wake Forest University Law School, 1978.

Professional Background

Attorney (firm of Love and Wicker, P.A., 1979-92).

Organizations

N.C. State and American Bar Associations; Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Board of Education; Chair, N.C. Board of Community Colleges; Economic Development Board; Chair, Small Business Council.

Political Activities

Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, 1993-; N.C. House of Representatives, 1980-92 (6 terms).

Personal Information

Married, Alisa O'Quinn of Makers, N.C., November 6, 1982. Children: Quinn Edward and Jackson Dennis (twins). Member, St. Lukes Methodist Church.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS¹

1868 to Present

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--|-------------------|--------------|
| Tod R. Caldwell ² | Burke | 1868-1870 |
| Curtis H. Brogden ³ | Wayne | 1873-1874 |
| Thomas J. Jarvis ⁴ | Pitt | 1877-1879 |
| James L. Robinson ⁵ | Macon | 1881-1885 |
| Charles M. Stedman | New Hanover | 1885-1889 |
| Thomas M. Holt ⁶ | Alamance | 1889-1891 |
| Rufus A. Doughton | Alleghany | 1893-1897 |
| Charles A. Reynolds | Forsyth | 1897-1901 |
| Wilfred D. Turner | Iredell | 1901-1905 |
| Francis D. Winston | Bertie | 1905-1909 |
| William C. Newland | Caldwell | 1909-1913 |
| Elijah L. Daughtridge | Edgecombe | 1913-1917 |
| Oliver Max Gardner | Cleveland | 1917-1921 |
| William B. Cooper | New Hanover | 1921-1925 |
| Jacob E. Long | Durham | 1925-1929 |
| Richard T. Fountain | Edgecombe | 1929-1933 |
| Alexander H. Graham | Orange | 1933-1937 |
| Wilkins P. Horton | Chatham | 1937-1941 |
| Reginald L. Harris | Person | 1941-1945 |
| Lynton Y. Ballentine | Wake | 1945-1949 |
| Hoyt Patrick Taylor | Anson | 1949-1953 |
| Luther H. Hodges ⁷ | Rockingham | 1953-1954 |
| Luther E. Barnhardt | Cabarrus | 1957-1961 |
| Harvey Cloyd Philpott ⁸ | Davidson | 1961-1965 |
| Robert W. Scott | Alamance | 1965-1969 |
| Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr. | Anson | 1969-1973 |
| James B. Hunt, Jr. | Pitt | 1973-1977 |
| James C. Green ⁹ | Bladen | 1977-1985 |
| Robert B. Jordan, III | Montgomery | 1985-1989 |
| James C. Gardner ¹⁰ | Nash | 1989-1993 |
| Dennis A. Wicker | Lee | 1993-Present |

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.

⁹Green was the first lieutenant governor elected to a second term.

¹⁰Gardner was elected in 1988, becoming the first Republican elected lieutenant governor this century.

THE DEPARTMENT OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The office of the Secretary of State is the second oldest governmental office in North Carolina. Shortly after the Lords Proprietors were granted their charter in 1663, the first secretary was appointed to maintain the records of the colony. The office was continued after the crown purchased North Carolina from the Lords Proprietors in 1728. The office of Secretary of State was included in the North Carolina state Constitution of 1776.

From 1776 until 1835, the Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly in joint session for a term of one year. The Convention of 1835 adopted several amendments, one of which changed the meeting schedule of the General Assembly from annually to biennially and provided for the election of the Secretary of State, by the General Assembly, every two years. Beginning in 1868, the Secretary of State was elected by the people of North Carolina. Individuals elected to the office were usually reelected on a regular basis. Only seven men held the office during its first 92 years and only 21 individuals have held the office since its creation in 1776. William Hill who served as Secretary of State from 1811 until his death in 1857, held the office a total of 46 years. This record of service seemed an unbreakable mark until the election of 1936 when a young politician from Hertford County was elected Secretary of State. On December 22, 1982, Thad

Eure broke the record. In 1989, the "oldest rat in the democratic barn" retired from office after more than 52 years as North Carolina's "Mr. Secretary."

The Secretary of State is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time as other elected executive officials. 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 and is an ex-officio member of the Local Government Commission and Capital Planning Commission. He also chairs the Information Resource Management Commission (formerly the Information Technology Commission) as well as the Constitutional Amendments Publications Committee.

By statute the Secretary receives all ratified bills of the General Assembly as well as the original journals of the state Senate and state House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State is empowered by law to administer oaths to any public official of whom an oath is required. The Secretary is frequently called upon to administer oaths to officers of the Highway Patrol, judges and other elected officials.

The Secretary of State is required to faithfully perform the duties assigned by the Constitution and laws of North Carolina. The Department of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the

Secretary of State, is charged with maintaining certain records pertaining to state and local government actions and the commercial activities of private businesses. This duty is imposed by various sections of the General Statutes of North Carolina and involves varying degrees of responsibility from reviewing of documents for compliance with statutory

requirements prior to filing to authority to enforce such compliance. The Department has responsibilities under approximately fifty separate statutes dealing with such diverse subjects as 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 the chief deputy, is responsible for all administrative and management functions including budget, personnel, planning and coordination. In addition, the Division handles miscellaneous statutory duties and responsibilities not assigned to one of the other departmental divisions. Included among these are the registration of lobbyists, the registration of trademarks, and the recording of municipal annexation ordinances. Its main priority is to streamline office operations and increase efficiency and productivity throughout the department.

Corporations Division

The Corporations Division is responsible for filing corporation, limited partnership, and limited liability company documents as required by the laws of North Carolina. These laws are enabling statutes under which these organizations are created. The responsibility of the Secretary of State is to ensure uniform compliance with such statutes, record information required as a public record, prevent duplication of corporate names and furnish information to the public. In 1989 a complete rewrite of the Corporation Laws of North Carolina was enacted by the General Assembly, followed in 1993 by the enactment of the LLC Act.

The division is responsible for maintaining records on approximately 150,000 current corporations, limited partnerships, and limited liability companies. The Information Services Group handles more than 1,200 inquiries daily regarding the records and the unit processes more than 35,000 corporate documents and 70,000 annual reports each year.

Notary Public Division

The function of issuing commissions to notaries public was transferred to the Department of the Secretary of State from the Office of the Governor under the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The primary purpose of the Notary Public Division is to provide a means for establishing the authenticity of signatures. This is accomplished through the issuing of commissions to notaries public in all of the counties in North Carolina.

In 1983, the Department of the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Department of Community Colleges, developed and implemented a

Notary Public Education Program. The purpose of this program is to educate notaries about the legal, ethical and technical requirements of performing a notarial act. North Carolina is recognized as the first in the nation to initiate such a program.

In order to be a notary in North Carolina, an individual must meet certain eligibility requirements as prescribed in Chapter 10A of the general statutes. These include:

- (1) satisfactory completion of a course of study approved by the Secretary of State consisting of not less than three hours nor more than six hours of classroom instruction from State community colleges (practicing attorneys at law are exempt);
- (2) applying for appointment on a form provided by the Secretary of State and made available by the instructor upon the satisfactory completion of the required course work;
- (3) being at least 18 years of age;
- (4) purchasing a manual approved by the Secretary of State that describes the duties, authority and ethical responsibilities of notaries public;
- (5) reside or work in this state; and
- (6) obtaining a recommendation as to character and fitness from one publicly elected official in North Carolina.

The office of notary public is one of the oldest in history, having existed as far back as the days of the Greek and Roman Empires. There are notaries in every one of the 50 states and in most of the countries around the world.

Publications Division

The Publications Division is primarily responsible for compiling and publishing information which will be useful to the General Assembly, to state agencies, and to the people of North Carolina. In addition, it is also responsible for maintaining, for public inspection, certain records, such as election returns, for which the Secretary of State is custodian. The division publishes such useful items as the *Directory of State and County Officials of North Carolina* and the *North Carolina Manual*, as well as other departmental and divisional publications which provide the citizens of North Carolina with timely and accurate information in a variety of important areas.

Within the Publications Division are the original ratified acts of the General Assemblies of North Carolina, as well as primary and general election voting results for recent elections. Until 1994 the Land Grants Section was also a part of the Publications Division, however, in an effort to preserve and protect these valuable records which date back to the 1660s, the division worked with State Archives to microfilm the land grant records and transfer the originals to the State Archives for permanent keeping.

The Securities Division

The Securities Division is responsible for administering the state's securities laws. These "blue sky" laws, as they are known, are contained in

Chapters 78A, and 78C of the General Statutes. The intent of these laws is to protect the investing public by requiring a satisfactory investigation of both the people who offer securities and of the securities themselves. The laws provide for significant investigatory powers and for due process in any administrative, civil or criminal action. The Securities Division is the appropriate state agency for addressing investor complaints concerning securities brokers and dealers, investment advisers, or commodity dealers, and for inquiring about offerings of particular securities or commodities. Although the Division cannot represent an investor in a claim for monetary damages, the staff can investigate alleged violations and suspend or revoke a license, issue stop orders against securities offerings, issue cease and desist orders, seek court ordered injunctions, or refer the matter to an appropriate district attorney for criminal prosecution. Conviction of willfully violating the "blue sky" laws carries the penalty of a Class I felony. In addition to administering these "blue sky" laws, the Division is also responsible for the registration of athlete agents, loan brokers and investment advisors.

This division also strives to provide the citizens of North Carolina with the tools to make informed investment decisions and, in March of 1994, a toll free number was put into effect in an effort to assist these investors. The number is (800) 688 - 4507.

Furthermore, the Securities Division administers *The Qualified Business Tax Credit Program*. Through this program, investors may obtain tax credits based on the amounts they invest in "Qualified Business Ventures" and "Qualified Grantee Businesses" which are registered with the Secretary of State. A "Qualified Business Venture" is a North Carolina business (or one which moves its operation to North Carolina) which engages in manufacturing, processing, warehousing, wholesaling, research and development, or a service-related industry and which has not yet generated more than \$5,000,000 in annual gross revenues. A "Qualified Grantee Business" is one which has received a grant or funding from a specified economic development agency. Qualifying individual investors may claim tax credit of up to 25% of their investments in registered Qualified Businesses up to a maximum annual credit of \$50,000.

The Secretary of State, as the state's securities administrator, is a member of the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA). Through this organization the Division's staff assists in the adoption of nationwide uniform policies on securities. The Division works with other state securities agencies, various federal agencies (including the Securities and Exchange Commission), and with various industry groups such as the National Association of Securities Dealers.

Uniform Commercial Code Division

The Uniform Commercial Code Division is required under Article 9 of the North Carolina General Statutes to provide a method of giving notice of security interests in personal property to interested third parties. The method adopted is a "notice" filing system. Recorded information in the UCC Division is public record.

The Secretary of State, as central filing officer, receives and files financing statements and related "notice" statements and furnishes the information to the public. This division processes over 10,000 filings monthly and has a 24-hour turnaround on all record requests and filings.

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 indexed by the debtor's name. A search of the records on a particular debtor will produce a list of all active creditors who have filed statements with this office. Interested parties are given sufficient information to contact the creditors for further information regarding the lien.

Financing statements are generally effective for a five year period. Within six months prior to their expiration date, the statements may be extended for an additional five years.

The Secretary of State is also central filing officer for federal tax liens which are handled in the same manner as UCC filings.

Large financial transactions are affected daily through information received from the UCC Division.

The Business License Information Office

The Business License Information Office, created in 1987 by the General Assembly, was established due to the business community's need for relief from an often confusing licensing system as they recognized that the time and energy of prospective business owners could be better spent in other areas. There are hundreds of business related licenses and permits issued by the State of North Carolina which can only be obtained by finding the correct application or related form amongst the hundreds in existence. This experience often proves very frustrating to the would-be entrepreneur. To make this process simpler, the Business License Information Office is currently implementing a Master Application System which will provide a "one stop" business application procedure for the entrepreneur. This program should eliminate much of the red tape in creating a business. One form and one fee complete the necessary information for several required licenses saving time and money for the applicant as well as state agencies.

The purpose of the Business License Information Office is:

- (1) to offer new and existing businesses an accessible central information source;
- (2) to assist potential business owners in securing the necessary state issued licenses, permits, and/or other authorizations in order to operate a business in North Carolina;
- (3) to monitor the license application review process; and
- (4) to act as an advocate for regulatory reform.

Assistance is available to all businesses regardless of size, type or location. There are no fees for the services provided and assistance is available by telephoning or visiting the office. A toll free telephone number has been

established for the convenience of the users. The number is (800) 228-8443.

A directory, the *North Carolina State Directory of Business Licenses and Permits* has been published by the office. This publication contains up-to date information on over 600 state required licenses and permits.

Land Records Management Division

The Land Records Management Division was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1977. The program urges the creation or improvement of large scale county maps and the improvement of record-keeping procedures with an emphasis on computerization when feasible. Land Records Management provides technical and financial assistance to local governments wishing to modernize and standardize local land records. Technical assistance is provided in four major areas: base mapping, cadastral mapping, parcel identifiers, and automation of land records.

In 1987 the General Assembly added the responsibility to establish minimum standards for counties with regard to: (1) uniform indexing of land records, (2) uniform recording and indexing for maps, plats, and condominiums, and (3) security and reproduction of land records. In 1989 the General Assembly directed the Land Records Management Division to make comparative salary studies periodically for all register of deeds offices and to review and approve satellite register of deeds offices. In 1991, the General Assembly approved the Land Records Management Division's supervision of minimum indexing standards effective July 1, 1993.

The Land Records Management Division also provides financial assistance to local governments on a 50/50 matching basis. The Land Records Management Division's grant program has provided over \$5.6 million since 1978 as the catalyst to modernize local records statewide. The Land Records Management Division has an advisory committee of 12 members nominated by professional associations who are appointed by the Governor.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Committee on Land Records
Capitol Planning Commission
Information Technology Commission
Constitution Publication Committee
Local Government Commission

For Further Information

(919) 733-4161

Business License Information Office: (800) 228-8443



Rufus L. Edmisten

Secretary of State

Early Years

Born in Boone, Watauga County, July 12, 1941, to Walter F. and Nell (Hollar) Edmisten.

Educational Background

Appalachian High School, 1959; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1963, B.A. with Honors; George Washington University, 1967, J.D. with Honors; Law Review, 1966.

Professional Background

Elected Secretary of State, November 1988 and 1992; Attorney; (Senior Partner, Edmisten and Weaver, 1985-89); Attorney General of North Carolina, 1974-84; Aide to US Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (served as Counsel, Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights; Chief Counsel and Staff Director, Senate Subcommittee on Separation of Powers; Deputy Chief Counsel, Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities—Watergate Committee), 1963-74.

Organizations

Founder and Chair, Foundation for Good Business; Founder, Extra-Special Super Kids Scholarship Program, 1990 (nearly 25 scholarships awarded, since the program began, to students across the state in grades 5-8 in the amount of \$1000 each); Co-Chair, Kids Classic Golf Tournament to benefit Duke University Children's Hospital; Honorary Chair, Autism Foundation and Society; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; District of Columbia Bar Association; American Bar Association; Federal Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; Estey Hall Foundation; Southern Appalachian Historical Association (President); Established Attorney General's Committee on Local and Historic Preservation Law, 1978; Scottish Rite Bodies and York Rite Masonic Bodies of Raleigh; Amran Temple, Shriners; Wake County SPCA.

Boards and Commissions

Council of State; N.C. Capitol Planning Commission; Chair, Information Resource Management Commission; Constitution Publications Committee (former Chair); Local Government Commission; Economic Development Board; Small Business Council; Board of Trustees, Flat Rock Playhouse - the State Theatre of North Carolina; President-elect and Member of Executive Committee, National Association of Secretaries of State; Chair of NASS Ad Hoc Committee on Securities; Member, Enforcement Policy Committee, North American Securities Administrators Association; Trustee, National Investor Protection Fund through NASAA; Member, Council of State Governments State Information Policy Consortium Steering Committee, Executive Committee and Intergovernmental Affairs Committee

Political Activities

Secretary of State of North Carolina, 1989-present, Attorney General, 1974-1984; Democratic nominee for governor, 1984; General Advisor, Charter Commission of Democratic National Committee; Deputy Chief of Security, Democratic National Convention, 1980 and 1988; Democratic Party.

Honors and Awards

Visiting lecturer in Political Science (Constitutional Law), Greensboro College, 1985;
Guest Lecturer, North Carolina State University, 1986.

Personal Information

Married, Linda Harris, December, 1983. Children: Martha Moretz Edmisten of
Washington D.C. Member, Three Forks Baptist Church, Boone, N.C.

SECRETARIES OF NORTH CAROLINA

COLONIAL SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 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

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| 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 |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| 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..... | 1936-1989 |
| Rufus L. Edmisten..... | Watauga..... | 1989-Present |

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 is 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 at its annual (biennial, after 1835) meeting for a term of one year. The Constitutional Convention of 1868 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 reelection 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 1982.

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 reelections 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 subsequent reelections. He served longer than any other state official, finally retiring on January 7, 1989.

⁴⁶Edmisten was elected in November, 1988, when Eure declined to run for reelection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AUDITOR

The Office of State Auditor was created by the Constitution of 1868, although an "auditor of public accounts" had existed since 1862 and references to an auditor's duties go back to the colonial constitution of 1669.

Today, the State Auditor is a constitutional officer elected by the people every four years. It is the duty of this office to conduct audits of the financial affairs of all state agencies. In addition, the State Auditor may conduct such other special audits, reviews, or investigations as he may deem necessary or that may be requested by the governor or the legislature. The State Auditor is responsible for annually auditing and rendering an opinion on the State's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and for issuing the Statewide Single Audit Report required by federal law. He also conducts performance audits of state agencies and programs to determine the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations and

performs EDP audits to verify the reliability and controls over computer applications. Also under the jurisdiction of this office are the quality reviews of public accounting firms' audits of certain non-profit organizations.

A singular strength of the Office of the State Auditor is its independence which affords it the opportunity to demonstrate a high level of professionalism, objectivity and integrity.

In addition to being the accountability "watchdog" for the state, the State Auditor has several other duties assigned to him by virtue of his office. He is a member of the Council of State, the Capitol Planning Commission, the Local Government Commission, and the Information Resource Management Commission.

The Office of the State Auditor is organized into two major divisions: The General Administration Division and the Auditing Division.

The General Administration Division

This division, under the direct supervision of the State Auditor, his chief deputy handles all administrative matters including personnel, budgeting, purchasing, and the overall planning and coordination of all activities for the department.

The Auditing Division

The Auditing Division conducts financial audits and reviews of state agencies and institutions to determine adherence to generally accepted accounting principles and standards, to identify strengths and weaknesses of internal control systems, and to test for accuracy in financial reports and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. This work is used to support the auditor's opinion on individual reports and the CAFR and

Single Audit. In addition, the employees of this division conduct performance audits of selected programs administered by state agencies as directed by the State Auditor. The purpose of these performance audits is to determine that programs are being administered as intended and that they are accomplishing the desired results in an effective manner. The Auditing Division also performs reviews of electronic data processing applications and controls to ensure the reliability and accuracy of computer generated data. This division is responsible for monitoring the use of state funds provided to certain non-profit organizations and issuing an annual report on such activities. The Auditor also conducts special investigations related to possible embezzlements or misuse of state property. These special investigations are normally in response to allegations received via the Fraud, Waste and Abuse "Hotline" telephone number.

The managerial structure of the audit division includes two deputy state auditors and eight audit managers who are charged with auditing the major functions in state government. Audits are directly supervised by audit supervisors based in Raleigh and in branch offices. These supervisors report to different audit managers depending on which area of government is being audited. Branch offices are located in Asheville, Morganton, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Greenville, and Wilmington.

Boards and Commissions

Capital Planning Commission
Council of State
Education Facilities Finance Agency
Local Government Commission
Information Resource Management Commission

For Further Information

(919) 733-3217
Hotline (919) 733-3276



Ralph Campbell, Jr.

State Auditor

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C., December 7, 1946, to the late Ralph Campbell, Sr., and June Kay Campbell.

Educational Background

Graduated J. W. Ligon High School, Raleigh, 1964; St Augustine's College, Raleigh, 1968, B.S. Degree in Business Administration with Accounting Concentration.

Professional Background

State Auditor, 1993-; Administrative Officer, N.C. Department of Insurance, 1990-92; Plan Auditor, State Health Benefits Office, 1986-90; Field Auditor, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1977-86.

Organizations

Raleigh-Wake Citizens Association; State Employees Association of North Carolina; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Wake County Mental Health Association; Raleigh Martin Luther King, Jr., Holiday Committee; American Council of Young Political Leaders; Widow's Son Lodge No 4, Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of N.C.; National Forum for Black Public Administrators; National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers; National State Auditors Association; Southeastern Inter-Governmental Audit Forum.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Council of State 1993-present; Capital Planning Commission, 1993-present; Local Government Commission, 1993-present; Information Resource Management Commission, 1993-present; N.C. Educational Facilities Finance Agency Board, 1993-present; Shaw Divinity School Board of Trustees, 1988-89; Shelly School Child Development Center, Advisory Board, 1986-89; N.C. Black Elected Municipal Officials, Treasurer, 1989-92; Triangle J. Council of Governments, World Class Region, Co-Chair Dependent Care Task Force; Raleigh United Negro College Fund, Co-Chair, 1986-89; N.C. Black Leadership Caucus, Treasurer, 1989-93; National League of Cities, Human Development Steering Committee, 1989-92; Wake County Education Foundation, Board Member, 1989-91; Wake United Way, Board Member, 1990-91; Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America Board Member, 1991-present; (Raleigh City Council) Intergovernmental Committee, 1985-87, chair 1989-91; Real Estate Committee, 1985-92, Chair, 1987-92; Downtown Committee, 1985-92; Law and Finance Committee, 1985-89, Chair, 1985-89; Police Affairs Committee, 1985-92.

Political Activities

State Auditor, 1992-present; Raleigh City Council (elected 1985, re-elected 1987, 1989 and 1991; Mayor Pro-Tem, 1989-91.

Military Service

Served U.S. Army Reserve, 1971-77.

Honors and Awards

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity - Omega Man of the Year - 1984; St. Augustine's College, Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, 1990; Shaw Divinity School, Honorary Doctor of Christian Letters, 1991.

Personal Information

Member, St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, Raleigh, N.C.

AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Qualified</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Samuel F Phillips ¹ | Orange | 1862-1864 |
| Richard H. Battle ² | Wake | 1864-1865 |

STATE AUDITORS

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Qualified</u> |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| 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 ⁹ | Johnston | 1981-1993 |
| Ralph Campbell, Jr. | Wake | 1993- Present |

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 election in 1948 and served until his retirement in 1981.

⁹Renfrow was elected in 1980.

¹⁰ Campbell, Jr. was elected in 1992.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TREASURER

Beginning in the year 1669, a Treasurer's Court was responsible for the public money of the colony. The office of Treasurer was formally created in 1715 and appointments to that office were made by the lower house of the Colonial Assembly. Between 1740 and 1779 there was one Treasurer each for Northern and Southern North Carolina. Four additional Treasurers were added in 1779 for a total of six, each serving a defined geographical area called a district. In 1782 another district with its own Treasurer was created. This multiple Treasurer concept continued until 1784 when the General Assembly eliminated multiple Treasurers and assigned the duties of the office to a single individual elected by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature for a two-year term. This setup continued until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted. The Constitution of 1868 provided for a Treasurer elected by the people for a four-year term. These provisions continued in place following the approval by the people of a new constitution in 1970.

Many of the current duties and functions which are charged to the State Treasurer had their beginnings in the Constitution of 1868. This 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 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 who served from 1953 until his retirement in 1977.

The Treasurers 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.

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 which at that time was required of the Treasurer. The bond was ultimately presented at the Governor's office; the Governor, however, refused to accept the bond as it was written. His action was too late, because at that very moment, Wheeler was taking the oath of office as Treasurer in another part of the capitol. A strained relationship between Governor Morehead and Wheeler was inevitable. The magnitude became clear some ten days later when the Treasurer refused to pay the Governor \$3.00 per diem for his services on a board. Wheeler denied the claim saying 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 formative years of the office, there were many functions which the Treasurer regularly performed. In recent years, many of these have been either discontinued or transferred to other State agencies. Modern times have brought about substantive changes in the duties of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer is a constitutional officer elected by the people of North Carolina. In addition to his traditional duties, he serves as an ex-officio member of many state boards and commissions. He is chairman of many of the commissions and boards which affect the state fiscal policy or

the expenditure of state funds. He is a member of the Council of State, the Local Government Commission and the Information Technology Commission (formerly the Computer Commission).

The Treasurer serves as advisor to monetary committees of the 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 structured conventionally, with three operating divisions and one support division.

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 Systems Division

The Retirement Systems Division of the Department of State Treasurer administers the four statutory retirement and eight fringe benefit plans, as authorized by the General Assembly, which cover the State's public employees. The administration of the several retirement systems and benefit plans requires a high level of fiduciary responsibility for the employees' trust funds entailing the prudent and efficient use of employees' and taxpayers' contributions.

The public purpose of the existence of retirement systems and benefit plans is to recruit and retain competent employees for a career in public service, and provide a replacement income for retirement, disability, or at death for an employee's survivors. More than 475,000 active and retired public employees and their dependents owe a large part of their financial security to these retirement and fringe benefit plans.

The retirement systems administered by this Division are the:

- Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System
- Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System
- Consolidated Judicial Retirement System
- Legislative Retirement System

The systems are governed by two Boards of Trustees. The State Treasurer is ex-officio Chairman of each board. The board of the Teachers'

and State Employees' Retirement System is composed of 14 actively working employees, retirees and public members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System board, while legally separate, is composed of the same 14 members plus 3 members representing local governments. The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is the governing board of the Consolidated Judicial and Legislative Retirement Systems, and of all other programs administered by the division except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund. That fund is governed by a separate board of trustees, which is composed of six members, with the State Treasurer serving as ex-officio chairman.

All retirement systems are joint contributory defined benefit plans with contributions made by both employees and employers. Each active member contributes six percent (6%) of his compensation for creditable service by monthly payroll deduction. The only exception to this member contribution rate is the Legislative Retirement System to which each active member contributes seven percent (7%) of his compensation. Employers make monthly contributions based on a percentage rate of the members' compensation for the month. Employer contribution rates are actuarially calculated.

In addition to the retirement systems administered through this Division, responsibility for administration of other programs covers the:

- Public Employees' Social Security Agency
- Disability Income Plan
- Legislative Retirement Fund
- National Guard Pension Plan
- Teachers' and State Employees' Benefit Trust
- Supplemental Retirement Income Plan
- Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund
- Contributory Death Benefit for Retired Members
- Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund

The consistent use of conservative actuarial assumptions and an approved actuarial cost method over the years since the establishment of the retirement systems and benefit plans plus the recognition of all promised benefits in the actuarial liabilities, have resulted in retirement systems which can be labeled as "actuarially sound."

The administrative expenses of the Division for the retirement systems are paid by receipts from the systems based on the ratio of members in each system to the total universe of members of all systems. Receipt support from other programs pays for their cost of administration based on a cost-center analysis, except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund, which is governed by direct appropriation of the General Assembly.

The Investment and Banking Division

The Investment and Banking Division is organized to carry out two of the State Treasurer's primary functions. The first of these is to serve as the State's Banker by receiving and disbursing all State monies. The second is to

serve as the State's Chief Investment Officer by administering the State Funds Cash Management and Trust Funds Investment Programs. These functions are both constitutional and statutory in origin.

Serving as the State's Banker

The General Assembly of North Carolina has provided a centralized system for managing the flow of moneys collected and disbursed by all State departments, agencies, institutions, and universities. Rather than each of these entities having an account with a commercial bank, they maintain accounts with the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer in turn provides each entity the same service that a commercial bank would normally provide. This system assures that the State is the prime beneficiary of the flow of funds through the commercial banking system in the course of conducting State business.

Serving as the State's Chief Investment Officer

The State Treasurer administers the State Funds Cash Management and Trust Funds Investment Programs. As such, the Treasurer is directed to "establish, maintain, administer, manage, and operate" investment programs, pursuant to the applicable statutes, for all funds on deposit. In so doing, the Treasurer "shall have full power as a fiduciary" and shall manage the investment programs so that the assets "may be readily converted into cash as needed."

There is a special legal provision for holding inviolate the funds of the retirement systems (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."

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, the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing Agency and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency in fulfilling their respective 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 government: debt management and fiscal management. In addition, the deputy treasurer-division director serves as the secretary of the Local Government Commission.

The 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 North Carolina 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 authorization and issuance of revenue bonds for the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency, the North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 1, the North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency, the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency, the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing Agency and the North Carolina Industrial and Pollution Control Financing Authority.

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. Projects may also include work on the national level if they concern generally accepted accounting principles for government.

Assistance to Local Government

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.

In addition, the Local Government Commission must approve all installment purchase contracts for the construction or repair of fixtures or improvements on

real property and certain other installment contracts. The findings of the Commission for these transactions are similar to the findings for general obligation bonds.

After approval is granted, the governmental unit and its bond counsel assist the staff in gathering and assembling information for an official statement, which is mailed to a large group of investment bankers nationwide. The general obligation bonds are awarded through the competitive bid process on the basis of lowest total net interest cost to the governmental unit.

After the sale, the staff delivers and validates the definitive bonds and ensures that the money are promptly transferred from the buying brokers to the government unit.

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 on-site assistance to local governments concerning existing financial and accounting systems as well as 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. Information from these reports is compiled and provided to local government officials and outside organizations to enhance the management of public funds. 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 Government 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 government, public authorities, school administrative units and their independent auditors.

Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division provides administrative, technical and specialized support to the Department and to three operating divisions. The functions which are performed can better be accomplished on a 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 retirement 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 are 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 State-supported institution of higher learning to aid needy and worthy students.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System

Board of Trustees Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System
Local Government Commission

N.C. Educational Facilities Finance Agency Board of Directors

N.C. Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing

For Further Information

(919) 733-3951



Harlan Edward Boyles

State Treasurer

Early Years

Born in Vale, Lincoln County, May 6, 1929, to Curtis E. and Kate Schronce Boyles.

Education

North Brook Schools, Lincoln County, 1935-45; Crossnore School, Avery County, 1945-47; University of Georgia, 1947-48; UNC at Chapel Hill. 1948-51, B.S.

Professional Background

Certified Public Accountant.

Organizations

Municipal Finance Officers Association; N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants (past president, Triangle Chapter); National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (Past President, Treasurer and Executive Director); Rotary Club of Raleigh (Director, Past President); Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (past director); Raleigh Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Boards and Commissions

Council of State; State Board of Education; Capitol Planning Commission; State Computer Commission; Board of Directors, N.C. Art Society; John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission; State Board of Community Colleges. Chairman: Local Government Commission; Tax Review Board; State Banking Commission; Board of Trustees, Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement Systems; Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System. Former member: U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

Political Activities

State Treasurer, 1977-present (elected 1976; re-elected, 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992); Democratic Party.

Personal Information

Married, Frances (Frankie) Wilder of Johnston County, May 17, 1952. Children: Phyllis Godwin, Lynn Boyles Butler, and Harlan Edward Boyles, Jr. Member, Westminster Presbyterian Church; Deacon; Elder; Treasurer and Clerk.

TREASURERS OF NORTH CAROLINA

COLONIAL TREASURER¹

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Edward Moseley ² | 1715-1735 |
| William Smith ³ | |
| William Downing ⁴ | 1735-1739 |
| Edward Moseley ⁵ | 1735-1749 |
| William Smith ⁶ | 1739-1740 |
| John Hodgson ⁷ | 1740-1748 |
| Thomas Barker ⁸ | 1748-1752 |
| Eleazer Allen ⁹ | 1749-1750 |
| John Starkey ¹⁰ | 1750-1765 |
| John Haywood ¹¹ | 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

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 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 |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| 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 ²⁸ | Anson..... | 1865-1866 |
| Kemp P. Battle ²⁹ | Wake..... | 1866-1868 |
| David A. Jenkins ³⁰ | Gaston..... | 1868-1876 |
| John M. Worth ³¹ | Randolph..... | 1876-1885 |
| Donald W. Bain ³² | Wake..... | 1885-1892 |
| Samuel McD. Tate ³³ | Burke..... | 1892-1895 |
| William H. Worth..... | Guilford..... | 1895-1901 |
| Benjamin R. Lacy ³⁴ | Wake..... | 1901-1929 |
| Nathan O'Berry ³⁵ | Wayne..... | 1929-1932 |
| John P. Stedman ³⁶ | Wake..... | 1932 |
| Charles M. Johnson ³⁷ | Pender..... | 1933-1949 |
| Brandon P. Hodges ³⁸ | Buncombe..... | 1949-1953 |
| Edwin M. Gill ³⁹ | Scotland..... | 1953-1977 |
| Harlan E. Boyles ⁴⁰ | Wake..... | 1977-Present |

Colonial Treasurer

¹The right to appoint colonial treasurers was reserved for 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 were 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.

¹⁴Swan 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 reelection.

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 reelection 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 reelected 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 reelection 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.

³⁰Jenkins was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served following reelection in 1872 until his resignation on November 6, 1876.

³¹Worth was appointed by Governor Brogden on November 10, 1876. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1876.

³²Bain died November 16, 1892.

³³Tate was appointed by Governor Holt on November 19, 1892 to replace Bain. He was defeated by Worth in a special election in 1894.

³⁴Lacy died February 21, 1929.

³⁵O'Berry was appointed by Governor Gardner on February 23, 1929 to replace Lacy and served until his death on January 6, 1932.

³⁶Stedman was appointed by Governor Gardner on January 7, 1932 to replace O'Berry and resigned effective November 21, 1932.

³⁷Johnson was appointed by Governor Gardner on November 7, 1932—to take office November 11, however, he failed to qualify at that time. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1932.

³⁸Hodges resigned in June, 1953.

³⁹Gill 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 and served until his retirement in 1977.

⁴⁰Boyles was elected in November, 1976 when Gill declined to run for reelection. He is still serving following subsequent reelections.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The Department of Public Instruction, through the State Superintendent and the State Board of Education, is charged with establishing and administering overall policy for North Carolina's system of public schools. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a constitutional officer, is charged with organizing the department and administering the funds provided for its support. Consistent with other laws enacted by the General Assembly, the Board adopts 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 State Superintendent of Public Instruction is secretary to the Board.

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 Constitution of 1868. The head of the Department originally went by the title "superintendent of common schools," but that office was abolished in 1865. Today the superintendent of public instruction is elected by the people to a four-year term. He is a member of the Council of State.

State Department of Public Instruction Organization

The purpose of the Department of Public Instruction is many faceted. The department allocates to local education agencies money appropriated by the General Assembly or provided by the Federal government for public education, monitors the expenditure of that money, promulgates rules and regulations, collects statistical data of a general and specific nature on schools, expenditures, and student progress, and provides consultant services in both fiscal and curriculum areas.

The Department is organized under the state superintendent into four program areas, each headed by an assistant state superintendent and each reporting directly to the Deputy State Superintendent. The four areas are: Instructional Services, Auxiliary Services, Accountability Services and Financial & Personnel Services. In addition, divisions representing communications, governmental relations, internal operations and quality assurance report directly to the State Superintendent.

Instructional Services

The Instructional Services area includes the following support teams: Early Childhood/Elementary Interdisciplinary Team, Middle Schools Interdisciplinary Team, High Schools Interdisciplinary Team, Exceptional Children Support Team, Vocational and Technical Support Team and Media Support Team.

Accountability Services

The Accountability Services area includes the Division of Testing Services, Division of Information Resource Management and Innovation and Development Services.

Financial and Personnel Services

The Financial and Personnel Services area includes the Division of State Accounting Services, Division of School Business Services, Division of Fiscal Control Services and the Division of Personnel Services.

Auxiliary Services

The Auxiliary Services area includes the Division of School Facility Services and the Division of School Services.

The State Department of Public Instruction's primary purpose - to assure that a "general and uniform system of free public schools shall be provided throughout the State, wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students..." is always the overriding goal of employees of the Department.

Boards and Commissions

Blue Ridge Task Force on Land Planning
 Capital Planning Commission
 Center for the Advancement of Teaching, Board of Trustees
 Chapter 2 Directors
 Cities in Schools
 Commission on the Family
 Commission on Testing
 Computer Commission
 Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
 Council of Chief State School Officers
 Council of State
 Council on Educational Services for Exceptional Children
 Eastern Band of the Cherokee Advisory Council
 Education Commission of the States
 Education Study Commission
 Geographic Information Coordinating Council
 Governor's Crime Commission
 Governor's Executive Cabinet
 Governor's Language Institutes, Advisory Board
 Information Technology Commission
 Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Evaluation Advisory Committee
 Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Oversight Committee
 Mathematics/Science Education Network, State Advisory Board
 Mental Health Planning Council
 National Cooperative Education Statistics System
 National Forum on Education Statistics

N.C. Advisory Council on Telecommunications in State Government
N.C. Art Society, Board of Directors
N.C. Board of Public Telecommunications, Board of Commissions
N.C. Council on Economic Education, Board of Trustees
N.C. Drug Cabinet
N.C. Human Service Transportation Council
N.C. Interagency Coordinating Council
N.C. Job Training Coordinating Council
N.C. Rural Center Board
N.C. Science and Mathematics Alliance
N.C. Symphony
Public School Forum, Board of Directors
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
School Health Advisory Committee
SouthEastern Region Vision for Education (SERVE)
State Apprenticeship Council
State Refugee Advisory Council
Teachers and State Employees Retirement System, Board of Trustees
Testing Directors
UNC Center for Public TV, Board of Trustees

For Further Information

(919) 715-1000



Bob R. Etheridge

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Early Years

Born in Sampson County, August 7, 1941, to John P. and Beatrice (Coats) Etheridge.

Educational Background

Cleveland School, 1947-59; Campbell University, 1965, B.S. (Business Administration).

Professional Background

Businessman; Director, North Carolina National Bank, Lillington; Licensed Realtor.

Organizations

Member, Industrial Management Club (past President) Lillington Lions Club (past President); American Legion; Harnett Cystic Fibrosis Campaign (past Chairman's; Land Use Advisory Council, 1976; Harnett Youth Advisory Council (past Chairman); Harnett Sheltered Workshop (past Chairman); Lillington Chamber of Commerce (President, 1977); Lillington Rotary Club; Lillington Masonic Lodge.

Boards and Commissions

Formerly served on: Harnett Mental Health Boards; N.C. Law and Order Commission; Cape Fear District Occonechee Boy Scout Council (Past Chairman).

Political Activities

N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1989-; N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-1988 (five terms); Harnett County Commissioner, 1973-1976 (Chairman, 1974-76). Served on: Rural Economic Development Center Board of Directors; Fiscal Affairs and Oversight Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures; Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments; N.C. Legislative Governmental Operations Commission; Advisory Budget Commission; Democratic Party.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, December, 1965-67.

Honors and Awards

Lillington Jaycees Distinguished Service Award, 1975; Lillington Community Service Award, 1976; Outstanding Men of America; Honored Distinguished Alumnus Campbell University; Boy Scout District Award of Merit, 1980 and 1984; Boy Scout Silver Beaver Award, 1987; honorary member, Phi Kappa Phi; honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Campbell University, 1990; honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Pfeiffer College, 1990.

Personal Information

Married, Faye Cameron, November 25, 1965. Children: Brian, Catherine and David. Member, Leaflet Presbyterian Church; Sunday School Teacher; Sunday School Superintendent; President, Fayetteville Presbytery Men, 1975-76; President, Presbyterian Synod Men of N.C., 1978; Elder, Leaflet Church, 1987.

Superintendent of Common Schools

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Elected</u> |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Calvin H. Wiley ¹ | Guilford..... | 1852-1865 |

Superintendent of Public Instruction

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Samuel S. Ashley ² | New Hanover..... | 1868-1871 |
| Alexander McIver ³ | Guilford..... | 1871-1875 |
| Kemp P. Battle ⁴ | Wake | 1873 |
| Stephen D. Pool ⁵ | Craven..... | 1875-1876 |
| John Pool ⁶ | Pasquotank..... | 1876-1877 |
| John C. Scarborough..... | Johnston..... | 1877-1885 |
| Sidney M. Finger..... | Catawba..... | 1885-1893 |
| John C. Scarborough..... | Hertford..... | 1893-1897 |
| Charles H. Mebane..... | Catawba..... | 1897-1901 |
| Thomas F. Toon ⁷ | Robeson..... | 1901-1902 |
| James Y. Joyner ⁸ | Guilford..... | 1902-1919 |
| Eugene C. Brooks ⁹ | Durham..... | 1919-1923 |
| Arch T. Allen ¹⁰ | Alexander..... | 1923-1934 |
| Clyde A. Erwin ¹¹ | Rutherford..... | 1934-1952 |
| Charles F. Carroll ¹² | Duplin..... | 1952-1969 |
| Andrew Craig Phillips ¹³ | Guilford..... | 1969-1989 |
| Bob R. Etheridge ¹⁴ | Sampson..... | 1989-Present |

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 reelections 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 reelections 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 reelections 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 and served following subsequent reelections until 1969 when he declined to run for reelection.

¹³Phillips was elected in 1968 and served following subsequent reelections until his retirement in 1989.

¹⁴Etheridge was elected in November 1988.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Attorney General of North Carolina heads both the Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General. The office, having originated during colonial times, is one of the oldest continuous offices in government. When the first North Carolina constitution was written in 1776, the Attorney General was made part of its framework. When the General Assembly began reorganizing state government in the early 1970's they created the Department of Justice as one of the major departments in the Executive Branch.

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 Constitution of North Carolina 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 whereas before he had served only as legal advisor to the Council.

The Attorney General is a constitutional officer elected by the people of North Carolina to a four-year term. His powers and duties are set out in the General Statutes of North Carolina. The variety of powers and duties held by the Attorney General may be seen by examining the Constitution and statutory references, as well as by studying the many state and federal court cases in which he is involved. The Office of the Attorney General includes the North Carolina Department of Justice, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Justice Academy, the Criminal Justice Standards Division, and the Sheriffs' Standards Division.

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 authority to appear 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 "prerogative" 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 and was therefore not subject to the usual disciplinary authority of the courts over an attorney. As a representative of the crown, the Attorney General was subject only to the control of the crown.

The office of Attorney General was transported from the parent country of England to the American colonies. There, the attorneys general of the 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, North Carolina was joined with South Carolina to comprise a single colony and 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 formed states continued to provide for Attorney General with virtually the same powers and duties as their English and colonial predecessors, except the people, and not a king, became sovereign. 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 Attorney General at common law. Indeed, most commentators and most decisions dealing with the powers of state Attorney General have recognized that the majority of American states continue to vest their Attorney 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 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 government 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 Constitution of North Carolina has incorporated the common law into its provision. From these principles, it might be concluded that the Attorney General of North Carolina should be vested with all common law powers of the Attorney General representing the crown at the time of the American Revolution except where specific constitutional or statutory provisions dictate otherwise. In 1985, the General Assembly reaffirmed the common law powers of the Attorney General.

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General is responsible for representing 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 commissioner or superintendent of public instruction prosecutes or defends all suits related to matters concerning their departments. The Attorney General represents all state institutions whenever requested to do so by the official head of that institution.

The Attorney General consults with and advises judges, district attorneys, magistrates and municipal and county attorneys, whenever they request such assistance. Attorney General's opinions are rendered, either formally or informally, upon all questions of law submitted by the General Assembly, the governor or any other state officer.

The Attorney General, in the public interest, may intervene in proceedings before any courts, regulatory officers, agencies or bodies, either state or federal, on behalf of the 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 Office of Attorney General

The Attorney General's responsibilities lie in two main areas: The Legal Services Area and The Law Enforcement Area.

The Legal Services Area is organized into five divisions: Criminal, Civil, Trade and Commerce, Administrative and the Special Litigation Division.

The Law Enforcement Area consists of the State Bureau of Investigation, which also oversees the Division of Criminal Information, and the Training and Standards Division, which oversees the North Carolina Justice Academy, the Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, the Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission, and the Law Enforcement Liaison Section.

The Legal Services Area

Criminal Division: This Division includes all sections of office dealing with criminal matters. Its staff advises and represents state agencies such as Department of Correction and Crime Control and Public Safety. The Division is broken down into several sections in order to provide specialized support.

The Special Prosecutions Section prosecutes or assists in the prosecution of criminal cases upon request of district attorneys and upon the approval of the Attorney General. It also serves as legal advisor to the State Bureau of Investigation.

The Correction Section represents the Department of Correction by providing legal counsel and representation on matters involving prison regulations, personnel and statutory interpretations.

The Crime Control Section represents the Highway Patrol and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, and also serves as legal advisor to victim and justice services.

The Federal Habeas Section represents North Carolina in appeals of criminal convictions to the federal courts.

The Appellate Section supervises and/or prepares criminal briefs in all appeals to which the state is a party.

Civil Division: Consisting of six sections, this Division handles civil claims and litigation principally arising from the state construction contracts, real property acquisitions, highway condemnation, and the enforcement of laws governing labor matters, motor vehicles, and state taxation. It also assists in environmental enforcement matters and provides representation to certain state agencies in workers' compensation and tort claims cases.

The Property Control Section represents the Department of Administration, the North Carolina Ports Authority, the Railway Commission, the Art Museum, the Building Commission and other agencies. Its staff advises state agencies on real property, public building construction law, and public procurement.

The Revenue Section represents the Department of Revenue. Its duties include, but are not limited to: Prosecuting actions to collect taxes from individual and corporate taxpayers; defending ad valorem tax valuations of public service companies before the Property Tax Commission; handling all responsibilities of the Attorney General under G.S. 36A-53 regarding the protection of charitable trusts; and defending the Department in state and federal litigation by taxpayers seeking tax refunds.

The Labor Section acts as legal advisor to the Department of Labor and handles cases arising from enforcement of occupational safety and health matters and labor laws governing child labor, minimum wage, overtime, and unpaid wages.

The Motor Vehicles Section furnishes legal assistance to the Division of Motor Vehicles. Among other things, it represents the Division in appeals to superior court involving the suspension or revocation of drivers' licenses, appeals of tax assessments for overweight vehicles, and insurance case appeals potentially resulting in the loss of vehicle plates.

The Highway Section acts as legal advisor to the secretary of transportation and the State Board of Transportation and provides legal representation to the Department of Transportation in such matters as condemnation litigation, bids for highway construction, and contracts.

The Western Office handles condemnation cases for the Department of Transportation, tort claims and workers' compensation cases, license revocation or suspension cases for the Division of Motor Vehicles, environmental enforcement cases for the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources, and certain administrative hearings for state agencies located in the Western part of the state.

Trade and Commerce Division: Represents the using and consuming public's interest in maintaining a free, fair and competitive marketplace, and protection of the natural environment.

Protects the public against price fixing, price gouging restraint or trade and other anti-competitive practices.

The Consumer Protection and Antitrust Section protects the public from fraud, deception and other unfair deceptive trade practices.

The Utilities Section represents the using and consuming public in utility rate hearings where adversarial trials are a substitute for competition as a means to protect the public's right to high quality utility services at fair and reasonable prices.

The Environmental Section represents the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources and protects public interest in maintaining an environment conducive to public health and safety.

It also advises the Department of Insurance and represents the using and consuming public in insurance rate matters to ensure quality services at fair costs.

Administrative Division: The Administrative Division is comprised of six separate legal sections, each of which is responsible for particular clients or areas of the law.

1. *Mental Health/Medical Facilities Section* — This section represents various division of the Department of Human Resources, the hospitals of the University of North Carolina, and the Office of the State Controller.
2. *Health and Public Assistance Section* — This section represents the

Divisions of Social Services and Medical Assistance of the Department of Human Resources, and all of the health components of the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources.

3. *Tort Claims Section* — This Section represents the State in Tort and Workers Compensation claims. It also handles collections actions for the University of North Carolina and the Community College System.
4. *Services to State Agencies Section* — This Section represents the State Treasurer, the Retirement Systems, the Office of State Personnel, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Agriculture, the General Statutes Commission, the Wildlife Resources Commission and numerous licensing boards.
5. *Elections Section* — This Section represents the State Board of Elections and advises numerous State and local Officials on legal matters related to elections.
6. *Real Estate Commission Section* — This section represents the North Carolina Real Estate Commission and handles cases involving licensed real estate brokers.

Special Litigation Division: The Special Litigation Division consists of the Special Litigation Unit and the Education Section. The Special Litigation Unit has responsibility for representing the State and its officials and employees in complex or controversial civil litigation. The Education Section represents the State Board of Education, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Board of Community Colleges, the Department of Community Colleges and the Education Assistance Authority. It also handles litigation for the University of North Carolina and consults with local school boards and local school officials.

The Law Enforcement Area

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.

The State Bureau of Investigation is divided into three major areas of operation: Field Investigations, the Crime Laboratory and the Division of Criminal Information. The bureau has also developed and maintained one of the best and most complete crime laboratories in the nation.

The Division of Criminal Information 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 include 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 Division 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.

Division of Training and Standards: The Division of Training and Standards is composed of five major units including the N.C. Justice Academy whose campus is located at Salemburg, N.C., the Criminal Justice Standards Division, Sheriffs' Standards Division, Law Enforcement Liaison Section, and Information Systems Section. The Division of Training and Standards provides a consolidated team of agencies and offices whose primary goal is to assure and advance the competence and integrity of the criminal justice professions in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Justice Academy: The Justice Academy and a "council" to oversee its development were created in 1973 by an act of the General Assembly. The purpose of the Academy is to develop and conduct training courses primarily for local criminal justice agencies and to provide the resources and facilities for training to various state criminal justice agencies. For example, the N.C. Department of Correction has provided basic officer training at the Salemburg campus since 1974.

In 1974, the Board of Trustees of the Southwood College and the Sampson County Board of Commissioners donated the 95-acre Southwood campus to the state for its use as a site for the new academy. Salemburg has maintained an educational facility since 1875 with the establishment of Salem Academy followed by Pinelands School for Girls, Edwards Military Academy, and ultimately, Southwood College, a private two-year, post-secondary institution.

With the establishment of the N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training and Standards Commission in 1979, the Academy's overseeing council was eliminated and its role in support of commission-mandated curriculum grew rapidly. The Academy now develops and maintains mandated certification curriculums in basic law enforcement training, basic jailer training, criminal justice instructor training, radar, and many advanced instructor areas.

Academy staff train thousands of criminal justice personnel both at the Salemburg campus and throughout the state. Numerous state and local agencies make use of the campus itself, its learning resource center, and its professional staff for basic and in-service training. The academy has a responsibility to embrace every aspect of the criminal justice system by providing programs and working with other agencies to upgrade the system's practices and personnel.

The Sheriff's Standards Division: Established by act of the General

Assembly in 1983, the Sheriffs' Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. The Commission is responsible for the establishment and enforcement of minimum employment, training, and retention standards for sheriff's deputies and jailers throughout the State. The Division also establishes and implements procedures by which officers are certified as either deputy sheriffs' or jailers, as well as accreditation procedures for schools and certification of instructors who teach in commission-mandated training programs. The Division also administers the Sheriffs' Supplemental Pension Fund which has paid benefits to more than 65 retired sheriffs' since the Fund's creation in 1985.

The Criminal Justice Standards Divisions: Established by act of the General Assembly in 1971, the Criminal Justice Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The Commission was formed in 1979 when the General Assembly consolidated the original Criminal Justice Standards Council and the Justice Academy's council into one, more powerful, commission. The Commission is responsible for the establishment and enforcement of minimum employment, training, and retention standards for law enforcement officers, corrections officers, youth corrections officers, and local detention officers, RADAR operators, as well as criminal justice instructors and schools.

This Division administers seven criminal justice officer certification programs encompassing some 27,000 certified officers. Eight other specialty certification programs are also administered by the Division, including the Radar Operator Certification Program. Also, the Division administers the programs of the Company and Railroad Police Act, which the General Assembly completely revised in 1992.

The Law Enforcement Liaison Section: This small section of attorneys provides police legal advice to the majority of local agencies that do not have legal advisors. Section attorneys also represent the Sheriffs' and Criminal Justice Commissions, other boards and commissions, and respond to frequent citizen inquiries about the law enforcement practices and procedures.

Boards and Commissions

General Statutes Commission

N.C. Alarm Systems Licensing Board

N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards

N.C. Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission

Private Protective Services Board

For Further Information

(919) 733-3377



Michael F. Easley

Attorney General

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, March 23, 1950, to Henry Alexander and Huldah Marie Easley.

Educational Background

Rocky Mount Senior High School, 1968; UNC, Bachelor of Arts in Political Science with honors, 1972; N.C. Central University, School of Law, Cum Laude, 1976.

Professional Background

Took the oath of Assistant District Attorney in the 13th Judicial District, 1976; Obtained more drug trafficking convictions with than any other District Attorney in North Carolina; Filed for office of District Attorney in 1982 for the 13th Judicial District at age 31 and was elected; Testified before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Sub-Committee on two occasions on drug interdiction and the role of South America in drug trafficking; Qualified the youngest victim ever to testify as the chief witness in a rape prosecution; Managing editor of the Law Journal, 1975-76.

Organizations

Past President of the N.C. Conference of District Attorneys; Past President and Legislative Chairman of the N.C. District Attorneys Association; N.C. Federal/State Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee; N.C. State Bar Association; United States Bar Association; N.C. Criminal Justice Education & Training Standards Commission; Board of Visitors, N.C.C.U Law School; National District Attorneys Association Faculty, Member, 1988; Lecturer, N.C. District Attorneys Association, 1978-present; Lecturer, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, CLE; Lecturer, N.C. State Bar CLE; Member, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Honors and Awards

Service Award, 1984; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1983; U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration Certificate of Appreciation, 1987.

Publications

North Carolina Collection "*United States-Jordanian Political Relations*" (1972); NCCU Law Journal - *U.S. v. Dzialak - A Void in Judicial Logic* (1974); NCCU Law Journal - *Specific Performance for the Seller of Real Estate, A North Carolina Remedy?*, (1975); *The Final Argument in a Criminal Case - Your Last Clear Chance* (1985); *The Drug Trafficking Grand Jury: A Practical Imperative*, The True Bill, April 1986.

Political Activities

Attorney General, State of North Carolina, 1993-Present.

Personal Information:

Married, Mary Pipines Easley. Children: Michael Jr. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Southport.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL OF NORTH CAROLINA

 Colonial

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 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

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 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 |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 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. Bicket 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 |
| Malcolm 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 | 1975-1985 |
| Lacy H. Thornburg ⁶⁷ | Jackson | 1985-1993 |
| Michael F. Easley | Brunswick | 1993-Present |

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.

²³Elliot 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.

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.

²⁸McGuire 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 in 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.

⁴²McQueens resignation was received by the House of Commons on November 25, 1842.

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 reelection in 1872.

⁵⁴Walser was elected in the general elections in 1896. He resigned effective November 24 following his defeat for reelection 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 reelection 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 reelections 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 reelections 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 and served following subsequent reelections until 1985.

⁶⁷Thornburg was elected in the general elections in 1984.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Civil War devastated North Carolina's economy. Agriculture, the mainstay of the state's slightly more than one million people, was severely stricken.

Crops were poor and prices low. A system of farm tenancy developed leading to smaller farms and decreased efficiency.

In an effort to fight these and other problems, farmers joined organizations much as the Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) and the Farmers' Alliance. These organizations gave farmers a united voice but were unable to solve many problems.

The solution to the majority of farmers was to establish a state government agriculture department.

As early as 1860, Governor John E. Ellis had urged the General Assembly to set up a board of agriculture. Legislators ignored the request over concern for the oncoming war.

The foundation for establishment of an agriculture department was laid in 1868 when North Carolinians approved the state constitution. 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."

The agency did not provide for the real needs of agriculture, however, and failed to win the favor of farmers who still wanted an independent department.

Farmer pleas did not fall on deaf ears. In 1875 at a constitutional convention a provision was approved

calling upon the General Assembly to "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 of 1877, a bill establishing such a department was introduced in the General Assembly and passed.

The original law established a board of agriculture to supervise NCDA's activities. One of the board's first tasks was to select a commissioner to act as the department's administrative head.

Colonel Leonidas LaFayette Polk of Anson County who had been instrumental in the department's establishment, was named the first commissioner. For a \$2,000 a year salary, Polk was charged to carry out the following:

- (1) Find a means of improving sheep husbandry and curb high mortality rates caused by dogs;
- (2) Seek the causes of diseases among domestic animals, to quarantine sick stock, and to regulate transportation of all animals;
- (3) Seek to check insect ravages
- (4) Foster new crops suited to various soils of the state;
- (5) Collect statistics on fences in North Carolina, with the object of altering the system in use;
- (6) Work with the United States Fish Commission in the protection and propagation of fish;
- (7) Send a report to the General Assembly each session;

- (8) Seek cooperation of other states on such matters as obstruction of fish in interstate waters; and
- (9) Make rules regulating the sale of feeds and fertilizers.

In addition, the department 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 natural resources.

NCDA's first official home was the second story of the Briggs Building on Fayetteville Street in downtown Raleigh. Other department employees were located at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Chapel Hill and in other Raleigh office buildings.

The Board of Agriculture decided to bring all the divisions of the department together in 1881 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 NCDA's home until

1923 when the Edenton and Halifax streets parts of the building were demolished 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.

Through the decades, NCDA has expanded its services and responsibilities to meet agriculture's need. The department now has 1,500 employees and 17 divisions. It enforces rules and regulations that protect people, farming and the environment.

The position of agricultural commissioner became an elected office in 1899. Samuel L. Patterson of Caldwell County, who had served earlier by board appointment, became the first elected commissioner. The current commissioner, James A. Graham of Cleveland (Rowan County), has served since 1964.

Following are the various divisions of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and the services they offer:

Agricultural Statistics

Even though the agriculture department's original title includes "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. Most forms, though, 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 NCDA. Three years later he moved his office to the Agriculture Building and became the director of the Agricultural Statistics Division.

The Farm Census began on a voluntary basis in 1918. It became state law in 1921.

The Agricultural Statistics Division maintains county, state and federal crop and livestock statistics and rankings. It also assesses weather-related agricultural losses, such as those sustained through drought and floods.

Agronomic Services

NCDA 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 U.S. 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 the benefits of various types of fertilizers and crop rotation.

It was 1938, however, before the General Assembly established a Soil Testing Division in the department. The division was set up to accept soil samples from growers and homeowners statewide for analysis and to furnish them with information on fertilizer needs.

Seventy thousand tests were made on approximately 6,500 soil samples the first year.

The division now analyzes more than 250,000 samples a year for nutrients and nematodes. In 1992, nearly 3.4 million determinations were made from soil, plant, waste, solution and nematode samples.

Management recommendations are made to improve production efficiency, while protecting the environment. Regional agronomists help growers solve field problems and carry out recommendations in the most effective way.

The General Assembly appropriated \$7.5 million in 1992 to build a new agronomic laboratory in Raleigh for soil and waste testing. Construction is scheduled to be completed in 1994.

Food and Drug Protection

Under the first elected commissioner, Samuel J. Patterson, the department was given more regulatory duties. One of these was the administration of the Pure Food Law, which the General Assembly passed into law in 1899. The law was intended to prevent adulteration and mislabeling of food and drink for both humans and animals.

A 1900 statewide study revealed that 50 percent of all canned vegetables were adulterated with harmful preservatives. With the enforcement of the Pure Food Law, however, the percentage of adulteration dropped 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 analysis showed a large amount of worthless material used in the stock feeds as a filler.

In the 1940's pesticides began to appear in large numbers and in broader effectiveness. Added to the agricultural insecticides and fungicides already on the market were various weed and grass killers, defoliating chemicals,

chemicals to control the premature falling of fruits, and new and more powerful insect and rodent controlling chemicals. It was obvious these products needed special attention to assure reasonable effectiveness, safety and fair-dealing.

The General Assembly responded by passing the insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947. Under this law, the NCDA was charged with the registration of all pesticide brands to prevent mislabeling 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.

The Pesticide Law, passed in 1971, gave NCDA authority to license pesticide applicators, dealers and consultants. It also allowed the Food and Drug Protection Division to collect samples and conduct inspections 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.

The Food and Drug Protection Division assures consumers that foods, feeds, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides and automotive antifreezes are safe, wholesome and labeled properly. During 1992, the division collected and tested 60,000 samples of commodities subject to the N.C. Food and Drug Law. Three hundred thousand analyses were performed on those 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 schools benefit from serving low cost meals, but the program helped hold agricultural prices at or above levels acceptable to producers.

Food Distribution provides 14 cents per plate in value in USDA commodities to 700,000 school children each day. It received, stored and distributed \$28.5 million in value of USDA commodities in 1992 to eligible recipients. Food is allocated to schools, needy families, soup kitchens, food banks, the elderly and charitable institutions.

In May 1992, the division moved its administrative offices from the Agriculture Building in Raleigh to Butner. The new offices are larger and will save in operational cost. The division has warehouses in Butner and Salisbury for storage and distribution.

Marketing

Initially called the Division of Cooperative Marketing in 1913, the Marketing Division's early work involved compiling lists of farm product dealers and finding markets for North Carolina sweet potatoes, butter and apples. A market news service was launched for cotton and cottonseed.

Several years later the division began helping local farmers organize into cooperative marketing organizations.

A popular project initiated in the early 1900s was publication of the *Farmer's Market Bulletin*, later called *Market News*. The publication had articles on the marketing conditions of certain crops as well as agricultural items for sale.

The Marketing Division continues to promote the sale of North Carolina products domestically and abroad. Staff work to develop and expand markets, report farm market prices on major commodities, and determine and certify official grades of farm products.

The division organizes special livestock sales, such as the Junior Livestock Show at the N.C. State Fair. It provides marketing advice and assistance, and arranges buyer-seller contacts, such as with the "Flavors of Carolina" food product shows. The "Goodness Grows in North Carolina" program, which identifies Tar Heel products to consumers, has met with wide success and support.

Other responsibilities include operation of regional farmers markets in Asheville, Charlotte and Raleigh. A fourth market is being built in Greensboro. It has a regional fruit and vegetable marketing office in Elizabeth City.

The division also administers the N.C. Egg Law and the Farm Products Marketing and Branding Law.

Museums

As a result of legislation in 1851, the governor appointed a state geologist to retain samples of North Carolina minerals. 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 NCDA, the legislature expanded its responsibilities to include the illustration of North Carolina's natural history and resources such as agriculture. The N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences in Raleigh, founded in 1879, maintains collections and disseminates knowledge concerning plants, animals, minerals, fossils and ecology.

In 1975, NCDA took over operation of the N.C. Maritime Museum in Beaufort. The museum sponsors dolphin watches, conducts salt marsh hikes, builds old-replicas of historic wooden boats and sports a collection of specimens and displays.

Plant Industry

Among the original duties given to the department were "investigations relative to the ravages of insects." Up until the late 1880's, however, 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."

NCDA responded by hiring an entomologist to work in conjunction with the already existing Commission for the Control of Crop Pests. An inspection

program was launched, including nursery inspections. 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.

In 1916, a honey and bee program was established. The legislature authorized the division to investigate bee diseases and ways to improve the industry.

The Plant Industry Division's duties and responsibilities have expanded to include the total area plant protection. Programs dealing with insects, weeds and diseases have become more sophisticated and incorporate such tools as integrated pest management and biological pest control.

Staff examine fertilizer and seed for accurate labeling and product quality. Tall fescue is tested for tall fescue endophyte infection.

The division administers plant pest laws, regulations that mandate programs to deal with pests such as gypsy moth, sweet potato weevil and witchweed. It also administers the Plant Conservation Program, inspects plant nurseries and honey bees, and oversees permitting of field releases of genetically engineered organisms.

The Boll Weevil Eradication Program has proven to be one of the most successful programs. The boll weevil had decimated the state's cotton crop prior to program implementation in the early 1980's. Acreage had plummeted to 45,000 acres statewide in 1978.

The eradication program centered in trapping the pest in cotton fields. North Carolina was declared weevil-free in March 1987. Acreage reached a high of 457,000 acres in 1991 as cotton prices and demand increased.

Public Affairs

The need for communication between NCDA and the public 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 N.C. Department of Agriculture*. *The Bulletin's* initial purpose was to inform farmers of fertilizer analysis so they could judge their money value.

Soon, though, *The Bulletin* expanded into all areas of agricultural production. It also became necessary to hire a bulletin superintendent. In 1914, an information office was established to coordinate a news service for NCDA and the State Agricultural & Engineering College (N.C. State University). This arrangement ended in 1925 when the agricultural extension service, which had been a joint program of the department and college, was moved entirely to the college.

The division then began publishing the *Agricultural Review*, a semi-monthly paper. *The Review* is now published once a month and has more than 70,000 subscribers.

Public Affairs has become the public relations liaison for the public, the media and the department. The division oversees State Fair public relations

coordinates enshrinement ceremonies for the N.C. Agricultural Hall of Fame. It also writes speeches and news releases.

Research Stations

Created in 1877 by the same act that created NCDA, the Experiment Station in Chapel Hill was the first in the South and the nation's second. It was directed to conduct experiments on the nutrition and growth of plants, to ascertain which fertilizers were best suited to specific crops and to conduct needed investigations.

The initial movement to establish 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 NCDA to the newly created N.C. College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts (NCSU) in 1889. The Hatch Act, which had provided \$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 NCDA maintained its associations with the station, it shifted efforts to establishing test farms in various locations statewide. The purpose was to experiment with different crop-fertilizer-soil combinations to find the most suitable for certain areas. The first two research stations were in Edgecombe and Robeson counties.

Today, 15 stations are conducting research on farming practices, livestock, poultry and crops. The stations are in Whiteville, Clayton, Castle Hayne, Clinton, Kinston, Fletcher, Waynesville, Oxford, Lewiston, Salisbury, Jackson Springs, Plymouth, Rocky Mount, Laurel Springs and Reidsville.

The N.C. Department of Agriculture and N.C. State University operate the stations cooperatively. NCDA owns nine stations and provides administrative support. NCSU owns the other six and provides scientists for various research projects.

Three state farms are also being run jointly. The farms, located in Butner, Kinston and Goldsboro, are used for research, teaching and demonstration purposes.

Standards

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 contained such large amounts of sulphur that it was found to be a health hazard. It was also causing various fabrics and other materials to deteriorate.

By 1917, the department was also given responsibility to enforce the gasoline law. This law applied to gasoline and other liquids used for heating or power purposes. When the program began, many companies were trying to sell low grades for the same price as higher grades.

The Standards Division today has one of the country's best gasoline and oil inspection programs. Motor fuels are tested for compliance with quality specifications, and gasoline pumps are tested for octane levels and accuracy. Liquid petroleum gas and anhydrous ammonia installations are checked for compliance with safety codes.

Standards is responsible for testing all commercial weighing and measuring devices, such as scales, to ensure accuracy. Bar code scanners, such as those employed in retail stores, are also checked. The division is also responsible for providing precision mass, volume, temperature and length standard calibrations.

State Fair

The State Agricultural Society sponsored the first State Fair, which was held in November 1853 about 10 blocks east of the Capitol. In 1873, the fair was moved to a 53-acre lot on Hillsboro Road near the present Raleigh Little Theatre. The Society spent about \$50,000 to develop the grounds.

In all, the Agricultural Society sponsored the fair for 73 years, with interruptions during the Civil War and Reconstruction period. Among the most famous guests during the era were Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and William Jennings Bryan in 1907.

The Society asked the city and state for help in 1924. 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 placed under NCDA'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 NCDA. Dr. J. S. Dorton was chosen as manager, and the fair first began to show profits.

The State Fair has become North Carolina's biggest event, attracting about 700,000 people to the 10-day extravaganza each year. Feature attractions include livestock and horse shows, crafts, carnival food, free concerts, thrilling rides, contests and much more. The James E. Strates Shows' mid-way has been a regular feature of the fair since 1948.

The fairgrounds are a year-round operation. The 344-acre site has eight facilities and 50 permanent employees. A variety of shows, including the Dixie Deer Classic, Southern Farm Show and Ringling Brothers Circus, are held in the buildings. During winter months, the Raleigh Ice Caps professional hockey team plays home games.

Structural Pest Control

Public concern for the unethical practices of some exterminators led to the General Assembly's enactment of the N.C. Structural Pest Control Law in 1955. The law was intended to protect consumers, the environment and the good name of the structural pest control industry.

The law created a policy-making board, the N.C. Structural Pest Control Commission, and gave NCDA responsibility for inspecting extermination work.

In 1967, the law was revised, abolishing the commission and creating a Structural Pest Control Division in NCDA. The division, which oversees applicator licensing and compliance, was given the responsibility of administering the law under the agriculture commissioner. A structural pest control committee was established to make necessary rules and regulations and to hold hearings related to violations of the law.

Veterinary

Even though the original act establishing NCDA 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 parasite 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 disease in mammals. Curtice's work set the pattern for similar investigations into human diseases.

Another threat to livestock at the time the veterinary program began was 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. Many years were to pass before control efforts proved successful.

In the early days, the state veterinarian was not only concerned with animal protection but also with livestock promotion. The idea was that more livestock would improve soil fertility and better livestock would increase profit. Eventually this responsibility was given to NCDA's Marketing Division.

In 1925, the department was charged with 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.

The Veterinary Division is 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. Nine animal disease diagnostic laboratories have been set up across the state to serve farmers, practicing veterinarians, animal health personnel and pet owners.

Meat and poultry facility inspections have become compulsory. NCDA also inspects all plants that ship within the state and performs some inspections for interstate shipment under a cooperative arrangement with the federal government.

The division has also been instrumental in combating various livestock diseases, including pseudo-rabies in swine, equine infectious anemia in horses and tuberculosis in cattle.

Other Divisions

Other divisions of NCDA include administration, fiscal management and personnel.

The Administration Division includes offices of the agriculture commissioner, the three deputy commissioners, the controller, assistant commissioner, small farms and agriculture policy advisory, and the consumer affairs advisor. Also included are the divisions of Public Affairs and Aquaculture and Natural Resources.

The Aquaculture and Natural Resources Division was established in January 1990. It provides assistance in matters of aquaculture, environmental regulation and natural resource management. The aquaculture industry involves the production of rainbow trout, crawfish, hybrid striped bass, catfish and clams.

Fiscal Management is responsible for NCDA's business affairs, including preparation and management of operating and capital improvement projects, accounting, purchasing, auditing, property management and collections of assessment reviews for commodity associations. It also manages the N.C. Rural Rehabilitation Corp., which was transferred to NCDA in 1971.

The Personnel Division is responsible for providing support to NCDA's divisions in the areas of personnel administration. These areas include recruitment, interviewing and placement, personnel records management, policy development and more.

Agriculture Today

During its first 125 years of service, the N.C. Department of Agriculture has continued to add new services and improve and expand existing ones.

The State Board of Agriculture is still the policy-making body of the department. It has 10 members, with the agriculture commissioner serving as ex-officio chair.

Agriculture is North Carolina's No. 1 industry, generating more than \$5 billion at the farm gate annually. One out of every five jobs in the state is agriculturally related. Thirty percent of the gross state product comes from agriculture.

North Carolina is the third most agriculturally diverse state in the nation and ranks first in the production of sweet potatoes, tobacco and turkeys. It ranks second nationwide in cucumbers for pickles, trout, and poultry and egg products; fourth in hogs, commercial broilers, peanuts and strawberries; fifth in blueberries; sixth in burley tobacco and greenhouse receipts; seventh in chickens, excluding broilers; eighth in apples and eggs; ninth in pecans; and tenth in cash receipts from all commodities.

Boards and Commissions

Aquaculture Advisory Board
Board of Crop Seed Improvement
N.C. Public Livestock Market Advisory Board
Pesticide Advisory Committee
N.C. Grape Growers Council
Northeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board
Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Commission

Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board
Grading Service Advisory Committee
Tobacco Research Commission

For Further Information

(919) 733-7125



James Allen Graham

Commissioner of Agriculture

Early Years

Born in Cleveland, Rowan County, April 7, 1921, to James Turner and Laura Blanche (Allen) Graham.

Educational Background

Cleveland High School, 1938; N.C. State College, 1942, B.S. (Agriculture Education).

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, N.C. 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; N.C. Grange; Farm Bureau, N.C. Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; N.C. Cattlemen's Association; National Association of Producer Market Managers (Board of Directors; Past President); N.C. Soil Conservation Society; N.C. Branch, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association (Board of Directors, secretary, 1959-1964); N.C. 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, N.C. 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

Council of State Member; Robert Lee Doughton Memorial Commission; Board of Trustees, A & T College (1956-1960, 1962-1969); N.C. Board of Farm Organizations and Agriculture Agencies; Director, Agricultural Foundations (N.C.S.U.); 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, 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992; Democratic Party.

Honors and Awards

State 4-H Alumni Award, 1965; National 4-H Alumni Award, 1974; NC Yam Commission Distinguished Service Award; N.C. Citizens Association Distinguished Service Award; Man of the Year in N.C. Agriculture, 1969; National Future Farmers of America Distinguished Service Award, 1972; N.C. Dairy Products Association Distinguished Service Award, 1981; N.C. Turkey Federation Association Leadership Award, 1982; N.C. Apple Growers Association, Life Membership for Outstanding Service, 1982; N.C. Cooperative Council Outstanding Service to Rural People Award, 1983; N.C. Pork Producers Association Special Service Award, 1983; N.C. Poultry Federation, Distinguished Service Award, 1983; Honorary member: N.C. Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association; N.C. Farm Writers Association; State Future Farmers of America: Permanent Class President, Class of '42, NCSU; N.C. Quarterhorse Association, Hall of Fame; Martin Litwack Award, NCSU College of Veterinary Medicine; N.C. Pest Control Association Award; N.C. Food Dealers Association; Division TEACCH, UNC School of Medicine; N.C. School Food Service Association, 1990.

Personal Information

Married, Helen Ida Kirk, October 30, 1942; Children: Alice Kirk Graham Underhill and Laura Constance Graham Brooks; seven grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church; Deacon, 1960-1964, 1969-Present.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE¹

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| 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. Newborne 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-Present |

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.

³McGhee 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 reelections 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 reelection 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 reelections 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 reelections 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 reelections 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 and is still serving following subsequent reelections.

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 also serves as a member of the Council of State.

The original "Bureau of Labor Statistics", the historical precursor of the present N.C. 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 newly 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 three million 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.

The department's principal regulatory, enforcement and promotional programs are carried out by eleven divisions, each headed by its own director. These include the Apprenticeship and Training Division, the Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation 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 Pre-Apprenticeship Division, the Private Personnel Service Division, the Research and Statistics Division, the Wage and Hour Division, and the Workplace Retaliatory Discrimination Division.

Support services are handled by the Budget, Personnel, Publications, and Communications Divisions, and the department library.

Five statutory boards and one other advisory group assist the Commissioner with policy development and program planning. These are the Apprenticeship Council, the Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules, the Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council, the State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health, the Private Personnel Service Advisory Council and the

Industry Advisory Board. The Occupational Safety and Health Review Board is a separate unit independent from the Department of Labor 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 1991 about 2,300 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 acquire 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 structured on-the-job training 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.

Pre-Apprenticeship

In addition to apprenticeship, the Department of Labor promotes opportunities for skills training through on-the-job training programs, skills upgrading training, classroom work, and pre-apprenticeship customized training projects. The division was created to develop employment and training for economically disadvantaged people and to develop pre-apprenticeship level training in apprenticeable occupations.

These programs are funded in various counties in North Carolina through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and other sources. Labor Department representatives meet with employers to design training programs tailored to their needs. Employers willing to employ individuals eligible under guidelines of JTPA may qualify for financial assistance as well as for assistance with program design. In 1991, 905 participants were enrolled in all of the supported programs developed by the Pre-Apprenticeship Division.

Arbitration, Conciliation, and Mediation

The Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation Division directed 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. This 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 125,000 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. It now operates under a law passed by the General Assembly in 1986. Any company or persons wanting to erect any equipment under this division's jurisdiction, except amusement rides, must submit prints and applications for approval before any installation is begun. Any company or person wanting to operate amusement devices is required to submit a location notice in writing to the division's Raleigh office at least five (5) days prior to the intended date of operation. 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 plans for code compliance on proposed installations of elevators and related equipment.

Migrant Housing

The 1986 General Assembly enacted into law a new program for the registration and inspection of housing provided to migrant agricultural workers. Beginning in 1990, everyone who owns migrant housing must notify the Department of Labor about the housing 45 days before migrants are to arrive, and the Migrant Housing Division of the department will conduct a pre-occupancy inspection of the housing. Migrant housing must meet the OSHA standards plus specific standards for heat, fire protection, and kitchen sanitation. Owners of migrant housing which does not meet the standards are subject to fines.

Mines and Quarries

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 operations 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 operators to comply with the provisions of the federal act which require them to train their employees in safe working procedures. Some 480 private sector mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pit operations employing more than 4,500 citizens are under the division's jurisdiction. There also are 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

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. The Occupational Safety and Health Division conducts about 3,000 inspections a year. The division conducts investigations of complaints made by workers, investigations of work-related accidents and deaths, general schedule inspections of randomly picked firms, and follow-up inspections of firms previously cited for OSHA violations. Worker complaints about unsafe or unhealthy working conditions should be made in writing to the Occupational Safety and Health Division.

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 138,000 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. Employers may contact the division's Consultative Services Bureau and receive free aid, including technical assistance or on-site visits. The North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health standards parallel the federal OSHA standards. The North Carolina standards may be more strict than the federal standards, but they may not be less strict. Serious violations of OSHA standards can result in monetary fines; dates by which the violations must be abated accompany the citations.

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 personnel and job listing services which charge fees to applicants. The law specifies certain contract requirements between an applicant and a service and authorizes the department to inspect licensed services upon receipt of a formal consumer complaint. All services charging a fee to applicants must be licensed by the department. Currently 187 of the 393 services in the state are under departmental jurisdiction. Services 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 as well as by industry as a reference guide in conducting their own

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 45 cities of more than 10,000 population and by county.

The division provides computer support services required by other divisions of the department for data processing. 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, wage payment and child labor. Minimum wage, overtime and youth employment provisions generally apply to all North Carolina businesses which are not subject to the U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act. Wage payment provisions, which include the payment of promised vacation, sick pay, or other benefits, cover all employees in North Carolina except those employed in federal, state, and local government. Since 1986, the state minimum wage has been \$4.25 an hour. An employee must work for more than 40 hours in any work week to qualify for overtime, under state laws. Youth employment certificates are required for workers aged 14 through 17. This age group is prohibited from being employed in certain hazardous occupations. There are daily and weekly hours restrictions, break requirements, and additional work limitations for 14 and 15-year-old workers. Youth aged 12 and 13 may be employed for newspaper delivery only, for which a youth employment certificate is not required. Employment for youth under age 12 is not permitted. Full and partial exemptions from the youth employment requirements under the act are granted for certain occupations, such as those in agriculture and domestic work. The division investigates worker complaints and collects back wages due employees.

Workplace Retaliatory Discrimination

The Workplace Retaliatory Discrimination Division enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act. This new law protects employees who in good faith file or initiate an inquiry in relation to workers' compensation claims, or exercise their rights under the state's Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Mine Safety and Health Act, or the Wage and Hour Act.

Investigators from this division impartially examine all written complaints filed with the department under the act. If a complaint does not have merit, a right to sue letter is issued to the complainant who may then pursue the claim through litigation. If the complaint is found to be valid by the division, the department attempts conciliation through informal means prior to issuing a right to sue letter or taking the complaint to court.

The division also administers the Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act which protects individuals from inadequate controlled substance examinations both before employment and on the job. This act sets out minimum procedural requirements to be followed by employers who choose to test employees and applicants for drug use.

Boards and Commissions

Safety and Health Review Board

Private Personnel Service Advisory Council

Mine and Quarry Advisory Council

State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health

Apprenticeship Council

North Carolina Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules

For Further Information

(800) LABOR-NC



Harry Eugene Payne, Jr.

Commissioner of Labor

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, September 11, 1951, to Harry E. and Margaret G. (Tucker) Payne.

Educational Background

Graduated, New Hanover High School, 1970; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974, A.B. (Psychology and Political Science); Wake Forest University School of Law, 1977, J.D.

Professional Background

Commissioner of Labor, 1993-; Lawyer, 1977-92, began private practice as sole practitioner, firm grew to become Scott, Payne, Boyle & Swart, Wilmington.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Public School Forum; Board of Directors, Community Penalties; Board of Directors, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research; Advisory Board, Shaw-Speaks Center; Wilmington Excellence; Dispute Resolution Committee, N.C. Bar Association; Southeastern Strategic Council.

Political Activities

N.C. General Assembly, 1980-92, (Co-Chair, 1983, Administrative Rules Review Committee); Chair, 1985, Manufacturers and Labor Committee; Chair, 1987, Constitutional Amendments Committee; Chair, 1989, Rules, Appointments and the Calendar Committee; Co-Chair, 1989, Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Education; Chair, Credentials Committee, 7th District, 1980 Democratic Convention; State Democratic Executive Committee, 1993-; N.C. Commission on Indian Affairs, 1993-; Chair, Literacy Taskforce, Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness, 1993-.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, 1990; N.C. Public Health Association; Legislator of the Year, 1989; N.C. Association of the Deaf; Legislator of the Year, 1989; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Award of Appreciation, 1987-88; N.C. Speech & Hearing Association; Legislative Award, 1988; N.C. Chapter, American Planning Association; Susan B. Anthony Award, 1987; New Hanover Chapter of the National Organization of Women; Certificate of Appreciation, 1988; Boys Club of American; Friends of Labor Award, 1987; American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations; Award of Appreciation, 1987; Wilmington Chamber of Commerce; Boss of the Year, 1988; American Business Women's Association; Battleship Chapter; Outstanding Government Official 1986, Wilmington Jaycees; Award of Appreciation, 1985; Southeastern Sickle Cell Association; Consumer Advocate of the Year, 1985; N.C. Consumer Council; Right-To-Know Award, 1985; N.C. Occupational Safety and Health.

Personal Information

Lifelong Member, Grace United Methodist Church, Wilmington.

COMMISSIONERS OF LABOR¹

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| 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 ¹⁴ | Wake | 1977-1993 |
| Harry E. Payne, Jr. | New Hanover..... | 1993-Present |

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 reappointed 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 reappointed 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 reelections 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.

¹⁴Brooks was elected in 1976 and is still serving following subsequent re-elections.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Before March 6, 1899, the licensing and supervision of insurance companies doing business in North Carolina was delegated to the Secretary of State. The 1899 General Assembly established the Department of Insurance and gave it the responsibility of admitting, licensing, and generally regulating insurance companies.

The first Commissioner of Insurance was to be elected by the General Assembly and subsequently appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the state senate. This would occur in January of 1901, and the appointed Commissioner would serve four-year terms. In 1907, however, the General Assembly authorized a referendum to amend the constitution of North Carolina to provide that the office of Commissioner of Insurance would be a constitutional office and that the Commissioner would be elected by the people every four years.

The Commissioner and Department of Insurance regulate the various kinds of insurance sold in this state and the companies and agents that sell it. All authority to regulate the business of insurance is delegated to the Commissioner by the General Assembly.

Specifically, the Commissioner and department oversee the formation and operation of insurance companies; enforce the minimum financial standards for licensing and continued operations of insurers; regulate the

premium rates insurers charge, the language in their insurance policies, and their risk classification systems; require periodic financial disclosures by insurers and agents; provide for audits of insurers in order to monitor their solvency; license and regulate agents, brokers, and claims adjusters; prescribe and define what kind of insurance may be sold in this state; provide information to insurance consumers about their rights and responsibilities under their policies; and prohibit unfair and deceptive trade practices by or among persons in the business of insurance.

The Commissioner and department also license and regulate bail bondsmen, motor clubs, premium finance companies, and collection agencies. Other responsibilities include providing staff support to the North Carolina State Building Code Council, the Manufactured Housing Board, the State Fire and Rescue Commission, the Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance Commission, the Arson Awareness Council, and the Code Officials Qualifications Board.

Other important functions of the Commissioner and department that affect many citizens of the State are the training of firemen and rescue squad workers and the certification of fire departments for fire insurance rating purposes.

The department encompasses the following entities:

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 department.

Public Services Group

The Agents Services Division regulates and revises licenses for every agent, adjuster, broker and appraiser doing business in North Carolina as well as nonresident brokers and nonresident life agents, reviews all applications for examinations, oversees agents' and adjusters' examinations, and maintains a file on each licensed individual and each company's agents and representatives.

The Consumer Services Division was established to help North Carolina consumers by helping them get answers to their insurance questions and by working to solve their insurance problems. The division strives to acquaint consumers with alternatives and the courses of action they may pursue to solve their particular insurance problem.

Company Services Group

The responsibilities of the Financial Evaluation Division are to monitor the solvency of all insurance companies under the supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance; to review and recommend for admission out-of-state domestic, and surplus lines companies seeking to transact business in the state; to examine and audit domestic and foreign insurance organizations licensed in North Carolina; and to assure the financial solvency and employ-ee stability of self-insured workers' compensation groups in the state.

The Actuarial Services Division assists in the review of rate, form and statistical filings. In addition, this division provides actuarial studies in financial evaluation work and is involved in special projects and studies.

The Information Systems Division has the responsibility for all departmental data processing, word processing, office automation, data communications, and voice communications.

Regulatory Actions Division

The Regulatory Actions Division is responsible for monitoring and supervising domestic insurance companies with solvency concerns, and for managing domestic insurance companies placed into receivership.

Technical Services Group

The Property and Casualty Division reviews homeowners, farmers, automobile, workers' compensation and other personal, commercial property or casualty insurance policies, rates and rules.

The primary responsibility of the Life and Health Division is the review of rate, rule and policy form filings made by life and health insurance companies.

The Market Conduct Division conducts field examinations of the market practices of domestic and foreign insurers and their representatives.

Managed Care and Health Benefits Division

The Managed Care and Health Benefits Division monitors and regulates the activities of health maintenance organizations (HMO's), preferred provider organizations (PPOs), multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs), third-party administrators (TPAs) and other types of emerging health care arrangements. The division's emphasis is on how the activities of these arrangements affect North Carolina consumers.

Regulatory Services Group

The Special Services Division is responsible for licensing and regulating insurance premium finance companies, professional bail bondsmen and runners, collection agencies and motor clubs, and investigating all complaints involving these entities.

The Investigations Division is responsible for investigating violations of North Carolina's insurance laws. Requests for investigations come from within the department, from consumers, law enforcement agencies, local, state and federal agencies, and insurance companies.

Office of General Counsel

The Regulatory Services Group also includes the Office of General Counsel, which advises department personnel on legal matters and acts as liaison to the Office of Attorney General.

Safety Services Group

The Engineering Division has primary responsibility for administering the state building code. The division also serves as staff to the North Carolina Building Code Council and the North Carolina Code Officials Qualifications Board. The division is divided into seven sections: code consultation, electrical, mechanical, modular, inspector certification, accessibility and code council.

The Building Code Administration provides code interpretations to city and county inspection officials, architects, engineers, contractors, material suppliers and manufacturers, other state agencies, attorneys and the general public, administers certification of code officials, reviews building plans and inspects electrical systems in new or renovated state-owned buildings.

The Manufactured Housing Division works to assure that construction standards for manufactured homes are maintained and that warranty obligations under state law are met. The division monitors handling of consumer complaints by manufacturers; licenses the makers of manufactured homes dealers, and set-up contractors; and acts as staff for the North Carolina Manufactured Housing Board.

The State Property Fire Insurance Fund division is primarily responsible

for the operation and maintenance of the State Property Fire Insurance Fund. The division collects premiums from those state agencies responsible for payment, investigates claims, adjusts losses and pays losses with the approval of the Council of State.

The Risk Management Division assists local government with property and casualty insurance programs, provides staff, administration, and research services to the Public Officers and Employees' Liability Insurance Commission, and is charged with making available a plan of professional liability coverage for law enforcement officers, public officials and employees of any political subdivision of the state.

The Fire and Rescue Services Division administers the Firemen's Relief Fund, develops and carries out training for fire departments and rescue squads, provides staff to Fire and Rescue Commission, and works to improve fire and rescue protection in the state in association with the North Carolina Firemen's Association and North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads.

Seniors' Health Insurance Information Program

The SHIIP program is designed to train older adult volunteers to counsel other older adults in the areas of Medicare regulations, Medicare supplement insurance, long-term care insurance and claims procedures. The volunteers go through an extensive training course designed to teach them Medicare and private insurance benefits and options, as well as claims procedures and counseling/advocacy skills.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Building Code Council
 N.C. Code Officials Qualification Board
 N.C. Manufactured Housing Board
 N.C. Medical Database Commission
 N.C. Rate Bureau
 N.C. Reinsurance Facility Board of Directors
 N.C. State Fire and Rescue Commission
 N.C. Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission
 N.C. Self-Insurance Guaranty Association
 N.C. Arson Awareness Council
 N.C. Small Employer Trust Commission

For Further Information

(919) 733-2032

Consumer Toll Free Number: (800) 662-7777

Senior's Health Insurance Information Program: (800) 443-9354



James Eugene Long

Commissioner of Insurance

Early Years

Born in Burlington, Alamance County, March 19, 1940, to George Attmore and Helen (Brooks) Long.

Educational Background

Burlington City Schools; Walter M. Williams High School, 1958; North Carolina State University, 1958-62; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1963, A.B.; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1966 J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney; Counsel to Speaker of N.C. House of Representatives, 1980-84; Partner, Long & Long, 1976-84; Chief Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, 1975-76; Partner, Long, Ridge, & Long, 1967-75; Associate, Long, Ridge, Harris & Walker, 1966-67; Co-authored Douglas Legal Forms, a four-volume reference series.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Arson Awareness Council, 1985-present. Chair, N.C. Manufactured Housing Board, 1985-present. Member, N.C. Council of State, Firemen's Relief Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund Board, Law Enforcement Officers Retirement Board, N.C. Fire Commission, Capital Planning Commission. Chair, N.C. Property Tax Commission, 1981-84.

Political Activities

Insurance Commissioner, State Fire Marshal 1985-present, elected 1984. Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971, 72, 73 and 75; represented Alamance County (as did his father and grandfather).

National Activities

President, National Association of Insurance Commissioners (1990-91). Chair, Coordination Subcommittee, Internal Administration. Member, Executive Committee, Financial Services and Insurance Regulation, Market Conduct/Exam Oversight Task Force, Blanks Task Force, Data Systems Management Task Force, Potentially Troubled Companies Working Group, Special Insurance Issues Committee, International Insurance Relations Task Force, NAIC/JIR Joint Committee, Department Accreditation Committee. Vice President, NAIC (1989-90). Chair, NAIC Executive Committee, Agent Database Committee. Vice-chair, Special Insurance Issues, Internal Administration, Zone Coordination Subcommittee, International Insurance Relations Task Force, NAIC/NAAG Joint Committee. Member, Financial Services and Insurance Regulation, Accident and Health, Blanks Task Force, Casualty Actuarial Task Force, Examination Oversight Task Force, Life and Health Actuarial Task Force, NAIC/JIR Joint Committee.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar, 1966-present; Burlington-Alamance Chamber of Commerce, 1968-74; Secretary and Director, N.C. Special Olympics, 1967-75 (helped start N.C. Special Olympics movement).

Personal Information

Married, Mary Margaret O'Connell. Two children, James E. Long, Jr. and Rebecca (Long) McNeal; two grandchildren. Member, Church of the Good Shepherd, Raleigh.

COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE¹

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 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 ⁹ | Randolph..... | 1973-1985 |
| James E. Long ¹⁰ | Alamance | 1985-Present |

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 reelection 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 reelections 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 reelection 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 reelection 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 and served until he declined to run for reelection in 1972.

⁹Ingram was elected in 1972 and served until 1984 when he ran for another office.

¹⁰Long was elected in 1984 and was reelected in 1988 and 1992.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

The state Department of Administration is often referred to as the "business manager" of state government. Created in 1957, it provides numerous services for state government agencies. In addition to its role as services provider, the department is host to several councils and commissions which advocate for the special needs of North Carolina's citizens.

As the state's business manager, the department oversees such operations as building construction, purchasing and contracting for goods and services, maintaining facilities, managing state vehicles, policing the State Government Complex, acquiring and disposing of real property, and operating auxiliary services such as courier mail delivery and the sale of state and federal surplus property. The department offers still other services, including public service telecasts provided by the Agency for Public Telecommunications. The department assists veterans through the Division of Veterans Affairs.

There are several programs that advocate for the special needs of citizens of North Carolina that are included in the Administration Department. They include the Governor's Advocacy Council for

Persons with Disabilities, the N.C. Human Relations Commission, the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs, the Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office, and the N.C. Council for Women. These programs have an appointed council and a state staff, which advocate for persons with disabilities, minorities, youth and women.

The North Carolina Department of Administration was reestablished by the Executive Organization Act of 1971, to bring more efficient and effective management to state government. Prior to its enactment, over 300 agencies reported directly to the governor. Recognizing the difficulty of providing good management under those conditions, the department was recreated after successful passage and implementation of the reorganization bill. Under the provisions of the bill, the duties of the department were defined as "to serve as a staff agency to the governor and to provide for such ancillary services as other departments of state government might need to ensure efficient and effective operations."

The North Carolina Department of Administration has adopted the following mission statement to best reflect its purpose and goals.

The North Carolina Department of Administration provides leadership for effective management, efficient and economical operations, and the fair and equitable conduct of state government business.

The department provides for the delivery of administrative and auxiliary services to state government agencies to assist their efforts to render services to the public.

The department provides support for advocacy groups on behalf of the special needs of citizens in the state.

The Department of Administration strives to serve as a role model for all of state government, working to ensure that taxpayers' dollars are used wisely and that good management is pervasive. Some activities designed to improve management and increase productivity in the department and throughout state agencies include the State Employee Suggestion System which awards employees a percentage of money saved through their suggestions. The Personnel and Staff Development Office in the department offers training to top-level managers in skills needed to operate efficient and effective government.

Office of the Secretary

The department is led by the Secretary of Administration, an appointee of the governor. There are several officers who report directly to the secretary, including the Deputy Secretary for Programs, the General Counsel, the Assistant Secretary and the Public Information Officer. An organizational chart is shown on the following page.

Agency for Public Telecommunications

The Agency for Public Telecommunications operates public telecommunications facilities and provides state agencies with communications services that enhance public participation in government. The agency operates a television and radio production studio that offers media production, teleconferencing, and public service telecasts, such as OPEN/net. Programs are transmitted via cable, satellite and other communications technologies.

Division of Veterans Affairs

The Division of Veterans Affairs assists veterans, their dependents and the dependents of deceased veterans in obtaining and maintaining those rights and benefits to which they are entitled by law.

Office of Fiscal Management

The Office of Fiscal Management accounts for all fiscal activity of the department in conformity with requirements of the Office of State Budget and Management, the Office of State Controller, the Department of State Auditor and federal funding agencies. It files timely financial reports, invoices user agencies for central services, and recommends and administers fiscal policy within the department.

Personnel and Staff Development Office

The Personnel and Staff Development Office provides a range of services for the department, the Office of Lieutenant Governor, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority, and the Board of Science and Technology. These services encompass all major areas of public personnel administration in accordance with the requirements of the State Personnel

Act. The personnel division is responsible for employee selection and recruitment, position management, training and development, employee and management relations, and health benefits administration.

Public Information Office

The Public Information Office helps the department to enhance its communications with the people of the state and other governmental agencies. Responsibilities include assistance with public inquiries, media relations, news releases, publications, graphics, editing, publicity, speech writing and counseling the secretary's executive staff, division directors and employees on the best way to communicate to the public.

State and Local Government Affairs Division

The State and Local Government Affairs Division works with local governments and their regional organizations. The division manages the Appalachian Regional Commission grant program, coordinates project reviews required by the state and national Environmental Protection Acts, and operates a project notification, review and comment system to provide information to state and local agencies and the public about projects supported with public funds.

Government Operations

Auxiliary Services Division

Courier Service. A receipt-supported operation, Courier Service provides delivery of government mail to state offices in 96 counties in North Carolina.

Federal Surplus Property. Federal Surplus Property acquires and donates available federal surplus property to eligible state recipients—government agencies, non-profit educational institutions and public health facilities. Operation costs are funded by receipts from sales.

State Surplus Property. State Surplus Property sells supplies, materials and equipment owned by the state that is considered to be surplus, obsolete or unused.

Facility Management Division

The Facility Management Division provides preventive maintenance and repair services to the State Government Complex and some facilities used by government workers in outlying areas. Services include construction; renovation; housekeeping; landscaping; steam plant, HVAC and elevator maintenance; pest control; parking supervision; and lock shop operations.

Management Information Systems Division

The Management Information Systems Division provides a central resource of management consulting services with emphasis on improving operations, reducing costs, and improving service delivery for all divisions in the department. This office develops integrated data processing plans, and provides implementation guidance, consultation and assistance to the department.

Motor Fleet Management Division

The Motor Fleet Management Division provides passenger vehicles to state agencies for employees in the performance of their duties. The division is a receipt-supported operation that purchases, maintains, assigns and manages the state's centralized fleet of approximately 5,500 vehicles. The division enforces state policy and regulations concerning the use of the vehicles.

Purchase and Contract Division

The Division of Purchase and Contract serves as the central purchasing authority for state government and certain other entities. Contracts are established for the purchase, lease and lease-purchase of the goods and services required by state agencies, institutions, public school districts, community colleges and the university system, totaling \$1.2 billion annually. In addition, local governments, charitable non-profit hospitals, local non-profit community sheltered workshops, certain child placement agencies or residential child care facilities, volunteer non-profit fire departments and rescue squads may use the services of the Division of Purchase and Contract.

State Capitol Police

The State Capitol Police, a law enforcement agency, with police powers throughout Raleigh, provides security and property protection for state government facilities in the city. The agency protects employees, secures state-owned property, assists visitors to state facilities, investigates crimes committed on state property, and monitors burglar and fire alarms.

State Construction Office

The State Construction Office is responsible for the administration of planning, design and construction of all state facilities, including the university and community college systems. It also provides the architectural and engineering services necessary to carry out the capital improvement program for all state institutions and agencies.

State Property Office

The State Property Office is responsible for state government's acquisition and disposition of all interest in real property whether by purchase, sale, exercise of power of eminent domain, lease or rental. The office maintains a

computerized inventory of land and buildings owned or leased by the state. The division prepares and maintains floor plans for state buildings.

Programs

Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

The Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities pursues appropriate remedies, including legal ones, on behalf of disabled citizens who feel they have been discriminated against. The council also offers technical assistance regarding disability issues, provides information on accessing Social Security disability benefits, promotes employment opportunities for disabled persons, and reviews policies and legislation relating to persons with disabilities.

North Carolina Council for Women

The North Carolina Council for Women advises the governor, the General Assembly and other state departments on the special needs of women in North Carolina. The council works cooperatively with local women's organizations, develops innovative projects and policy initiatives, and conducts workshops and training to address women's needs. The council administers state and federal funds to local non-profit groups serving sexual assault and domestic violence victims. Staff at its Raleigh headquarters and five regional offices provide technical assistance to individuals and public/private agencies.

North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs

The Commission of Indian Affairs advocates the rights of Indian citizens, bringing local, state and federal resources into focus for the implementation or continuation of meaningful programs for Indian citizens of North Carolina. The commission provides aid and protection for Indians, assists Indian communities in social and economic development, promotes unity among all Indians and encourages the right of Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions considered to be sacred and meaningful.

North Carolina Human Relations Commission

The Human Relations Commission provides services and programs aimed at improving relationships among all citizens of the state, while seeking to ensure equal opportunities in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodation, recreation, education, justice and governmental services. The commission also enforces the North Carolina Fair Housing Law.

Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office

The Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office seeks to tap the productivity of the youth of North Carolina through their participation in community

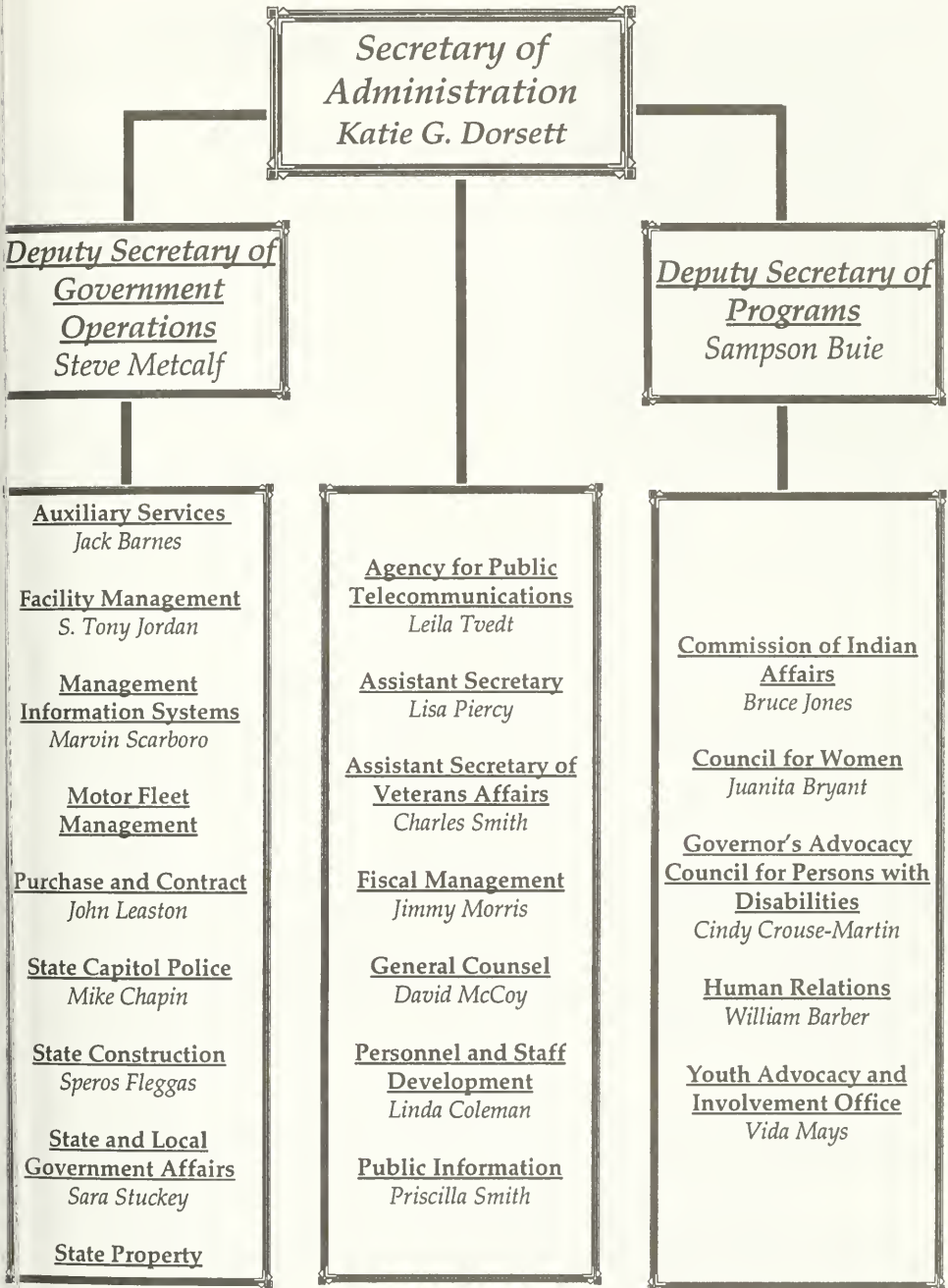
services and the development of youth leadership capabilities. Experiential education opportunities are provided to young adults through an internship program. The office provides case advocacy to individuals in need of services for children and youth in the state and makes recommendations to the governor, the General Assembly and other policy-making groups.

Boards and Commissions

Americans with Disabilities/504 Steering Committee
 Board of Public Telecommunications Commissioners
 Board of Trustees of the N.C. Public Employee Deferred Compensation
 Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities
 Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth
 Governor's Inter-Agency Advisory Team on Alcohol and Other Drugs
 Governor's Jobs for Veterans Committee
 Information Resource Management Commission
 Local Government Advocacy Council
 N.C. Advisory Council on Telecommunications in Education
 N.C. Alcoholism Research Authority
 N.C. Board of Science and Technology
 N.C. Capital Planning Commission
 N.C. Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokee
 N.C. Council on Ocean Affairs
 N.C. Council for Women
 N.C. Courts Commission
 N.C. Energy Development Authority
 N.C. Farmworkers' Council
 N.C. Fund for Children and Families Commission
 N.C. Human Relations Commission
 N.C. Indian Affairs Commission
 N.C. Internship Council
 N.C. Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority
 N.C. Martin Luther King Jr. Commission
 N.C. State Indian Housing Authority
 Persian Gulf War Memorial Commission
 Public Radio Advisory Committee
 State Building Commission
 State Goals and Policy Board
 State Youth Advisory Council
 Task Force on Racial, Religious and Ethnic Violence and Intimidation
 Veterans' Affairs Commission
 Veterans' Affairs Advisory Commission

For Further Information

(919) 733-7232



Note: The Department of Administration provides budgetary and/or personnel administrative services to the following divisions: Board of Science and Technology, Lieutenant Governor, Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority, N.C. Board of Ethics, Office of State Personnel, and the State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board.



Katie G. Dorsett
Secretary of Administration

Early Years

Born in Shaw, Mississippi, July 8, 1932, to Willie and Elizabeth Grays.

Educational Background

Southern Christian Institute, 1949; Alcorn State University, 1953, BS (Business); Indiana University, 1955, MS (Business Education); University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1975, Ed.D. (Curriculum and Instruction).

Professional Background

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 1992-present; Guilford County Board of Commissioners, Member, 1986-92; Greensboro City Council Member, 1983-86; Associate Professor, School of Business and Economics, N.C. A&T State University, 1955-87; Business Teacher, 1953-54, Coahoma Junior College.

Organizations

Board of Trustees for Guilford Technical Community College; Board of Directors of National Association of Counties; N.C. Association of County Commissioners; Greensboro Tourism Authority; Guilford County Board of Health; Greensboro National Bank; Member, National Association of Counties; Health Steering Committee; Member, League of Women Voters; Life Member, NAACP.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan; Secretary, Information Resource Management Commission; Ex Officio Member, N.C. Commission on Indian Affairs; Ex-Officio Member, Internship Council; Ex Officio Member, Board of Public Telecommunications; Member, N.C. Fund for Children and Families Commission; Member, N.C. Capital Planning Commission; Member, N.C. Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokees; Chair, N.C. Advisory Council on Telecommunications in Education.

Political Activities

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 1992-present; Member, Democratic Party.

Personal Information

Married, Warren Dorsett. Children: Valerie, Warren Jr., deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Paul A. Johnston ¹ | Orange | 1957-1960 |
| David S. Coltrane ² | Wake | 1960-1961 |
| Hugh Cannon | Wake | 1961-1965 |
| Edward L. Rankin, Jr. ³ | Wake | 1965-1967 |
| Wayne A. Corpening ⁴ | Forsyth | 1967-1969 |
| William L. Turner | Wake | 1969-1973 |
| William L. Bondurant ⁵ | Forsyth | 1973-1974 |
| Bruce A. Lentz ⁶ | Wake | 1974-1977 |
| Joseph W Grimsley | Wake | 1977-1979 |
| Jane S. Patterson (acting) ⁷ | Wake | 1979-1980 |
| Joseph W. Grimsley ⁸ | Wake | 1980-1981 |
| Jane S. Patterson ⁹ | Wake | 1981-1985 |
| Grace J. Rohrer ¹⁰ | Orange | 1985-1987 |
| James S. Lofton ¹¹ | Wake | 1987-1993 |
| Katie G. Dorsett | Guilford | 1993-Present |

¹Johnston was appointed by Governor Hodges and served until his resignation effective August 31, 1960.

²Coltrane 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 chair of the Advisory Budget Commission.

³Rankin was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Coltrane and served until his resignation effective September 30, 1967.

⁴Corpening 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.

⁵Bondurant was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Turner and resigned effective June 21, 1974.

⁶Lentz 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.

⁷Patterson served as acting departmental secretary when Grimsley took a leave of absence to serve as campaign manager of Governor Hunt.

⁸Grimsley resigned effective August 1, 1981, following his appointment as secretary for the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

⁹Patterson was appointed by Governor Hunt to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰Rohrer was appointed by Governor Martin. Lofton was appointed by Governor Martin.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

The Department of Correction 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 ninety-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 joining of the Parole Commission, the Advisory Board of Correction, 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 Correction, 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 Correction its current administrative configuration.

The history of corrections in North Carolina reflects 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" of the 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 1,000 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 was first initiated 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 proba-

tion supervision caseload, but by mid-1974 they were carrying parole caseloads as well. Currently, probation and parole officers assigned to field services (probation) carry probation caseloads primarily but also supervise cases that are dual (on both probation and parole simultaneously).

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 Pardons 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 Pardons 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 Pardons consisting of three members. At the same time a constitutional amendment was approved in the 1954 general election to give the board full authority to grant, revoke or terminate paroles.

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. Pre-Release and Aftercare Centers (PRAC) were formed in 1974. This program began with 90 day paroles and a pre-release training program to assist inmates with transitional adjustment services just prior to

release on parole. Today with the exception of dual cases (persons on both probation and parole), Parole Services (previously Pre-Release and Aftercare) handles the investigation and supervision for all paroles generated by the North Carolina Parole Commission.

The General Statutes establishing the Department of Correction 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 divided into three major administrative sections: the Office of the Secretary, the Divisions of Prisons, and the Division of Adult Probation and Parole.

Office of the Secretary

The secretary of the Department of Correction is appointed by the Governor and serves at his pleasure. The secretary and his immediate administrative staff are responsible for the major planning, fiscal, personnel and records keeping functions of the department.

Planning: 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.

Grants: The Grants Section provides for the budgeting and management of 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.

Fiscal Operations: The fiscal section includes budget development and administration, regular and grant accounting, work release and Inmate Trust Fund accounting, and internal auditing procedures.

Personnel: The Personnel section is responsible for normal personnel functions including payroll, maintenance of employee records, and other matters associated with personnel management. It also includes the development of staff positions, the posting of position vacancies, and the actual hiring of new staff.

Staff Development and Training. This 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 recertification or continuing education.

Management Information and Research. The orderly maintenance of inmate records, including conviction data, sentence information and individual inmate/probationer/parolee data, is the responsibility of the Management Information and Research Section. The section through its computerized Management Information and Data Retrieval System provides all individual and group statistics necessary for planning and for inmate record management.

Inmate Grievance Commission

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.

Parole Commission

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.

Division of Prisons

The Division of Prisons is charged with the direct care and supervision of inmates. Currently, the division operates 91 prison institutions and units, treatment facilities for women, and has other institutions under construction.

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 misdemeanors to life imprisonment 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 prisoners 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 need extra security but do not need the more stringent security of maximum custody. Basic education, counseling and work programs are available to inmates in close custody.

Medium custody units have all programs and activities operating within the unit under the supervision of armed personnel, except for certain work assignments. Programs available to inmates include academic and vocational education, drug and alcohol abuse treatment, psychological and other counseling programs, and varied work assignments.

Minimum custody units provide a wide variety of programs for inmates 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 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.

Programs at Minimum Custody Units. 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, Alcoholics Anonymous 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 Cameron Morrison Youth Institution. 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 youth 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 Correction, 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.

Division of Adult Probation and Parole

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole is responsible for the community supervision of 103,000 parolees and probationers. Most of these individuals have been sentenced by the court to probated sentences and are supervised by divisional officers who offer counseling and job development services. Pretrial and pre-sentenced 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 from which he or she might benefit.

The Mutual Agreement Parole Program involves a binding contractual agreement between the inmate, the two Divisions and the Parole Commission. The 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 and Commissions

Board of Correction
Grievance Resolution Board
Parole Commission
Substance Abuse Advisory Council
Advisory Committee on Religious Ministry in Prisons

For Further Information

(919) 733-4926



Franklin Edward Freeman, Jr.
Secretary of Correction

Early Years

Born in Dobson, Surry, County, May 5, 1945, to Franklin E. and Clara E. (Smith) Freeman.

Educational Background

Graduated, Surry Central High School, Dobson, 1963; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1970, J.D.

Professional Background

Secretary of Correction, 1981-present; Administrative Officer of the Courts, 1981-present; District Attorney, 17th Judicial

District, 1979-81; Assistant Director, Administrative Office of the Courts of Administrative Assistant to Chief Justices William Bobbitt and Susie Sharp, 1973-78; Executive Secretary to the Judicial Council, 1973-78; Assistant District Attorney, 17th Judicial District, 1971-73; Research Assistant, Associate Justice Dan K. Moore, 1970-71.

Organizations

Surry County and Rockingham County Bar Associations; 10th and 17th District Bars; N.C. State Bar; Delta Upsilon Fraternity; Conference of State Court Administrators, Board of Directors.

Honors and Awards

Service awards from Conference of Superior Court Judges, Conference of District Court Judges, N.C. Clerks of Superior Court Association, and N.C. Magistrates Association; Tar Heel of the Week, 1981; Order of the Golden Fleece; President of Student Bar Association, UNC, 1969-70.

Personal Information

Married, Katherine Lynn Lloyd, August, 1978. Children: Margaret Elizabeth, Nancy Lorrin, Katherine Ann, Franklin Edward, III, Alexander Lloyd, and Mary Claire. Member, Main Street United Methodist Church, Reidsville; Chair, Administrative Board, 1981; Chair, Every Member Canvas, 1980; Sunday School Teacher, 1972-81.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION¹

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| George W. Randall ² | Wake | 1972 |
| Ralph D. Edwards ³ | Wake | 1972-1973 |
| David L. Jones ⁴ | Cumberland | 1973-1977 |
| Amos E. Reed ⁵ | Wake | 1977-1981 |
| James C. Woodard ⁶ | Johnston | 1981-1985 |
| Aaron J. Johnson ⁷ | Cumberland | 1985-1992 |
| V. Lee Bounds ⁸ | | 1992-1993 |
| Franklin E. Freeman, Jr. | Wake | 1993-Present |

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 Correction.

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.

⁷Johnson was appointed on January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin to replace Woodard.

⁸Bounds was appointed on March 2, 1992 by Governor Martin to replace Johnson.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

The 1977 General Assembly passed legislation to restructure and rename the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs as the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The department was created April 1, 1977, by transferring law enforcement and public safety agencies from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the State Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

The 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 coordinates state response to any emergency when the emergency requires the response of more than one sub-unit of state government. In 1980, the department was given the authority to direct the allocation of any or all available state resources from any state agency to respond to an emergency.

The department is made up of the Office of the Secretary, four commissions (the Governor's Crime Commission, the Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs, the State Emergency Response Commission and the Crime Victims Compensation Commission) and nine divisions: Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety, Civil Air Patrol, Crime Prevention, Emergency Management, Governor's Crime Commission, N.C. National Guard, State Highway Patrol and Victim and Justice Services.

Alcohol Law Enforcement Division

As a result of legislation in 1977, the Enforcement Division of the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The primary responsibility of the Alcohol Law Enforcement Division is to enforce the Alcoholic Beverage Control laws of the state.

Agents provide licensed outlets with the latest information on ABC laws and regulations, inspect premises and examine books and records. They prepare criminal and regulatory cases, present evidence in court and administrative hearings, conduct permit applicant investigations, execute ABC Commission orders, and conduct undercover investigations. Agents are sworn peace officers and have the authority to arrest and take other investigatory and enforcement actions for any criminal offense.

Public education is also an important part of the job of an Alcoholic Law Enforcement agent. Agents routinely conduct seminars regarding the irresponsible service of alcohol, present classes to youth groups and civic organizations, and teach ABC laws at local and state law enforcement schools.

New agents are trained during a 20-week ALE Basic School which was designed and certified specifically for ALE agents. This training includes physical conditioning and defensive tactics, instruction in constitutional and criminal laws, court procedures, search and seizure, criminal investigation, alcoholic beverage control laws, firearms and vehicle operations.

The division is commanded by a director, headquarters' staff, field supervisors and their assistants. For administrative purposes, the field organization is divided into twelve districts, each with a headquarters' office readily accessible to the public.

Butner Public Safety Division

The Butner Public Safety Division traces its roots back to the Camp Butner Fire Department set up in 1942 when Camp Butner was established as a U.S. Army Training Camp. In 1947, John Umstead, brother of Governor William B. Umstead, led a move in the General Assembly to build a new facility for the mentally ill, and Camp Butner was purchased from the government for \$1 as the site for this complex.

The Camp Butner Fire Department became part of the John Umstead Hospital in the Department of Human Resources. The staff consisted of 18 men. As the Butner complex and the community grew, the staff was trained as fire fighters and policemen; and the department became known as the Public Safety Department. The department was transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1981, and its name was changed to the Butner Public Safety Division.

Butner Public Safety Officers provide police and fire protection for the state hospitals at Butner; other state facilities there, including the 4,600-acre National Guard Training Range; the Butner Federal Correctional Facility and the residential, business and industrial community of Butner. In keeping with the growth and development of the town of Butner, facilities for the Butner Public Safety Division were expanded. On January 29, 1985, the new 15,000 square-foot Butner Public Safety Division building was dedicated by Governor Martin.

The division is commanded by a public safety director, chief of fire services and chief of police services. The four platoons are commanded by captains, with master fire officers and master police officers as support staff. Including the investigative, support, communications and logistics sections, Butner's total force is 44.

The duties of these officers are unique. One hour, they may be called on to fight a raging fire; and the next hour, these same officers may be called on to capture a bank robber.

Civil Air Patrol Division

The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was established nationally on December 1, 1941 as an auxiliary of the United States Army Air Corps. It was a part of the Civil Defense structure and shortly thereafter became involved in the war effort. In 1948, Congress made the Civil Air Patrol an official auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The North Carolina Wing of the Civil Patrol became a state agency in 1953, and it was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971. In 1977, it was transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

There are 39 squadrons in the North Carolina Wing. Although the Wing is partially funded by the state, the department has no operational control over it. Many members operate their own airplanes and fly at their own expense; however, membership dues, donations, grants, estates, state funds and Air Force reimbursements account for a large portion of the Wing's budget.

The Civil Air Patrol fulfills three primary functions: emergency services, aerospace education and training, and a cadet training program.

Emergency Services: Emergency Services is a function with which the Civil Air Patrol is most involved. It entails air search and rescue and local disaster relief and emergency preparedness plans, providing fixed, mobile or airborne communications during emergencies.

Aerospace Education and Training: Aerospace Education and Training is designed to inform the public about aerospace activities. The CAP supports aerospace education workshops for teachers at colleges and universities throughout the United States. These programs prepare teachers to teach aerospace education courses in their schools or to use the information to enrich traditional classroom subjects. Scholarships are awarded to deserving cadets and senior members for study in engineering, the humanities, education, science and other fields related to aerospace.

Cadet Training Program: The Cadet Training Program provides young people, ages 13 through 18, with opportunities for leadership and education. The program teaches the cadets aviation, search and rescue, individual and group discipline and personal development, giving them the opportunity to serve themselves and their communities, state, nation and all humanity to the fullest extent of their capabilities.

Crime Prevention Division

In 1979, the Crime Prevention Division was created to motivate citizens in every home and community to join actively in the fight against crime. Staff and funding were drawn from the Governor's Crime Commission

Division and from other divisions of the department. It was an exciting attempt to deal with one of the oldest problems of society.

The Crime Prevention Division's mission is to assist local law enforcement agencies and other groups to get citizens involved in crime prevention activities. These activities are designed to reduce not only the incidence of crime, but also the fear of crime. Staff members keep track of changing crime trends and stay abreast of the latest state and national crime prevention programs.

Crime Prevention programs promoted or coordinated by the division include: Think Smart, Youth Awards Programs, Public Housing, Community Watch, Ham Watch, Crime Stoppers, Crimes Against Business, Crimes Against Older Adults, Crimes Against Women, Domestic Violence, Crimes Against Children and Child Safety. The division provides technical assistance and develops crime prevention awareness materials free of charge to citizens, local law enforcement agencies and other groups.

Emergency Management Division

The evolution of emergency management in North Carolina began with the creation of the Emergency Management Act of 1977. Prior to that, the division went through two transitions: from Civil Defense to Civil Preparedness. Both Civil Defense and Civil Preparedness focused primarily on war-related disasters, but also supported local law enforcement and fire departments in the event of a major catastrophe. With the increased exposure of people and property to extremely high-risk situations due to our technological advancement, the need for a central coordinating agency to preserve and protect the citizens of North Carolina from all types of disasters, natural and man-made, soon became apparent.

The State Civil Defense Agency was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971, and transferred again in 1977 to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety where it was named the Division of Emergency Management. Under the direction of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Emergency Management coordinates response and relief activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster using a four-phase approach to emergency situations: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

The division's major emergency response functions are carried out by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The SERT is composed of top-level management representatives from each state agency involved in response activities. During an emergency, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety is the Governor's authorized representative to call and direct any state agency to respond to the emergency. The SERT directs on-site response activities when two or more state agencies are involved and will, upon request, direct the total response including local, state, federal and private resources. By providing support to local governments through response efforts, planning and training, the Division of Emergency Management carries out its theme of cooperation, coordination, and unity.

North Carolina Center for Missing Persons

The Center, formerly the North Carolina Center for Missing Children and Child Victimization, was established in 1984 as the state clearinghouse for information about missing persons. Trained staff members provide technical assistance and training to citizens, law enforcement officials, school personnel and human services professionals. The center's staff gives assistance and support to both the families of missing persons and to the law enforcement officials investigating missing person cases. Staff members also participate in emergency operations and searches for persons who are missing and endangered.

Governor's Crime Commission

The Governor's Crime Commission embodies the former Law and Order Committee created in 1968 in the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Law and Order Committee was transferred to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1977. The Governor's Crime Commission serves by statute as the chief advisory board to the Governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety on crime and justice issues and policies.

The 40-member commission has representatives from all parts of the criminal justice system, local government, the legislature and other citizens. The commission is supported by a state staff in the Governor's Crime Commission Division. The commission has been a unique forum for criminal justice in North Carolina. Throughout its history, the Governor's Crime Commission has served in a leadership role in criminal justice planning, issue analysis, program development and coordination. The Crime Commission has been a force behind many successful statewide programs such as driving while impaired legislation, community service restitution, crime prevention and community watch, rape victim assistance, victim compensation and sentencing reform.

The commission currently oversees four federal grant programs for the state. These programs include the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program, the Justice Assistance Program, the Victim of Crime Act Program and the Drug Enforcement Program. The programs bring approximately \$10 million in federal monies to North Carolina for criminal justice improvement programs.

Governor's Crime Commission Division: The Governor's Crime Commission Division serves as staff to the 40-member Governor's Crime Commission. The staff is responsible for researching the issues under review by the commission and writing the resulting reports to the Governor. The staff also administers four federal grant programs for the state.

Highway Patrol Division

In 1929, the General Assembly of North Carolina created the State Highway Patrol. Chapter 218 of the Public Laws of 1929 provides: "That the

State Highway Commission of North Carolina is hereby authorized and directed to create under its control and supervision a division of the State Highway Patrol, consisting of one Captain with headquarters in the State Highway Building at Raleigh, and one Lieutenant and three patrolmen in each of the nine State Highway Division Districts of the State." The Highway Patrol was given statutory responsibility to patrol the highways of the state, enforce the motor vehicle laws and assist the motoring public.

The commission appointed a captain as commanding officer of the State Highway Patrol and nine lieutenants. These ten men were sent to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to attend a two-week training school for state police. The captain and the nine lieutenants returned to North Carolina and made plans for recruiting the 27 patrolmen, three for each of the nine highway districts in the state.

The year 1929 was the first time in North Carolina history that all members of a law enforcement unit were required to go through a training school to study the laws they would be called on to enforce. Of the original 400 applicants who applied for admission, only 67 were ordered to report to Camp Glenn, an abandoned army encampment near Morehead City. The school ran for six weeks, and the names of the 27 men with the highest records were posted on the bulletin board as the first State Highway Patrolmen. Others who had come through the training course with credit were put on a reserve list to be called into service as openings occurred. The Chair of the State Highway Commission came to Camp Glenn, inspected the men of the Patrol, liked what he saw, and told them something they never forgot, "On your shoulders rests the responsibility for the success or failure of the State Highway Patrol."

On July 1, 1929, 37 members of the Patrol took the oaths of office in the hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol, and the example of these men is an inspiring legacy to the men and women of the State Highway Patrol today. From this original authorized strength of 37, the State Highway Patrol's membership has increased, reflecting growth in population, interstate and state highways, and registered vehicles and licensed drivers; however, there is still a shortage in what is really needed to combat the growing problems facing the patrol.

Throughout its long history, the State Highway Patrol has had many homes. In 1933, the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Highway Commission to the State Revenue Department. On July 1, 1941, the General Assembly created the Department of Motor Vehicles, and the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Revenue Department to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The Patrol was transferred from the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1973 to the Department of Transportation. Then, in 1977, the Patrol was transferred from the Department of Transportation to the newly formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

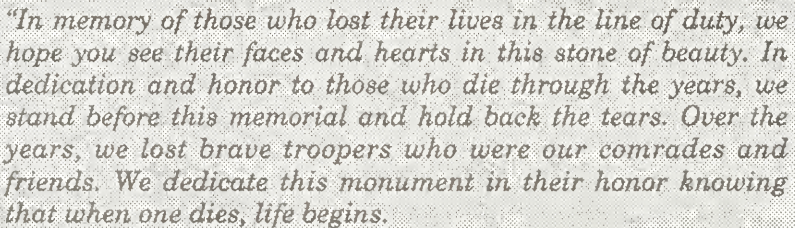
As the primary traffic law enforcement agency in North Carolina, the chief responsibility of the State Highway Patrol is safeguarding life and property on the state's highways. The duties and responsibilities of the Patrol are governed by the General Statutes and consist of regularly

patrolling the highways and enforcing all laws and regulations pertaining to travel and use of vehicles upon the highways.

Additional duties may be assigned by the Governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, such as providing manpower and support for civil disturbances, nuclear accidents, chemical spills and natural disasters. The Patrol also handles security for the Governor and his family.

The year 1977 also brought a change in location and facilities for the Patrol's training schools. Camp Glenn was the site for training the first class of Highway Patrol recruits, but there was not a permanent training site until 1946, when classes were held at the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. However, when the Patrol outgrew that site, several locations throughout the state were considered as possible training sites, and the Governor Morehead School for the Blind located at 3318 Garner Road in Raleigh was selected. Today, the training center is a modern facility that provides the perfect atmosphere for training. The Patrol is very proud of this facility and its training program which is essential to a modern law enforcement agency.

In the fall of 1982, the Highway Patrol State Auxiliary, an organization of Patrol wives and widows, decided to place a monument at the training center in memory of the troopers killed in the line of duty, and after a fund-raising campaign to pay for its construction, on May 18, 1986, Governor James G. Martin accepted the memorial on behalf of the state during dedication ceremonies. The moving inscription on the monument was written by Latish Williams, an employee of the Patrol Headquarters staff, and it reflects the dedication and devotion to duty of all the men and women of the State Highway Patrol.



"In memory of those who lost their lives in the line of duty, we hope you see their faces and hearts in this stone of beauty. In dedication and honor to those who die through the years, we stand before this memorial and hold back the tears. Over the years, we lost brave troopers who were our comrades and friends. We dedicate this monument in their honor knowing that when one dies, life begins."

Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs

Executive Order Number 11 created the Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs on June 28, 1985. Members are appointed by the Governor and consist of commanders of the five major military installations in North Carolina, state and local government officials and citizens who have an interest in or relationship to the military community. The commission meets regularly at the call of the Chairman or the Secretary of the

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Department employees serve as staff to the commission and provide administrative support, draft legislation and coordinate meetings.

The commission provides a forum for the discussion of issues concerning major military installations in the state and active and retired military personnel and their families. The commission collects and studies information related to supporting and strengthening the military presence in the state. Commission members recommend and review proposed military affairs legislation, and advise the Governor on measures and activities that would support and enhance defense installations and military families within the state.

The commission promotes the involvement of the state's industries in the state military procurement system, and encourages potential employers to recruit soon-to-retire soldiers whose military skills would be useful in the private sector. Another mission of the commission is to enhance the state's attractiveness as a home for retiring service personnel by proving an easy channel of communication between the military and state government. The commission has provided the unforeseen benefit of serving as the only meeting ground for the commanders of the major military installations in the state to discuss ideas and problems.

National Guard Division

Since the Colonial era of this nation's history, there have been citizen soldiers who worked at their trades, jobs, farms, professions and other livelihoods, who were also members of organized militia units. When needed, these citizen-soldiers assisted in the defense of life, property and their community. The North Carolina National Guard has its roots in this tradition.

The National Guard today is the organized militia of the state, and the Governor is the commander-in-chief. The National Guard is also a part of the Armed Forces' reserve force structure with the President as commander-in-chief, which gives the Guard a federal as well as a state mission.

As the State Militia, the Guard has a long history of proud service to the people of the state. On numerous occasions, the Guard has provided assistance to state and local authorities when natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, fires and tornadoes occurred and for civil disturbances and other law enforcement needs requiring additional trained and capable manpower to supplement state and local resources. As a part of the reserve forces of the United States Armed Forces, the Guard has been called or ordered to active federal service to defend the nation. Early militia and modern Guard units have responded to this need since the Revolutionary War.

In 1806, following the War for American Independence, under the authority of the Militia Acts of 1792 and 1795 passed by Congress, the Legislature passed a law establishing the Adjutant General's Department. The militia then began to become better organized and trained.

For many years the State Guard, as it was then known, had no federal recognition; and at the time of the Spanish-American War in 1898, it was discovered that the President of the United States had no authority to order

the Guard into federal service. Under the Acts of Congress of June 3, 1916, a definite place in the National Defense was created for the Guard; and the State Guard became the National Guard.

Since this change in the federal laws, the National Guard has become an integral part of the country's first line of defense. With the backing of the federal government and laws passed by the respective states based upon the National Defense Acts, the National Guard has continuously, through its training, developed a high standard of efficiency. Today it is recognized as an important part of the Army of the United States.

In 1947, the Army Air Corps was designated the United States Air Force and became a separate component of the armed services. At the same time, the National Guard of the United States was divided into the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

The Department of Defense continues to expand the role of the Guard in the national defense plan and to develop a "One Army" concept of active and reserve forces. Today the North Carolina Army and Air Guard consists of more than 14,000 soldiers and airmen. It is a modern, well-trained force which continues to distinguish itself in peacetime and to fulfill both its federal and state missions.

Guard troops are equipped with some of the most modern military equipment: the M1 Abrams Tank, the M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, the M60-A3 Main Battle Tank, the AH 60 Black Hawk Helicopter and the AH 64A Apache Attack Helicopter.

The North Carolina Army National Guard continues the tradition begun in Colonial times. Many units today have lineages going back 100 years or more. Not only is the Guard an important source of pride and community involvement, but it stands ready to protect and serve its citizens.

Victim and Justice Services Division

The Victim and Justice Services Division formerly was a section of the Governor's Crime Commission Division. The community services alternative punishment programs for persons sentenced under the Safe Roads Act became the responsibility of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1983, and the department saw the need to create a new division to administer these programs. This new division was called the Victim and Justice Services Division. Staff and funding for the division were drawn from the Governor's Crime Commission Division and other divisions of the department.

Through field offices located in each of the state's 34 judicial districts, the Community Service Work Program places and supervises convicted offenders who have been ordered by the court to make restitution in the form of free labor to charitable organizations and government agencies.

During its first three years of operation, the Community Service Work Program admitted 91,631 clients who gave the state of North Carolina 2,645,745 hours of free labor with an estimated monetary value of \$8,863,245. Not only does the state benefit from this free labor by offenders, it had collected more than \$4,225,904 in fees which go to the General Fund

for schools and other vital services. The combined total of services and money to the state exceeds \$15 million.

In addition to being an efficient and cost-effective punishment alternative, other programs have evolved from the Community Service Work Program. These programs are administered in whole or in part by the division: Deferred Prosecution, Community Service Parole and Community Penalties.

The division also operates programs that provide direct services to victims and to justice system agencies.

The North Carolina Crime Victims Compensation Commission reimburses persons for uninsured medical expenses and lost wages resulting from violent crime. Victims may receive a maximum of \$20,000, plus an additional \$2,000 for funeral expenses if the victim dies from the crime. Claims must be submitted to the NCCVCC for verification and approval.

The Rape Victim Assistance Program provides financial assistance to victims of sex offenses by reimbursing the cost of emergency medical treatment and evidence collection. This program has served more than 3,500 victims since its inception in 1981.

Division staff members also conduct workshops for law enforcement officers on managing occupational stress, using the services of a licensed psychologist to counsel police officers.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs

Governor's Crime Commission

Military Aides-de-Camp

N.C. Crime Victims Compensation Commission

N.C. Emergency Response Commission

For Further Information

(919) 733-2126



Thurman B. Hampton
Secretary of Crime Control
and Public Safety

Early Years

Born in Chatham County, February 5, 1949, to Joseph and Ernestine (Rodgers) Hampton.

Educational Background

Douglass High School, Eden, N.C., 1966; A&T State University, B.A. (Political Science), 1970; State University of Iowa College of Law, J.D., 1973; Judge Advocate General's School Basic Course, 1973, Military Judge Course, 1983, Advanced

Course, 1984; United States Army Command and General Staff College, 1990.

Professional Background

Goldston & Hampton, Attorneys at Law, 1985-86; Assistant District Attorney, 17-A Prosecutorial District, 1982-85; Private law practice, 1979-82; Assistant Professor of Law, N.C. Central University, 1976-79.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Rockingham County Bar Association; 17-A Bar Association; National Association of Black Prosecutors; N.C. Black Lawyers Association; Association of Government Attorneys in Capital Litigation; N.C. Conference of District Attorneys; Iowa State Bar; United States Court of Military Appeals; Former Member, Eden Kiwanis Club; Board of Directors of the Eden Rescue Squad, Inc.; Board of Directors of the Rockingham County Youth Involvement Board.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs; Governor's Crime Commission; Juvenile Justice Commission.

Political Activities

Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1993-; District Attorney, 17-A Prosecutorial District (Rockingham and Caswell Counties), 1986-93.

Military Service

Active duty with US Army, 1973-76; Currently holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army Reserve, Judge Advocate General Corps.

Honors and Awards

Army Commendation Medal; Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; Outstanding Young Men in America, 1982-83; Outstanding Young Democrat, 1984; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.

Personal Information

Married, Maria Hopp Hampton, October 17, 1978. Children: Kathryn. Morning Star Missionary Baptist Church.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIME CONTROL

 AND PUBLIC SAFETY¹

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| J. Phillip Carlton ² | Wake | 1977-1978 |
| Herbert L. Hyde ³ | Buncombe | 1979 |
| Burley B. Mitchell ⁴ | Wake | 1979-1982 |
| Heman R. Clark ⁵ | Cumberland | 1982-1985 |
| Joseph W. Dean ⁶ | Wake | 1985-1992 |
| Alan V. Pugh ⁷ | Randolph..... | 1992-1993 |
| Thurman B. Hampton ⁸ | Rockingham | 1993-Present |

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 February 2, 1982, by Governor Hunt to replace Mitchell.

⁶Dean was appointed January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin.

⁷Pugh was appointed June 1, 1992, to serve the remainder of the Martin Administration.

⁸Hampton was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on February 3, 1993.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources was the first state government cabinet-level cultural affairs department established in America. It 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 climate of North Carolina through providing access to the arts, historical resources and libraries. Cultural Resources interprets "culture" an inclusive term for the many ways people have of understanding their history, values and natural creativity. The department's functions highlight the exploration and interpretation of

our culture and ways in which its aspects can be made increasingly available to the public. Among the department's responsibilities are preserving and protecting our heritage for future generations through emphasizing the richness of our traditions, history and art.

The department has three divisions: Archives and History, the Arts Council and the State Library. It also administers two semi-autonomous agencies, the North Carolina Symphony and the North Carolina Museum of Art and several special programs. Plus, Cultural Resources works with numerous boards and commissions with responsibilities associated with the department.

Division of Archives and History

What is now the Division of Archives and History was created in 1903 to chart our state's history and preserve its records and historic places for posterity. From its inception it has been in the forefront of state historical activity. Within the division are many diverse sections: the Museum of History, Archives and Records, Historical Publications, Historic Sites, Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Tryon Palace, and the State Capitol.

Museum of History: While the culture of North Carolina is 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 a visit to any of them. These museums and sites are not just for those who are knowledgeable about history or who have a particular, or professional interest in its many forms. Instead they have been designed to stimulate the interest of any child or adult and to awaken the historical and creative perspective in us all.

The North Carolina Museum of History, since its founding in 1902, has been the state agency most involved in the collection and preservation of objects significant to the history of North Carolina. Its collection, currently

containing over 350,000 items, reflects our state's political, economic, and social history. This comprehensive collection is used by the central museum and its three branches, twenty-three State Historic Sites, the Executive Mansion, and the Capitol. The museum also loans items from its collection to other non state historical museums throughout the state which meet standards of security and interpretive usage as established by the museum.

The collection is particularly strong in the areas of North Carolina currency and gold coins, dolls, Civil War uniforms, flags, North Carolina silver, and North Carolina crafts. The museum holds one of the outstanding collections of Confederate uniforms in the nation in addition to a collection of costumes (over 6,000) ranging from 1775-1980. Its collection of historic flags (350) range from the Revolutionary War (the Guilford Battle flag) to flags from the Vietnam War. The museum has the largest known collection of Bechtler gold coins (154). The Bechtlers operated a private mint in North Carolina from 1831 to 1846 during the North Carolina Gold Rush. The Museum of History's collections are used in an average of twelve special exhibitions annually which are visited by over 170,000 school children and adults.

It has mounted several important and critically acclaimed exhibitions in the past years. Enriching and complementing the exhibition program are lectures, movies, touch talks, demonstrations, and a Tar Heel Junior Historian Program in the schools.

The North Carolina Museum of History has an expanded mission to reach out to citizens throughout the state. In the 1940s, the museum began two extension services still active today: the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association which promotes the study of state and local history in the public schools, and an extensive series of slide programs on various aspects of North Carolina history which can be borrowed by schools and clubs without charge.

In 1982, the museum in conjunction with its support group, the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, began offering a variety of educational programs in communities throughout the state. These programs, together with the interest generated all over North Carolina by the Associates, have greatly enhanced the appeal of the museum, thereby creating a greater demand for North Carolina Museum of History services.

Given the very great need for a new museum facility, the Museum of History engaged in a campaign to build a new building across from the State Capitol. The \$28 million building is scheduled to be open to the public in 1994.

Archives and Records: 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 North Carolina 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 Archives and Records Section maintains over 35,000 cubic feet of records (more than 100 million pieces of paper), 800,000 photographs, and 30,000 reels of microfilm. The State Archives is nationally known and serves as a model for the nation and other states. If we know our history by what we leave behind, then the state Archives is indispensable in this knowledge. A courthouse may be torn down, a church may burn, and records of great value may perish with them. Often those records already have been preserved by the Archives. Anyone interested in family genealogy will come to know its programs.

Historical Publications: The 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. Among ongoing projects is the publication of *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865*, a comprehensive Civil War roster.

The North Carolina Historical Review, published quarterly, is one of the most respected publications of its kind in the United States.

Historic Sites: Deeply involved with the state's heritage, the Division of Archeology and Historical Preservation seeks to preserve properties, artifacts and archaeological sites important to our state. Through its archaeological program, the Division identifies hundreds of historic and pre-historic sites each year, from Indian encampments to industrial sites and from gold mines to sunken seafaring crafts.

Visitors 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 section. 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.

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. 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 furnishings, the Capitol is still used for ceremonies and contains offices for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and an office used by the Secretary of State for swearing in public officials.

The Capitol 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.

A cooperative venture of the Department of Cultural Resources and the Stagville Center Corporation, Stagville 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 into historic preservation.

Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Deeply involved with the state's heritage, the Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section of the Department of Cultural Resources seeks to preserve properties, artifacts, and archaeological sites important to our state. Through its archaeological program, the section identifies hundreds of historic and pre-historic sites each year, from Indian encampments to industrial sites and from gold mines to sunken seafaring crafts.

A number of efforts are under way to examine different elements of North Carolina heritage. The Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section 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 1,000 North Carolina entries.

Through its Historic Preservation Program the division surveys and tries to protect these unique and valuable historic properties throughout the state by nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Some properties are selected for restoration by the state and are open to the public as historical, educational and recreational attractions. They range from the elaborate and lavish restoration of Tryon Palace in New Bern to the simplicity of the mountain-surrounded birthplace of Governor Zebulon Vance at Weaverville.

Division of the State Library

The Division of the State Library is the official state government agency charged by law with providing the state's library program, coordinating library planning for total library services and serving the state's information needs. It is made up of the State Library Commission, the Interstate Library Compact, the Public Librarian Certification Commission and the following sections: Library Development, Special Services, and Technical Services.

The Special Services Section assists a whole segment of the population richly deserving of help. Its constituents are the visually and physically handicapped who are sent—free of charge—large print, braille, and talking books (on cassettes and records). Selections fitting individual tastes are made by carefully studying information and biographical sketches sent in by patrons.

The State Library operates the North Carolina Information Network, a state-of-the-art high tech computer network which ties together all major academic, public and community college libraries to major national and international databases. Other state agencies can also use this important informational resource.

Films and video tapes are also available free through the State Library. Enrichment films including comedy, art, travel, and other subjects are available. Local libraries can provide details.

The State Library has a Library Development Section that provides consultant service to librarians, trustees, public officials and interested citizens throughout the state. Plus, this division can assist to state agencies in setting up and maintaining departmental libraries. Besides staff, the State Library also offers these agencies a broad collection of books, periodicals, newspapers, documents and other materials, reference services and bibliographies, and library services to the State Legislature while in session.

The Special Services Section offers free public Library service to those unable to hold or read ordinary printed library materials because of physical or visual disability. Special library materials are provided through the Library of Congress for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and the United States Postal Service mails these materials for free. Recorded on long playing records or cassette tape, in large type or braille, the materials include books and magazines for all ages and of all kinds. Many thousands of titles are available, along with the equipment for using them.

Both the State Library and the Division of Archives and History provide genealogical services that attract thousands of people from all over the country. The Library has secondary sources such as books, family and county histories, newspapers and census records. Archives and History has primary sources—the original documents.

The Library's Technical Services Section is responsible for acquiring and preparing books, documents and related materials which comprise the Library's material resources. Technical Services also operates a state documents depository system which catalogs and distributes state publications to depository libraries statewide.

Division of the Arts Council

It is the mission of the North Carolina Arts Council to enrich the cultural life of the state by nurturing and supporting excellence in the arts and providing opportunities for every North Carolinian to experience the arts. The Council works primarily with over 2,000 nonprofit arts organizations and 12,000 artists, but can also provide funding and services to hundreds of other nonprofit organizations that do arts programming.

The North Carolina Arts Council was established in 1964 by executive order, was made a statutory agency in 1967, and became a separate division of the Department of Cultural Resources in 1981. The Arts Council is governed by a 24-member board appointed by the Governor to serve three-year terms. The board sets policy and assisted by guest panelists, makes funding recommendations on approximately 1,700 grant applicants each year. Those include local arts councils, galleries and museums, crafts guilds, literary presses and magazines, folk arts programs, dance, opera and theatre companies; individual artists; and arts programs in public schools, community colleges, universities, public libraries, historical organizations, parks and recreation departments, community service organizations and public radio and television.

Funds for Arts Council programs and services are provided by the North Carolina General Assembly and the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency in Washington, DC. Major grant application deadlines are January 15 and February 1 for artists and March 1 for organizations.

The Arts Council's program sections are Community Development, Dance, Folklife, Literature, Music, Theatre, Touring/Presenting and Visual Arts. Each offers technical assistance, information and consultation services, and a variety of grant categories to constituent artists and organizations. The Council also initiates programs to encourage cultural leadership in the state. Its conferences, festivals, workshops and performing arts tours address important issues affecting the arts in North Carolina and/or provide much needed arts programs not available through other organizations. The Council is recognized nationally for its innovative leadership in arts programming.

The Arts Council's programs reach all 100 counties of North Carolina. Through the Grassroots Arts Program, each county receives state funds based on the county population to assist in presenting arts programming. The Art Works for State Buildings Program assures that a major work of art will be included in all new construction or renovation of state facilities throughout the state. Residency and touring programs place performing, literary and visual artists in North Carolina public schools as well as in a variety of other settings from the largest cities to the most rural communities. The Organization of Color Development Program provides assistance to emerging minority arts groups at a crucial time in their development. The Folk Heritage Awards recognize and honor North Carolina's finest folk artists. Fellowships reward professional artists who have made a serious commitment to producing their art.

North Carolina Museum of Art: The North Carolina Museum of Art houses one of the finest collections of art in the Southeast, a collection that includes paintings and sculptures representing 5,000 years of artistic achievements from ancient Egypt to the present. When the General Assembly appropriated \$1 million in 1947 "to purchase an art collection for the state," North Carolina became the first state in the nation to devote public funds for that purpose. With that first appropriation, the museum acquired 139 paintings that included works by Homer, Rubens, Van Dyke, and Gainsborough. This appropriation attracted a gift from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, which donated most of the museum's collection of Italian Renaissance art.

Since those early days, the museum has acquired Egyptian, Greek, Roman, African, and modern art, as well as a collection of Jewish ceremonial objects that is the only one of its kind in a general museum in the United States. Today the museum's collection houses works by Monet, Pissarro, and Copley. The modern collection includes works by Hartley, O'Keeffe, Kline, Stella, Calder, Moore, and Wyeth, as well as a significant group of German Expressionist paintings.

Docents conduct tours of the art collection and tours of special exhibitions

for groups, including some 33,000 school children who visit the museum annually for tours geared to their curriculum. A daily public tour is presented at 1:30 p.m. The museum presents Sunday afternoon lectures and concerts, art workshops for children, seminars for teachers, and a popular Friday evening film series.

Founded and administered by the North Carolina Art Society until 1961, the museum is today a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. Annual operating support is provided through state appropriations and contributions from the private sector administered by the North Carolina Museum of Art Foundation.

Located at 2110 Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh, the museum is open 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. - 6 p.m. Sunday, and is closed Monday. Admission is free.

The North Carolina Symphony: When the 1943 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 ranks as one of the major orchestras in the country, presenting the finest in classical and symphonic music. It has performed at Orchestra Hall in Chicago, Kennedy Center in Washington and Carnegie Hall in New York.

Long known for its many concerts for schoolchildren annually, the Symphony is led by Music Director/Conductor Gerhardt Zimmerman. It has a 38 week season and performs 185 full-orchestra concerts each year for some 425,000 adults and schoolchildren, including approximately 60 music education concerts for more than 150,000 schoolchildren.

Nationally recognized as a major orchestra by the American Orchestra League, the Symphony travels over 20,000 miles each year, bringing beautiful orchestral music to towns and cities across the state.

Special Programs: The development of the arts and humanities in North Carolina has placed new demands on government, our citizens, private groups, schools, and businesses. To meet these needs, the Department of Cultural Resources and other state government agencies have instituted several special programs.

The Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities seeks to enhance business support of cultural programs. It was the first such state-level effort in the nation.

Cultural Resources attaches a special importance to arts education. Both the Office of the Secretary and the department's various agencies sponsor programs to meet this need. The Arts Council's Artists-in-Schools program, for example, provides residencies in public schools for artists who have shown excellence in their work and the ability to communicate their love of art to young people. It also co-sponsors the Visiting Artists program in the state's community college system. The Museum of Art and the Museum of History provide special tours and in-school programs for children. In addition, Cultural Resources sponsors cultural programs targeted to special populations including people of color, the disabled and residents of correctional institutions.

An organic extension of its people, North Carolina's culture should be shared by all who live here. The department's goal is to assure that richness of North Carolina's cultural heritage should be available to everyone.

Board and Commissions

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Museum of Art
Composer Laureate for the State of North Carolina
Edenton Historical Commission
Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee
Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities
Historic Bath Commission
Historic Hillsborough Commission
Historic Murfreesboro Commission
John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission
Museum of History Associates, Board of Directors
N.C. Art Society, Incorporated, Board of Directors
N.C. Arts Council Board
N.C. Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee
N.C. Historical Commission
N.C. Symphony, Incorporated, Board of Trustees
Public Librarian Certification Commission
Roanoke Voyages and Elizabeth II Commission
State Historical Records Advisory Board
State Library Commission
The Vagabond School of Drama, Incorporated Board of Trustees
Tryon Palace Commission
U.S.S. North Carolina Battleship Commission

For Further Information

(919) 733-4867



Betty Ray McCain

Secretary of Cultural Resources

Early Years

Born to Mary Perrett and Horace Truman Ray, (both deceased).

Educational Background

Faison High School (Valedictorian); St. Mary's College; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (A.B. in Music); Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York (M.A. in Music).

Professional Background

Courier, Educational Travel Associates (escorted European tours 1952, 1954);

Assistant Director, YWCA, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1953-55; Assistant to the Chair, Department of Internal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond 1955-56; Secretary, Department of Cultural Resources, 1993-.

Political Activities

Chair and Staff Director, N.C. Democratic Party (unpaid) 1976-79; Co-chair, Jim Hunt Campaigns for Governor, 1976, 1980, and Senate Campaign, 1984, (unpaid), Campaign Volunteer, Jim Hunt for Governor, 1992, Lobbyist (unpaid) for ERA for Governor Jim Hunt.

Boards and Commissions

Current Posts Held: Board of Directors, Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company; Patron, Friends of the Wilson County Library; Member, Board of Directors, Friends of the Hackney Library at Barton College; Member, Children's Trust Foundation, Barium Springs Home for Children; Board of Directors, N.C. Institute of Medicine; Board of Directors, Agency for Public Telecommunications; Member, Information Services Management Commission; Member, N.C. School of the Arts Board of Trustees (ex-officio); Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Equity; Co-founder and Board of Directors, Pine Needles Network; and member, Board of Directors, Imagination Solution (Science Museum). Former Posts Held: President, President-elect, First Vice-President, Parliamentarian, N.C. Medical Auxiliary; President, N.C. Society of Internal Medicine Auxiliary; Regional Chair for the 12-state Southern Region of the American Medical Association Auxiliary for Health Careers (one term), Legislation (one term), and Health Education (one term) (set programs and implemented programs and trained volunteers to run programs); National Volunteer Health Services Chair, American Medical Association Auxiliary (supervised all volunteer health services in AMA Auxiliary); AMA Auxiliary Representative to the Council on Voluntary Health Organizations; Member, National Board of Directors, AMA Auxiliary; AMA Auxiliary Liaison Representative To The AMA Council On Mental Health; Chamber Of Commerce Representative to the Wilson Human Relations Commission; Member UNC Board of Governors; President, N.C. Museum of History Associates; Member, Advisory Budget Commission (first woman) 1981-84; Member, Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law; Member, UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors; Member, General Alumni Association of UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Directors and

Directors and Chair of the Program Committee; Member, Board of Directors, Treasurer, Wilson on the Move; Board of Directors, Wilson Downtown Development Corporation.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Alumnae Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1993; Recipient of State awards from the N.C. Heart Association, N.C. Easter Seal Society, Jaycettes (Women in Government Award); Recipient of National Jaycettes (now Jaycee Women) Women in Government Award, 1985; Democratic National Convention Delegate 1972, 1988; Mid-Term Conference, 1978, National Democratic Conference 1982; Award of Merit from Wilson Downtown Business Association; Listed in Who's Who, Who's Who in American Politics, Who's Who in the South, Who's Who in American Women.

Publications

"When the Physician Needs Help" — a study of physician suicide. Facets, 1971; *"History of TB in North Carolina,"* N.C. Medical Society History.

Personal Information

Married, John McCain of Wilson. Children: Paul Pressly McCain III and Mary Eloise McCain; four granddaughters. Member, First Presbyterian, Wilson; former Sunday School teacher; Ruling Elder; former Deacon and Chair of Finance Committee; Member of Finance Committee and Chancel Choir.

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES¹

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Samuel T. Ragan ² | Moore | 1972-1973 |
| Grace J. Rohrer ³ | Forsyth | 1973-1977 |
| Sara W. Hodgkins ⁴ | Moore | 1977-1985 |
| Patric G. Dorsey ⁵ | Craven | 1985-1993 |
| Betty R. McCain ⁶ | Wilson | 1993-Present |

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."

²Ragan was appointed by Governor Scott.

³Rohrer was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Ragan.

⁴Hodgkins was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Rohrer.

⁵Dorsey was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Hodgkins.

⁶McCain was appointed January 11, 1993 to replace Dorsey.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

When it was established as part of the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971, the Department of Commerce consisted almost entirely of regulatory agencies and the Employment Security Commission.

While those responsibilities continue to be a very important part of DOC's role in state government, the department over the years has evolved into the state's lead agency for economic and community development.

The department promotes a wide variety of opportunities to improve the economy of the entire Tar Heel State, rural and urban areas alike. Promoting tourism, exporting, film production, downtown revitalization and industry recruitment are some of the areas for which DOC is responsible.

Ultimately, the department's goal is to improve quality of life for all North Carolinians by creating more, better and diverse jobs.

Office of the Secretary

A secretary, appointed by the governor, heads the Department of Commerce. A deputy secretary and two assistant secretaries help with the department's operations. Four other areas are housed in the Office of the Secretary:

Legislative Affairs: The department's legislative liaison coordinates and tracks legislation pertaining to the department and is responsible for administrative operations of the department's boards and commissions.

Public Affairs: The Public Affairs Office informs the media and the public about the happenings of the department through press releases, news conferences and responses to direct inquiries.

Publications: The Publications Office produces and oversees written and visual materials for the department and serves as liaison with the state publications clearinghouse, which distributes all publications to the state's depository libraries.

Sports Development: The Sports Development Office works with local groups, other state agencies and sports organizations to attract amateur and professional sporting events to North Carolina. The office also promotes recreational activities statewide.

Office of the Deputy Secretary

The Deputy Secretary directly oversees the following economic development divisions:

Business/Industry Development Division: The Business/Industry Development Division leads North Carolina's business and industrial recruitment efforts. Based in Raleigh, its staff works closely with other public and private development organizations to attract new industries to the state. In addition, the division's retention and expansion program — designed to encourage existing North Carolina companies to stay here and grow here — operates out of nine regional offices to ensure better service and equal access to companies throughout the state.

The Business/Industry Development Division also is responsible for recruiting foreign-owned firms to the state and operates offices in Dusseldorf, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Toronto. And, in response to the increased number of inquiries the division has received from companies located on the West Coast, North Carolina's first out-of-state US office opened in California in late 1993.

Film Office: The Film Office promotes North Carolina as a site for motion picture, television and commercial production activity. The Film Office staff works closely with film producers, crews, studio managers and others to keep movie making in North Carolina practical, pleasant and profitable.

Finance Center: To help businesses that want to locate or expand operations in the Tar Heel State, the Commerce Finance Center administers a variety of economic development financing programs: the Industrial Building Renovation Fund, the Basic Building Fund and the Community Development Block Grant program for economic development projects. The agency also administers Industrial Revenue Bonds and the Job Creation Tax Credit, which is designed to spur job creation in the state's 50 most economically distressed counties.

GTP Marketing Division: Marketing and industrial recruitment for the Global TransPark are the responsibility of the GTP Marketing Division. The office provides both client-specific and general information about the project.

International Trade Division: The International Trade Division is responsible for the state's foreign trade activities, and its primary goal is to help small and mid-sized firms market their products overseas through its Export Outreach program, Trade Events program, and the Shared Foreign Sales Corporation program. The division shares offices abroad with the Business/Industry Development Division. In early 1994, the division opened an office in Mexico City that focuses solely on trade between Latin America and North Carolina.

Division of Travel and Tourism: The Division of Travel and Tourism promotes North Carolina as a vacation destination to travelers worldwide in an effort to increase travel expenditures, create additional employment and

strengthen the overall economy of the state. The division's advertising and marketing programs are designed to promote the state's geographical beauty, mild climate and special attractions.

Assistant Secretary for Administration

The Assistant Secretary for Administration manages all fiscal, personnel, information services and executive aircraft operations for the department.

Assistant Secretary for Community Development

Division of Community Assistance: The Division of Community Assistance has a threefold mission. First, it administers the federally funded Small Cities Community Development Block Grant program, which assists low- and moderate-income North Carolinians through the creation of jobs, housing and improved infrastructure. CDBGs are awarded to local governments on a competitive basis. Next, it administers the state's Main Street program, which helps communities revitalize their downtowns. Finally, staff planners in the division's seven regional offices assist local governments with other planning needs, such as annexations and zoning regulations.

Division of Employment and Training: The Division of Employment and Training administers North Carolina's share of federal Job Training Partnership Act funds. Economically disadvantaged people, people laid off from work, and people with serious barriers to employment are trained for jobs, or retrained for a different kind of job, through JTPA programs.

The Employment and Training Division also is designated as the state's Dislocated Worker Unit. This means it receives notice of all plant closings and mass layoffs in the state to ensure timely implementation of the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act, the Trade Adjustment Assistance Act and the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act.

Energy Division: The Energy Division is the state's official source for energy planning and management, energy information and energy technical assistance. As such, the Energy Division provides the governor and the Energy Policy Council with support and recommendations on energy policy and legislation. The division's key responsibilities include promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency in every sector of the economy, preparing energy forecasts and updating and developing North Carolina's energy emergency plans.

Regulatory Agencies

The Department is responsible for providing a stable economic climate through the regulation and supervision of key segments of the business community. This includes protecting the public from unethical and illegal business practices in the following areas:

Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission: The 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 155 county and municipal ABC boards are responsible for the sale of alcoholic beverages statewide. There are 385 ABC stores in North Carolina. In each case, a vote of the people was required to establish the system.

Banking Commission: The Banking Commission regulates and supervises the activities of the banks and their branches chartered under North Carolina law. The commission is responsible for the safe conduct of business; maintenance of public confidence; and the protection of the banks' depositors, debtors, creditors and shareholders. Commission staff conducts examinations of all state-chartered banks and consumer finance licensees; processes applications for new banks and branches of existing banks and all applications for licenses. In addition, the commission supervises the state's bank holding companies, money transmitters, mortgage bankers and mortgage brokers, tax refund anticipation lenders, and reverse mortgage lenders.

Burial Commission: The Burial Commission supervises and audits the nearly 200 North Carolina mutual burial associations, which have approximately 290,000 members. A mutual burial association is a nonprofit corporation that pays a limited amount toward burial expenses.

Cemetery Commission: The Cemetery Commission licenses and regulates the activities of cemetery companies that own or control cemetery land and conduct the business of a cemetery. The Commission's primary function is to conduct examinations of all licensed cemeteries to establish compliance with the N.C. Cemetery Act. The commission also licenses cemetery sales and management organizations, cemetery brokers and individual pre-need cemetery sales people.

Credit Union Division: The Credit Union Division supervises and regulates the operations of the 145 state-chartered credit unions, which serve over 750,000 members. Its staff conducts annual examinations of all credit unions to ensure their safety and soundness.

Industrial Commission: The Industrial Commission administers the Workers' Compensation Act; the state Tort Claims Act; and the Law Enforcement Officers', Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Death Benefit Act; and the Childhood Vaccine-Related Injury Compensation Program.

Rural Electrification Authority: The Rural Electrification Authority oversees the state's electric membership corporations and telephone membership corporations to see that they apply their rules and regulations on a non-discriminatory basis. The REA also acts as ombudsman for member complaints and as the liaison between the membership corporations and the

U.S. Rural Electrification Administration for federal loans. All loan applications must be approved by the state REA before they will be considered by the federal agency.

Savings Institutions Division: The Savings Institutions Division regulates and supervises savings and loan associations and savings banks chartered under North Carolina law. Its principal functions are the chartering, supervision and examination of all such institutions and the processing of applications for new charters, charter changes, new branches, branch relocations, mergers and acquisitions.

Utilities Commission: The Utilities Commission regulates utility rates. 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.

Utilities Commission Public Staff: The Utilities Commission Public Staff is a non-regulatory agency that represents customers in rate cases and other utilities matters. This independent staff appears before the commission and the appellate courts as an advocate of the consuming public.

Employment Security Commission

The North Carolina Employment Security Commission administers the state's employment service and unemployment insurance programs, and it prepares labor market information.

The Employment Service provides job placement services - interviewing, counseling, testing, job development and referrals - to all members of the public. Specialized services are available for the handicapped, the elderly, youth, veterans, and seasonal farm workers.

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.

Labor Market Information compiles data on employment and unemployment regarding wages and projected occupational needs. The information is used primarily by government officials and employers.

To reach ESC call 919/733-7546.

Related Agencies

Several agencies receive budget appropriations through the Department of Commerce while maintaining their independence.

The N.C. Biotechnology Center and MCNC are two research and development agencies that are partners with the department in statewide economic development.

The Rural Economic Development Center, which focuses on the economic development of rural communities, is another important member of that partnership.

State Ports Authority

North Carolina operates state ports at Wilmington and Morehead City. It leases a small harbor at Southport as well as space in Charlotte and Greensboro for intermodal terminals. Ships from around the world deliver and pick up goods at the two deep-water seaports. Under the direction of the State Ports Authority Board of Directors, of which the secretary of commerce is an ex-officio member, the Ports Authority staff promotes the use of the ports, oversees construction at the ports, and operates ports services.

Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park

Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park, located in Dare County, was established to promote and support the state's seafood industry. The state leases sites in the park to companies whose products are seafood- or marine-related.

Boards and Commissions

Cape Fear Navigation and Pilotage Commission
Community Development Council
Economic Development Board
Employment Security Commission Advisory Council
Energy Policy Council
Entrepreneurial Development Board
Morehead City Navigation and Pilotage Commission
N.C. Mutual Burial Association Commission
N.C. National Park, Parkway and Forest Development Council
N.C. Seafood Industrial Park Authority
N.C. Small Business Council
N.C. Sports Development Commission
N.C. State Ports Authority
N.C. Travel and Tourism Board

For Further Information

(919) 733-4962

Employment Security Commission: (919) 733-7546

S. Davis Phillips
Secretary of Commerce

Early Years

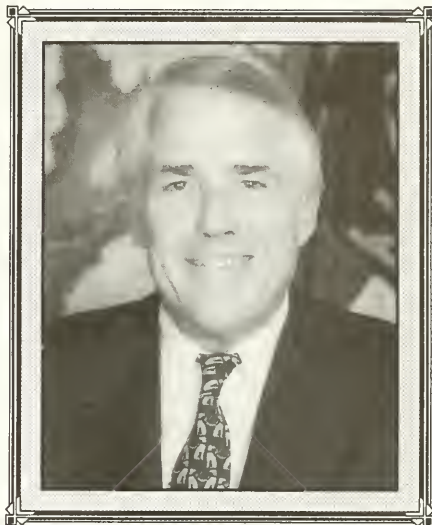
Born in High Point, N.C.

Educational Background

Choate Rosemary Hall, Wallingford Connecticut; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Professional Background

President and Chief Executive Officer, Phillips Industries, Inc. (holding company for textile manufacturing and factoring services); Partner, Market Square Partnership (furniture showrooms, motels, motion picture studio).



Boards and Commissions

Chair, Wake Forest Babcock School of Management; Vice Chair of the Board of Trustees, High Point University; Board Member and Vice President, Bryan Family Foundation; Board Member, N.C. School of the Arts Foundation; Board Member, N.C. Amateur Sports; Board Member, Old Salem, Inc.; Board Member, Choate Rosemary Hall; Board Member, Winston-Salem Symphony; Board Member, Medical Center - The Bowman Gray School of Medicine/North Carolina Baptist Hospital, Inc.; Board Member, N.C. Arts Advocates Foundation; Board Member, Council of Performance Place; Board Member, Furniture Discovery Museum; Past Chair, High Point Economic Development Corporation; Past Chair, Piedmont Triad Partnership; Past Chair, N.C. Zoological Society; Past Board Member, N.C. Department of Transportation; Past Chair, Piedmont Triad Development Corporation.

Personal Information

Married; Kay Phillips. Children; Lucy, Bo, Kate, and Lil. Member; Wesley Memorial United Methodist Church.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE¹

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|-------------------|--------------|
| 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 | 1977-1985 |
| Howard Haworth ⁷ | Guilford..... | 1985-1987 |
| Claude E. Pope ⁸ | Wake | 1987-1989 |
| James T. Broyhill ⁹ | Caldwell | 1989-1990 |
| Estell C. Lee ¹⁰ | New Hanover | 1990-1993 |
| S. Davis Phillips..... | Guilford | 1993-Present |

¹The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Commerce," with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the Governor. The Department of Commerce was reorganized and renamed by legislative action of the 1989 General Assembly.

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.

⁷Haworth was appointed January 5, 1985, to replace Faircloth.

⁸Pope was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Haworth.

⁹Broyhill was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Pope.

¹⁰Lee was appointed by Governor Martin April 1, 1990 to replace Broyhill.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The N.C. Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources has a long and diverse history. When North Carolina began enforcing game laws in 1738, acting years before statehood became a fact, the process began to form what we know today as the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

By 1850 the state had embarked on an ambitious earth sciences program to include not only physical sciences but also agricultural and silvicultural functions. In 1823, the North Carolina Geological Survey was formed, later expanded, and in 1905 renamed the N.C. Geological and Economic Survey—the forerunner organization to the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

State direction on environmental matters picked up speed as the 20th Century dawned. As early as 1899, the State Board of Health was given some statutory powers over water pollution affecting sources of domestic water supply. The power to control the pollution of our waters has remained constant since.

The state employed its first graduate forester in June of 1909, leading to the creation of the North Carolina Forest Service (known today as the Division of Forest Resources) in 1915 with a single purpose—to prevent and control wildfires.

In that same year the system of state parks also was born, when Governor Locke Craig moved the Legislature to save Mount Mitchell

before loggers could ruin it. The legislators created Mount Mitchell State Park in response. That same year federal and state laws were passed to protect watersheds and streams. The Legislature established the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board, charging it with the stewardship and management of the state's fishery resources. With that creation came the power to regulate fisheries, enforce laws and regulations, operate hatcheries, and carry out shellfish rehabilitation activities.

By 1925 the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey moved another step in its eventual progression to the present-day organization. It became the Department of Conservation and Development, consolidating and encompassing many natural resource functions. The focus was on geology, but many other associated natural resource functions also grew. Although the Depression slowed business at all levels, the public programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), were a boon to the natural resource programs of the state. More than 76,000 CCC workers fanned out across the state, constructing fire towers, bridges, erosion control dams, buildings, planting trees and fighting forest fires. Many of the facilities in our state parks built by the CCC are still in use today.

The Division of Forest Resources established its nursery seedling program in 1924, adding its management branch in 1937 and creating a

State Parks Program as a branch operation in 1935. A full-time Superintendent of State Parks was hired and the stage was set for parks to develop into Division status by 1948.

All across the spectrum of state government, growth was evident in the first three decades of the 1900's. Interest declined in geology and mineral resources, which had begun the organizational push in the first place. Geological and mineralogical investigations at both federal and state levels were poorly supported financially. From 1926-1940, the Division of Mineral Resources was literally a one-man show, operated by the State Geologist.

The war years (1938-1945) provided new impetus for that segment of the environment. The need for minerals to meet wartime shortages gave new lifeblood to geological and mineral resources in North Carolina.

An ambitious cooperative effort was undertaken by the state and the U.S. Geological Survey in 1941, beginning with a ground water resources study. That effort continued through 1959, when the Department of Water Resources was formed. 1941 had also witnessed a far-ranging study by the state of geology and mineral resources in the western regions of North Carolina in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A long legislative struggle that lasted three full sessions of the General Assembly brought the state's first comprehensive, modern water pollution control law in 1951. The cornerstone of North Carolina's early 19th Century effort to affect our environmental lifestyle - water and geology - were coming into focus at the same time.

The N.C. 1951 State Stream Sanitation Act (renamed in 1967 as the Water and Air Resources Act) became the bedrock for today's complex and inclusive efforts to affect our water resources and an important part of the legal basis for today's water pollution control program. It established a pollution abatement and control program based on classifications and water quality standards applied to the surface waters of the state.

By 1959, the General Assembly had created the Department and Board of Water Resources, moving the State Stream Sanitation Committee and its programs into the new Department. By 1967, it had become the Department of Water and Air Resources, remaining active in water pollution control and adding a new air pollution control program.

The Division of Forest Resources expanded its comprehensive services during the 1950-1970's, as did many of the state agencies concerned with the growing complexity of environmental issues. The nation's first Forest Insect and Disease Control Program was set up within the Division in 1950, the Tree Improvement Program began in 1963, the Forestation Program was added in 1969, and the first Educational State Forest became operational in 1976.

For the first half of this century, our state parks grew simply by the generosity of public spirited citizens. Appropriations for operations were minimal until the State Parks Program was established within the N.C. Forest Service in 1935. The parks were busy sites for military camps in the 1940's, but isolated leisure spots for most of the years.

The growth in attendance, and

a corresponding need for more appropriations to serve that growth, surfaced in the early 1960's and continues today. The 1963 State Natural Areas act guaranteed that future generations will have pockets of unspoiled nature to enjoy. The 1965 Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund required the state to have a viable plan for park growth.

The General Assembly pumped new financial life into the state park system with major appropriations in the 1970's for land acquisition and operations. By the mid-1980's, park visitation was surpassing six million a year, facilities were being taxed to the limit, and a new era of parks expansion and improvements was beginning.

In the 1960's, the need to protect fragile resources was evident on several fronts. The Division of Geodetic Survey began in 1959, the Dam Safety Act was passed by the General Assembly in 1967, and North Carolina became the first state to gain federal approval of its Coastal Management Program with the 1974 passing of the Coastal Area Management Act. By the early 1970's, the state's involvement in natural resource and community lifestyle protection bore little resemblance to the limited structure of state organizations of the late 1800's.

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 placed most of the environmental functions under the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. That Act transferred 18 different

agencies, boards and commissions to the department, including the functions of the old Department of Conservation and Development. As some of the titles changed and some of the duties of old agencies were combined or shifted, the stage was set for the 1977 Executive Order which created the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. That brought together not only the growing community development programs, but pulled the always popular North Carolina Zoological Park (created in 1969 and expanded continuously since) and the Wildlife Resources Commission under the Natural Resources and Community Development umbrella.

During the mid-1980's however, a growing need developed to combine the interrelated natural resources, environmental and public health regulatory agencies into a single department. With the support of the Administration, the General Assembly passed legislation in 1989 to combine elements of the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development into a single Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

Three of the old NRCD divisions (Community Assistance, Economic Opportunity, and Employment and Training) transferred to other departments. The remaining divisions were combined with the Health Services Division from the N.C. Department of Human Resources to form the new agency.

Office of the Secretary

Perhaps no other state agency equals the complexity of responsibilities nor deals more directly with the public than does the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. Its day-to-day operations touch the lives of North Carolinians constantly, from the quality of water coming out of a faucet to how many campsites are available at a state park.

The Department's work is carried out by nearly 3,800 employees. The majority of Department personnel are located in Raleigh, but those working "in the field" must be stationed at specific sites to serve the public and protect our state's natural resources.

Policy and administrative responsibility for the far-flung operations of the Department rests with a Secretary, appointed by the Governor. Working with the Secretary to oversee the Department's divisions and offices is a Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretaries for four broad service areas — Environmental Protection, Natural Resources, Health, and Administration.

Also within the office of the Secretary are:

Office of the General Counsel: The Office of the General Counsel provides legal opinions and advice to divisions in the Department, negotiates settlement agreements, reviews and evaluates the legal aspects of Department activities and programs, conducts all personnel case appeals, and administers enforcement actions taken by the department.

Office of Public Affairs: Public Affairs provides graphic art, publication, photographic and writing/editing services for the department and its divisions, and informs the public about the programs of the department and the services available.

Office of Legislative Affairs: Legislative Affairs is the department's liaison with the North Carolina General Assembly. Part of its role is to monitor proposed legislation and the work of the legislative study and research committees and commissions to ensure adequate representation of the department's interest.

Office of Policy Development: Policy Development conducts research and analysis for natural resource, environmental, and health policy development. The office also coordinates the department's compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act, and the North Carolina Administrative Procedures Act.

Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study: The Albemarle-Pamlico Estuarine Study was created to evaluate the water quality of the sounds, their living resources, and to develop strategies for managing and improving the environmental quality of the sounds.

Office of Environmental Education: Environmental Education serves as a clearinghouse for environmental education information at the

state level, coordinates department environmental education programs and activities, and supports the North Carolina "Keep America Beautiful" program.

Regional Offices: Seven strategically located regional offices serve as home base for staff members from several divisions of the department, particularly those with regulatory authority. The regional offices allow the department to deliver its program services to citizens at the community level. Regional offices are in Asheville, Fayetteville, Mooresville, Raleigh, Washington, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Protection

Coastal Management Division: Coastal Management is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the N.C. Coastal Area Management Act. It processes major development permits, reviews all dredge and fill permit applications, and determines consistency of state and federal grants and projects which are part of the N.C. Coastal Management Program.

Environmental Management Division: Environmental Management is responsible for the comprehensive planning and management of the state's air, surface water and groundwater resources. The division issues permits to control sources of pollution, monitors permitted facility compliance, evaluates environmental quality, and pursues enforcement actions for violations of environmental regulations.

Land Resources Division: Land Resources is responsible for protecting and conserving the state's land, minerals and related resources. Its programs relate to sedimentation pollution control, mine land reclamation, dam safety, land records management, geodetic survey, and mineral resources conservation and development.

Radiation Protection Division: Radiation Protection administers a statewide radiation surveillance and control program. Their goal is to assess and control radiation hazards to the public, workers, and the environment through licensing, regulating, registering and monitoring radiation facilities.

Solid Waste Management Division: Solid Waste Management administers programs to regulate and manage hazardous and solid waste disposal to protect the public health. Programs consists of Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste, and the Superfund.

Water Resources Division: Water Resources conducts programs for river basin management, water supply, water conservation, navigation, stream clearance, flood control, beach protection, aquatic weed control, hydroelectric power and recreational uses of water.

Office of Waste Reduction: Waste Reduction coordinates the state's waste reduction efforts. It offers technical assistance and policy support to

industries, local governments and state agencies in reducing waste. The Pollution Prevention Program and the hazardous waste minimization and solid waste recycling programs are the core elements of the Office.

Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources

Forest Resources Division: Forest Resources is the lead agency in managing, protecting and developing the forest resources of the state. The division carries out programs of forest management, assistance to private landowners, reforestation, forest fire prevention and suppression, and insect and disease control.

Parks and Recreation Division: Parks and Recreation administers a statewide system of park and recreation resources. It manages state parks, state natural areas, state recreation areas, state trails, state lakes, and natural and scenic rivers.

Soil and Water Conservation: Soil and Water Conservation administers a statewide program for conservation of the state's soil and water resources. It serves as staff for the state's Soil and Water Conservation Commission and assists the 94 local soil and water conservation districts and their state association.

Zoological Park Division: The North Carolina Zoo offers a public display of representative species of animal and plant life from the various land and sea masses of the world. It provides educational and research opportunities. The Zoo maintains a program for the conservation, preservation and propagation of endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

Marine Fisheries Division: Marine Fisheries establishes and enforces rules governing coastal fisheries. It conducts scientific research as a basis for regulatory and developmental decisions and conducts programs to improve the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of shellfish and fish.

N.C. Museum of Natural Science: The Museum promotes the importance of the biodiversity of the state and the Southeastern United States by collecting, preserving and displaying the natural resources of North Carolina. It offers educational exhibits and programs for children, teachers, adults and families to preserve the natural history of our state.

The N.C. Aquarium: The N.C. Aquariums promote public appreciation of the cultural and natural resources of coastal North Carolina. There are three N.C. Aquarium's located at Pine Knoll Shores, Fort Fisher, and on Roanoke Island.

Assistant Secretary for State Health

Adult Health Promotion Division: Adult Health Services' responsibility is to decrease premature morbidity and mortality among adult North

Carolínians by fostering health promotion and disease prevention activities. A few of the programs include Kidney Disease and Cancer treatment, migrant health, and environmental, community and personal health strategies.

Dental Health Services Division: Dental Health provides preventive dental and educational services to the citizens of North Carolina. It stresses that primary care should be provided by private providers. When such care is not available, the office assists local communities to initiate programs to provide dental services. Program activities range from school water fluoridation to preventive dental health for children.

Environmental Health Division: Environmental Health (Public Water Supply, Pest Management, Environmental Community Health) is responsible for the protection of the public health through the control of environmental hazards which cause human illnesses and disease or which may have a cumulative adverse effect on human health. Its programs include the protection of the public water supplies, wastewater management, and shell-fish sanitation.

Epidemiology Division: Epidemiology deals with the incidences, distributions and control of disease in a population. It monitors environmental and other factors that affect the public health and develops measures to reduce or eliminate these factors. Program examples include communicable disease control, tuberculosis control and occupational health.

Laboratory Services Divisions: Laboratory Services provides testing services and is the primary laboratory support for local health departments. Its tests include Clinical Chemistry, Hematology, Cancer Cytology, Environmental Microbiology and Chemistry.

Maternal and Child Health Division: Maternal and Child Health is responsible for assuring, promoting and protecting the health of families. The emphasis is on women of child-bearing age, on children and on youth. Program examples include Family Planning, Maternal and Child Care, and Developmental Disabilities.

Office of Post Mortem Medicolegal Examination: The Medical Examiner System is a statewide public service organization providing health benefits to the state's citizens. The Medical Examiner System responds to death—whether by criminal act or default, by suicide, of an inmate of any penal institution, or death under any suspicious, unusual or unnatural circumstances or without medical attendance.

Office of Public Health Nursing: The Office of the Chief Nurse coordinates public health nursing services with Local Health Departments and the statewide public health nursing programs to ensure safe, legal practices by qualified public health nurses.

Office of Health Education: Health Education provides department-wide services in developing health education strategies for environmental, community, and personal health programs. This unit has graphic art and media relations capabilities.

Office of Minority Health: Minority Health coordinates the public health system's efforts to improve the health status of North Carolina's racial and ethnic minority populations. The office works closely with department divisions that have major health programs. Its staff maintains liaison with other state and federal health agencies, local health departments, volunteer health organizations and community-based health groups.

Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health: The Council on Physical Fitness and Health promotes activities, programs and projects to improve the physical fitness levels of all North Carolinians. It assists in organizing community-level fitness programs, provides speakers, and coordinates public awareness of physical fitness.

Office of Local Health Services: Local Health Services advises local public health agencies, boards of health, county governments, public health administrators and educational institutions on operations of health delivery systems. It also serves as the focus for forms management for the department's health divisions and is the fiscal intermediary for Medicaid funds.

Assistant Secretary for Administration

Computer Systems Division: Computer Systems supports the department's mainframe computer applications, manages the communication network, serves as the liaison to the State Information Processing Services for mainframe application development, and provides support for personal computers and mainframe applications.

Fiscal Management Division: Fiscal Management provides support and services to the divisions in travel, invoice processing, budget management, capital projects, payroll and time sheet reporting.

General Services Division: General Services is responsible for the department's procurement policy. It provides support services to the divisions on purchases and contracts, real property matters and other administrative services.

Personnel Division: The Personnel Division is responsible for all personnel management functions within the department including compliance with all state and federal laws and regulations and promoting a quality workforce of permanent and temporary employees.

Budget, Planning and Analysis Division: Planning and Assessment

supports the department with issue development, long-range planning and policy coordination through information gathering and research, and supports the department's budget process.

Statistics and Information Services Division: Statistics and Information Services is the state's focal point for developing and maintaining statewide health and environmental statistics data on births, deaths, fetal deaths and hospital resources are available through annual publications, special research and statistical reports. It also houses the State's geographic information system which maintains a database of natural and cultural resource information.

Wildlife Resources Commission: The Wildlife Resources Commission is a semi-autonomous agency that manages and protects all wildlife in the state, conducting restoration programs for endangered species of wildlife and restocking game fish in state waters. It is responsible for boating safety and boat registration, construction of boat access areas on lakes and rivers, and hunter safety programs. The Commission conducts an extensive environmental education program for the state's school age population. A cadre of wildlife officers patrols the state's waters, and the Commission issues permits to hunt and fish in the state's water and land areas.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Medical Committee
 Agriculture and Forestry Awareness Legislative Study Commission
 Agriculture Legislative Review Committee
 Agriculture Task Force
 Agriculture Technical Review Committee
 Air Quality Compliance Advisory Panel
 Anatomy, Commission of
 Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission
 Cervical Cancer, Task Force on Reduction of
 Child Fatality Task Force, North Carolina
 Coastal Resources Advisory Council
 Coastal Resources Commission
 Energy Policy Council (Economic and Community Development)
 Environmental Management Commission
 Fire and Rescue Commission, State (Insurance)
 Forestry Advisory Council
 Genetic Engineering Review Board (Agriculture)
 Governor's Waste Management Board
 Hazardous Waste, Inter-Agency Committee on
 Health Policy Information, Council on
 Health Services, Commission for
 Low-Level Radioactive Waste, Inter-Agency Committee on
 Management Council, Governor's (Administration)
 Marine Fisheries Commission
 Medical Evaluation Consultant Panel
 Medical Review Board
 Mining Commission

Minority Health Advisory Council
 Natural Heritage Advisory Committee
 Ocean Affairs, North Carolina Council on (Administration)
 On-Site Wastewater Systems Institute Board. of Directors (N.C. Septic Tank Association)
 Parks and Recreation Council
 Pesticide Advisory Committee (Agriculture)
 Pesticide Board, North Carolina (Agriculture)
 Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Funds Council
 Physical Fitness and Health, Governor's Council on
 Radiation Protection Commission
 Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Fund Board of Trustees
 Rendering Plant Inspection Committee (Agriculture)
 Sanitarian Examiners, State Board of
 Sedimentation Control Commission
 Sedimentation Education Committee
 Sedimentation Technical Advisory Committee
 Sickle Cell Syndrome, Council on
 Soil and Water Conservation Commission
 Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact Advisory Committee
 Trails Committee, North Carolina
 Water Pollution Control System Operators Certification Commission
 Water Treatment Facility Operators Certification Board
 Zoological Park Council

Authorized by Secretary of Department G.S. 113A-223

Aquatic Weed Council
 Dental Public Health Residency Advisory Committee
 Forms Committee for Local Health Departments
 Geological Advisory Committee
 Governor's Cup Billfishing Series
 Neuse-White Oak Citizen Advisory Committee
 Scientific Advisory Board on Toxic Air Pollutants, Secretary's
 Roger G. Whitley Audio-Visual Library Advisory Committee

Authorized by Executive Order

Geographic Information Coordinating Council
 Injury Prevention, Governor's Task Force on
 Health Objectives for the Year 2000, Governor's Task Force on

Other Boards and Commissions

APES Albemarle Citizens Advisory Committee
 APES Pamlico Citizens Advisory Committee
 APES Policy Committee
 APES Technical Committee
 Mining Commission Education Committee
 Parent Advisory Council
 Zoo Society

For Further Information

(919) 715-4102

Jonathan B. Howes

Secretary of Environment, Health,
and Natural Resources

Early Years

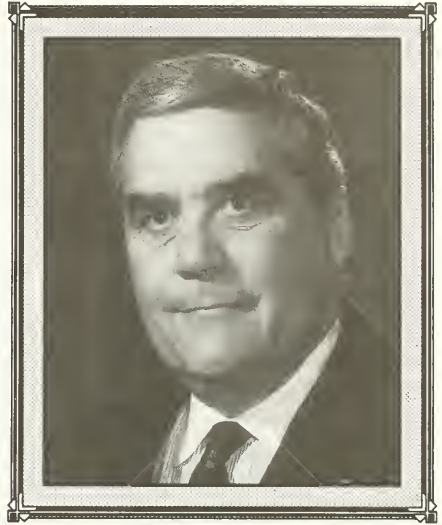
Born in Knoxville, Tennessee, April 12, 1937, to Robert and Margaret Howes.

Educational Background

B.A. Degree in History, Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio, 1959; Master of Regional Planning, The UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; Master of Public Administration, Harvard University, 1966.

Professional Background

Director and Research Professor, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Department of City and Regional Planning, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, June, 1970 - January 1993; Director, Urban Policy Center, Urban American, Inc. and the National Urban Coalition, Washington, DC, January 1969-June 1970; Deputy Director, Program Development Staff, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Model Cities and Government Relations, US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC, January 1968-January 1969; Director, State and Local Planning Assistance, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC, July 1966-January 1968; Urban Planner, Urban Renewal Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington, DC, 1961-1965.



Boards and Commissions

National Association of Regional Councils, 1981-91, President, 1986-87; North Carolina League of Municipalities, 1978-91, President, 1986-87; Board of Directors, Public Technology, Inc.; Triangle J. Council of Governments, 1975-91, Chair, 1987-90; Orange Water and Sewer Authority, 1975-78, Chair, 1977-78; Triangle Transit Authority, 1990-93.

Organizations

President, Public-Private Partnership of Orange County, 1990-93; Board of Directors and Executive Committee on Greater Triangle Community Foundation, 1990-; Chapel Hill Rotary Club, 1980-Present.

Political Activities

Secretary, N.C. Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources, 1993-; Mayor, town of Chapel Hill, 1987-91; Council member, town of Chapel Hill, 1975-87.

Honors and Awards

Fellow and Trustee, National Academy of Public Administration, elected 1986; Honorary Member, Council of State Planning Agencies, elected 1972; Listed in Outstanding Young Men in America, 1970; Career Education Award, National Institute of Public Affairs, 1965-66.

Personal Information

Married, Mary F. Cook, August 23, 1959. Children: Anne, Mary Elizabeth and Robert. Lector, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Chapel Hill.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND

 NATURAL RESOURCES¹

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| 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..... | 1981-1983 |
| James A. Summer ⁸ | Rowan..... | 1984-1985 |
| S. Thomas Rhodes ⁹ | New Hanover..... | 1985-1988 |
| William W. Cobey, Jr. ¹⁰ | Rowan..... | 1989-1993 |
| Jonathan B. Howes..... | Orange..... | 1993-Present |

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. NRCD was reorganized and renamed by legislative action in the 1989 General Assembly.

²Sowers was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation effective November 30, 1971.

³Bradshaw was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation in 1973.

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. He resigned effective December 31, 1983.

⁸Summers was appointed on January 1, 1984, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 5, 1985.

⁹Rhodes was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰Cobey was appointed by Governor Martin in January, 1989.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

As the largest provider of human services in state government, the Department of Human Resources is committed to improving the quality of life for the citizens of North Carolina who are most vulnerable and most in need. The department's primary mission is to plan and deliver services to older adults; at-risk children; and individuals with physical and mental disabilities, including those with severe and persistent mental illness, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse problems. Other important services are those directed toward children, youth and families which are provided through the Early Childhood Initiative, a public-private partnership which is designed to ensure support for the health and

care of children at an early stage of development.

The department is a service organization which delivers services through a complex infrastructure including psychiatric hospitals, mental retardation centers, juvenile detention centers, juvenile training schools, schools for the blind and visually impaired, schools for the deaf and hard of hearing, and treatment centers for substance abusers. Through the administration of over 500 programs which potentially affect most citizens in North Carolina, the department seeks to ensure geographic and economic access to quality, affordable health care for the diverse and multi-cultural client population it serves.

Office of the Secretary

Appointed by the Governor, the Secretary is recognized as the department's chief executive officer and has statutory authority to plan and direct its programs and services. Key staff in the Secretary's Office include the Deputy Secretary, the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Management, the Assistant Secretary for Aging and Special Needs, and the Assistant Secretary for Children, Youth and Families. Other important staff reporting to the Secretary are the Director of Personnel Services, the Director of Legislative and External Affairs, and Director of Policy Development and the Director of Public Affairs.

The Secretary, through key management staff and division/institution directors, oversees and manages the department's comprehensive array of programs and services which are directed towards special client populations. Staff work closely with federal granting agencies, local governments, the General Assembly, the judiciary and government officials in the executive branch as well.

Deputy Secretary: As senior member of the Secretary's executive staff, the Deputy Secretary advises and assists the Secretary in planning, organizing and directing the department's complex array of human services programs.

The Deputy Secretary reviews proposals for new programs within the department and revisions to existing programs and services; conducts policy reviews on major initiatives and issues affecting the department's programs and services to citizens; and advises the Secretary on organizational, staffing, and program issues. Internal agencies reporting directly to the Deputy Secretary include the Council on Developmental Disabilities; the Office of Volunteer Development Services; the General Counsel; and the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services. Additionally, the Deputy Secretary has oversight responsibility for the programs and services managed by the Assistant Secretary for Children, Youth and Families, the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Management, and the Assistant Secretary for Aging and Special Needs.

Assistant Secretary for Aging and Special Needs: The Assistant Secretary for Aging and Special Needs is responsible for the following divisions within the Department of Human Resources: Aging, Services for the Blind, Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Vocational Rehabilitation. This office serves as the Secretary's agent for issues involving housing and care options for the aged and disabled, long-term care policy and intergenerational opportunities.

Assistant Secretary for Budget and Management: The Assistant Secretary for Budget and Management is responsible for the overall direction, management and supervision of the budget and financial operations, information resource management, and the legal service operations of the Department of Human Resources. This position serves as a member of the Secretary's management team and advises the Secretary on a wide range of budget, financial, information system and program issues.

Assistant Secretary for Children, Youth & Families: The Assistant Secretary for Children, Youth & Family has managerial oversight for the department's consolidated services directed toward public and private support for family-centered services. Through the Governor's Early Childhood Initiative and the N.C. Partnership for Children, a joint venture by the public and private sectors, the Assistant Secretary proposes, develops and implements policies and programs which ultimately insure that local communities can provide health care, early education, and day care services to children. A key element of these programs is the support and advocacy for family-centered services to eliminate barriers to the successful development of children and youth.

Office of Policy Development and Research

The Office of Policy Development and Research coordinates the development of a wide range of human and social services policies within the Department of Human Resources. These range from early childhood education and family services policies to policies on interagency collaboration and the integration of family welfare services and public schooling. The office

works with divisions and staff throughout the agency and assists the Secretary in developing and implementing key legislative and policy initiatives.

This office also is responsible for maintaining relations with the N.C. Department of Public Instruction and for coordinating DHR's efforts to strengthen collaboration with nonprofit agencies and service providers. The director of this office represents the Department of the Governor's Policy Council and on the Council for Services for Special Needs Children.

Office of the Controller

The Office of the Controller is a staff office in the Secretary's office. The controller is responsible to the Secretary. The controller's office was established to improve accountability and increase credibility of departmental accounting operations. This office manages all accounting and financial reporting functions in the department, including payroll, cash receipts, cash disbursements, accounts receivable, accounts payable, fixed assets accounting, cost allocation and reimbursement, cash management, accounting systems development, internal accounting controls and resolution of financial audits. The controller is the department's liaison with the Office of the State Controller and Office of the State Auditor.

Council on Developmental Disabilities

The Council is a planning body which works to ensure that the state of North Carolina responds to the needs of individuals with developmental disabilities (severe, chronic mental or physical impairments which begin at an early age and substantially limit major life activities). The purpose of the council is to promote prevention of developmental disabilities; to identify the special needs of people with developmental disabilities; and to help meet those needs through interagency coordination, legislative action, public awareness, and advocacy.

Office of Legal Affairs

General Counsel: General Counsel provides legal advice for the Secretary. This office serves as the liaison between the Secretary and the Attorney General's Office. In addition, the office defends or monitors the defense of all lawsuits filed against the Department, the Secretary and department employees acting in their official capacity.

The office is also responsible for review of Administrative Procedures Act rules as well as monitoring their implementation. The office also participates in policy-making decisions as well as drafting and review of proposed legislation.

Office of Legislative and External Affairs: The Office of Legislative and External Affairs is a state office in the Office of the Secretary. It serves as the primary point of contact for the Department of Human Resources with government agencies and federal agencies as it relates to the Department's

position on existing programs and proposed initiatives. The sections within this office and purpose of each are: Information and Referral, which provides information and referral to all citizens and agencies in North Carolina throughout the statewide toll-free telephone services known as Care-Line, ombudsman for the Department, and provides an educational, outreach component; Governmental Liaison Services, which monitors operations between the Department and relevant governmental bodies at the intrastate and interstate levels including responsibility for review of federal legislation and the grants management process and providing overall policy direction on issues/programs which impact the Department's working relationship with these levels of government; and Boards, Commissions and Minority Affairs which is responsible for insuring all Boards and Commissions are legally constituted at all times and internal management of minority issues. The Director serves as the Chief Legislative Liaison for the Department.

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 general information.

Office of Rural Health and Resource Development

The Office of Rural Health and Resource Development works with local and state leaders to design and implement strategies for improving health care access for rural residents. The office provides technical and financial assistance to under served communities in developing and maintaining primary health care centers. In addition, the office assists rural communities in recruiting physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and nurse midwives and provides technical assistance to small rural hospitals.

Office of Volunteer Development Services

The Office of Volunteer Development Services is organized to promote volunteerism through effective Volunteer Program Management. The office provides technical assistance, consultation, and training to human resources agencies throughout the state, while developing policy for volunteer program management within the Department of Human Resources. These services are provided to any Department of Human Resources agency requesting them. Statistical data on volunteer involvement is collected from programs in each Division by this office. Information and assistance for statewide recognition is also provided by this office. All matters relating to volunteerism are referred to this office.

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 Assistant Secretary for Budget and Management. The Division addresses the needs of the

Department for in-depth and on-going monitoring and analysis of program operations and budget utilization. The Division manages the development and operation of the Department's budget and provides Departmental services in the area of purchasing and contracts, property management and control, and management of special reports and is responsible for aiding in the development of department legislative policy and keeping track of all legislative action which affects the department's budget.

Division of Family Development

The newly created division of Family Development acts as liaison on matters affecting families and children between DHR, and other agencies and local communities. Its goals are to promote: 1) the concept of family centeredness and its application to policy and service delivery in all DHR child and family serving agencies and programs; 2) service delivery models that address families as a unit by coordinating and integrating services; and 3) the establishment of support services that enhance the ability of families to promote the well-being of their members.

Office of Economic Opportunity

The Office of Economic Opportunity administers the federal Community Services Block Grant Program that provides funding for programs designed to attack the causes and conditions of poverty in the state. Community Services Block Grant funds are channeled from the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to Community Action Agencies and Limited Purpose Agencies located across the state who operate programs in the areas of employment, housing, education, income management, information and referral, nutrition, emergency assistance, and self sufficiency. OEO also administers the North Carolina Community Action Partnership Program, state-funded companion program to the Community Services Block Grant Program, and several other federal and state grant programs designed to assist low-income citizens and the homeless. Citizen involvement, especially of the poor, is a key ingredient in the operation of each of the office's programs.

Office for Family Centered Services

The Office for Family Centered Services promotes and supports the coordination of activities and resources across divisions to accomplish the department's objectives to strengthen and expand family-centered services in the child welfare, mental health and juvenile correction systems. In particular, the office is responsible for developing and implementing the Statewide Family Preservation Services Program mandated by the 1991 General Assembly, and for supporting the work of the Advisory Committee on Family-Centered Services.

The Division of Information Resource Management

The Division of Information Resource Management provides consultation and technical support for the department's use of automation to facilitate service delivery. The division develops, maintains and operates automated application systems, and assists DHR agencies in acquiring and using appropriate technologies. The division ensures that automation activities comply with applicable federal and state automation policies, procedures, and standards, and incorporate good professional practices. The division also provides leadership for the department in the areas of automation policy development, technical architecture definition, automation planning, project management and quality assurance.

Division of Personnel Management Services

The Division of Personnel Management Services provides consultation and technical guidance to departmental management at all levels through an integrated network of personnel staff assigned to division and institution settings across the state. The Division plans, organizes and administers comprehensive programs in public personnel administration to include position management, compensation, employee benefits, policy administration, employee wellness/EAP programs, workplace safety and health, worker's compensation, employee and management development, performance management, organizational development, affirmative action and equal opportunity programs, and employee relations. Through a Memorandum of Understanding with the N.C. Office of State Personnel, the Division delegated authority for the independent administration of most personnel programs and services. Division staff administer these programs for 127,700 departmental employees in divisions and institutions throughout the state as well as through regional personnel management staff serving local government employees in public health, social services and mental health.

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 principal officer of the Division is the Director who is appointed by the Secretary of Human Resources. It includes a central office staff which administers its programs through 18 area agencies on aging who provide grants to each county for service. The major thrust of the Division is to assist older adults in maintaining their independence and to have lifestyle choices.

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 principal officer of the Division is the Director who is appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources.

The Division's Medical/Eye Care Program provides eye examinations, eye glasses, surgery and/or treatment to eligible individuals throughout the state. For those whose vision cannot be restored, Independent Living Services are provided so they may continue to live in their home or community. These services include orientation and mobility, braille, typing, home-making 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. 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 which provides adjustment services to help compensate for the loss of vision. The Division also operates a comprehensive Evaluation Unit for pre-vocational and vocational evaluations.

The Governor Morehead School in Raleigh is a residential/day school program for the visually impaired. The academic program is designed for legally blind students who cannot receive appropriate instruction in their home communities. The Governor Morehead School also functions as a statewide resource center to public school programs and the community. The school offers evaluation and diagnostic services, in-service training, and general consultation and works in conjunction with local education agencies to ensure appropriate educational placement of children.

Division of Child Development

The Division of Child Development administers a variety of early childhood programs which provide secure environments for young children and foster positive child development and growth.

The Division administers the Smart Start initiative, the program assuring every child access to high quality early childhood education and other services to ensure that all children come to school healthy and ready to learn. The Division provides technical assistance and support services to county teams which design and oversee the system of services for young children and their families, and funding for the delivery of services, according to the county's approved plan.

The Division is responsible for the regulation of child day-care centers and homes, including the investigation of reports of child abuse or neglect in day-care arrangements. The Division's child-care consultants do on-site monitoring, provide technical assistance, and take corrective action, when necessary. The Division also provides administrative support to the Child Day Care Commission, which is responsible for the promulgation of rules for the licensure of child day-care centers and homes.

North Carolina's subsidized child-care program is administered by the division. A variety of state and federal funds are made available to county departments of social services and some other local agencies to pay all or part of the cost of day care for eligible children. Low-income parents who work or attend school are eligible for child care assistance, as are some children in need of protective or other special services.

The division is responsible for coordinating the training of personnel who work in early childhood education programs and for providing information about early childhood issues to parents and the general public. The division develops policy and manages funds for a variety of projects which enable local and regional agencies to provide training opportunities and public information. Some of these projects include child-care resource and referral services, consumer education materials, scholarships and stipends for child-care teachers, and conferences and workshops for programs which serve special populations.

Additionally, the division manages the Head Start-State Collaboration Project, a partnership between the state and the local Head Start programs for the purposes of facilitating the involvement of Head Start in the development of policies and programs which affect the Head Start population. It helps to build more integrated and comprehensive service delivery systems to improve the quality of programs and facilitate access to services by Head Start families, and encourages local collaboration between Head Start and other programs.

Finally, the division provides staff and administrative support to the North Carolina Interagency Coordinating Council. The purpose of the Council is to assure state-level coordination and statewide availability of comprehensive services for children with special needs and their families. The Council provides leadership to the local interagency coordinating councils, which design and coordinate services for children with disabilities within each county.

Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing

The Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing is responsible for the operation of six regional resource centers for the deaf and hard of hearing strategically located in Asheville, Charlotte, Morganton, Wilson, Raleigh, and Wilmington. The Division is also responsible for the operation of three residential/day school programs for the deaf located in Morganton, Greensboro, and Wilson.

The Regional Resource Centers provide individual and group counseling, contact services, information and referral services, technical assistance to other agencies and organizations, orientation to deafness training, advocacy for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and those who are deaf with one or more other handicaps, and for interpreter services to access local services. The Centers also promote public awareness of the needs of, and resources and training opportunities available to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing.

The residential/day school programs for the deaf provide preschool through high school education for students up to 21 years of age. Each of the schools also operates preschool satellite programs which serve deaf and hard of hearing children under five years of age in a network of community based classes throughout the state. Additionally, the schools for the deaf have developed special services for multi-handicapped students. These students have one or more disabilities in addition to their hearing loss.

The N.C. Schools for the Deaf also function as regional resource centers to public school programs and the community. The schools offer evaluation and diagnostic services, in-service training, and general consultation. All three schools work in accord with local education agencies to ensure appropriate educational placement of deaf and hard of hearing children.

The Division participates in an early detection of deafness system through its BEGINNINGS for Parents of Hearing Impaired Children Program, intermediate parents training in the preschool program, and a continuing of services after school straight into the community services program.

The Division is responsible for the management of the Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) special equipment distribution program to eligible hearing and speech impaired persons ages 7 and over. Such equipment includes TDD communication units which allow deaf and speech disabled persons to communicate over the telephone with others who have similar units, telephone ring signal units, and special telephone amplifiers for hard of hearing persons.

The Division also conducts an interpreter assessment program to evaluate the competencies of such interpreters and to certify them according to such competencies so they may serve as interpreters for persons who are deaf and hard of hearing covering a wide range of situations.

The Division provides staff and administrative support to the N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing which has responsibility in reviewing existing state and local programs for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and to make recommendations to the Department of Human Resources and the Division for improvements of such programs or the need for new programs or services.

The principal officer of the Division is the Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources.

Division of Facility Services

The Division of Facility Services is composed of eight major sections: state medical facilities planning, certificate of need, construction, medical licensure, certification, domiciliary and group care, jails and administrative services.

The State Medical Facilities Planning Section provides staff to the State Health Planning Coordinating Council and develops the State Medical Facilities Plan which is produced annually to determine need for instructional health services, certain health services and equipment.

The Certificate of Need Section reviews proposals under the certificate of need statute submitted by health-care facilities for any capital expenditures new institutional health service or certain medical equipment. This review has an expressed intent by law to control costs to ensure that only needed facilities and/or health-care services and equipment are offered. Without an approved certificate of need, new construction, renovation, establishment of a new institutional health service, or purchase of equipment can not take place.

The Construction Section is responsible for reviewing plans of and inspecting health and social care facilities to assure that they are safe and functional.

The Medical Licensure Section inspects and licenses under Medical Care Commission rules health-care facilities, including hospitals, nursing homes, home-health agencies, home-care agencies and other related health services or facilities for the facilities for the health and safety of residents. It also develops and proposes needed new rule-making or revisions or deletions.

The Emergency Medical Services Section has established and maintains programs for the improvement and upgrading of pre-hospital emergency medical care throughout the state, including inspection of ambulances and certification of emergency medical services personnel.

The Certification Section certifies under federal regulations various health-care facilities and services for reimbursement for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This is done, in part, through contracts with the federal government and with the Division of Medical Assistance.

The Domiciliary and Group Care Section is responsible for licensing, enforcing and inspecting under the Social Services Commission rules of Family Care Homes and Homes for the Aged in cooperation with local departments of social services to assure the safety and well-being of residents. This section is also responsible for various types of training and policy or rule development for domiciliary care homes. Also, the section inspects and licenses mental health facilities in accordance with the Mental Health Commission rules.

The Jails Section is responsible for the semiannual inspection of local confinement facilities and the enforcement of rules governing these facilities.

The Administrative Services Section with the Division Office provides support services such as purchasing, information systems, mail services, budgeting, coordination of rule-making activities, grants management and processing declaratory rulings or waivers of certain rules.

The Division of Facility Services is also responsible for the licensure of agencies soliciting charitable contributions, and registration of bingo games.

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 claims processing function is performed under contract by a fiscal agent secured via competitive bid process. Counties perform the eligibility determination functions under state supervision.

To qualify, a citizen must meet financial need requirements and must also meet categorical conditions. Categorical conditions include residence in the state, United States citizenship or residence under provisions of immigration laws, and sufficient membership in one of the state's coverage groups. The groups covered include low income Medicare members, persons age 65 and above, persons who are disabled or blind, dependent children

under age 21, children in foster care or adoptive placements, caretaker relatives of children under age 18 and pregnant women.

Low Income Medicare members are entitled to Medicaid payment for their Medicare premiums, deductibles and coinsurance charges. A pregnant woman may receive prenatal care services and other Medicaid services needed for conditions that may complicate her pregnancy. Other Medicaid participants are entitled to all Medicaid services covered by the program including physician services, eye care, dental, home health, inpatient hospital as well as outpatient nursing home and prescriptions.

Federal, State and County governments share in the costs of this program. In the 1992 Fiscal Year, approximately 760,000 Medicaid recipients received medical services at a cost of \$2.5 billion.

Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services

This division provides services for the mentally ill, the developmentally disabled, 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 15 residential facilities. Residential care and treatment are offered at four regional psychiatric hospitals, five centers for developmentally disabled, three alcoholic rehabilitation centers, a special care facility, and two reeducation programs for emotionally disturbed children and adolescents.

A major thrust of this Division's programs is community services. There are 41 area mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse programs serving all 100 counties in the state and offering a wide variety of services-out-patient treatment, day programs, emergency care, partial hospitalization, local inpatient services, and consultation and education. Additional group homes for the developmentally disabled and emotionally disturbed continue to be developmentally disabled 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, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services, consisting of 26 members, 22 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.

Its programs are administered through a network of unit, sub-unit, and facility offices throughout the State.

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/counter-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.

The major priority for services to children is the prevention of problems. Emphasis is on strengthening protection for children vulnerable to dependency, neglect and abuse with continuing emphasis on permanency planning for foster children to ensure permanent homes for them. In addition, emphasis is placed on the provision of family-centered services to reduce out-of-home placement for children and enable families to remain intact. For adults, the priority is in-home aid, homemaker, home-delivered or congregate meals, and adult day care. There is increasing demand for protective services for the frail elderly and other disabled adults.

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 Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) Program, created by the Family Support Act of 1988, enables AFDC recipients to obtain the education and training needed to find and retain employment. Finally, through an agreement with the Social Security Administration, Disability Determination Services makes medical decisions on disability applicants for Social Security Disability and Supplemental Security Income.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services

The division has responsibility for vocational rehabilitation of individuals who have a substantial physical, emotional, or mental handicaps that prevents them from being employed. There must be an expectation that the individual will benefit in terms of becoming employable.

An individual may still refer to Vocational Rehabilitation or may be referred by doctors, schools, or other agencies or individuals.

For those eligible, Vocational Rehabilitation provides a comprehensive program of diagnosis, medical treatment, restoration, prosthetic and hearing aid appliance, 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. Almost any goods and services necessary to render a handicapped person employable can be provided. The division also administers an independent living rehabilitation program for severely handicapped individuals who cannot necessarily achieve a Vocational goal, but who need services in order to live independently.

Division of Youth Services

The Division of Youth Services is responsible for operating the state's five training schools for delinquent children (ages 10-17), and six state-owned detention centers; for providing funding and technical assistance to community-based programs; for developing a one-on-one volunteer program; and for managing the therapeutic camping program including the four Eckerd Wilderness Camps. The principal officer of the division is the director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources.

The emphasis of the division are prevention, treatment and education. Community-based alternative programs serve as options to training schools for children ages 10-17 who are in trouble with the law, or in danger of getting into trouble. These options include specialized foster care, emergency shelter care, group homes, counseling, volunteer and recreational therapeutic counseling.

The division's One-on-One Volunteer Program is designed to provide an opportunity for each youth (ages 10-17) who comes to the attention of the courts to have a caring adult volunteer with whom he or she can develop and maintain a meaningful relationship.

The four Eckerd Wilderness Camps provide treatment for children ages 10-15 who have behavioral problems, and/or who are in conflict with the law. This program serves children who cannot function in a normal community, school or family setting.

The division's five training schools serve children ages 10-17. Four of the schools are regional centers and accept youths found to be delinquent by the courts. They include Dobbs School in Kinston, Stonewall Jackson School in Concord, the Juvenile Evaluation Center in Swannanoa, and Samarkand Manor in Eagle Springs. The fifth school, C.A. Dillon in Butner, is the most secure campus.

The Juvenile Evaluation Center, Samarkand Manor, and C.A. Dillon are co-educational while the other training schools work with males.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advisory Council on Aging
Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Among Children & Youth
Women's Committee on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Alternative Health Programs
Commission for the Blind
Butner Planning Commission
C. A. Dillon Advisory Committee

Child Day Care Commission
Child Care Resources and Referral Advisory Council
Consumer Advocacy Advisory Committee for the Blind
Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
Developmental Disabilities Council
Dobbs School Advisory Council
Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council
Advisory Committee on Family Centered Services
Governor Morehead School Board of Directors
State Health Coordinating Council
Holocaust Council
Home and Community Care Advisory Committee
Human Rights Committees State Psychiatric Hospitals, State
Developmentally Disabled Centers, State Alcohol and Drug Awareness
Treatment Centers, and Governor Morehead School
Independent Living Rehabilitation Advisory Committee
Governor's Interagency Advisory Team
Interagency Coordinating Council
Jail Standards Task Force
JEC Advisory Council
Medical Care Advisory Committee
Medical Care Commission
Commission for Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance
Abuse Services
Mental Health Planning Council
Penalty Review Committee
Pitt County Nursing Home Community Advisory Committee
Professional Advisory Committee
Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Centers for the Physically Disabled
State Refugee Program Advisory Council
Samarkand Advisory Committee
Drug Use Review Board
Child Fatality Task Force
Domiciliary Care Issues, Task Force
Regional Juvenile Detention Center Advisory Councils: Cumberland,
Gaston, New Hanover, Pitt, Wake and Wilkes
Vocational Rehabilitation Business and Consumer Advisory Council
Interagency Coordinating Council for the Homeless
State Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation
N.C. Head Start Collaboration Project Advisory Council

For Further Information

(919) 733-4534

Careline: (800) 662-7030

C. Robin Britt, Sr.

Secretary of Human Resources

Early Years

Born June 29, 1942.

Educational Background

New York University, 1976, LLM Degree in Taxation; UNC, Chapel Hill, 1973, J.D. Degree; UNC, Chapel Hill, 1963, B.A. in English.

Professional Background

Secretary, N.C. Department of Human Resources.



Organizations

Former founder, President and Member of Board of Directors of Project Uplift, Inc.; Former member, U.S. House of Representatives, 98th Congress; Former partner in law firm of Smith, Helms, Mulliss, and Moore; Former member of the following: Greensboro Visions Task Force Monitoring Committee on Early Childhood Education; Greensboro Public Schools Preschool Task Force; Director of Early Childhood Initiative, Inc.; Director of Children's Home (Winston-Salem); Chair for the Guilford County Commission on the Needs of Children; Director of Human Service Institute; Honorary Chair, Community Project sponsored by Greensboro Board of Realtors and Women's Council of Realtors; United Negro College Fund; Chosen as one of the Outstanding Young Men of America by the National Jaycees. Member of the N.C. Partnership for Children.

Boards and Commissions

Member of the following: Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities; Advisory Committee on Family Centered Services; Aging Study Commission; Association Juvenile Compact Administrators; Board of Advisors, N.C. School of Public Health; N.C. Center for Public TV; Cities in Schools Board Initiation; Committee on Home Community Based Care (Aging); Cooperative Planning Consortium of Special Ed; Governor's Crime Commission; Council on Developmental Disabilities; Disability Review Commission; Domiciliary Home Advisory Council; Energy Assurance; Education, Health and Human Rights; Farm Workers Council; Commission on the Family; Governor's Advisory Council on Literacy; Genetic Engineering Review Board; Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness; Commission on Indian Affairs; Institute of Medicine, Board of Director; Interagency Advisory Team on Drug and Alcohol Abuse; Interagency Comprehensive Pre-School Planning Committee; Interagency Coordinating Council; Interagency Coordinating Council for Handicapped Children from Birth to Five Years of Age; Joint Conference Committee of the N.C. Medical Society; JOB Training Council, N.C.; Juvenile Justice Committee; Medical Database Commission; Mental Health Planning Council; Make A Wish Foundation Invitation; National Technical Advisory Panel of the Early Education and Care Leadership Development Project; N.C. Child Fatality Task Force; N.C. Fund for Children and Families Commission; Planning Liaison Coordinating

State Planning and Budget; Social Services Study Commission; Southern Growth Policies Board; State Vocational Education Planning and Coordinating Committee.

Political Activities

Secretary, Department of Human Resources, 1993-present; Member, U.S. House of Representatives, 98th Congress, 1983-85; Delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1980 and 1984; Chair, Guilford County Democratic Party, 1979-81; Co-Chair, Richardson Preyer for Congress, 1978; President, Guilford County Young Democrats, 1977; Chair, 31st Democratic Precinct, 1977-79; Democratic Party State Executive Committee, 1977-81.

Military Service

Retired Captain in the U.S. Naval Reserves; President, Old North State Chapter of Naval Reserve Association, 1979-80; Armed Force Expeditionary Medal for service off the coast of Vietnam, 1965.

Personal Information

Married, former Susan Thomas. Children: Elizabeth, Robin, Jr., and David. Member: Irving Park United Methodist Church.

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES¹

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| 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..... | 1977-1985 |
| Lucy H. Bode ⁶ | Wake | 1985 |
| Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁷ | Rowan | 1985-1987 |
| Paul Kayye ⁸ | Wake | 1987 |
| David T. Flaherty ⁹ | Wake | 1987-1993 |
| C. Robin Britt, Sr. | Guilford | 1993-Present |

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.

⁶Bode was appointed effective January 1, 1985 and served until Kirk was appointed.

⁷Kirk was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin. He resigned effective March 2, 1987 to become Chief of Staff to the Governor.

⁸Kayye served as interim secretary between March 2 and April 8, 1987.

⁹Flaherty was appointed April 8, 1987 to replace Kirk.

The Department of Revenue

Considerable public dissatisfaction with North Carolina's tax structure and recommendations for substantial reforms by at least two study groups culminated in a constitutional amendment in 1920 authorizing the enactment of a net income tax and providing 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 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 Superior Court 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.

The principal function of members of the Tax Commission was to serve as the Corporation Commission, which regulated public utilities. Because of the bifurcation of the Commission's responsibilities, the General Assembly in the closing days of the 1921 Session created the Department of Revenue, headed by a Commissioner of Revenue, to assume the responsibility of State revenue administration, enforcement and collection. 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 tax assessment units were transferred from the Tax Commission, and the Department became responsible for administering 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 income and inheritance taxes.

In 1923 the assessment and collection of the franchise tax 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. Previously, 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 automobile license taxes, the gasoline tax, and the bus and truck franchise tax, 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 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 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 created 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 N.C. Revenue Department and assigned to the Motor Vehicle Bureau. The gasoline

and oil inspection unit of the N.C. Department of Agriculture was moved to the N.C. Department of Revenue.

In 1935 the Highway Patrol was expanded, a driver's license law was enacted, and the Motor Vehicle Bureau was divided into two divisions: a Division of Highway Safety (including the Highway Patrol, the Driver's License Unit, and a Radio Unit) and the Motor Vehicle Bureau. Each division had a director who reported directly 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 93 percent is distributed to local governments.) A gift tax was also enacted to complement the inheritance tax. The intangibles tax was placed in the franchise tax unit and later a separate intangibles tax division was created.

Prior to 1939 a new revenue act was adopted each biennium. A permanent act was enacted in 1939, requiring no action by subsequent sessions of the General Assembly unless the existing act was amended. The 1939 act, as amended, remained in effect until 1989 when major changes were made by the General Assembly. As enacted, the permanent Revenue Act of 1939 included a use

tax to complement the sales tax.

During the 1930's the N.C. Department of Revenue grew rapidly because of the acquisition of new units, notably the Highway Patrol, and the increase in the number of tax returns handled.

The Highway Safety Division was engaged in law enforcement and its activities were unrelated to the collection of revenue. As the size of this activity increased, it became apparent that these diverse functions should be housed in separate agencies. In 1941, based 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 Department of Revenue's Accounting Division 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 part of 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 1941 General Assembly 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 this separation, the Department of Revenue was reduced in size from almost 800 permanent

employees to an average of 312 in the 1942-43 fiscal year.

No significant changes were made in the responsibilities or organization of the Department for several years after the changes were enacted in 1941. Tax rates, deductions and exemptions were altered, but these changes did not materially affect the day-to-day 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 being 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 assigned to the Sales and Use Tax Division to be administered in conjunction with the state sales tax as a "piggyback" tax; and the bank excise tax was placed in the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Division.

Office space has been a problem of the Department for most of its history. When first organized, the Department occupied the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, using the chamber proper, the Senate clerk's office, and some small committee rooms on the third floor. The Department had to move when the General Assembly met in 1923 and again during the special session of 1924. The Department moved to the Agriculture Building before the 1925 legislative session. A new building, known as the Revenue Building, was authorized by the General Assembly during the 1924 Special Session, and

was occupied in 1926. Space problems continued, however, as various other state agencies moved into the building, and as numbers of tax schedules, duties, returns and employees continued to increase. Two annexes were occupied in 1948 and a third in 1969. Short-term space is frequently rented to accommodate large numbers of temporary employees during major tax filing periods, and in 1985, the Brown-Rogers Building adjacent to the Revenue Building was acquired to house the Property Tax Division, and a number of other offices of the Department.

Facing critical space problems and the need for substantial modernization, the legislature gave initial approval to construct a new building in 1986. Construction of the new building at the corner of Polk and Wilmington Streets in Raleigh began in February 1990 and was completed in December 1992 when the department took occupancies.

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 monthly returns. In 1949 a larger unit was added to the Income Tax Division. It provided mailing lists of individual income taxpayers from which forms were mailed to taxpayers the following year, provided a register used to locate returns which were then put in "stack" files which did not require hand alphabetizing, and aided enforcement of individual income tax collections by matching amounts of income reported by employers against amounts shown

on tax returns. This device proved very effective in discovering cases of failure to file returns and instances of understated income. However, for several years the psychological impact 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 Planning and Processing.

In 1960, the Division began processing individual income tax refunds on automated equipment. Additional changes were implemented in 1970 with the introduction of disk storage and in 1972, twenty data entry terminals were added, introducing online systems to the division. Online inquiry systems were implemented for the Individual Income Sales and Use, Intangibles and License and Excise Tax Divisions between 1973 and 1980. An optical character reader was acquired in 1977 to scan hand coded auditor adjustment sheets for input to tax files. The first remote terminal was installed in a Revenue Field Office in 1984, with micro-computers coming into use at about the same time. By 1991, all field offices in the state had remote terminals for accessing central computer files of the Department and communicating via electronic mail. In 1985, an automated withholding and individual income tax accounts receivable system was implemented, followed in 1986 by a remittance processing unit which collects data from tax remittances and transfers it to the Revenue computer center for processing. During 1986, the Motor Fuels, Corporate Income and Franchise, and Inheritance Tax

Divisions began using online inquiry in their operation, and the Planning and Processing Division was reorganized and renamed the Management Information Services Division. In 1991, the Department began conversion of its existing computer systems with future plans to move to an integrated tax accounting system in support of Department needs.

Changes continue to be made in the Department's internal organization. In 1953, separate divisions were created to administer corporate and individual income taxes. A few years later the Franchise and Intangibles Tax Division was divided, with the franchise tax function being assigned to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Division, and with the intangibles tax function remaining in the Intangibles Tax Division. This Division also provided staff to the State Board of Assessment until 1967, when the Board was assigned a staff independent of the Department of Revenue.

Following a constitutional amendment, legislation was enacted in 1971 to reorganize state government. In that year, the Department of Tax Research became a division of the Department of Revenue, the staff of the State Board of Assessment was returned to the Department as the Ad Valorem Tax Division, and the Commissioner of Revenue became the Secretary of Revenue.

The Secretary is appointed by the Governor, and serves ex officio as a member of the Tax Review Board in matters pertaining to corporate allocation formulas only, and as a member of the Local Government Commission.

The principal duty of the Department of Revenue is to collect revenue for the State's General and

Highway Funds. The Department also collects and distributes the intangibles tax and local sales and use tax on behalf of local governments. It accounts for all these funds and seeks uniformity in the administration of tax laws and regulations. The Department's activities are divided into four broad areas: Tax Administration, Tax Compliance, Field Operations, and Legal & Administrative Services. There are six divisions within Tax Administration: Corporate Income & Franchise Tax; Sales & Use Tax; License & Excise Tax; Individual Income, Inheritance, Intangibles & Gift Tax; Ad Valorem Tax; and Motor Fuels Tax. Under Tax Compliance are two divisions: Office Examinations and Office Services. Field Operations includes the Criminal Investigations Division and four regional divisions to cover the geographic areas of the state. Under Legal & Administrative Services there are three separate divisions: Administrative Services, Accounting, and Returns Processing. The Tax Research Division, Controlled Substance Tax Division, Management Information Services, and the Security, Legislative Liaison, Personnel, Internal Audit and Public Affairs offices come under the office of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

The 1992 reorganization placed like functions together, eliminating duplication and streamlining processes. The Department is now organized under the leadership of the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary and four Assistant Secretaries — for Tax Administration, Tax Compliance, Field Operations, and Legal & Administrative Services, respectively.

Tax Administration

Corporate Income & Franchise Tax Division: The Corporate Income & Franchise Tax Division interprets the statutes relating to corporate income and franchise tax, provides information to taxpayers, and confers with taxpayers on disputed issues. Representatives of the Division appear in hearings before the Secretary, the Tax Review Board and in court.

Individual Income, Inheritance, Intangibles & Gift Tax Division: The Individual Income, Inheritance, Intangibles & Gift Tax Division assists taxpayers in filing returns and interprets tax laws. The Division holds conferences with taxpayers, accountants and attorneys on disputed tax issues. It also works with the Clerk of Superior Court to determine compliance with the law in estate matters, to enter releases in the official record and to issue waivers for transfer of estate properties.

License & Excise Tax Division: The License and Excise Tax Division is responsible for the Privilege License, Beer, Wine, Liquor, Cigarette and Soft Drink Tax Schedules.

Motor Fuels Tax Division: The Motor Fuels Tax Division collects motor fuels taxes and inspection fees; issues licenses to distributors, users and sellers of motor fuels; and receives and approves bonds to cover motor fuels tax liability. The Division also issues registration cards and identification to motor carriers.

Ad Valorem Tax Division: The Ad Valorem Tax Division oversees city and county personal property valuation and taxation; offers assistance to local taxing authorities; appraises the property of public service companies and determines which portion should be allocated to the counties and municipalities in the state; and investigates appeals to the Property Tax Commission.

Sales & Use Tax Division: The Sales & Use Tax Division administers the state and local sales and use tax laws by keeping records on consumers, and retail and wholesale merchants and by auditing monthly sales and use tax reports.

Legal and Administrative Services

In addition to overseeing the divisions listed below, the Assistant Secretary for Legal and Administrative Services also conducts tax hearings on disputed tax issues.

Accounting Division: The Accounting Division is responsible for managing the funds for the Department of Revenue. It receives and deposits all payments; maintains the budget and keeps time and pay records.

Administrative Services Division: The Administrative Services Division is responsible for the building and the supplies and equipment for the main office and all field offices as well as mail service and inventory. The Division also provides forms and printing and microfilming services for the Department.

Returns Processing Division: Returns Processing is the first stop for the tax return when it reaches the Department of Revenue. The Division is responsible for all data entry from taxpayer returns and error resolution as well as for the central files.

Field Operations: Field Operations is responsible for all field compliance, enforcement and taxpayer education programs. The Division collects delinquent and deficient taxes and tax returns, examines tax records on-site and proposes assessments or refunds, prosecutes for tax fraud, and educates taxpayers about state tax laws. Field operations maintains 50 field offices throughout North Carolina, 14 of which are combined collection and audit offices. The Division is also responsible for out-of-state auditing and maintains 11 offices in Georgia, Connecticut, New Jersey, California, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.

Tax Compliance

Office Examination Division: The Office Examination Division audits and examines tax returns to make sure that they are in compliance with North Carolina tax laws.

Office Services Division: The Office Services Division assists taxpayers in filing tax returns, answers inquiries about tax refunds, and corresponds with taxpayers to resolve questions about assessments, refunds, payments, and other issues. The Division also registers business taxpayers, coordinates bankruptcy filings, enforces collection, and is responsible for taxpayer education.

Secretary's Office

Tax Research Division: The Tax Research Division compiles and publishes statistical data on state and local taxation. The Division estimates the effect on the state's revenue of proposed changes in tax laws and conducts special studies and provides technical assistance to other divisions in Revenue, the Secretary of Revenue and tax study commissions.

Management Information Services: Management Information Services maintains the department's computer system and develops new computer applications as well as provides technical services support and training for users.

Controlled Substance Tax Division: The Controlled Substance Tax Division assesses and collects the excise taxes on illegal drugs.

Public Affairs Office: The Public Affairs office is responsible for both internal and external communications for the department. The office maintains a speakers' bureau, publishes newsletters, brochures and reports for both department personnel and the general public, and coordinates media relations.

Legislative Liaison: The Legislative Liaison is responsible for monitoring legislation and budgeting that affects the department and for working with the Secretary and Deputy Secretary to keep lawmakers informed of Revenue's needs.

Personnel, Internal Audit and Security: These offices are responsible for providing building security, hiring and training staff and ensuring that all departmental systems are functioning fairly and effectively.

Boards and Commissions

Property Tax Commission
Tax Review Board

For Further Information

(919) 715-0397
Income Tax Questions (800) 451-1404



Janice H. Faulkner Secretary of Revenue

Early Years

Born January 19, 1932 in Martin County to Ben Ira and Hilda Peele Hardison (both deceased).

Educational Background

East Carolina University, Bachelor of Science in English/Social Studies and Master of Arts. in Education/English.

Professional Background

Secretary, Department of Revenue, 1993-present; Associate Vice Chancellor for Regional Development Institute, East Carolina University, 1992-93; Director, Regional Development Institute, 1983-92; Executive Director of the Democratic Party of N.C., 1981-82; Associate Professor, English Department, East Carolina University, 1966-81; Director of Alumni Affairs, East Carolina University, 1962-66; Assistant Professor of English, Wilmington College, 1955-57; English and Social Studies Teacher, Enfield Grade School, 1953-55.

Boards and Commissions

Immediate Past President, N.C. World Trade Association; President, Friends of Hope; Chair, Board of Directors, REAL - School Based Enterprises; Charter Member, Research Triangle World Trade Center Board of Directors; Former Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Humanities Council; Member, N.C. Council on Technical and Managerial Services; Former Chair, Advisory Council to the U.S. Small Business Administration for Region IV - Charlotte; Staff Director, Regional Waste Management Task Force; Member, Board of Directors, Pitt County Economic Development Commission; Chair, International Trade Committee for the Pitt-Greenville Chamber of Commerce; Chair, Committee on International Trade.

Personal Information

Member and pianist for the choir of Eastern Pines Church of Christ, Greenville.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE¹

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|--|------------------|--------------|
| 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 | 1977-1985 |
| Helen Ann Powers ¹⁴ | Madison | 1985-1990 |
| Betsy Y. Justus ¹⁵ | Bertie | 1990-1993 |
| Janice H. Faulkner | Pitt | 1993-Present |

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 reelection 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.

¹⁴Powers was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Lynch.

¹⁵Justus was appointed May 1, 1990 by Governor Martin to replace Powers.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation provides a system to transport people and goods effectively, efficiently and safely while rendering the highest level of service to the public.

The State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles was combined to form the North Carolina Department of Transportation and Highway Safety by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The act also created the North Carolina Board of Transportation. In 1979, the term "Highway Safety" was dropped from the department's name when the Highway Patrol Division was transferred to the newly created Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation is headed by a secretary appointed by the governor. Legislation passed in 1973 designates the secretary as an ex-officio member and chair of the Board of Transportation.

All transportation responsibilities, including aviation, mass transit and rail, as well as highways and motor vehicles, are the responsibility of the department. The Board of Transportation, the chief policy-making body of the department, awards all highway contracts and sets transportation priorities. The department staff executes the initiatives of the board and is responsible for day-to-day operations.

Division of Highways

The Division of Highways administers state road, planning, design, construction and maintenance programs and policies established by the Board of Transportation. North Carolina's highway program uses available resources to construct, maintain and operate an efficient, economical and safe transportation network. This division is responsible for the upkeep of the largest state maintained highway systems in the country. The division utilizes both state and federal funds in its road improvement program and has a long history of service to North Carolina.

The History of "The Good Roads State"

As the 20th century approached, 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, but it gave a foundation to a transportation revolution that would serve North Carolina's interest and bring many benefits to citizens who supported the system through their taxes.

Modern road building in the state may have begun in 1879 with the

General Assembly's passage of the Mecklenburg Road Law. The statute was intended as a general state law, but as worded, applied only to Mecklenburg County. It allowed the county to build roads with financing from a property tax, and required four days labor 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 number of people acknowledged the need for better roads. By 1895, most of the state's progressive counties had established tax-based road building plans.

As the new century neared, interest in better roads spread from the mountains to the coast. A Good Roads Conference in 1893 attracted more than 100 business and government leaders from throughout the state. They organized the North Carolina road Improvement Association and promoted meetings the following year in Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Charlotte.

Before 1900, most decisions concerning transportation were dictated by immediate needs, with little thought given to long-range goals. The planning that went into those decisions was local or, at best, regional. The concept of a statewide system existed only in the minds of a few visionary people, and well into the new century, state policy was limited to assisting counties in meeting transportation needs.

Fortunately, there were emerging leaders who could look beyond county boundaries, practical people who had the conviction, determination and know-how to match their vision. These leaders knew that good transportation had a place among the state's top priorities and labored to make North Carolina's highway system one of the best in the country.

In 1913, Governor Locke Craig took office. He led the call for good roads in the state and established the State Highway Commission in 1915. Because of his efforts, Governor Craig would be the first chief executive to be called "The Good Roads Governor."

Many other individuals labored for better roads during this crucial period. 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 Harriet Morehead Berry. Each was associated with the North Carolina Economic and Geological Survey - described as the "cutting edge" of the 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 the 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. His advice was followed. A total of \$84.5 million was borrowed from the issuance of bonds by counties and road districts stopped in 1927. Yet, Pratt's most important contribution to North Carolina may have been 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 designed to establish and maintain a statewide highway system. The bill was defeated, but Hattie Berry was not. She mounted a campaign that carried into 89 counties and, in 1919, 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 has 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 counties 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 sophisticated enterprise of structured funding and complex engineering. For the first time, planning started to become part of the highway building and maintenance programs.

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. This building was a product of aggressive leadership of Governor Cameron Morrison and other transportation advocates and public approval of a \$50 million bond issue.

During the Depression years of the early 1930's, however, highway construction stopped; moreover, some state leaders began looking to the Highway Fund as a possible funding source to meet other public service needs, a potentially devastating course for the highway system. It was at this critical time that the state, under the leadership of Governor O. Max Gardner, assumed responsibility for all county roads and an allocation of \$16 million was made for maintenance.

By 1933, the Depression had carried the state into a dark period. The gloomy economy coupled with the assumption by the state of financial responsibility for the public schools prompted use of highway funds for non-highway purposes.

As the economy began to recover, the General Assembly recognized the damage caused to the roads system by years of neglect and allocated \$3 million in emergency funds for bridge repair in 1935. 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 again brought a halt to construction. But, in a sense, the highway program in North Carolina benefited 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 to meet obligations.

Despite the interruption of the war years, North Carolina's road building progress from 1937 to 1950 was dramatic. Road mileage during the period

rose from 58,000 to 64,000 miles.

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 school bus routes and farm-to-market roads.

In his campaign for governor in 1948, Kerr Scott rebuked his primary opponent, Charles Johnson, for advocating a \$100 million secondary roads bond issue. After defeating Johnson, Scott reassessed the situation and again concluded that his opponent had been wrong in suggesting a \$100 million bond issue - Governor Scott requested \$200 million.

Despite strong opposition from urban leaders, the bond issue was approved. Work began immediately to pave thousands of miles of rural roads that previously had been impassable in bad weather. By the end of the Scott Administration, promised 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 to improve roads and paying the debt with road-use taxes had become a tradition in North Carolina.

During the 1920's the state had passed four bond issues totaling \$16.8 million and the Scott bond issue added \$200 million to that total. In Governor Dan Moore's administration, the voters approved a \$300 million issue. In 1977, a second \$300 million bond issue was proposed by Governor Jim Hunt and approved by the voters.

The structure of the state transportation programs have been altered through the years to make the program more credible and responsive to the state's needs. In 1971, as noted above, the General Assembly combined the State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles to form the Department of Transportation and Public Safety.

The reorganization encouraged the new department to adopt a more modern planning system. In 1973, Governor Jim Holshouser proposed the "Seven-Year Transportation Plan," which later became the Transportation Improvement Program. The TIP is a planned and programmed schedule of the state's major highway construction that balances projected construction costs against anticipated revenues. The TIP is updated annually to add new projects and adjust priorities.

The Board of Transportation makes final decisions on new projects and priorities each year after local officials and interested citizens express views and make recommendations on their future highway needs. This approach to the state's transportation needs have been expanded to include aviation and public transportation projects.

Other changes also improved reliability and responsiveness. Under Governor Bob Scott, the Board of Transportation expanded to 24 members and during the Holshouser Administration, the department moved to formulate funding for some transportation improvements.

In 1986, the General Assembly passed Governor Jim Martin's "Roads to the Future" program. The legislation was designed to produce \$240 million a year in additional revenues by Fiscal Year 1991-1992. These funds were to be

used to bolster or improve the maintenance and safety on the state's highways. An additional \$30 million was set aside to begin a program of state-funded construction. Governor Martin also directed the department to improve the reliability of the Transportation Improvement Program by more closely matching the program to anticipated revenues.

In 1987, poor highway construction prospects caused the Martin Administration and the General Assembly to take a hard look at the transportation needs of North Carolina. After much debate, the legislature approved a large and ambitious public works program - the Highway Trust Fund. The law calls for major construction to meet a wide variety of the state's needs. It provides for the completion of a 3,600-mile "Intrastate" system of four-lane roads across the state. When this system is built, nearly all North Carolinians will live within 10 miles of a four-lane highway. The trust fund program will also improve 113 miles of interstate highways, help pave all the remaining dirt roads in the state, build loops and connector roads near seven major cities, and provide additional money to local governments for city street improvements. Funding for the program is provided by motor fuel and other highway use taxes.

At the beginning of the century, North Carolina was a state of relatively few, and incredibly poor roads. Only 5,200 miles of state roads existed in 1921. From that inauspicious beginning, the highway network has grown to the present 77,155 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. North Carolina boasts 11,991 miles of rural primary highways (U.S. and N.C. Interstate), 59,322 miles of rural secondary roads and 5,842 miles of urban highways (state routes in cities).

The most severe problem confronting transportation officials in North Carolina today is meeting the highway safety and maintenance demands with a Highway Fund that is not able to keep pace with needs resulting from increased travel and traffic.

The Division of Motor Vehicles

The Division of Motor Vehicles has more direct contact with citizens than any other state agency. The division serves more than 1.5 million drivers and registers more than six million vehicles each year.

The General Assembly created the State Department of Motor Vehicles in 1941 to consolidate services previously provided by the Secretary of State and the Department of Revenue. When state government was reorganized in 1971, the Department of Motor Vehicles became a division under the control of what is now the Department of Transportation.

The Division of Motor Vehicles is comprised of six major sections which are expanding rapidly to better serve the needs of North Carolinians.

The 1980's and early 1990's brought some major changes to the Driver License Section. Many offices were automated to promote a quick exchange of information and services. The DMV also established a commercial driver license program, creating new testing and licensing standards for truckers.

Eight "express" drivers license offices were opened around the state to provide faster service for drivers not required to take the written or road tests.

The Vehicle Registration Section has computerized its branch offices, allowing agents to update license plates on a central computer, produce receipts by computer for collection and keep track of plates surrendered by non-insured vehicle owners.

The Enforcement Section has a computer system that enables the DMV to keep statewide vehicles theft reports. The Enforcement Section is leading the country in a national research project to make commercial vehicle operations faster, safer and more efficient.

The School Bus and Traffic Safety Section was recognized as the nation's most outstanding state agency teaching defensive driving in 1991. The section trains school bus drivers and supplements a passenger safety training program for young students.

The strong emphasis on safety in the Division of Motor Vehicles' operations help make North Carolina's roadways among the safest in the nation. As the number of vehicles and drivers in the state continues to grow, the division strives to serve the public in a courteous, efficient and professional manner.

The Division of Aviation

The state that was the birthplace of modern aviation of December 17, 1903, has kept pace with advancement in that important field through the Division of Aviation. North Carolina has more than 15,000 licensed pilots and 6,000 registered civilian aircraft. In addition, all branches of the armed service have aviation facilities in North Carolina.

State government aviation functions first began in 1965 under the direction of the Department of Conservation and Development. In 1973, responsibility for aviation was transferred to the Department of Transportation. The NCDOT's Division of Aviation was formally established one year later.

The Division of Aviation provides technical assistance and funding to help develop and improve air transportation service and safety throughout the state. In 1989, it began administering federal funds for almost all airports under the State Block Grant Program.

The original North Carolina Airport System Plan (NCASP) of 1979 was updated in 1992. The revised NCASP projects aviation activity and required airport requirements through 2010. The Division now works with 73 publicly owned airports with three additional facilities under development. The NCASP recommended six new publicly owned airports be constructed by 2010. In addition, there are more than 100 privately owned airports that are open to the public.

An integral part of the aviation program is the Aeronautics Council, appointed by the governor with one representative from each congressional district plus two at-large members, which serves as North Carolina's advisory board on grants and other aviation matters.

The Public Transportation and Rail Division

In North Carolina, where the population is widely dispersed and the majority of people live in small cities and rural communities, public transit plays an important role. Taking full advantage of matching funds, the Public Transportation Division coordinates programs and initiatives that support public transit in both urban and rural communities as well as county-wide human services transportation and transit services for the elderly and disabled. The division also promotes public transit as an alternative form of transportation that is safe, convenient, economical and environmentally sound - helping to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality. Planning for regional public transit services is becoming increasingly important to help meet the demands of commuter traffic in larger metropolitan areas.

The state's rail system is another vital part of the transportation network both for passenger rail service and hauling freight. The Rail Division develops and maintains a statewide rail plan, administers a state and federal Railroad Revitalization Program to preserve service on light-density branch lines and protects rail corridors from abandonment. In cooperation with Amtrak, the Rail Division also provides intercity rail passenger service on the "Carolinian" and "Piedmont" trains.

The Public Transportation division was established in 1975 and it assumed responsibility for railroad activities in 1990.

Ferry Division

The Ferry Division is the second largest state-owned and operated ferry system in the United States and one of the oldest services provided by the NCDOT. Given division status in 1974, the division owns and operates 21 vessels at 13 locations throughout North Carolina. The division also maintains an in-house shipyard at Manns Harbor for all repair work.

The 13 operating locations support seven ferry routes to destinations including the Outer Banks. Thanks to a thriving tourist economy and commuters, the division transports more than 700,000 vehicles each year.

The operation, construction and repair of ferries is regulated by a variety of organizations, such as the US Coast Guard Marine Safety Center and Marine Safety Offices, Federal Communication Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation

Walking is the most widely used form of transportation in North Carolina and bicycling remains the fastest growing mode of transportation. The state Bicycle Program was created by the General Assembly in 1974, making it the oldest program of its kind in the nation. Since that time, the Bicycle Program has become an award-winning model for other states to follow. The Department of Transportation added a Pedestrian Program in 1992 in response to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

The Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation works to assure that

the citizens of the state have the best transportation choices available. The program provides technical assistance and funding to cities and towns throughout North Carolina for safe and desirable bicycle and pedestrian facilities as well as the most comprehensive education and training opportunities in bicycle and pedestrian safety. The majority of the state's communities with populations exceeding 2,000 have become participants in these programs and interest continues to increase as citizens desire safer places to walk and bicycle.

Beautification Program

The department's Office of Beautification encourages North Carolina citizens to take an active part in reducing litter along the roadways and in their communities. Since the Adopt-A-Highway Program began in 1988, more than 15,000 miles of state-maintained roads have been adopted by 7,000 volunteer groups. This active participation makes North Carolina's program the largest anti-littering effort in the nation and has resulted in a \$9 million cost avoidance to the taxpayers each year. Many groups are now recycling the litter they pick up to further help the environment. Each year the department solicits volunteer support for an additional spring and fall cleanup campaign.

The Swat-A-Litterbug Program is a popular anti-littering educational effort. It gives every citizen the opportunity to be an active participant in keeping our highways clean. Citizens report littering incidents they observe and educational letters are sent to offenders.

Work Zone Safety Program

This program is designed to increase the awareness of the potential dangers to both motorists and workers in highway work zones. The central theme is "Stay Alert." A video has been developed specifically for the trucking industry to identify the hazards of work zones from a trucker's eyes. In addition, presentations are made throughout the state to groups promoting the concept of safety in work zones. By constantly seeking new and innovative methods of communicating the safety message across the state, we fully expect to see fewer accidents in our work zones.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Board of Transportation
North Carolina Aeronautics Council
North Carolina Bicycle Committee
Governor's Highway Beautification Council
Governor's Highway Safety Commission
North Carolina Air Cargo Airport Authority Board of Directors

For Further Information

(919) 733-4101

Rector Samuel Hunt, III Secretary of Transportation

Early Years

Born in Burlington, Alamance County, September 1, 1941 to Rector S. Hunt, Jr. and Mildred Rachel Wester Hunt.

Educational Background

Williams High School, 1955-59; East Carolina University, Graduated 1965, A.B. Degree in Social Studies and Political Science.

Professional Background

Appointed Secretary Department of Transportation, 1993; President of Hunt Electric Supply Company; President of Atlas Electric Corporation; Member, National Association of Electrical Distributors; Member, Affiliated Distributors; Past Member, National Executive Committee of Affiliated Distributors; Past Member, Allen Bradley National Advisory Board; Past Member, Cutler Hammer National Advisory Board.



Boards and Commissions

Past Director, Alamance Chamber of Commerce; Past Board Member, Burlington YMCA; Board Member, First Union National Bank, Burlington.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-92.

Major Legislative Transportation Involvement

Appointed to the Highway Study Commission during the 1987 legislative session, which recommended the Highway Trust Fund legislation. Sponsored the 65 MPH legislation; Co-sponsored the Highway Trust Fund Bill and was Co-Chair of the House Conference Committee on that legislation during the 1989 session; Co-Chair of the Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee; Chair, House Committee of Infrastructure, 1989-90, which included the Subcommittees on Highways, Airports, Railways, Waterways, Utilities, Water, Waste Water and Solid Waste; Co-Chair of the Joint Highway Oversight Committee during the 1991 session; Sponsored the bill for increased penalty for speeding in work zones.

Military Service

Served U.S. Army, First Lieutenant, 1966-69. Served in Army Reserves, 1970.

Personal Information

Married, Vicky Silek of Front Royal, Virginia. Children: Sam. Member, First Christian United Church of Christ.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION¹

SECRETARIES

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Fred M. Mills, Jr. ² | Anson | 1971-1973 |
| Bruce A. Lentz ³ | Wake | 1973-1974 |
| Troy A. Doby ⁴ | Wake | 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 | 1981-1985 |
| James E. Harrington ⁹ | Wake | 1985-1989 |
| Thomas J. Harrelson ¹⁰ | Brunswick | 1989-1993 |
| R. Samuel Hunt, III | Alamance | 1993-Present |

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.

⁹Harrington was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Roberson.

¹⁰Harrelson was appointed by Governor Martin on December 15, 1989 to replace Harrington.

OFFICE OF THE STATE CONTROLLER

In 1986, the Office of the State Controller (OSC) was created by the General Assembly. The agency's head, the State Controller, is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly for a seven-year term.

The State Controller is the chief financial officer of the state and is responsible for the executive management of the State Accounting System (SAS). In this capacity, as specified in G.S. 143B-426, the State Controller prescribes policies and

procedures which support the SAS and are incorporated into the system to accomplish financial reporting and management for the state's financial entity, which includes more than 80 agencies.

Four major divisions comprise the Office of the State Controller: Financial Systems, State Accounting System, Agency Accounting Services and State Information Processing Services (SIPS). The OSC also has jurisdiction over the Information Resource Management group.

Financial Systems Division

The Financial Systems Division has the responsibility of providing accounting systems development, maintenance, as well as production and documentation support for the SAS and related sub-systems. An ongoing project is the implementation of a new SAS. This new system incorporates Dun & Bradstreet Software's MARS-G package and will provide state agency managers with on-line access to up-to-date information which will aid in the financial decision-making process.

State Accounting System Division

The State Accounting System Division is responsible for the operations of the SAS (currently both the older version and the new system's package as it is implemented) and related sub-systems. The division's mission is to maintain timely, reliable, accurate records, - complete accounting information on North Carolina state government for central and agency management purposes. As part of its efforts, this division publishes the North Carolina Comprehensive Annual Financial Report—an approximately 200 page report on the state's financial condition and results of operations for the past year.

Agency Accounting Services Division

Agency Accounting Services has the responsibility of administering statewide cash management policies and statewide appropriation/allotment control. In addition, the division operates a central payroll system and provides agency accounting and disbursing services for selected agencies. A new,

statewide Dependent Care Program is also administered through this OSC division for all state employees (excluding teachers).

Information Resource Management

The OSC's Information Resource Management (IRM) group was established to provide support for the Information Resource Management Commission in its role of making sure North Carolina takes the proper steps in the use, acquisition and management of information technology resources and with respect to long-range IRM planning. IRM manages and operates the State Information Processing Services (SIPS) and supports the SIPS Advisory Board and the IRM Advisory Board.

State Information Processing Services

The mission of the State Information Processing Services (SIPS) division is to provide information systems services, planning, coordination and consultation to state government agencies in the productive use of information through data processing, telecommunications and electronic office automation long-range planning through an Information Resource Management section is also part of SIPS' responsibilities. The division operates through four sections—State Computer Center, State Telecommunications Services, State Systems Development and Client Support Services.

State Computer Center: This SIPS section provides large mainframe computing services through the use of an IBM 3090-Model J processor and has more than 22,000 state agency terminals attached. Through the use of this processor, robotics and other technological advances, the Center provides office automation services, efficient, cost-effective services.

State Telecommunications Services: This section operates the state telephone network and provides telecommunications planning and service. In addition, through the use of Local Area Networks (LANs), Wide Area Networks (WANs), the X.25 network and other resources, this section is taking the national lead in establishing standards for the sharing of information among local networks.

State Systems Development: This SIPS section provides programming, consultation and total systems development to client agencies. With proper planning and implementation, coordinated systems can provide state agencies with thoughtful, automated solutions to day-to-day problems and special projects.

Client Support Services: This section provides end-user support, through consultation, a personal computer products demonstration center, varied computer training courses (including interactive video and user-paced courses).

Edward Renfrow

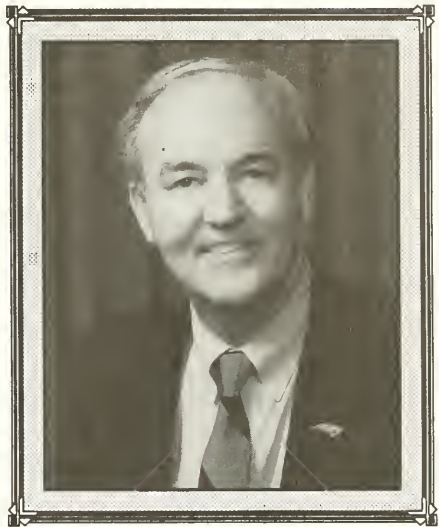
State Controller

Early Years

Born in Johnston County, September 17, 1940, to Donnie T. and Illamae (Lewis) Renfrow.

Educational Background

Graduated, Clayton High School, 1958; Hardbarger Junior College, Associate degree in Business Administration with Accounting Major; continued education through courses at Atlantic Christian College, Duke University and East Carolina University through Johnston Technical College.



Professional Background

State Controller (July 21, 1993-Present); Special Advisor To The Governor Of North Carolina (January-July 1993); State Auditor (1981-1993); State Senator (1974-1980); Accountant, Edward Renfrow & Co. (1962-1980).

Boards and Commissions

Former member, N.C. Council of State; Capitol Planning Commission, Local Government Commission, Information Technology Commission, N.C. Wildlife Federation Board of Directors, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Task Force on Pension Accounting and Reporting (1984-92); Member, U.S. General Accounting Office's Auditing Standards Advisory Council (1985-88); former Chair of Board of Trustees, Firemen's & Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund; Community College Advisory Council, 1977-78; Study Committee to Rewrite N.C. Game Laws, 1977-1979; N.C. 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; N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, 1978-80.

Organizations

National State Auditors Association (Past President, 1985-1986); National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (President 1990-91); Governmental Finance Officers Association; former member, National Intergovernmental Audit Forum, Southeastern Intergovernmental Audit Forum (Past Chair 1987-88); N.C. Society of Accountants (President, 1972-73; First President, Scholarship Fund, 1973-74); National Society of Public Accountants (seminar speaker); Phi Theta Phi Fraternity. Former member, Raleigh Hosts Lions Club; American Legion Post N71; Former Member, Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce (First Vice President, 1974); Lifetime Honorary Member, N.C. Retired Peace Officers Association.

Political Activities

State Controller (July 21, 1993-Present); Special Advisor To The Governor Of North Carolina (January 1992-July 1993); State Auditor, 1981-1993 (elected 1980, re-elected 1984, 1988); Served in N.C. Senate 1974-80; Treasurer, N.C. Democratic Executive Committee, 1973-1974; N.C. Chair, Democratic National Telethon, 1972-73. Democratic Party.

Military Service

Served N.C. National Guard, Specialist 4th Class, 1962-66; Honorary member at present.

Honors and Awards

Received Distinguished Service Award, Smithfield Jaycees, 1974; Boss of the Year Award, 1975; N.C. Wildlife Federation's Governor's Award for Conservation Legislator of the Year, 1977 and 1979; Community Leader of America Award, 1971; Tar Heel of the Week, March 10, 1985.

Personal Information

Married, Rebecca (Becky) Stephenson, December 4, 1960; Children: Candace Elaine and Elizabeth Paige. Member, Smithfield First Baptist Church; Former Member, Sharon Baptist Church; Chair, Deacon Board, (two terms); Sunday School Teacher; Member, General Board of Baptist State Convention, 1970-74; Past Treasurer, Johnston Baptist Association.

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The framework of North Carolina's election 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 have been no significant or general revisions or recodification.

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 recodification, the State moved on to a much bolder revision, the enactment, also in 1967, of 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 ensure the voters that elections were virtually free from fraud.

In 1969 the General Assembly enacted a 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 specific 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 only on three successive Saturdays every other year.

In 1971 a 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 an independent agency by the General Assembly in 1974. The North Carolina State Board of Election is said to be one of the most authoritative boards of its kind in the country. As an independent state agency, it does not come under the jurisdiction of any other department headed by an elected official.

All members on the State Board of Elections are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. Law prescribes that not more than three of the board's five members be from the same political party; therefore, making it the only agency where a bipartisan membership is mandated by law.

The State Board appoints all 100 county boards of elections which are comprised of three members; both major political parties must be represented. Each county board has a

supervisor of elections who serves as the administrative head of the board of elections and oversees the election 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 precinct officials.

The State Board supervises all elections conducted in any county, special district or municipality located in the state. There are 100 counties, more than 500 municipalities and approximately 1200 special districts in North Carolina. Supervision of all elections includes the requirement for the State Board to promulgate rules and regulations, 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.

In addition to its jurisdiction over all types of elections conducted throughout the state, the Board of Elections also administers the Campaign Reporting Act. Enacted into law and effective July 1, 1974, this law 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 daily penalty. 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.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. State Board of Elections

For Further Information

(919) 733-7218

Gary O. Bartlett

Executive Secretary-Director

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, June 27, 1954, to Oz and Carolyn (Lassiter) Bartlett.

Educational Background

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.A., 1976, History.

Professional Background

Executive Secretary-Director, State Board of Elections, 1993-present; Legislative Assistant to Congressman H. Martin Lancaster, 1990-93; Managing Agent for Weil Enterprises, 1983-90; Oz Bartlett, Inc., Masonry Contractors, 1976-82.



Boards and Commissions

Appointed to Wayne County Economic Development Commission, 1988; President, Wayne Memorial Hospital Bowling League, 1987; Order of the Long Leaf Pine, 1985.

Political Activities

Wayne County Democratic Party Chair, 1989; Extensive political experience including managing the election and reelection of Congressman H. Martin Lancaster, 1986, 1990, 1992; Hunt Wayne County Coordinator, 1984; Whitley District Office Manager, 1982; President of the Young Democrats of North Carolina, 1981; Hunt Wayne County GOTV, Chair, 1980; Third Vice Chair of the North Carolina Democratic Party, 1979; Hunt Wayne Community College Key, 1976.

Honors and Awards

Goldsboro's "Young Man of the Year" Award, 1981; J. Albert House Award, 1977; God and Country Award, 1968.

Personal Information

Member, First Christian Church of Goldsboro.

THE OFFICE OF STATE PERSONNEL

North Carolina State government did not have a systematic or uniform personnel system prior to 1925. There was no equality or consistency in the administration of personnel policies. The Legislature appropriated money in a lump sum to the agencies, and the agency heads allocated it for operating expenses and salaries. Each agency set pay rates for its workers until 1907 when the Legislature elected to take over this responsibility, including acting on pay increases for individual employees. In 1921 the Legislature turned this function over to the Governor and the Council of State, resulting in the establishment

of a "Salary Standardization Board."

In 1925 the Legislature established a five-member Salary and Wage Commission. This Commission found that in addition to inequitable salaries, there was a lack of uniformity in office hours, leave, holidays, and job entrance requirements. They set classifications for all positions, grouped positions with similar duties together, and established minimum and maximum salary ranges. Salaries were to be determined by the agency head. The Executive Budget Act was also passed about this time which allocated money to agencies for specific purposes.

Personnel Department Formed

A 1931 law abolished the Salary and Wage Commission, and established a Department of Personnel within the Governor's Office to be responsible for classification, compensation and personnel policies, but in 1933 these duties were transferred to the Budget Bureau and the Department of Personnel was abolished. From 1933 to 1949, with no staff to deal exclusively with personnel problems, a great disparity developed between agencies concerning standards.

In 1938 a Supervisor of Merit Examinations was appointed to prepare a classification plan and administer examinations for the N.C. Unemployment Compensation Commission as required by the Social Security Act of 1935. This Act was amended in 1939 to include Merit System coverage for other state agencies subsidized by Federal funds, and a Merit System Council was formed to administer the Federal regulations and policies regarding competitive examinations, job standards and pay.

State Personnel Act Passed

The State Personnel Act was passed in 1949 (General Statutes, Chapter 126) establishing a State Personnel Department with a personnel council and a director to exercise the personnel functions previously delegated to the Assistant Director of Budget. This law also required that each agency designate a personnel officer.

From 1939 until 1965 the Merit System Council and the State Personnel Department operated independently. In 1965 the Legislature passed a new State Personnel Act which consolidated the two agencies and appointed a seven-member State Personnel Board.

Between 1965 and 1975 a number of revisions and additions were made to the Act. The Legislature significantly revised the Act in February, 1976 to provide for a seven-member commission, rather than a board. This commission was given the authority to issue binding corrective orders in employee grievance appeals procedures.

The Office of State Personnel Today

The Office of State Personnel's purpose as an agency of state government is to serve the interests of state employees, to manage the programs established by the Governor, the Legislature and the State Personnel Commission, and to provide specific services to the general public.

To assist in this effort, OSP seeks the advice of a Personnel Advisory Committee made up of seven agency personnel officers. Also, another group, the "Personnel Roundtable," made up of all agency and university personnel officers meets periodically to review and discuss new or revised policies. Additionally, special committees are established to study specific subjects and make recommendations concerning subject areas. A public hearing is provided before the Personnel Commission for further input and discussion prior to final adoption by the Commission.

The Office of State Personnel exercises its powers under the State Personnel Act (General Statute 126). OSP is the administrative arm of the State Personnel Commission.

The seven-member State Personnel Commission appointed by the Governor is responsible for establishing policies and procedures governing personnel programs and employment practices for approximately 77,373 employees covered by the State Personnel Act and 16,000 local government employees in Federal grant-in-aid programs that are subject to the Federal Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration.

OSP's Organization

The State Personnel Director provides the administrative leadership for the Office of State Personnel and its staff of personnel professionals. The Director consults with the Governor, elected and appointed department heads and university chancellors on personnel policies and participates in Cabinet and Executive Cabinet meetings. He also meets with and advises Legislative members, professional groups and employee groups on personnel matters in order to promote and coordinate a system of sound personnel management practices. He further serves national professional organizations as the representative of North Carolina State Government. Under the direction of the State Personnel Director, a staff of approximately 130, including seven division managers, carry out the services and programs of the Office of State Personnel.

The State Personnel Director's responsibilities include the administrative and managerial functions involved in the planning, budgeting, and execution of all program components of the State Personnel System through interaction with the division managers and professional staff in agencies and universities.

The director and senior staff members develop new policies or revise existing policies and procedures based on acceptable principles of personnel administration and by applying the best methods as it involves government and industry.

The Director's Staff provides training on the policies, guidelines, procedures, and programs of the Personnel System for Legislators, managers, supervisors and agency personnel staff. Another responsibility is to monitor personnel problems within State government, federal laws and policies affecting personnel administration, and ratified bills of the N.C. General Assembly, and to manage the Performance Management Programs, Governor's Awards for Excellence and employee/management publications.

Employees' Assistance Division administers the statewide Employees' Assistance Program which is a comprehensive management support system that focuses on resolving personal issues that impact adversely on overall productivity. It offers confidential and professional counseling to employees with personal problems and also provides consultation to management in the active identification, confrontation and referral of employees who face these problems. The Pre-Retirement Employees' Planning Program (PREPARE) is also a part of this division.

Employee Safety and Health Division through its Workplace Requirements Program and its State Government Workers' Compensation Program, provides staff services for the development, implementation and monitoring of agency participation in programs involving workplace safety and health. It also provides technical assistance to agencies and education for employees through other resources in state government. One objective is to eliminate exposure to unsafe conditions and unsafe work practices. Other objectives are to assure that agencies provide restoration of employees earning capacity and return employees to productive employment in a consistent cost effective manner when injuries or illnesses do occur on the job. Also, the Unemployment Insurance Cost Management Program whose goal is effective claims administration and control of benefit costs.

State Personnel Commission Staff handles administrative operations of the State Personnel Commission, including preparing and managing the case docket of employee grievance contested cases received from the Office of Administrative Hearings, advising the Commission and preparing final Decisions and Orders in such cases. The staff also handles rule-making activity for the Office of State Personnel under the Administrative Procedures Act; provides assistance internally to the Director's Office and OSP staff in areas of personnel administration and provides technical assistance to

agency and university personnel offices in the implementation of the discipline and dismissal process, wage and hour administration and other aspects of personnel administration.

Administrative Services Division provides basic policy and guidance to agencies in the administration of day-by-day transactions affecting the status of employees; provides a means for generating various management reports through the Personnel Management Information System; and provides for systematic administration and budget control internal to the Office of State Personnel; and manages the Credentials Verification Program.

Equal Opportunity Services Division's goals are to help state government make maximum use of all its human resources; create a bias free environment; assist state government to develop a personnel system which provides each employee individual opportunities; and to create a work force that reflects North Carolina's citizenry, using affirmative action and specialized program services as a catalyst for change. Specialized programs and services offered include the: Model Cooperative Education Program, Affirmative Action Skills Bank, Positive Emphasis Program, and the EEO Institute and New Horizons.

Employee and Management Development Division's goals are to provide every State agency with the capacity to train middle managers and supervisors to competently manage the performance of their employees and to plan, develop and to implement a professional skills program which addresses employee development needs common to all State government departments and universities. Among its programs and services are the: Public Manager Program, Professional Skills and Supervisory Skills Training Programs, Educational Assistance/Tuition Refund, and Media Services Assistance.

Employee Practices and Priorities Division provides guidance to state agencies on policies and statutes affecting employment and reemployment, including statutory priorities for veterans' preference, internal promotion, the return of policy makers to career service and reduction in force. It also provides technical assistance in the development of successful, efficient, defensible recruitment and selection practices and operates Temporary Solutions, which provides employees for short-term needs. Also, it is responsible for substantially equivalent local personnel systems.

Position Management Division has the primary responsibility of establishing and maintaining the State's Position Classification and Pay for approximately 83,940 positions subject to the State Personnel Act .

The objectives of this program are to ensure equitable and competitive classification and pay relationships for positions, based upon the type and level of work and labor market demands; also, to provide an effective operational response to management for the organization and job needs of the State's programs and services to the public. These objectives are carried out

according to statutory and policy provisions, within the framework of the pay structure established by the General Assembly and available financial resources.

This division also has a significant responsibility to 140 local governmental jurisdictions in reviewing and approving pay plans for positions in those jurisdictions.

For Further Information

(919) 733-7108

Employee Assistance Program (800) 543-7327

Ronald G. Penny

State Personnel Director

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C., August 2, 1953, to Leon J. Penny and the late Ernestine E. Penny.

Educational Background

UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law; N.C. A&T State University; University of Delaware, Ligon High School.

Professional Background

Senior Managing Partner, Penny & Barnes Law Firm; Lecturer and Legal Counsel to the Chancellor of Elizabeth City State University; Attorney, E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc.; Agricultural Economic Intern, N.C. Department of Agriculture; Economic Researcher, U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.; Quality Control Intern, Mead Corporation; Radio Announcer; Loading Dock Worker; Tax Auditor.



Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Chapter, International Personnel Management Association; State Personnel System Study Commission; Committee on Governor's Conferences on Library and Information Services; Governor's Committee on Data Processing and Information Systems.

Organizations

N.C. Bar; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; Admitted to Practice in the following Courts: U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; U.S. District Court for the Middle and Eastern Districts of N.C.; U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of N.C.; N.C. Supreme Court and all inferior Courts of N.C.; NAACP; Eastern N.C. Black Bar Association; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Elizabeth City Jaycees; Pasquotank County Improvement Association; Chair, Board of Directors, Legal Services of the Coastal Plains; Board of Advisors, Duke University Lead Program; Elizabeth City Morning Rotary Club; River City Development Corporation; Mayor's Task Force on Drugs; Mayor's Advisory Committee; Elizabeth City-Camden Chamber of Commerce.

Honors and Awards

Omega Psi Phi Citizen of the Year; Jaycee Spring Board Award; NAACP Pasquotank County Community Service Award; Omega Psi Phi Merit Award for Community Service; Outstanding Young Man of the Year; Who's Who in the Southeast; Cornerstone Missionary Baptist Church Man of the Year; Alpha Phi Alpha Martin Luther King, Jr. Award; State NAACP Service Award. First Place Oralist Mandatory Moot Court Competition (criminal law division); Graduated Summa Cum Laude, N.C. A&T State University; Who's Who; Alpha Chi Honor Society; Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn McKay Penny. Child: Ronald G. Penny, Jr.

OFFICE OF STATE PERSONNEL

DIRECTORS

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Residence</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Henry Hilton | Wake | 1949 - 1950 |
| John W. McDevitt | Wake | 1950 - 1961 |
| Edwin S. Lanier | Wake | 1962 - 1962 |
| Walter E. Fuller | Wake | 1962 - 1963 |
| John L. Allen | Wake | 1964 - 1965 |
| Claude Caldwell | Wake | 1965 - 1974 |
| Al Boyles | Wake | 1974 - 1976 |
| Harold H. Webb | Wake | 1977 - 1985 |
| Richard V. Lee | Mecklenburg | 1985 - 1993 |
| Ronald G. Penny | Pasquotank | 1993-Present |

1994 STATE PERSONNEL COMMISSION

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Thomas Sobol, Chair | Black Mountain, N.C. |
| F. Douglas Bidby | Durham, N.C. |
| Angela Massengill | Raleigh, N.C. |
| Robert M. Frazer | Charlotte, N.C. |
| Vivian Fuse | Fayetteville, N.C. |
| Jeffery P. Hunt | Brevard, N.C. |

THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

During the 1985 Session of the General Assembly, House Bill 52, ratified as Chapter 746, rewrote the State Administrative Procedure Act (APA). This act is now codified as Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Enacted in 1974, the Administrative Procedure Act (then Chapter 150A) was intended to safeguard citizens' interests by establishing for most state administrative agencies uniform procedures for:

- (1) adopting, centrally filing, and publishing their rules
- (2) hearing and deciding contested cases before those agencies
- (3) judicially reviewing agency decisions.

The Administrative Procedure Act is not the source of agencies' rule making and decision-making powers; rather, it restricts and regularizes the exercise of powers granted by the numerous statutes that create those agencies and define their functions or direct them to carry out specified activities.

The 1985 action of the General

Assembly reflected the legislative opinion that state administrative agencies too often had exceeded the powers given them by the General Assembly by adopting rules not authorized by statute and by imposing through their rules criminal penalties not legislatively authorized. The action also demonstrated that merging in a single administrative agency the roles of investigator, prosecutor, and judge of a contested case (as Chapter 150A had done) is fundamentally unjust. Thus the General Assembly sought to curtail agency powers substantially and placed the exercise of those powers (which are, in fact, a delegation of legislative authority) under closer scrutiny by rewriting the Administrative Procedures Act significantly.

The Director is appointed to a four-year term by the Chief Justice and serves as Chief Administrative Law Judge. The Director appoints the Administrative Law Judges who may be removed only for just cause under the State Personnel Act.

Organization and Administration

The Office of Administrative Hearings is an independent agency equivalent to a principal department of state government, as provided for by the Constitution of North Carolina. As it is independent of all other agencies the Office must carry out all of the administrative functions of any governmental agency, including personnel, budget, payroll, purchase and contract, and computer systems operation, as well as its operating missions. The administration and operations of the office are performed by seven sections.

The Administrative Staff: The Administrative Staff performs ministerial activities involved in personnel, purchasing, payroll, budget, and public relations.

The Agency Legal Staff: The Agency Legal Staff provides counsel or renders opinions to OAH staff and outside agencies on questions of law within the purview of OAH.

The Adjudicative Staff: The Adjudicative Staff consists of the Chief Administrative Law Judge, who is also the Director of the Agency, and eight Administrative Law Judges responsible for conducting hearings on various grievable issues covered by administrative law.

The Hearings Staff: The Hearings Staff administers the contested case hearing provisions, the processing of cases and the collection, coding and tabulation of data related to cases.

The Rules Publications Staff: The Rules Publications Staff performs administrative and technical work in the compilation, production and publication of the North Carolina Register and the North Carolina Administrative Code.

The Mediations Staff: The Mediations Staff conducts investigations and seeks resolutions of discrimination cases deferred by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

The Administrative Rules Review Staff: The Administrative Rules Review Staff provides professional and administrative support to the Administrative Rules Review Commission.

In addition to the above administrative sections, there is a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director. The Deputy Director is responsible to the Director for all functions of the agency except adjudications. The Assistant Director is responsible for the operation of the Hearings Section, the Rules Section, and all computer systems.

Hearings

One of the duties assigned to the Office of Administrative Hearings is to provide a source of independent hearing officers to preside in administrative cases and to thereby prevent the commingling of legislative, executive, and judicial functions in the administrative process. It is given the judicial power necessary to carry out these functions.

By creating a group of independent administrative law judges to serve as hearing officers, North Carolina was the tenth state to adopt what is known as a "central panel system." Its predecessors were California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Washington. Wisconsin subsequently became the eleventh state to create a central panel.

When a dispute with a state agency involving a person's rights, duties, or privileges, including a license or a monetary penalty, cannot be resolved informally, then the person (natural person, partnership, agency or other body politic, corporation or association) may file a "contested case." There are

twenty-five primary state departments and thirty-eight occupational licensing boards. Except for a few agencies that are exempted from the Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 150B applies to all agencies, boards, and commissions of state government (not county or municipal governments).

Adoption, Amendment, and Repeal of Rules

An agency intending to adopt, amend or repeal an administrative rule must first publish notice of the proposed action in the *North Carolina Register*. The notice must include a reference to the statutory authority for the action, the time and place of the public hearing, a statement of how public comments may be submitted to the agency either at the hearing or otherwise, the text of the proposed rule or amendment, and the proposed effective date.

Following publication of the proposal in the Register, at least 60 days must elapse before the agency may take action on the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal.

When final action is taken, the promulgating agency must submit any adopted or amended rule to the Administrative Rules Review Commission. Once approved by the Administrative Rules Review Commission, the rule may be filed with the Office of Administrative Hearings for codification in the North Carolina Administrative Code. If it differs substantially from the proposed form published as part of the public notice, the adopted version will again be published in the Register.

North Carolina Register

The *North Carolina Register* is published monthly and contains information relating to agency, executive, legislative and judicial actions required by or affecting Chapter 150B of the General Statutes including all proposed administrative rules and amendments.

North Carolina Administrative Code

The North Carolina Administrative Code is a compilation and index of the administrative rules of 25 state departments or agencies and 38 occupational licensing boards. The North Carolina Administrative Code comprises approximately 16,000 pages of regulations of which approximately 35% is changed annually.

Mediations

The General Assembly designated the Office of Administrative Hearings as the state's agency for deferral of cases under Section 706 of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has likewise designated the Office of Administrative Hearings as the 706 deferral agency.

A Work sharing Agreement between the Office of Administrative

Hearings and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission sets forth the responsibilities of the respective agencies in the handling of deferred discrimination charges.

The role of the Mediations Section is to investigate and attempt to resolve by negotiation allegations of discrimination against state employees or applicants for state employment.

For Further Information

(919) 733-2698

CHAPTER THREE

The Legislative Branch

AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The Colonial Experience

The General Assembly is the oldest governmental body in North Carolina. According to tradition, a "legislative assembly of free holders" met for the first time around 1666; however, there is no proof that this assembly actually met. Provisions for a representative assembly in Proprietary North Carolina can be traced to the Concessions and Agreements adopted in 1665 and did not exist prior to this document. The Concessions and Agreement called for an unicameral body composed of the governor, his council, and "twelve men . . . chosen annually" to sit as a legislature. This system of representation prevailed until 1670 when Albemarle County was divided into three smaller units called "precincts". Berkeley Precinct, Carteret Precinct and Shaftsbury Precinct were apparently each allowed five representatives. Around 1682, four new precincts were created from the original three as the population grew and moved westward. The number of representatives for new precincts was usually two, although some were granted more. Beginning with the Assembly of 1723, several of the larger, more important towns were allowed to elect their own representatives. Edenton was the first town granted this privilege, followed by Bath, New Bern, Wilmington, Brunswick,

Halifax, Campbellton (now named Fayetteville), Salisbury, Hillsborough, and Tarborough. Around 1735 Albemarle and Bath Counties ceased to exist and the geographical units known as "precincts" became counties.

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 "lower house," or House of Burgesses, was made up of representatives elected from the various precincts. The lower house could adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its own speaker and other officers; however, it could meet only when called into session by the governor and only at a location designated by him. Because the lower house held "the power of the purse" and was responsible for paying the salary of the governor, regular meetings of the legislature were held at least once during a biennium, and usually more often. Throughout the colonial period, this control over the finances was a source of controversy between the governor and the lower house. The House of Burgesses used this power effectively to increase its influence and prestige.

Early Statehood

When our first state constitution was adopted in 1776, the power

struggle between the Governor and his council on the one hand, and the Colonial Assembly on the other, had a profound effect on the structure of the new government. The legislature became the primary organ of government with control over all other areas of government. Its most important power was its authority to elect all officials in the executive and judicial branches. A joint ballot of the members of the state Senate and the state House of Commons was held to elect the various officials. On many occasions, substantial amounts of time were used for these elections when a majority of votes was not received by one candidate. The first break from this procedure came in 1835 when a constitutional amendment changed the method for electing the governor. Instead of being elected by the legislature for a one-year term, the governor was to be elected by the people for a two-year term. It would, however, be another 33 years before the remaining executive and judicial officials would be elected by the people. Provisions for this were incorporated into the Constitution of 1868.

The Constitution of 1776 provided for a bicameral legislature with members of both houses elected by the people. The Senate had one representative from each county, while the House of Commons had two representatives from each county and one from each of the towns given representative status in the constitution. This format continued until 1835 when several changes to the legislative branch were approved by the people. Membership in the Senate was set at 50 with senators elected from districts. The state was divided into districts with the number

of senators based on the population of each individual district. The membership of the House of Commons was set at 120 with representation based on the population of the county. The more populous counties had more representatives; however, each county was entitled to at least one representative. Provisions were made to adjust representation in both houses. These adjustments would be based on the federal census taken every 10 years. The responsibility for adjusting districts and representation was given to the General Assembly.

In 1868, a new constitution was adopted and several changes were made regarding the legislative branch. The bicameral structure was retained, but the name of the lower house was changed from the "House of Commons" to the "House of Representatives." Also the unfair "property qualification" provision for holding office was eliminated. For the first time since the Colonial Period, the office of lieutenant governor appeared. The lieutenant governor, elected by the people, would serve as president of the Senate, as well as being the next in line should something happen to the governor. Provisions were also made for the electing of a president *pro tempore*. The president *pro tempore*, elected from among the members of the Senate by his peers, would take over in the absence of the president of the Senate.

In the year 1966, the House of Representatives adopted a district representation similar to that of the Senate. Although the number of representatives stayed at 120, every county was no longer guaranteed a

representative. Instead, the requirement to maintain a balance among districts in the constituent representative ratio resulted in counties with lower populations losing their resident representative. The district format has left nearly one-third of the counties with no resident legislator.

Meeting Places of the Legislature

Prior to the establishment of Raleigh in 1792 as the permanent capital of North Carolina, the seat of government was moved from town to town with each new General Assembly. This was also true during the colonial period. Halifax, Hillsborough, Fayetteville, New Bern, Smithfield, and Tarborough all shared the distinction of serving as the seat of government between 1776 and 1794. The Assembly of 1794-95 was the first legislature to meet in Raleigh.

The buildings used as meeting places for the colonial and general

assemblies varied as much as the location. If the structure was big enough to hold the legislators, it could be used. Courthouses, schools, and even local residences served as "legislative buildings." Tryon Palace in New Bern was the State's first capitol building. It was completed in 1771, but was abandoned during the Revolutionary War because of its exposure to enemy attack. When Raleigh was established as the capital, provisions were made for the construction of a simple, two-story brick state house. This structure was completed in 1796 and served as the home for the General Assembly until it was destroyed by fire in 1831. A new capitol building was authorized to be built and was completed in 1840. The first session to convene in the Capitol was on November 16, 1840. Construction began on the current legislative building in early 1961 and on February 6, 1963, the first session was convened.

The Legislative Branch Today

The organizational structure established in the Constitution of 1868 remained basically unchanged with the adoption of the state's third constitution in 1971. As one of the three branches of government found in the constitution, the legislative branch is equal with, but independent of, the executive and judicial branches. It is composed of the General Assembly and its administrative support units.

The Constitution of North Carolina gives the General Assembly the legislative, or lawmaking, power for the state. According to the state's Supreme Court, this means that the legislature has ". . . the authority to make or enact laws; to establish rules and regulations governing the conduct of the people, their rights, duties and procedures; and to prescribe the consequences of certain activities." These mandates give the General Assembly the power to make new laws and amend or repeal existing laws on a broad range of issues that have statewide as well as local impact. The legislature also defines criminal law, which declares certain acts illegal.

Election of Legislators: Legislators in both the Senate and House of Representatives are elected every two years in the even numbered years

from districts established by law. Qualifications for election differ slightly for each house. For election to either house, a person must reside in the district he wants to represent for at least one year prior to the election and be a registered voter of the state. To qualify for the Senate, a person must also be at least 25 years old on the date of the election and a resident of the state for two years immediately preceding the election. To qualify for election to the House of Representatives, a person must be at least 21 years old on the date of the election in addition to the previously stated qualifications.

A constitutional amendment approved by the voters in 1982 set January 1, following the November general election, as the date legislators officially take office. Prior to this amendment, legislators took office immediately following their election in November.

The Organization of the General Assembly: Two equal houses, the Senate with its 50 members and the House of Representatives with its 120 members, make up the General Assembly of North Carolina. Each house elects a principal clerk, a reading clerk and a sergeant-at-arms as well as its own officers. The President of the Senate (lieutenant governor) presides over the Senate. A president pro tempore is elected by the senators from among their membership. In the House of Representatives, the speaker is elected by the representatives from among their membership. Other officers in each respective house are elected either by the membership as a whole or by the members from each party.

Much of the legislative work of the General Assembly is accomplished through standing committees. Shortly after the start of the legislative session, standing committees are formed and members of each house are appointed to those in their respective houses. Beginning with the 1989 session, the president pro tempore will appoint senate committees, a duty traditionally given the President of the Senate. The speaker appoints House committees. These officers attempt to make committee assignments which match the interest and expertise of legislators. In the most recent session, there were 27 standing committees in the Senate and 24 in the House .

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 Legislative Services Commission and each appoints six members from his respective house to serve on the Commission. The Commission employs a Legislative Administrative Officer who serves as chief staff officer for the Commission. In addition to an Administrative Division, there are four other support divisions, each under a director appointed by the Legislative Services Commission. These are the Legislative Automated Systems Division, the Legislative Bill Drafting Division, the Fiscal Research Division and the General Research Division.

The Administrative Division is headed by the Legislative Administrative Officer. Its primary role is to provide logistical support to the General Assembly in a variety of areas including budget preparation and administration,

building maintenance, equipment and supplies, mailing operations, printing (including printed bills), and a host of other services.

The Automated Systems Division is responsible for designing, developing and maintaining a number of computer applications for use by the staff of the General Assembly. Bill typing, legal document retrieval, bill status reporting, fiscal information systems, office automation and electronic publishing are all functions of the division. Policies governing the operation of the Division and access to the Legislative Computer Center are set by a Legislative Services Commission's subcommittee.

The Bill Drafting Division is responsible for assisting legislators in the preparation of bills for introduction. Staff attorneys draft the bills and make sure they are entered into the computer, printed, and that the proper number of copies are delivered to the introducing legislator. There are numerous guidelines which must be followed to insure confidentiality.

The Fiscal Research Division serves as the research and watchdog arm for the General Assembly on fiscal and compliance matters regarding state government. The statutory duties include various responsibilities in the areas of fiscal analysis, operational reviews and reporting.

The General Research Division has as its primary function the responsibility of obtaining information and making legal and non-physical analysis of subjects affecting and affected by state law and government when requested to do so by a legislator or standing committee of the General Assembly. To a lesser extent, they also answer questions from other North Carolina and sister state agencies and private citizens.

For Further Information

(919) 733-4111



George Rubin Hall, Jr. Legislative Services Officer

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C. April 14, 1939, to George Rubin, Sr. (deceased) and Ludie Jane (Conner) Hall.

Educational Background

Hugh Morson High School 1953-55, Needham Broughton High School, 1955-57; Campbell College, 1964, B.S.; Post-graduate work N.C. State University in Public Personnel Administration; Government Executives Institute, UNC - Chapel Hill, 1982.

Professional Background

Legislative Services Officer, 1979-; 14 years, N.C. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; former Administrative Officer with N.C. General Assembly; Licensed Building Contractor; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

Organizations

National Rehabilitation Association; N.C. Rehabilitation Association.

Boards and Commissions

Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations, Southern Legislative Conference; Legislative Organization and Management Committee, National Conference of State Legislators; former member, Wake County School Board Advisory Council; Manpower Area Planning Council, Region J, 1972-73.

Military Service

Served, N.C. Army National Guard, Staff Sgt., 1959-60, (active), 1960-65, (reserves).

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Marie Young of Raleigh, June 26, 1960. Children: George Rubin, III, W. Gregory, and Carolyn Elizabeth. Member, Longview Baptist Church, Raleigh, N.C.

THE 1993 GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Convening of the Session: The 1993 General Assembly, the State's 140th, was convened in the respective chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Legislative Building in Raleigh at noon on January 27, by Lieutenant Governor Dennis A. Wicker in the Senate and Principal Clerk of the House, Denise Weeks.

Prior to 1957, the General Assembly convened in January at a time fixed by the Constitution of North Carolina. From 1957 through 1967, sessions convened in February at a time fixed by the Constitution. The 1969 General Assembly was the first to convene on a date fixed by law after elimination of the constitutionally fixed date (Chapter 1181, Session Laws of North Carolina, 1967 Session). This act set the "First Wednesday after the second Monday in January after the election" as the convening date. The 1993 General Assembly convened on Wednesday, January 27, 1993, as directed by law and did not adjourn until Saturday, July 24, 1993, 178 days later.

Women in the General Assembly: The first woman to serve in the General Assembly was Lillian Exum Clement of Buncombe County who served in the 1921 House of Representatives. More than 75 different women have served in the General Assembly since that time. There are 30 women in the 1993 General Assembly—seven in the Senate and 23 in the House of Representatives. This is a new record, breaking the old record of 25 shared by several sessions.

Senator Lura S. Tally, a Democrat from Cumberland County, and Representative Jo Graham Foster, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, are in their eleventh terms in the General Assembly, breaking the record for service previously held by former Representative Nancy W. Chase of Wayne County who served eight terms, all in the House. Senator Tally has served five terms in the House and six in the Senate; Representative Foster has served all of her terms in the House.

Minorities in the General Assembly: During Reconstruction after the Civil War, and particularly after the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, minorities were elected to the General Assembly. Fifteen African-Americans were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate in 1868. Under the leadership of Representative Parker D. Robbins of Hertford County and Senators A. H. Galloway of New Hanover County and John A. Hyman of Warren County, the 1868 General Assembly approved the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution which guaranteed citizenship for African-Americans. As conservative democrats regained power following Reconstruction, African-American representation in the General Assembly disappeared.

The first African-American to serve in the General Assembly during this

century was Henry E. Frye from Guilford County who served in the House of Representatives in 1969. Twenty-four African-Americans have been elected to serve in the 1993 legislature - six in the Senate and 18 in the House of Representatives. This is a new record breaking the old record of 19 for the 1991-92 Session. Mr. Frye also holds the record for most terms served with seven, six in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate.

Miscellaneous Facts and Figures

The oldest member of the 1993 Senate is R. L. Martin (11/8/18), a Democrat from Pitt County. The youngest member of the 1993 Senate is Roy Cooper (6/13/57), a Democrat from Nash County.

The oldest member of the 1993 House of Representatives is Vernon James (7/11/10) a Democrat from Pasquotank County. The youngest member of the 1993 House of Representatives is Greg Thompson (6/3/64) a Republican from Mitchell County.

The Senator with the longest tenure is James D. Speed, a Democrat from Franklin County, serving his fourteenth term - six in the House and nine in the Senate. The Representative with the longest tenure is Liston B. Ramsey, a Democrat from Madison County, serving his sixteenth term - all in the House. The all-time record for service is held by former state Representative Dwight Quinn, a Democrat from Cabarrus County, who served all of his 18 terms in the House.

Salaries of Legislators

The base salary of a member of the 1993 General Assembly is \$13,026.00 per year with a monthly expense allowance of \$522.00. Officers of the respective houses get higher base salaries and expense allowances. The Speaker of the House has a base salary of \$35,622.00 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$1,320.00. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate receives \$35,622.00 and \$1,320.00 respectively; the Senate Deputy Pro Tempore receives \$20,298.00 and \$780.00, respectively; the Speaker Pro Tempore of the House receives \$20,298.00 and \$780.00 respectively; and the Majority and Minority Leaders of each house receive \$15,918.00 and \$622.00 respectively. During the legislative session and when they are carrying out the state's business, all legislators receive a subsistence allowance of \$92.00 a day and a travel allowance of \$.25 per mile.

1993 NORTH CAROLINA SENATE

Officers

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| President (Lieutenant Governor)..... | Dennis A. Wicker |
| President Pro Tempore | Marc Basnight |
| Deputy President Pro Tempore..... | R. C. Soles |
| Majority Leader..... | Richard Conder |
| Minority Leader | Robert G. Shaw |
| Majority Whip | Vacant |
| Minority Whip..... | Betsy Cochrane |
| Principal Clerk | Sylvia M. Fink |
| Reading Clerk..... | LeRoy Clark, Jr. |
| Sergeant-at-Arms..... | Cecil Goins |

Senators

| <u>Name</u> | <u>District</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Albertson, Charles W. | 5th..... | Duplin | Beulaville |
| Allran, Austin M. (R)..... | 26th..... | Catawba | Hickory |
| Ballance, Frank W., Jr. | 2nd..... | Warren..... | Warrenton |
| Basnight, Marc..... | 1st..... | Dare..... | Manteo |
| Blackmon, John Gerald (R)..... | 35th..... | Mecklenburg..... | Charlotte |
| Carpenter, Robert (R)..... | 42nd..... | Macon..... | Franklin |
| Cochrane, Betsy L. (R)..... | 38th..... | Davie..... | Advance |
| Codington, John (R) | 4th..... | New Hanover..... | Wilmington |
| Conder, J. Richard..... | 17th..... | Richmond..... | Rockingham |
| Cooper, Roy A. III..... | 10th..... | Nash..... | Rocky Mount |
| Daniel, George B | 21st..... | Caswell | Graham |
| Edwards C. R..... | 41st..... | Cumberland..... | Fayetteville |
| Folger, Fred, Jr. | 12th..... | Surry..... | Mount Airy |
| Forrester, James (R) | 39th..... | Gaston..... | Stanly |
| Gulley, Wilbur P..... | 13th..... | Durham | Durham |
| Gunter, Linda..... | 36th..... | Wake..... | Cary |
| Harris, Ollie..... | 37th..... | Cleveland..... | Kings Mountain |
| Hartsell, Fletcher L., Jr. (R)..... | 22nd..... | Cabarrus | Concord |
| Hoyle, David | 25th..... | Gaston..... | Gastonia |
| Hyde, Herbert Lee..... | 28th..... | Buncombe..... | Asheville |
| Johnson, Joseph E..... | 14th..... | Wake | Raleigh |
| Jordan, Luther Henry, Jr. | 7th..... | New Hanover..... | Wilmington |
| Kaplan, Ted | 20th..... | Forsyth..... | Winston-Salem |
| Kerr, John H., III | 8th..... | Wayne | Goldsboro |
| Kincaid, Donald R. (R)..... | 27th..... | Caldwell..... | Lenoir |
| Lee, Howard N..... | 16th..... | Orange | Chapel Hill |
| Lucas, Jeanne H. | 13th..... | Durham | Durham |
| Marshall, Elaine..... | 15th..... | Harnett..... | Lillington |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>District</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Martin, R. L. | 6th..... | Pitt..... | Bethel |
| Martin, William N. | 31st..... | Guilford..... | Greensboro |
| Odom, Thomas L., Sr. | 34th..... | Mecklenburg..... | Charlotte |
| Parnell, David..... | 30th..... | Robeson..... | Parkton |
| Perdue, Beverly..... | 3rd..... | Craven..... | New Bern |
| Plexico, Clark..... | 29th..... | Henderson..... | Hendersonville |
| Plyler, Aaron W. | 17th..... | Union..... | Monroe |
| Richardson, James F. | 33rd..... | Mecklenburg..... | Charlotte |
| Sands, A. P., III..... | 12th..... | Rockingham..... | Reidsville |
| Seymour, Mary..... | 32nd..... | Guilford..... | Greensboro |
| Shaw, Robert G. (R)..... | 19th..... | Guilford..... | Greensboro |
| Sherron, J.K., Jr. | 14th..... | Wake..... | Raleigh |
| Simpson, Daniel R. (R)..... | 27th..... | Burke..... | Morganton |
| Smith, Paul S. (R)..... | 23rd..... | Rowan..... | Salisbury |
| Soles, R.C., Jr. | 18th..... | Columbus..... | Tabor City |
| Speed, James D. | 11th..... | Franklin..... | Louisburg |
| Tally, Lura S..... | 24th..... | Cumberland..... | Fayetteville |
| Walker, Russell G. | 16th..... | Randolph..... | Asheboro |
| Ward, Marvin M. | 20th..... | Forsyth..... | Winston-Salem |
| Warren, Ed N. | 9th..... | Pitt..... | Greenville |
| Winner, Dennis J. | 28th..... | Buncombe..... | Asheville |
| Winner, Leslie..... | 40th..... | Mecklenburg..... | Charlotte |

Speakers of the Senate

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Senator</u> | <u>County</u> |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 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 |

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Senator</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 1817 | Bartlett Yancey | Caswell |
| 1818 | Bartlett Yancey | Caswell |
| 1819 | Bartlett Yancey | Caswell |
| 1820 | Bartlett Yancey | Caswell |
| 1821 | Bartlett Yancey | Caswell |
| 1822 | Bartlett Yancey | Caswell |
| 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 |
| 1930 | 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 |

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Senator</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 1866-67 | Joseph H. Wilson | Mecklenburg |

Presidents Pro Tempore of the Senate*

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Senator</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 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 | | |
| 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 |

*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.

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Senator</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 1985-86 | J. J. Harrington | Bertie |
| 1987-88 | J. J. Harrington | Bertie |
| 1989-90 | Henson P. Barnes | Wayne |
| 1990-91 | Henson P. Barnes | Wayne |
| 1992-Present | Marc Basnight | Dare |



Marc Basnight

President Pro Tempore (Democrat - Dare County)

First Senatorial District - Beaufort, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, and portions of Beaufort, Bertie, and Washington Counties.

Early Years

Born in Manteo, Dare County, May 13, 1947, to St. Clair and Cora Mae (Daniels) Basnight.

Educational Background

Manteo High School, 1966.

Professional Background

One-third owner and President of Basnight Construction Company, Manteo.

Organizations

Manteo Lions Club; Paul Harris Fellow; North Banks Rotary Club; 32-Degree Mason; Member of the York Rite; Scottish Rite and Sudan Temple; Dare County Tourist Bureau; First Flight Society.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Board of Transportation, representing Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties, 1977-83.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Honors and Awards

Dare County Jaycees Citizen of the Year, 1980; Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce's Citizen of the Year, 1983; Dare Day Citizenship Award, 1974 and 1987; Nature Conservancy's President's Public Service Award, 1989; 1991 Recipient of National Hurricane Conference's Legislative Achievement Award; Senate Leadership Award; N.C. Council of Community Mental Health Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Program, 1992.

Personal Information

Married, Sandy Tillett, March 23, 1968. Children: Vicki and Caroline Basnight. Member, Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ex-Officio: All Standing Committees.



Robert Charles Soles, Jr.

Deputy President Pro Tempore

(Democrat - Columbus County)

*Eighteenth Senatorial District -
Brunswick, Columbus and portions of
Bladen and New Hanover Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Tabor City, December 17, 1934, to Robert C. and Myrtle (Norris) Soles.

Educational Background

Tabor City High School; Wake Forest University, 1956, B.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1959, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Organizations

American and N.C. Bar Associations; American Trial Lawyers Association; N.C. Association of County Attorneys; Phi Alpha Delta; Rotary Club (former President).

Boards and Commissions

President, Southeastern Community College Foundation; Southern Growth Policies Board; Trustee, UNC-Wilmington; Former Trustee of the consolidated University of N.C. Medical Malpractice Study Commission; Former Member, Governor's Crime Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1977-Present (nine terms); N.C. House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army Reserve, 1957-67 (Captain).

Personal Information

Member, Tabor City Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Judiciary II.

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Economic Development; Finance; Insurance; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities, Rules and Operation of the Senate; Ways & Means; GPAC Select.

James Richard Conder

Majority Leader

(Democrat - Richmond County)

Seventeenth Senatorial District - Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Union and portions of Hoke and Stanly Counties.

Early Years

Born in Hamlet, Richmond County, July 20, 1930, to Parks Holms and Ona Lee (Crow) Conder.

Educational Background

Hamlet High School, 1949; ECU, 1958, B.S. (Business); LSU, Graduate School of Banking, 1968; UNC-Chapel Hill, N.C. Bankers Association School.



Professional Background

Vice President, First Union National Bank.

Organizations

Hamlet Rotary Club (President, 1963); Rockingham Rotary Club (President, 1970).

Boards and Commissions

Former chair, Richmond County Industrial Development Commission, 1970-82.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-, Commissioner, Richmond County, 1962-84 (Chair, 1964-1984); President, National Association of Counties, 1981-82; President, N.C. Association of County Commissioners, 1972-1973.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force, 1951-55; Reserves, 1955-59.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Alumnus, ECU, 1982; "Tar Heel of the Week," The News and Observer, 1982; N.C. Distinguished Citizens Award, 1982; President Reagan's Private Sector Initiative, 1981-82.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Ann Speight, June 16, 1956. Children: Rebecca Anne, Mary Elizabeth and James Richard, Jr. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Rockingham; Elder, 1965-1974, 1983-.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Finance; Rules and Operation of the Senate.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Education/Higher Education; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation; Ways & Means; GPAC Select.



Robert G. Shaw

Minority Leader

(Republican - Guilford County)
*Nineteenth Senatorial District - Portions
of Davidson, Guilford and Randolph
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Erwin, Harnett County, November
22, 1924, to R.G.B. and Annie (Byrd) Shaw.

Educational Background

Campbell College; UNC-Chapel Hill.

Professional Background

Restaurateur.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Council on Community and Economic Development, 1975-77; Member,
Natural and Economic Resources Board, 1975-77; Member, N.C. Advisory Budget
Committee; Member, Joint Legislative Committee on Governmental Operations.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; N.C. Republican
Party Chair, 1975-77; Republican National Committee, 1975-77; County
Commissioner, Guilford County, 1968-76, (former Chair).

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army Air Corps, 1943-46.

Personal Information

Married, Linda Owens of High Point, 1981. Children: Ann (Shaw) Hewett and
Barbara (Shaw) Twining. Grandsons: Robert C. Hewett; John Christopher Hewett,
James V. Twining, Jr., John Robert Twining, Michael Twining, Steven S. Twining.
Member, Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Capital Expenditures; Finance;
Local Government and Regional Affairs; Ways & Means; GPAC Select.

Betsy Lane Cochrane

Minority Whip

(Republican - Davie County)

*Thirty-eighth Senatorial District - Davie,
and portions of Davidson, Rowan and
Forsyth Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Asheboro, Randolph County, to William Jennings and Brodus Inez (Campbell) Lane.

Educational Background

Asheboro Grammar Schools and High School; Meredith College, B.A. cum laude (Elementary Education); Legislative Leaders, Advanced Management Program, Boston University.



Professional Background

North Carolina State Senator, former educator and housewife.

Organizations

Kappa Nu Sigma; Vice President, Mocksville Women's Club; Director, Neighborhood Property Owner's Association; N.C. Symphony; N.C. Museum of History Associates; N.C. Museum of Art; ALEC; NCSL; Federation of Republican Women; Meredith College Alumnae Association.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Advisory Council on Teacher Education; Piedmont Health Systems Agency; Republican Education Commission for the 80's; Retail Merchants Advisory Board; Public School Forum of N.C.; N.C. Parks and Recreation Commission; Governor's Programs of Excellence in Education; Commission on the Future of the South; Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin Committee, 1981-present; Davie County Hospital Trustee; Southern Regional Education Board; Legislative Services Commission; Economic Futures Commission; United Way of N.C.; Governor's Task Force on Aging, 1988; Co-Chair, Commission on Aging, 1989-93; Commission on Workforce Preparedness; Advisory Budget Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1989-; Senate Minority Whip, 1993-94; House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88; House Minority Leader, 1985-89; Vice-Chair, Davie County Republican Party; Executive Committee, N.C. Republican Party; N.C. Delegate, GOP National Convention, 1976, 1988, 1992; GOP National Platform Committee, 1988; N.C. Republican Credentials Committee, 1979; N.C. Republican Rules and Resolutions, 1981.

Honors and Awards

N.C. Jaycee Women's "Outstanding Woman in Government", 1985; Outstanding Freshman Representative (GOP), 1981; "Who's Who for American Women"; "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities"; Yearbook editor, college and high

school; one of Ten Outstanding Legislators in the Nation, 1987; Distinguished Women in North Carolina Nominee, 1987, 1989; Meredith College Founder's Day Speaker, 1987; North Carolina Association for Home Care Legislator of the Year Award, 1992; N. C. Public Library Directors' Association Distinguished Service Award, 1991; N.C. Health Care Facilities Better Life Award, 1993; Commencement Speaker, Davidson County Community College, 1993.

Personal Information

Married, Joe Kenneth Cochrane. Children: Lisa and Craig. Member, Knollwood Baptist Church; President, Women's WMU; Nominating Committee; Sunday School Teacher, 1966-77.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member and Vice Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural & Economic Resources.

Ranking Minority Member: Education/Higher Education; Public Utilities.

Vice Chair: Environment and Natural Resources.

Member: Children and Human Resources; Subcommittee on Veteran and Military Affairs, and Senior Citizens; State Personnel and State Government; GPAC Select.

Charles W. Albertson

(Democrat - Duplin County)

Fifth Senatorial District - Duplin, and portions of Jones, Onslow, Pender and Sampson Counties.

Early Years

Born in Beulaville, Duplin County, January 4, 1932, to James Edward and Mary Elizabeth (Norris) Albertson.

Educational Background

Beulaville Elementary and High School, 1938-50; attended James Sprunt Community College.

Professional Background

Farmer; Retired PPQ Officer of USDA; Professional Musician; Songwriter and Publisher; Recording Artist.

Organizations

Beulaville Investors Club; North Carolina Farm Bureau; Co-coordinator Yokefellow Prison Ministry, 1978-80; Chair, Duplin County Red Cross Fund Drive, 1980; Duplin Rural Development Panel (Food and Agriculture Council), 1980-87; Duplin County Fair Committee, 1982.

Boards and Commissions

James Sprunt Community College, Board of Trustees, 1977-present, Chair of Board, 1986-present; James Sprunt Community College Foundation Board of Directors, 1980; Chair, James Sprunt Community College Foundation, 1983-86; Duplin County Agriculture-Business Council, 1980-present, President 1981; Duplin County Arts Council Board of Directors, 1977-79.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-present; Member, North Carolina House of Representatives, 1989-92.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force, 1951-52.

Honors and Awards

Two Certificates of Esteem from U.S. Defense Department for entertaining troops in 26 counties; Duplin County Board of Commissioners proclaimed Charlie Albertson Day, May 25, 1975; Long Leaf Pine Award; Award for writing song for USDA APHIS; Has performed on the Grand Ole Opry.

Personal Information

Married, Grace Sholar, February 15, 1953. Children: Randy Lee Albertson and Pamela Albertson Darnell. Three Grandchildren. Member, Beulaville Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1972-77; Elder, 1978-83, 1984-86, 1988-present; Sunday School Teacher;



Choir Member; Former President, Wilmington Presbyterian Men's Council; Former Vice President, N.C. Synod Men's Council.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife.

Vice Chair: Children and Human Resources.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of Transportation; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Manufacturing and Labor.

Austin Murphy Allran

(Republican - Catawba County)

*Twenty-sixth Senatorial District -
Catawba and portions of Lincoln
Counties.*

Early Years

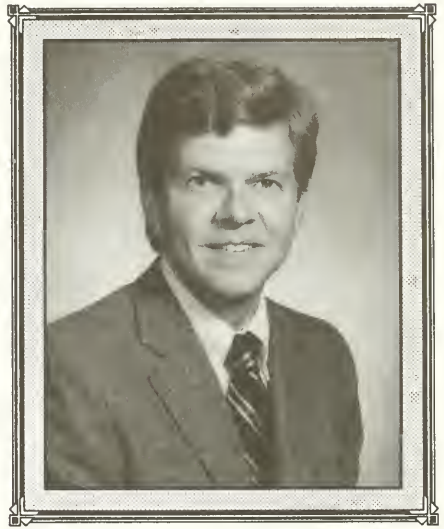
Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 13, 1951, to Albert M. and Mary Ethel (Houser) Allran.

Educational Background

Hickory High School, 1970; Duke University, 1974, B.A.; Southern Methodist University, School of Law, 1978, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.



Organizations

N.C. State Bar; Catawba County Bar Association; Catawba County Chamber of Commerce; Hickory Museum of Art; Catawba County Historical Association; Duke University Alumni Association; Hickory Landmarks Society; Friends of the Chapel, Duke University; Special Friend of Hickory Choral Society; Chief Trustee of the A.M. Allran Charitable Trust.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; Member, N.C. House, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; Legislative Assistant, Governor James Holshouser, 1974; Congressional Intern on the Washington staff of Congressman James T. Broyhill, 1973; Member, Catawba County Young Republican Club; Catawba County Republican Men's Forum.

Personal Information

Married, Judy Mosbach, September 27, 1980. Children: Elizabeth Austin Allran and Catherine Houser Allran. Great-grandson of John Edney Hoover of Lincoln County, Member of N.C. House, Session of 1915; Great-great-grandson of Coatsworth Wilson of Lincoln County, Member of N.C. House, 1891. Life-long member, Corinth Reformed United Church of Christ, Hickory, where activities include: Usher, Greeter, Communion Server; Past Chair of Archives and History Committee; Past Member, Consistory (two terms); Member, Viewpoints Sunday School Class; Former Chair of Spiritual Council; Former Member, Board of Business Management; Former Member, Board of Christian Education.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Finance; Judiciary II; Ways & Means.

Vice Chair: Manufacturing and Labor.

Member: Children and Human Resources; Constitution and Election Laws; Economic Development; State Personnel and State Government; Transportation.



Frank W. Ballance, Jr.

(Democrat - Warren County)

Second Senatorial District - Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Warren, and portions of Bertie, Halifax, and Vance Counties.

Early Years

Born in Windsor, Bertie County, February 15, 1942, to Frank Winston and Alice (Eason) Ballance.

Educational Background

W.S. Etheridge High School, 1959; North Carolina Central University, 1963; North Carolina Central Law School, 1965.

Professional Background

Attorney Frank W. Ballance, Jr. & Associates PA 1990-; (Ballance and Reaves, 1985-89; Frank W. Ballance, Jr., 1979-1984; Clayton and Ballance, 1966-1979); Librarian and Professor, South Carolina State College School of Law, 1965-66.

Organizations

Chair, Warren County Chapter NAACP 1988; N.C. State Bar, 1965-; N.C. Association of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State University; Board of Trustees, North Carolina Central University.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-; Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1983-84, 1985-86; Vice-Chair, Warren County Political Action Council; Chair, 2nd Congressional District Black Caucus.

Military Service

North Carolina National Guard, 1968; Reserves, 1968-71.

Personal Information

Married, Bernadine Smallwood, 1969. Children: Garey Malcolm, Angela Denise, and Valerie Michelle. Member, Greenwood Baptist Church, Warrenton; Chair, Board of Deacons.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Judiciary I.

Vice-Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice & Public Safety; Economic Development.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Constitution and Election Laws; Insurance; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Manufacturing and Labor; Rules and Operation of the Senate.

John Gerald Blackmon

(Republican - Mecklenburg
County)

*Thirty-fifth Senatorial District - Portions
of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County,
December 23, 1928, to William George and
Mabel Petty Blackmon.

Educational Background

York High School, 1946; University of South
Carolina, B.S., Mechanical Engineering,
1954.

Professional Background

Management, J. G. Blackmon and Associates; President, Blackmon Service,
Authorized Parts, Carolina Products, Inc.

Organizations

American Society of Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Engineers;
Director, Boy Scouts (Handicapped), Executive Board, Regional Transportation
Metrolina Region; Chair, Regional Transportation Authority; UNC-C Board of
Visitors; Board of Directors, WTVI.

Boards and Commissions

United Carolina Bank Board; Principal Advisory Board, Liebert Corporation.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-present; Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners;
Mecklenburg County Board of Health.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, U.S. Air Force, 1st Lieutenant, 1946-49; Reserves, 1952-56.

Personal Information

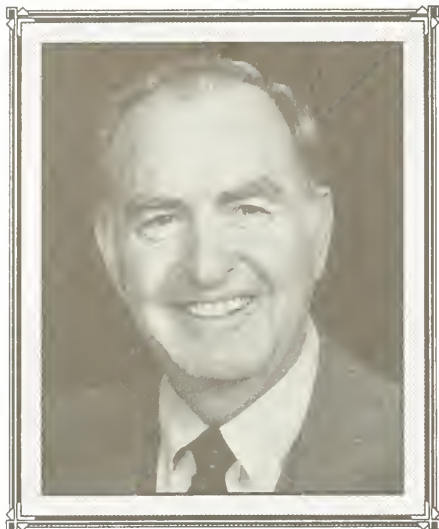
Married, Irene Herty of New York, June 9, 1952. Children: John G. Jr., Richard H.,
Ann Bass and William S. Member, St. John's Episcopal Church; Vestry Men's Club;
Sunday School Teacher; Chair, Every Member Canvass; Board of Directors, Kanuga
Episcopal Conference Center.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice & Public Safety;
Environment and Natural Resources; GPAC Select.

Member: Constitution and Election Laws; Economic Development; Judiciary I; Local
Government and Regional Affairs; Rules and Operation of the Senate;
Transportation.





Robert C. Carpenter

(Republican - Macon County)

Forty-second Senatorial District - Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Polk and portions of Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon and Transylvania Counties.

Early Years

Born in Franklin, Macon County, June 18, 1924, to Edgar J. and Eula D. Carpenter.

Educational Background

Franklin High School, 1942; Western Carolina University; UNC-Chapel Hill Pre-flight School; Purdue University, LUTC; University of Virginia School of Consumer Banking.

Professional Background

Retired, Vice President and City Executive, First Union National Bank, Franklin.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Organizations

Director, Franklin Rotary Club (President, 1959); American Legion Post 108; Franklin AARP; Franklin Investment Club; St. Michaels Council of Knights of Columbus; Former member: Asheville Optimist Club, (1962-71; President, 1965); Optimist International (Zone Governor, 1966; President); Rotary District 767, (District Secretary/Treasurer, 1975); Franklin Jaycees (President, 1960-61); Angel Community Hospital (Vice Chair); Operation Heartbeat, (Chair); Group 10, N.C. Bankers Association (Chair, 1965); Group 6, N.C. Bankers Association, (Chair, 1974); NABAC, (President, 1967).

Boards and Commissions

Member: Macon County Economic Development Commission; Board of Trustees, Southwestern Community College; Chair, Franklin First Union Board of Directors. Former member: Macon County Board of County Commissioners, (1978-82); N.C. Association of Community College Trustees (Past President); Developmental Disabilities Board; Governor Martin's Literacy Commission, (1987-88).

Military Activities

Served, U.S. Navy, Aviation Cadet, 1943-45.

Personal Information

Married, T. Helen Edwards Bryant, January 18, 1986. Children: Elizabeth, Jane, Christine, Robert D. Dale, Thomas, and Edgar. Member, Saint Francis Catholic Church, Franklin; Eucharist Minister; Parish Council, 1982-86.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of Transportation; Economic Development; Pensions and Retirement.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Judiciary II; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Transportation.

John Bonnell Codington*

(Republican - New Hanover
County)

*Fourth Senatorial District - Portions of
Carteret, New Hanover, Onslow and
Pender Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County,
October 27, 1925, to Herbert A. and Jessie
(Peck) Codington.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1939-43;
Davidson College, 1949, B.S. (Biology);
University of Maryland, School of Medicine,
1953, M.D.



Professional Background

Surgeon.

Organizations

American College of Surgeons; New Hanover Medical Society, President, 1970;
Champion MacDowell Davis Foundation; Foundation for Geriatric Independence,
President, 1990-92.

Boards and Commissions

New Hanover Board of Educational Background, 1966-1978 (Chair, 1970-78); UNC-
Wilmington Board of Trustees; N.C. Board of Science and Technology; Cape Fear
Community Foundation.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, Unit 658 Engineers, Corporal, 1943-46.

Honors and Awards

Civil Rights Award, 1983; Professor of the Year, 1985.

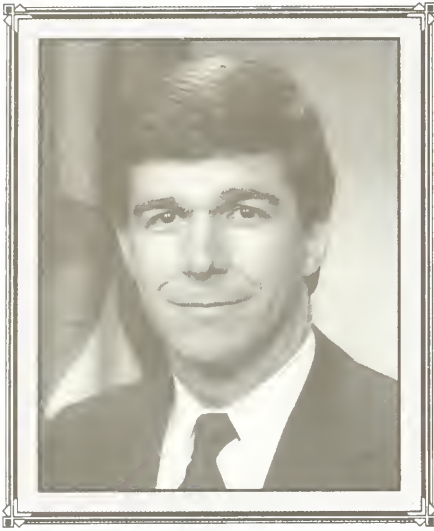
Personal Information

Married, Elizabeth Carter, June 23, 1951. Children: Beth, John, Jr., and Anne.
Member, First Presbyterian Church, Wilmington; Ruling Elder, 1961.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government.
Member: Children and Human Resources; Insurance; Judiciary I; Ways and Means.

* Deceased, March 1, 1994



Roy Asberry Cooper, III

(Democrat - Nash County)

Tenth Senatorial District - Nash and portions of Edgecombe, Halifax and Wilson Counties.

Early Years

Born in Nashville, Nash County, June 13, 1957, to Roy A. and Beverly Cooper, Jr.

Educational Background

Northern Nash Sr. High School, 1973-75; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979 (Bachelor of Arts); UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982 (Juris Doctor).

Professional Background

Attorney; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Organizations

Rocky Mount Jaycees; Chamber of Commerce; Tar River Chorus and Orchestra Society, Board of Directors; United Way, Board of Directors; American Heart Association, Board of Directors; Red Cross; Board of Directors, Visions, Inc.

Boards and Commissions

Former, State Goals and Policy Board, 1979-84; State Interim Balanced Growth Board, 1979-84; Commission on the Future of N.C. (N.C. 2000), 1981-84; N.C. Courts Commission, 1988-90.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-91; N.C. College Democrats (President-UNC- Chapel Hill Club), 1978; N.C. Young Democrats (2nd District Chair), 1980; Democratic Party (Precinct Officer, Delegate to County, District and State Conventions).

Honors and Awards

Morehead Scholar; UNC Order of Golden Fleece, Grail, and Old Well; Order of the Long Leaf Pine State Honor Society; Freedom Guard Award (N.C. Jaycees); Distinguished Service Award (Rocky Mount Jaycees).

Personal Information

Member, First Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1983-86; Youth Group Advisor, Various Committees.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Judiciary II.

Vice Chair: Manufacturing and Labor.

Member: Children and Human Resources; Constitution and Election Laws; Economic Development; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Environment and Natural Resources; Finance; Rules and Operation of the Senate.

George Berkley Daniel

(Democrat - Caswell County)

*Twenty-first Senatorial District -
Alamance, Caswell, and portions of
Person Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, April 1, 1951, to George C. and Florence Anne (Taylor) Daniel.

Educational Background

Bartlett Yancey High School, 1969; North Carolina State University, B.S., 1973; Wake Forest University, J.D., 1976.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law and Independent Farmer.



Organizations

American Bar Association; American Academy and N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, Fellow (1989); Caswell, Alamance and Person Chambers of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Governors, N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Center for Public Policy Research, Inc.; Board of Overseers for the Duke Comprehensive Cancer Center; Alumni Board of the N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Engineering Foundation Board of Directors, NCSU; Region 5 Screening Committee on the North Carolina Teaching Fellows Commission; Advisory Committee, N.C. Child Advocacy and Advisory Council for N.C. Center for Nursing.

Political Activities

Member of the North Carolina Senate, 1987-present; Member, Democratic Party of Caswell, Alamance and Person Counties; Patron Member, N.C. Democratic Party, 1990-present; Chair, Piedmont Triad Caucus (representing 11 counties in the Triad).

Honors and Awards

Henry B. Toll Fellow, 1987; "Guardian of Small Business", 1990.

Personal Information

Married, Cynthia Gail Long, of Prospect Hill, June 27, 1981. Children: Jacob, Taylor and Leah. Member, New Hope Methodist Church; Member of the Board of Trustees.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Appropriations.

Vice Chair: GPAC Select.

Member: Capital Expenditures; Children and Human Resources; Children and Human Resources Subcommittee on Veteran and Military Affairs, and Senior Citizens; Constitution and Election Laws; Judiciary I; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Personnel and State Government; Ways and Means.



Chancy Rudolph Edwards

(Democrat - Cumberland County)

*Forty-first Senatorial District - Portions
of Cumberland County.*

Early Years

Born in Nash County, February 28, 1925, to B. H. Edwards and Lucy Kearney Edwards.

Educational Background

Nash County Training School, 1941; Shaw University, Social Studies, A.B., 1946; Shaw University, Religion, M.Div., 1949.

Professional Background

Pastor, Emeritus, First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, N.C.; President, General

Baptist State Convention of N.C.; State Board of Educational Background.

Organizations

President, General Baptist Convention; Member, Shaw Divinity School Board of Trustees; NAACP; United Way, OIC.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Shaw University (Chair); State Commission on Aging; Fayetteville City Board of Educational Background, Precinct Chair.

Political Activities

Member N.C. House of Representatives, 1982-90; Member, N.C. Senate, 1993.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Divinity Degree - Shaw University Distinguished Alumni Award; Award of Honor from the City of Fayetteville; Business & Professional League Award; Friend of Educational Background - NCAE.

Personal Information

Married, Luella Dickens Edwards, August 30, 1948. Children: Jewyl Anita. Member, First Baptist Church, Fayetteville, N.C.; Pastor; Pastor Emeritus.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Economic Development.

Vice Chair: Pensions and Retirement.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Educational Background; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Manufacturing and Labor.

Fred Folger, Jr.

(Democrat - New Hanover County)

Twelfth Senatorial District - Alleghany, Ashe, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Watauga and portions of Guilford Counties.

Early Years

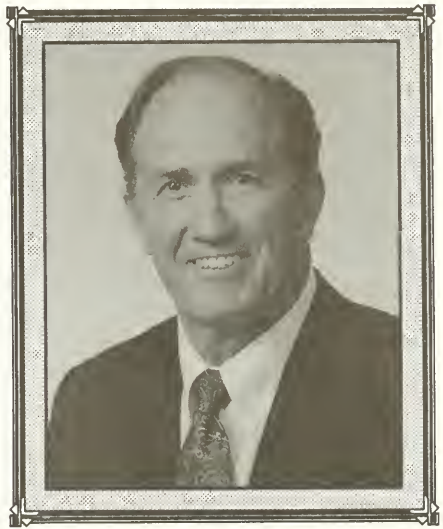
Born in Mount Airy, Surry County, June 14, 1926, to Fred Folger and Mary Mills Fawcett.

Educational Background

Mount Airy High School; Duke University, AB, 1949; Duke University, LL.B., 1952.

Professional Background

Attorney, Folger and Folger, Partner.



Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Disciplinary Commission (DHC), 1988-93; Surry County Bar (Past President); Rotary Club (Past Member of Board of Directors).

Boards and Commissions

Surry County Attorney; Member, Local Board NationsBank, Mount Airy.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1969-74, 1993-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, ARM2C, 1944-46, Pacific.

Personal Information

Married, Elizabeth C. Murray, March 24, 1951. Children: Mary Mills Folger Borden and Barbara Elizabeth Folger. Central United Methodist; Board of Trustees, Administrative Board.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Local Government and Regional Affairs.

Vice Chair: Constitution and Election Laws; Judiciary I.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice & Public Safety; State Personnel and State Government; Transportation.



James Summers Forrester

(Republican - Gaston County)

*Thirty-ninth Senatorial District -
Portions of Gaston, Iredell, and Lincoln
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January 8, 1937, to James S. and Nancy McLennan Forrester.

Educational Background

New Hanover High, 1954; Wake Forest University, B.S. Science, 1958; Bowman Gray School of Medicine of WFU, MD, 1962; UNC-Chapel Hill, M. P.H., 1976.

Professional Background

Physician, Personal Information Practice; President, Gaston County Medical Society; Board of Trustees, Gaston Memorial Hospital; Past BOD, N.C. Heart Association, Board Certified in Personal Information Practice and Preventive Medicine; Medical Director of Brian Center and Greenfield Manor, Gastonia.

Organizations

Gaston County Medical Society; N.C. Medical Society; Aerospace Medical Association (A. Fellow); American College of Preventive Medicine (fellow); AMA Southern Medical Association; American Medical Directors Association; Lions Club; Team physician, East Gaston High School; Medical Consultant, Gaston County Health Department.

Boards and Commissions

Past Vice Chair, Gaston-Lincoln Mental Health; Past President, Gaston County Heart Association; BOD (past) Childrens Council, Gaston County; BOD, United Arts Council; BOD, Gaston County Museum of Art and History.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-present; County Commissioner, Gaston County, 1982-90; Chair, Board of Commissioners, 1989-90.

Military Service

N.C. Air National Guard, HQ NCANE, Brig General, Ret., (ASS.AG for Air); USAF Command Flight Surgeon of the Year, 1976; Former Commander of 145 TAC clinic and state air Surgeon; Chief Surgeon, Participated in air evacuation in Vietnam; Air war college graduate.

Honors and Awards

Jefferson Award for Public Service, 1988.

Other Activities

Participated in Foreign Medical Missions in Belize and Haiti.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Frances All of Wilmington, March 12, 1960. Children: Lorri Wynn Maxwell, Gloria Ann Lucioni, Mary Paige Forrester and James S. Forrester, Jr. Member, First Baptist Church, Stanley; Member, Christian Medical and Dental Society.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Children and Human Resources.
Member: Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities; Ways & Means; GPAC Select.



Wilbur Paul Gulley

(Democrat - Durham County)

Thirteenth Senatorial District - Durham, Granville, and portions of Person and Wake Counties.

Early Years

Born in Little Rock, Pulaski County, Arkansas, July 31, 1948, to Wilbur P. Gulley, Jr. and Jane Harrison Ashley.

Educational Background

Hall High School, 1966; Duke University, Bachelor of Arts in history, 1970; Northeastern University, School of Law, J.D., 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law, Gulley and Calhoun.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-present; Mayor, City of Durham, 1985-89.

Personal Information

Married, Charlotte L. Nelson, May 5, 1985. Children: Paul Nelson Gulley. First Presbyterian Church, Durham, N.C.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Local Government and Regional Affairs.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary II; Manufacturing and Labor; Public Utilities; Transportation.

Linda H. Gunter

(Democrat - Wake County)

*Thirty-sixth Senatorial District -
Portions of Wake County.*

Early Years

Born in Binghamton, Broome County, New York, December 12, 1949, to Walter Norman Hinkleman and Helen Wolski Hinkleman.

Educational Background

Cary High School, 1967; Durham Technical College-Paralegal Studies, 1986; N.C. Justice Academy, Advance Juvenile Officer Training, 1984; Investigating Child Abuse and Neglect, 1985; Meredith College, Paralegal Studies, 1981-85; Wake Technical Institute, N.C. Real Estate Salesman's License, 1972-present; High Point University, AB, Social Studies, 1971.



Professional Background

Teacher, Cary High School; National Educational Background Association; N.C. Association of Educators; Wake County Association of Classroom Teachers; Delta Kappa Gamma, Honorary Teacher Society; N.C. Real Estate License; Taft Fellow.

Organizations

NOW Member; NARAL Member; Sierra Club; Leadership Cary, 1991; Voter Registration Commissioner, 1989-91; Cary Clean Community Commission, 1987-90; Educational Background Chair; Regional Judge, American Legion Oratorical Contest, 1990; State Committee for CRADLE, Center for Research and Development in Law-Related Educational Background, 1990; State Judge for Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW), "Voice of Democracy" Contest, 1989; Wake County Bicentennial Committee, Vice Chairperson, 1988; Cary Chamber of Commerce, Educational Task Force; N.C. General Assembly, Public School Calendar Committee, 1985.

Boards and Commissions

Wake County Youth Services Advisory Board, 1984-85.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-present; State Democratic Executive Committee, seven terms; Democratic Elector, 4th Congressional District, three terms; Democratic Women; Democratic Men; Young Democrats; Cary Precinct 4, Committee member; N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1990 Fellow; League of Women Voters; Women's Political Caucus.

Honors and Awards

1987-1992 Professional Development Plan - Merit Plan Bonus; 1991, Cary Keep America Beautiful Volunteer of the Year; 1991 American Legion Award for Coordination of Adopt-A-G.I. Program; 1989, National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship; 1988, John H. Stevens Teacher Excellence Award.

Personal Information

Children: Jamye Lynne and Donald Tracy; Member: 1st United Methodist Church, Cary; Administrative Board.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Educational Background/Higher Educational Background.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Constitution and Election Laws; Environment and Natural Resources; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Transportation.

J. Ollie Harris

(Democrat - Cleveland County)

*Thirty-seventh Senatorial District -
Rutherford and portions of Cleveland
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Anderson, South Carolina, September 2, 1913, to J. Frank and Jessie (Hambricht) Harris.

Educational Background

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

Professional Background

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



Organizations

N.C. Funeral Directors Association (former President); National Funeral Directors Association; National Selected Morticians; former President, N.C. Coroners Association; Mason; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Funeral Directors and Embalming Board, (former President); Legislative Service Commission, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90; Legislative Research Commission, 1985-86; former Trustee, Gardner-Webb College; N.C. Mental Health Study Commission, 1977-90.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1971-72, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1993-; Coroner, Cleveland County, 1946-70.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1943-46, 65th Field Hospital; European Theatre; Bronze Star.

Honors and Awards

Award of Appreciation and Recognition, N.C. Psychological Association, 1985; Better Life Award, N.C. Health Care Facilities, 1979; Valand Award, N.C. Mental Health Association, 1979; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Health Department Association, 1979.

Personal Information

Married, Abbie Jane Wall, May 4, 1934. Children: John Jr. and Becky (Harris). Member, Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Children and Human Resources Subcommittee on Veteran and Military Affairs, and Senior Citizens; Pensions and Retirement.

Vice Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Children and Human Resources.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Insurance; Judiciary II; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Ways & Means.



Fletcher Lee Hartsell, Jr.

(Republican - Cabarrus County)

Twenty-second Senatorial District - Cabarrus, and portions of Rowan, and Stanly Counties.

Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, February 15, 1947, to Fletcher L. and Doris Wright Hartsell.

Educational Background

Concord High School, 1965; Davidson College, A.B., Political Science, 1969; UNC-Chapel Hill, J.D., 1972.

Professional Background

Attorney; Cabarrus County Schools Attorney, 1979-present; Cabarrus County Attorney, 1985-present.

Organizations

19-A Judicial District Bar Association, Cabarrus & Rowan Counties, Secretary-Treasurer, 1983-84, 1987-present, President, 1985-86; American & N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Cabarrus County Bar Association, President, 1986-87; N.C. Council of School Attorneys, Regional Director; National Association of Social Security Claimant's Representatives; President, Kan-La-Can Community Concert Association, 1980-85; Chair, Board of Trustees, Cabarrus Academy, 1986-87; Volunteer, Cabarrus Winter Night Shelter; Concord Rotary Club; Help Line of Cabarrus County Advisory Board.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-present.

Military Service

U.S. Army, Reserve Commission, 1st Lieutenant/Captain, 1972; Honor Graduate-Officer Basic Course, U.S. Army Infantry School (IOBC 5-72).

Personal Information

Married, Tana (Honeycutt) Hartsell of Kannapolis, May 21, 1972. Children: Fletcher Lee Hartsell, III, Whitney Paige Hartsell and Alice Tyson Hartsell. Member, McGill Avenue Baptist Church; Diaconate (Chair 1979-80, 1987-88); Sunday School Teacher; Church Training Director; Brotherhood Director. Cabarrus Baptist Association; Baptist Men's Director and Parliamentarian Baptist State Convention of N.C.; Regional Baptist Men's Director and Assistant Parliamentarian; Southern Baptist Convention; Overseas Missions Volunteer (Guatemala 1985 & 1986, Bermuda, 1987); Secretary National Fellowship of Baptist Lawyers, 1989.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Judiciary I; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Rules and Operation of the Senate.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Constitution and Election Laws; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Finance; Manufacturing and Labor.

David William Hoyle

(Democrat - Gaston County)

*Twenty-fifth Senatorial District -
Portions of Cleveland, Gaston and
Lincoln Counties.*

Early Years

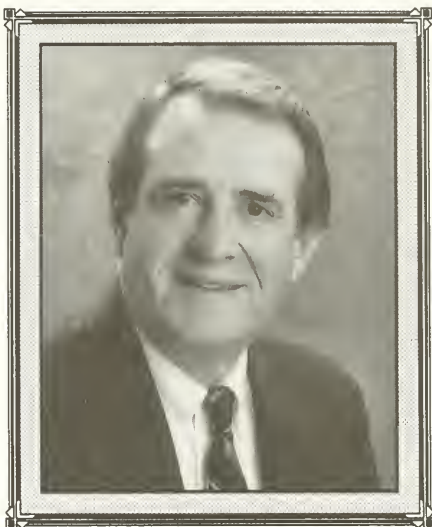
Born in Gastonia, Gaston County, on February 4, 1939, to William Atkin Hoyle and Ethel (Brown) Hoyle.

Educational Background

Dallas High School, 1957; Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1960, B.A. Business Administration; Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1983, Honorary Doctor of Laws.

Professional Background

CEO/President, Summey Building Systems, Inc.; Founder/President, Summey Building Systems, Inc., 1960-1985; Founder-SBS, Inc., Manufactured Housing, Construction, and Real Estate Development.



Organizations

Founder/Board Member, Home Builders Association of Gaston Co.; Vice Chair, Board of Directors of Gaston Federal Savings & Loan Association; Board of Advisors, Branch Banking & Trust; Board of Directors, TI-CARO, Inc.; Director, Gaston County Chamber of Commerce; Chair, 1987 Arts Fund Drive; Board of Directors, Schiele Museum of Natural History, Inc.; Board of Directors, United Way of Gaston Co, Inc.; Director Gaston County Heart Association; Board of Directors, Gaston County Area Mental Health; President, Dallas Jaycees; President, Lenoir-Rhyne College Alumni Association; Gaston County PTA Council; Board of Directors, Garrison Community Foundation of Gaston County, Inc.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Department of Transportation, 1977-1984; President, Piedmont Educational Foundation; Board of Trustees, Lenoir-Rhyne College; Chair-Board of Trustees, Gaston Memorial Hospital.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993; Mayor, Town of Dallas, 1967-71; Chair, Gaston County Democratic Party.

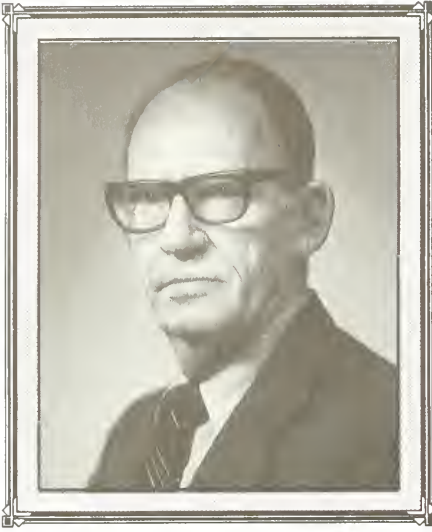
Personal Information

Married, Linda (Summey) Hoyle, January 28, 1959. Children: Lonnia Hoyle Beam and David William Hoyle, Jr. Member, Holy Communion Lutheran Church, Dallas N.C.; Member/Chair, Church Council; Chair, Stewardship Committee; Church School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Transportation.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural & Economic Resources; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Economic Development; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Manufacturing and Labor; Public Utilities; GPAC Select.



Herbert L. Hyde

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

*Twenty-eighth Senatorial District
McDowell, Madison, Yancey, and por-
tions of Buncombe and Burke Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Swain County, December 12, 1925,
to Ervin M. and Alice M. Hyde.

Educational Background

Public Schools of Swain County; Western
Carolina University, B.A., 1951; New York
University School of Law, J.D., 1954; Root-
Tilden Scholar.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Organizations

Member, Buncombe County, North Carolina and American Bar Associations;
Member, American Judicature Society; Member, Bar of the Supreme Court of the
United States.

Boards and Commissions

Former Secretary, Buncombe County Democratic Executive Committee; Former
Treasurer, N.C. Democratic Executive Committee; Former Chair, N.C. Task Force on
Telecommunications; Former Member and Chair, N.C. Commission for the Blind;
Former Member, Executive Committee, Citizens Committee for Better Schools;
Former Chair, Opportunity Corporation of Buncombe-Madison Counties, past
President, Candler Lions Club; Past President, Alumni Association, Western Carolina
University; Former Member, N.C. Courts Commission; Former Member, Board of
Trustees, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute; Member, N.C. Senate 1964-66;
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1972-76; Former Secretary, N.C.
Department of Crime Control and Public Safety; Former Chair, N.C. Center for
Public Television; Former Chair, Buncombe County Democratic Executive
Committee; Former Chair, 11th District Democratic Executive Committee; Present
Member, N.C. Senate, Former Chair, Democratic Party of North Carolina.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-present.

Military Service

Petty officer, U.S. Navy, World War II, South Pacific.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Constitution and Election Laws

Vice Chair: Insurance.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Economic
Development; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background;
Judiciary II; Manufacturing and Labor.

Joseph Edward Johnson

(Democrat - Wake County)

*Fourteenth Senatorial District - Portions
of Johnston and Wake Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, October 17, 1941, to Ira Edward and Grace (Ivey) Johnson.

Educational Background

Raleigh Public Schools, 1946-59; NCSU, 1959-61; Wake Forest University, 1964, B.A.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1966, J. D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law, LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae.

Organizations

Wake County, N.C. and American Bar Associations; Alpha Kappa Psi; Phi Delta Phi.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80; Co-Chair, Joint Legislative Utility Review Committee; Co-Chair, Joint Select Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1967-69 (1st Lt.); Military Police Corps; Army Commendation Medal.

Personal Information

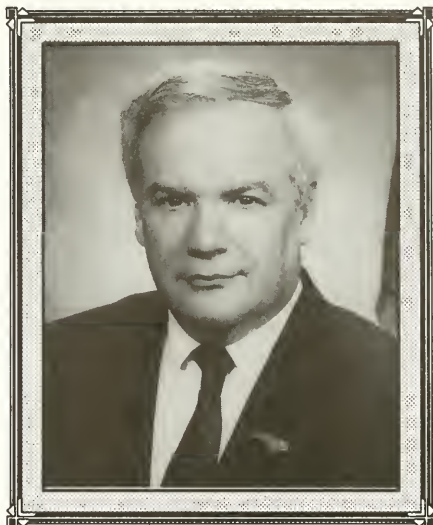
Married, Jane Francum, January 31, 1964. Children: Jane Elizabeth, Kathryn Ivey and Susan Briles. Member, Edenton Street United Methodist Church, Raleigh.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: State Personnel and State Government.

Vice Chair: Insurance.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Finance; Judiciary II; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities.





Luther H. Jordan, Jr.

(Democrat - New Hanover County)

*Seventh Senatorial District - Portions of
Jones, Lenoir, New Hanover, Onslow
and Pender Counties.*

Early Years

Born on June 1, 1950, in New York, New York.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1969; Gupton Jones College, Graduate of Mortuary Science, 1972.

Professional Background

President, Jordan's Funeral Home, Inc.; International Longshoreman's Association, Local 1426; Past Vice President, Cape Fear Mobile Phone Limited; Past Vice President, Cape Fear District Funeral Directors Association; Past Appointee to N.C. Legislative Committee for Funeral Directors Association; Past Appointed liaison between Unions and State Elected Representatives and Senators; Past Vice President of Spica Development Group, Inc.; Past President, Jordan Corporation Land Developers; Former Mayor Pro-Tempore for City of Wilmington.

Organizations

NAACP, Life Member; Member, Gupton Jones College Alumni Association; Member, Wilmington Sportsman Club; Member, Shriners-Habib Temple No. 159; Member, 1985 Wilmington/New Hanover Visitors & Meetings Council; Past Member, Cape Fear Council Boys Scouts of America Executive Board; City Representative to Zurich, Switzerland on Export-Import Growth, 1981; Past Member, Board of Directors of Sickle Cell Anemia Association; Member, New Hanover County PAC; Member, N.C. Black Municipal Association; Member, National Black Caucus; Past Member, Committee of 100/Regional Housing Board; Past Member, Chamber of Commerce; Past Member, Board of Directors of Girls Club; Epsilon Nu Delta Mortuary Fraternity; Hanover Lodge No. 14 Masonic; Wilmington Consistory No. 63; Boys Club of American, Life Member; Optimist Club, Life Member.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1993-present; Appointed by N.C. General Assembly to Technology Development Authority, 1991; Re-elected to four year term of City Council, 1989; Sister Cities International Board of Directors, 1991; International Task Force for the National League of Cities, 1991; Re-elected to four year term of City Council, 1985 Elected Chair, Cape Fear Council of Governments, 1984; Appointed National League of Cities Transportation & Communication Committee, 1984; Appointed Vice Chair N.C. Transportation & Communication Committee, 1984; Appointed Regional Forum by County Commissioners Association and N.C. League of Municipalities, 1983 Appointed N.C. General Revenue Sharing Task Force by N.C. League of Municipalities, 1983; Chair Elect of Cape Fear Council of Governments-First Black Chair, 1983; Appointed to fill unexpired term on N.C. State Executive Democratic

District and State Democratic Convention, 1982; Elected Vice Chair, Cape Fear Council of Governments, 1982; Appointed N.C. Highway Policy Task Force, 1982; Attended National League of Cities Convention in Los Angeles, CA, 1982; Elected to Board of Directors of N.C. Black Municipal Officials, 1981; Re-elected to four-year term on Wilmington City Council, 1981; NLC Convention in Detroit, Michigan, 1981; National League of Cities (NLC) Convention in Atlanta, GA, 1980; Committee to Revamp City Boards and Committees, 1979; Elected Treasurer of Cape Fear Council of Governments, 1979; Attended NLC Convention in Las Vegas, Nevada, 1979; Appointed Audit Committee City of Wilmington, 1978; Wilmington Historic Foundation, 1978; Appointed to Cape Fear Council of Government as Secretary, 1978; Appointed to Wilmington City Council, 1977; N.C. Senatorial Committee, 1975.

Honors and Awards

Man of the Year, Winston-Salem State University Alumni, 1992; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., 6th District Outstanding Service Award, 1988; Shaw University - Salute to Greatness Award, 1988; Citizen of the Year of New Hanover County/Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1981; Outstanding Young Man of the Year-US Jaycees, 1981; N.C. Young Professional of the Year, 1977.

Personal Information

Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.); N.C. Representative (past) National Social Concerns Committee Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Banks and Thrift Institutions.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Economic Development; Public Utilities; State Personnel and State Government; Transportation.



Ian Theodore Kaplan

(Democrat - Forsyth County)

*Twentieth Senatorial District - Portions
of Forsyth County.*

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, December 26, 1946, to Leon and Renee (Myers) Kaplan.

Educational Background

Riverside Military Academy, 1962-64; R. J. Reynolds High School, 1965; Guilford College.

Professional Background

Lewisville Trading Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, 1969-71; Reserves, 1968-69 (E-3).

Personal Information

Married, Vivian Deanna Frazier, February 20, 1988. Children: Sarah Elizabeth, David Michael and Anna Rebecca. Member, Temple Emanuel, Winston-Salem.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Capital Expenditures.

Vice Chair: Appropriations; Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of Transportation; Finance.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Constitution and Election Laws; Pensions and Retirement; Ways and Means.

John Hosea Kerr, III

(Democrat- Wayne County)

Eighth Senatorial District - Wayne County.

Early Years

Born in Richmond, Virginia, February 28, 1936, to John H. and Mary Hinton (Duke) Kerr, Jr.

Educational Background

John Graham High School, 1954; University of North Carolina, A.B., 1958; University of North Carolina, J.D. with Honors, 1961.

Professional Background

Attorney, Partner in Warren, Kerr, Walston and Hollowell and Taylor; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Wayne County Bar Association; Eighth Judicial Bar Association, Past President; Lawyers of N.C., Inc., Past President.



Organizations

Goldsboro Rotary Club; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce; Goldsboro Jaycees, 1962-71, Vice President; Wayne County Public Library Trustees, 1966-78, Chair; Wayne County Chapter American Red Cross, Chair.

Boards and Commissions

Southern National Bank of N.C.; Goldsboro Advisory Board, Chair, 1979-80; Wayne County Boys Club; Morehead Foundation, District II Committee; Wayne County Community Building Trustees, Past Chair; N.C. National Bank; Advisory Board, Past Chair.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1993-; N.C. House Representative, 1987-92; Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, Chair, 1980-85, Precinct Chair; Wayne County Young Democrats, Past President.

Military Service

Served, N.C. National Guard, Sergeant, 1954-62.

Honors and Awards

Goldsboro Charter Chapter American Business Women; Boss of the Year, 1978; Jaycee Key Man Award; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of Coif; Recipient of Bob Futrelle Good Government Award, Wayne County, 1989.

Personal Information

Married, Sandra Edgerton Kerr of Goldsboro, December 21, 1960. Children: John and James. Member, Madison Avenue Baptist Church; Past Member, Board of Deacons.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Manufacturing and Labor.

Vice Chair: Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary I; Public Utilities.

Member: Economic Development; Finance; Insurance; State Personnel and State Government.



Donald R. Kincaid

(Republican - Caldwell County)

Twenty-seventh Senatorial District - Alexander, Avery, Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin and portions of Burke Counties.

Early Years

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

Educational Background

Gamewell High School, 1954; Appalachian State Teachers College, 1959, B.S.

Professional Background

Educator; owner, Kincaid Insurance Agency; Boone Insurance Agency, Boone, N.C.

Organizations

Lenoir Lions Club (Lion Tamer, former Secretary); Lenoir Rotary Club; N.C. Cattlemen's Association; Carolina Association of Mutual Insurance Agents; Caldwell County Chamber of Commerce. Former member: NCAE, Gamewell Ruritan Club.

Boards and Commissions

Legislative Advisory Board, CAPIA; Board of Trustees, Gardner Webb College; Director, Carolina Association of Professional Insurance Agents; Former member, N.C. Board of Agriculture.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; Senate Minority Leader, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1989-90; N.C. House of Representatives, 1967, 1969, 1971.

Military Service

Served, N.C. National Guard, nine years (5-E).

Personal Information

Married, Syretha Weatherford, June 30, 1956; four children. Member, Lower Creek Baptist Church, Lenoir.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Appropriations; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Insurance; Manufacturing and Labor.

Vice Chair: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Appropriations.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural & Economic Resources; Capital Expenditures.

Howard Lee

(Democrat - Orange County)

Sixteenth Senatorial District - Chatham, Moore, Orange, and portions of Lee and Randolph Counties.

Early Years

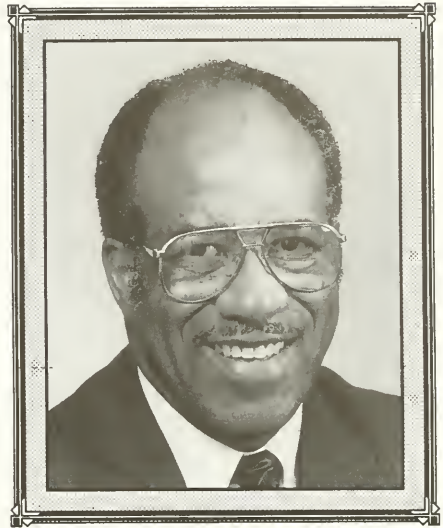
Born July 28, 1934 in Georgia.

Educational Background

Fort Valley State College, Georgia, B.A., Sociology, 1959; UNC-Chapel Hill, MSW, Social Work, 1966.

Professional Background

President, Lee Enterprises, Inc., 1985-present; School of Social Work, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1981-85; Lecturer, School of Social Work, October, 1981 through August 1985; Development Officer, National Child Welfare Leadership Center, January, 1983 through January, 1984; Administrative Assistant to the Dean, School of Social Work, January 1982 through January, 1983; Secretary, N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 1977-81; Duke University, Durham, 1966-75; Mayor of Chapel Hill, 1969-75; President, Custom Molders, Inc.; President (Founder), The John H. Wheeler Foundation, Inc., 1978-85; President (Founder), La Spa Productions, 1981-84.



Organizations

President, Eastern N.C. Chapter, National Association of Social Workers, 1967-69; First Vice President, National Conference on Social Welfare, NY, 1973-74; Chair, Round Up Campaign, Oconeechee Council of N.C., Boy Scouts of America, 1977-79; Member, Appalachian National Science Trail Advisory Council, 1979-81; Grand Boule, Sigma Pi Alpha Fraternity, Alpha Tau Boule, 1984; State Crusade Chair, N.C. Division, The American Cancer Society, 1985-87.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors and Second Vice President, National Association of Social Workers, 1969-76; Board of Directors and Executive Committee, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, GA, 1970-74; Board of Directors, Day Care and Child Development Council of America, Washington, DC, 1970-74; Board of Directors, N.C. Heart Association, 1971-75; Board of Directors, N.C. Advancement School, 1971-75; Board of Trustees, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, 1972-76; Board of Visitors, School of Forestry, Duke University, 1978-88; Board of Trustees, National Recreation and Park Association, NY, 1980-82; Board of Visitors, NCCU, School of Law (charter member), 1980-; Board of Directors, Chapel Hill-Carrboro, Public School Foundation, President, (1985-87); Board of Visitors, School of Public Health, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985-present; Board of Visitors, School of Social Work, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1987-present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate; First Chair, N.C. State Democratic Party, 1976-77; N.C. Democratic National Committeeman, 1972-76; Second Vice-Chair, N.C. Democratic Party, 1970-72.

Publications

Lee, H.N. "North Carolina's Domestic Energy Sources, FOREM, The quarterly magazine of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies; Duke University, Volume 2, Number 2 1980; Lee, H.N. "Managing The Small City." In Urban Governance and Minorities, edited by Herring H. Bryce, New York, Praeger Publishers, 1976; Lee, H.N. "Political Trends In The South." In The Law Review NCCU, Law School Press, 1971; Lee, H.N. "School Work and Political Activism." In The Social Welfare Forum, New York, Columbia University Press, 1971; Lee H.N. "The Southern Political Revolution." In The Black Politician: His Struggle For Power, edited by Mervyn M. Dymally, Belmont, CA, Duxbury Press, 1970.

Military Service

U.S. Army, August, 1959 through June, 1961; Psychiatric Social Worker with Mental Health Clinic (Fort Hood, Texas) and later company clerk (Camp Casey, Lorea); Two years active reserve and honorably discharged in 1963.

Honors and Awards

Initial induction, Who's Who in the South, 1979; Initial induction, Who's Who in Politics, 1979; Inducted into the Order of The Golden Fleece, UNC, Chapel Hill, 1976; Initial induction, Who's Who in Black America, 1975; Initial Induction, Who's Who In America, 1972; National Urban League Equal Opportunity Award, 1970.

Personal Information

Married, Lillian Lee, three children, three grandchildren. Olin T. Binkley Memorial Baptist, Chapel Hill. Serves as deacon and church school teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of Transportation.

Vice Chair: Educational Background/Higher Educational Background.

Member: Capital Expenditures; Constitution and Election Laws; Insurance; Judiciary I; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Transportation; Ways & Means; GPAC Select.

Jeanne Hopkins Lucas

(Democrat - Durham County)

*Thirteenth Senatorial District - Durham,
Granville, portions of Person and Wake
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Durham, December 25, 1935, to Robert Hopkins and Bertha Holman Hopkins.

Educational Background

Hillside High School, 1953; N.C. Central University, BA, 1957; NCCU, MA, 1977.

Professional Background

Educator; Durham Public Schools, Director, School-Community Relations (retired), 1992-93; Durham City Schools, Director, Personnel/Staff Development, 1991-92; Durham City Schools, Director, Staff Development Center, 1977-91; President, N.C. Association of Classroom Teachers, 1975-76; Durham City Schools, French and Spanish Classroom Teacher, 1957-75.



Organizations

WTVD Advisory Committee on Minority Affairs, First Vice President; Member, Durham Alumnae Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., (Past President); Durham County Chapter, American National Red Cross, Executive Board; Durham Branch, NAACP; Member, Durham Chapter of Links, Inc., (Past President); Member, Human Relations Committee Greater Durham Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Association of Classroom Teachers (50,000 members), 1975-76; President, Durham City Association of Educators; Parliamentarian DC, Association of Black Educators; Duke University Trinity College, Board of Visitors; National Teacher Examination Study Committee, State Board of Educational Background; President of N.C. Advisory Council, State Board of Educational Background; Member - 1074 Senate Study Commission of Public and Private Schools, Appointed by Lieutenant Governor.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-present (appointed to fill unexpired term of Ralph Hunt); Precinct Chair/Committee, member, Gorman Ruritan, Precinct #29; Member, Political Action Committee for Educators (PACE); Member, Legislative Committee, NCAE; Secretary, John F. Kennedy Young Democratic Club; Member, Durham Demonettes; Member, Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People; Secretary, Durham County Democratic Party; Chair, 2nd Congressional District Democratic Party; Co-Chair, Political Committee, Durham Committee; Delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1984; Member, State Executive Committee, Democratic; First African-American Female in N.C. Senate; N.C. State Textbook Commission, Governor James B. Hunt; Member, 1074 Senate Study Commission of Public and Private Schools, appointed by Lieutenant Governor.

Honors and Awards

Nominated Outstanding Young Educator of Hillside High School; Durham City Outstanding Young Educator from Hillside High School, 1973; Durham City Teacher of the Year, 1974; Public Service Sorority Merrick-Fisher-Spaulding; Mount Gilead Music/Service Awards; YWCA-Woman of Achievement Silver Medallion Nominee; National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; Sojourner Truth Award; American Business Woman of the Year, 1992.

Personal Information

Married, William "Bill" Lucas, August 2, 1959. Member, Mount Gilead Baptist Church; Director, Gospel Choir; Ideal Sunday School Class; Member, Christian Educational Background Committee; Chapter President, United Christian Front for Brotherhood; Secretary Trustee Board, (Past Chair); Chair, Budget Committee; Member, Mass Choir; Sunday School Teacher, Teenagers; Interdenominational Health and Human Services Coordinator for three Durham Churches.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Capital Expenditures; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Finance; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities; Transportation; Ways & Means; GPAC Select; Select Committee on Bonds.

Elaine Folk Marshall

(Democrat - Harnett County)

*Fifteenth Senatorial District - Harnett,
and portions of Johnston, Lee and
Sampson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Lineboro, Carroll County, November 18, 1945, to Donald T. Folk and Pauline Armstrong Folk.

Educational Background

North Carroll High School, 1963; University of Maryland, B.S., Textiles & Clothing, 1968; Campbell University, J.D., 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law, Marshall & Marshall, Partner, 1985-; Associate, Bain & Marshall, 1981-84; Owner and Decorator, The Custom House, 1975-79; Instructor, Lenoir Community College, 1970-77.



Organizations

Harnett HelpNet for Children, Chairperson, 1992-93; N.C. Friend of Extension Award, 1992; State of the Child Conference Planning Committee, 1991-92; Personal Information Community Leadership Conference Speaker, Kellogg Foundation & N.C. Extension Service (8 counties), 1989-90; Harnett County 4-H Alumni of the Year, 1989; Governor, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1988-present; Speaker, Annual Meeting N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1991; President, Harnett County Bar Association, 1988-89; Vice-President, Campbell University School of Law Alumni Association, 1985-86; Adjunct Faculty, Trial Advocacy Program, Campbell University, School of Law, 1982-84; Trial Judge & Appellate Judge for Campbell University Law Students, 1982-present; N.C. College of Advocacy, 1981-present; Member, Personal Information Law Section, ABA and NCBA; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; American Bar Association; American Academy of Trial Lawyers; Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Rural Economic Development Fund, Inc., Board of Directors, 1993; N.C. 4-H Development Fund, Inc., Board of Directors, 1993-95; Harnett County United Way, Board of Directors, 1987-present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-; Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee, 1993-95; Legislative Research Study Commission on Alternative Health Care, 1992; Harnett County Democratic Party Chair, 1991-92; Democratic Women of Harnett County, President, 1983-87; Young Democrats of America, National Secretary, 1977-79; National Committee Woman, Young Democrats of N.C., 1974-77.

Personal Information

Married, Sol Marshall, May 21, 1983. Member, Divine Street United Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Banks and Thrift Institutions.

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice & Public Safety; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Judiciary I; Local Government and Regional Affairs; GPAC Select.

Robert Lafayette Martin

(Democrat - Pitt County)

Sixth Senatorial District - Portions of Edgecombe, Martin, Pitt, Washington and Wilson Counties.

Early Years

Born in Bethel, Pitt County, November 8, 1918, to John Wesley and Lena (Sessums) Martin.

Educational Background

Oxford Orphanage High School; School of Electricity, Oxford Orphanage.

Professional Background

President, Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association; farmer.

Organizations

Shriner; 32nd Degree Mason.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-86, 1987-88, 89-90, 1991-92, 1993-94; Commissioner, Pitt County, 1956-1984; Mayor, Town of Bethel, 1951-1956; Commissioner, Town of Bethel, 1949.

Personal Information

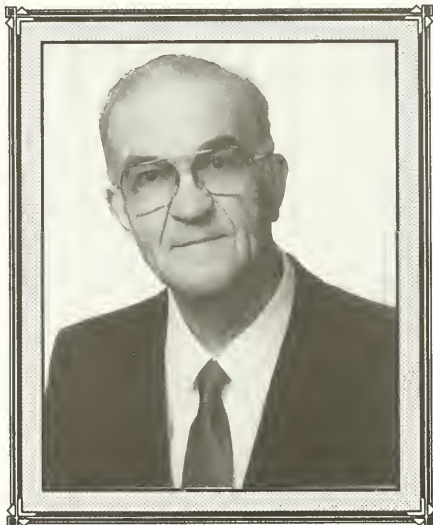
Married, Sue Cooper, June 29, 1940. Children: Lynda and Bobbie Sue. Member, Bethel Missionary Baptist Church; Past Chair, Board of Deacons; Superintendent, Sunday School; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Appropriations on Natural & Economic Resources.

Vice Chair: State Personnel and State Government.

Member: Capital Expenditures; Economic Development; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Ways and Means.





William Nelson Martin

(Democrat - Guilford County)

*Thirty-first Senatorial District - Portions
of Guilford County.*

Early Years

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

Educational Background

Douglas High School (Eden), 1962; N.C. A & T State University, 1966, B.S. (Economics); George Washington University, School of Law, 1973, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Organizations

One Step Further, Inc., 1982-present (Co-founder and first President; Board of Directors); National Black Child Development Institute, 1979-1981; Phi Beta Sigma, 1965-present (former President and Vice President of graduate chapter based in Greensboro); Congress of Racial Equality, 1967-73 (Chair, Bridgeport, CT Chapter, 1968-69; Special Assistant to Northeastern Regional Director, 1969-1973); Charlotte Hawkins Brown Historical Foundation, 1983-present (Co-founder; Board of Directors); N.C. Public School Policy Forum, 1986-present (Board of Directors; Chair, Subcommittee on Early Childhood Educational Background, 1987-88).

Boards and Commissions

N.C. At-Risk Children and Youth Task Force (Chair, 1988-89); Interstate Migrant Educational Background Council (represented N.C.), 1989; UNC Center for Public Television Program Advisory Committee, 1988-present; N.C. Historic Sites Advisory Committee, 1985-86; City of Greensboro Housing Commission, 1979-1982; Social Concerns Committee of the Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport, Connecticut (former Co-Chair; active member, 1967-1969).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-Present; National Conference of State Legislators, N.C. representative to the Educational Background Committee, 1989-; Southern Legislative Conference, N.C. representative to the Educational Background Committee 1989-present; Chair, North Carolina Democratic Party Platform Committee, 1986.

Personal Information

Married, Patricia Yancey. Children: Thomas William and William Nelson, Jr. Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: GPAC Select.

Vice-Chair: Appropriations; Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government.

Member: Capital Expenditures; Children and Human Resources; Insurance; Judiciary II; State Personnel and State Government.

Thomas LaFontine Odom, Sr.

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

*Thirty-fourth Senatorial District - Portions
of Lincoln and Mecklenburg Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, April 18, 1938.

Educational Background

West Mecklenburg High School, 1956; attended Charlotte College, 1957; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.A., 1960; School of Law, UNC-CH, LL.D., 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney (Senior Partner in law firm of Weinstein & Sturges, P.A.; member of firm since 1964), Assistant City Attorney, Charlotte, 1963-64; Research Assistant, N.C. Supreme Court, 1962-63.

***Organizations***

American and North Carolina Bar Associations; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Steele Creek Masonic Lodge (past Secretary); Red Fez Shrine Club (past member, Board of Directors); West Charlotte Rotary Club; Greater Charlotte Chamber of Commerce; Former Scout Leader; Little League Baseball Coach.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Commissioners, Carolina Medical Center 1987-; Board of Directors, Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center, 1984-; Board of Visitors, UNC-Charlotte; Former member, Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation Commission, 1975-1980 (Past Chair).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-present; Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners, 1980-1986 (Chair, 1982-84; Vice-Chair, 1980-82).

Honors and Awards

American Red Cross Certificate of Merit; Presidential Citation; National Association of County Commissioners National Award of Merit, 1986; Mecklenburg County Environmental Award, 1980; West Mecklenburg High School Hall of Fame.

Personal Information

Married, Jane Lowe of Charlotte; Children: Tommy, David, Amy, Matt. Member, Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church (former Elder and Deacon); Sunday School Teacher; Past President, Synod Men of North Carolina; Past President, Mecklenburg, Presbytery Men; Commissioner to Presbyterian Church General Assembly, 1975 and 1988.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice & Public Safety.

Vice Chair: Judiciary II.

Member: Capital Expenditures; Environment and Natural Resources; Insurance; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Transportation; Ways & Means.



David Russell Parnell

(Democrat - Robeson County)

Thirtieth Senatorial District - Robeson and portions of Bladen, Cumberland, Hoke Counties.

Early Years

Born in Parkton, Robeson County, November 16, 1925, to John Quincy and Celia (Britt) Parnell.

Educational Background

Parkton Public Schools, 1931-41; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1941-44; Wake Forest University, 1949, B.S.

Professional Background

Merchant; Farmer.

Organizations

N.C. Merchants Association, Director; N.C. Oil Jobbers Association; Director, N.C. Plant Food Association; N.C. State Humanities Foundation 1975-1981.

Boards and Commissions

Robeson County Industrial Development Commission, 1963-1985; Trustee, Meredith College, 1977-; N.C. State Highway Commission, 1969-72; Board of Directors, First Union National Bank, 1957-present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78; 1979-80, 1981-82; Mayor, Town of Parkton, 1964-69.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1945-46 (Corporal).

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Johnson Parnell, June 11, 1948. Children: David R. Parnell, Jr., Anne P. Constable, Timothy Scott Parnell and three grandchildren. Member, Parkton Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher, 1950-present; Board of Deacons, 1952-present; Treasurer, 1959-72.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Insurance.

Vice Chair: Public Utilities.

Member: Finance; Judiciary I; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Personnel and State Government; Transportation.

Beverly Moore Perdue

(Democrat - Craven County)

*Third Senatorial District - Craven,
Pamlico and portions of Carteret
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Grundy, Virginia, January 14, 1947,
to Alfred P. and Irene E. (Morefield) Moore.

Educational Background

Grundy High School, 1965, University of
Kentucky, 1969, (B.S. in History);
University of Florida, M.Ed. Community
College Administration, 1974; University of
Florida, 1976 (Ph.D. in Administration);
Fellow, University of Florida Center of
Gerontology Geriatrics Specialist.



Professional Background

Former Director, Geriatric Services, Craven County Hospital; Consultant, Robert W. Johnson Foundation; Neuse River Council of Governments; Director of Human Services; Gerontology Society; National Council on Aging; American Hospital Association.

Organizations

Chamber of Commerce; Committee of 100; Historical Society; Arts Council; A.B.C. Board, Chair.

Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C.N.B. Board; Member, N.C. United Way Board; N.C. Tourism Council; N.C. Equity; N.C. Coalition on Adolescent Pregnancy, Board of Directors.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90; Member, N.C. Senate 1991-92, 1993-present; Craven County Democratic Party, Precinct Chair, Treasurer, First Vice-President; N.C. Democratic Party, Executive Committee & Executive Council.

Personal Information

Married, Gary R. Perdue, Sr. of Louisville, KY, 1970. Children: Garrett and Emmett. Member, Christ Episcopal Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Educational Background/Higher Educational Background.

Vice Chair: Appropriations; Transportation.

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Appropriations Subcommittee on Educational Background; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Children and Human Resources; Public Utilities; Rules and Operation of the Senate; GPAC Select.



James Clark Plexico

(Democrat- Henderson County)

Twenty-ninth Senatorial District - Swain and portions of Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, and Transylvania Counties.

Early Years

Born in Dalton, Georgia, to Rev. J. Clyde and Miriam Clark Plexico, on December 27, 1948.

Educational Background

Valdese High School, 1967; University of the South, Sewanee, TN, B.A., Political Science, 1971; University of Southern California, M.A. with Distinction,

International Relations, 1986; Graduate of Middlebury College School of Arabic, Middlebury, Vermont.

Professional Background

Realtor, Beverly-Hanks & Associates; Former Managing Director and Owner, International Real Estate Companies in Europe and Asia; Former Teacher both in America and abroad.

Organizations

Royal Institute of International Affairs; Institute of Directors; Board of Realtors; Past Chair, International Relations Committee, Kiwanis Club; Lecturer on the Middle East for Great Decisions Program UNC-A.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Mainstay; Elder, Trinity Presbyterian Church; Screening Committee, N.C. Teaching Fellows Commission; Board of Trustees, Flat Rock Playhouse; Board of Directors, Rural Economic Development Board; Board of Transportation Highway Oversight Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-present; Delegate Democratic National Convention, 1988; Coordinator for Unity Campaign, 1988 Henderson County; Past Member Democrats Abroad, Vance-Aycock Chair, 1991; Clinton-Gore Coordinator for W.N.C., 1992.

Military Service

Army, Advanced ROTC; Marksmanship Award at basic training.

Personal Information

Married, Deborah Palmer of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, England, August 1, 1981. Children: Hattie, Molly and Jack. Member, Trinity Presbyterian Church; Elder and Sunday School teacher; Past Secretary, Church Council of the American Church in London; Inter-Religious Committee for Peace in the Middle East; Presbyterian Middle East Network.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government.

Vice Chair: Manufacturing and Labor.

Member: Capital Expenditures; Children and Human Resources; Constitution and Election Laws; Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary II; Ways & Means.



Aaron W. Plyler

(Democrat-Union County)

Seventeenth Senatorial District - Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Union, and portions of Hoke, and Stanly Counties.

Early Years

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

Educational Background

Attended Benton Heights School; Florida Military Academy.

Professional Background

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 Business; 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, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82; Precinct Chair 10 years; Past Chair, Union County Democratic Party.

Honors and Awards

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; 1985, NCAE Award for Outstanding Support of Education; 1985, N.C. Public Library Directors Association, Distinguished Service Award; 1985 & 1991, Association for Retarded Citizens of N.C. Award; 1992, Honorary Doctorate of Law, Wingate College; 1992, President Southern Piedmont Legislative Caucus.

Personal Information

Married, Dorothy Moser Plyler, May 22, 1948; Children: Barbara Plyler Faulk; Dianne Plyler Hough; Aaron W. Plyler, Jr.; Alan Plyler; and Alton Plyler. Member, Benton Heights Presbyterian Church (Ruling Elder); Past Chair, Board of Deacons.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Appropriations.

Vice Chair: Ways & Means.

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Capital Expenditures; Economic Development; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Personnel and State Government; GPAC Select.



James Franklin Richardson
(Democrat-Mecklenburg County)

*Thirty-third Senatorial District -
Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, May 20, 1926, to Sam and Addie (Pickens) Richardson.

Educational Background

Second Ward High School, 1943; Johnson C. Smith University, 1949, B.S.

Professional Background

Retired (former postmaster).

Organizations

Masons; NAACP; Omega Psi Phi; Sigma Pi Phi.

Boards and Commissions

Past Chair, N.C. Social Services Commission; Vice Chair, Study Commission for Mecklenburg County District Representation; Past Board Member, Charlotte/Mecklenburg Public Broadcasting Channel 42; Past Board Member, Charlotte Drug Educational Background Center; Past Chair, WTVI Advisory Board, Channel 42; Past Member, Board of Trustees, Charlotte Mint Museum; Past Board Member of Charlotte Housing Authority; Past Vice-Chair of Mecklenburg Area Mental Health Authority; Past Chair, Charlotte/Mecklenburg Youth Council; Past Member, Mecklenburg Youth Services Board Member; Past Member, Youth Homes, Inc.; Member, Board, Fighting Back; Member, Board of Directors Arts and Science Council; Member, Board of Directors, Performing Arts Center.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1987-92, 1993-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, 1944-46 (Aviation Metal Smith 1st Class).

Personal Information

Married, Mary E. Nikon of Columbia, South Carolina, April 16, 1964. Children: Gregory and James Franklin, Jr. Member, Memorial Presbyterian Church, Charlotte; Elder, Social Action Committee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Capital Expenditures; Children and Human Resources; Economic Development; Judiciary I; Manufacturing and Labor.

Alexander P. Sands, III

(Democrat-Rockingham County)

*Twenty-fourth Senatorial District -
Portions of Cumberland County.*

Early Years

Born in Reidsville, Rockingham County, October 26, 1945, to A. Paul and Kathryn (Jenkins) Sands, Jr.

Educational Background

Reidsville Senior High School, 1963; Duke University, A.B., Political Science, 1967; University of North Carolina School of Law, Juris Doctor (with honors) 1971.

Professional Background

Attorney, Partner, Bethea and Sands; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, Rockingham County Bar Association, (president, 1984-85); Association of Trial Lawyers of America.

Organizations

Reidsville Rotary Club, President, 1983; Rockingham County Farm Bureau; Reidsville Jaycees, President, 1974-75.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1987-90, 1993-present; Majority Whip 1989-90; Chair, Senate Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee 1989-90.

Military Service

Served, N.C. National Guard, (sp.5), 1968-74.

Personal Information

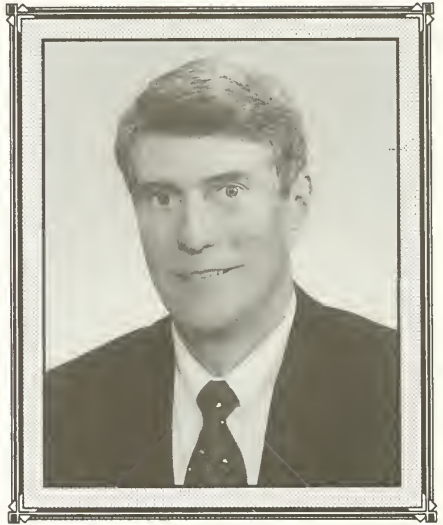
Married, Virginia Lee Coffield, of High Point, August 15, 1970. Children: Andy and Anna. Member Woodmont United Methodist Church; Administrative Board; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Rules and Operation of the Senate.

Vice Chair: Judiciary I; GPAC Select.

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Constitution and Election Laws; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Environment and Natural Resources; Finance; Insurance; Ways & Means.





Mary Powell Seymour

(Democrat - Guilford County)

*Thirty-second Senatorial District -
Portions of Guilford County.*

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, April 12, 1922, to Robert C. and Annie Rebecca (Seymour) Powell (both deceased.)

Educational Background

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; GTCC, Basic Computer Science 1983.

Professional Background

Legal Assistant; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

Organizations

Member, Women's Professional Forum O. Henry Woman's Club; Greensboro Council of Garden Clubs, Inc.; Greensboro Legal Auxiliary; Honorary Member, Business and Professional Women; Hayes Taylor YMCA; Chamber of Commerce, Community Development Council.

Boards and Commissions

Tarheel Trail Girl Scout Council Inc.; Board of Visitors, Peace College; Board of Directors, Hayes Taylor YMCA; N.C. Arts Council, 1981-83; Parks and Recreation Council, 1979-85; N.C. Law Related Educational Background Committee, 1980-84; State Transportation Advisory Council, 1981-83; Board of Directors, National Conference of Insurance Legislators, 1980-83; Chair, Guilford County Legislative Delegation, 1982-84.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, served, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82 and 1983; YDC; Democratic Women; Legislative Services Commission, 1981-83; Mayor Pro Tempore, City of Greensboro, 1973-75; Greensboro City Council (elected four terms), 1967-75; Legislative Ethics Committee.

Honors and Awards

Received, 1970 Eleanor Roosevelt Award; Woman of the Year, City Beautification; 1971, Bryant Citizenship Award, District 7, N.C. 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"; N.C. Bar Association Legislative Recognition 1980; Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Public Health

Association, 1982; "Good Sam" Award for Legislation Affecting the Hearing Impaired, 1982; Community Service Award, Bennett College; N.C. Recreation and Parks Legislative Award, 1984; 1992, Chamber of Commerce, Uncle Joe Cannon.

Personal Information

Married, Hubert E. Seymour, Jr., February 3, 1945. Children: Hubert and Robert. Member, College Park Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher (ten years).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Public Utilities.

Vice Chair: Economic Development.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Finance; Insurance; Manufacturing and Labor; Rules and Operation of the Senate; State Personnel and State Government; Transportation.



Jim Kemp Sherron, Jr.

(Democrat - Wake County)

Fourteenth Senatorial District - Portions of Johnston, and Wake Counties.

Early Years

Born in Fuquay Varina, Wake County, September 26, 1931, to Jim K. and Maggie (Grady) Sherron, Sr.

Educational Background

Fuquay Springs High School, 1950; North Carolina State University, B.S., 1959.

Professional Background

Commercial Investment Real Estate, Owner/ Partner; Capital Equity Corporation, President, 1985-present; Registered Broker-Dealer, NASD.

Organizations

Mason, Millbrook Lodge, NO. 97; Shriner, Amran Temple; Exchange Club, life member; Exchange Club, New Hope/Wilders Grove, President, 1977-78; Wilders Grove Youth Center, 1976; Little League Football Coach, 1965-75; Raleigh Board of Realtors; N.C. Association of Realtors; National Association of Security Dealers; Real Estate Securities and Syndication Institute.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors of Learning Together, 1984-present; N.C. State Humanities Foundation, 1986; Raleigh Planning Commission, 1977-81; Fayetteville Street Mall Authority, 1979; Capital Planning Commission, 1989-present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; Young Democrats of N.C., 1955-1971, Wake County Young Democrats, (President, 1962-club was voted outstanding Young Democratic Club of America); Precinct Chair, (sixteen years), County and District Executive Committee; Deputy Secretary of Administration, 1981-84; Director of Purchasing and Contract, 1981; Director of State Property, 1977-81.

Military Service

Served U.S. Navy, AM-3, 1951-55; Korean Service Ribbon; Good Conduct Ribbon.

Honors and Awards

Gertrude Carrawan Award for Historical Preservation, 1982; Wake County Democrat of the Year, 1982; Outstanding Young Democrat of N.C., 1962.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Honeycutt, of Salemburg, January 19, 1958. Children: Kemp and Kathy. Member, Millbrook Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Ways & Means.

Vice Chair: Capital Expenditures; Finance; GPAC Select.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of Transportation; Pensions and Retirement; State Personnel and State Government; Transportation.

Daniel Reid Simpson

(Republican - Burke County)

Twenty-seventh Senatorial District - Alexander, Avery, Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin, and portions of Burke Counties.

Early Years

Born in Glen Alpine, Burke County, February 20, 1927, to James Reid and Ethel Margaret (Newton) Simpson.

Educational Background

Glen Alpine Public Schools, 1932-43; University of Mississippi; Auburn; Lenoir Rhyne College; Wake Forest University, 1949, B.S.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1951, LL.B.



Professional Background

Attorney (of Counsel in Firm of Simpson, Aycock, Beyer, and Simpson, P.A.), former Attorney: Town of Glen Alpine, Burke County and Burke County Schools; Former Criminal Court Judge.

Organizations

Burke County, N.C., N.C. State, and American Bar Associations; Catawba Valley Lodge No. 217 (former Grand Master) Free and Accepted Masons. Former member: Lions Club, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Sigma Chi; Phi Delta Phi.

Boards and Commissions

Director: First Union National Bank, Morganton; Environmental Oversight Commission; Highway Oversight Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1957, 1961, 1963; Chair, Joint Caucus; former Chair, Burke County Republican Executive Committee; former President and Vice President, Burke County Young Republicans Club; former Mayor and Councilman, Town of Glen Alpine; former Vice-Chair, N.C. Young Republicans.

Military Service

Served, US Army, 1945-46 (T/5); South Pacific theater.

Honors and Awards

Who's Who in American Law.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Alice Leonard of Glen Alpine, September 16, 1951. Children: Mary Alma (Simpson) Beyer, James Reid, II and Ethel Barie (Simpson) Todd. First Baptist Church, Morganton.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Capital Expenditures; State Personnel and State Government.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Educational Background; Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary II; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the Senate.



Paul Sanders Smith
(Republican-Rowan County)

*Twenty-third Senatorial District -
 Portions of Davidson, Iredell and Rowan
 Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Salisbury, Rowan County, March 16, 1927, to Karl F. and Mary (Sanders) Smith.

Educational Background

Boyden High School, 1948; Catawba College, 1948-49; PMA Management Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966-70; Legislative Leaders, Advanced Management Program, Boston University, 1987.

Professional Background

Executive Vice President, Marketing and Operations, Holding Brothers, Inc.

Organizations

Salisbury Sales and Marketing Executives (President, 1975-76); Salisbury-Rowan Merchants Association (President, 1975); Lexington Retail Merchants Association; Rowan Oil Dealers Association (President, 1966-67); N.C. Merchants Association, Advisory Board, 1982-present; Boy Scouts of America (Scoutmaster; Advisory Board, Central N.C. Council, 1983-present); Coach (Little League Baseball and YMCA Basketball); Salisbury Chamber of Commerce (President, 1976); Lexington Chamber of Commerce; Salisbury Rotary (Director, 1970-71); Salvation Army Advisory Board, 1979-present; Davidson County Art Guild; Catawba College Alumni Association; Friends of the Library Association for Retarded Citizens; North State Football Officials Association; Tri-County Mental Health Board; United Way (Budget Chair, 1976); N.C. Transportation Museum Board 1985-; Ex. Committee Yadkin - Pee Dee River Basin.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-82, 1985-present; Senate Minority Whip, 1985-92; Southern Regional Educational Background Board 1986-; Rowan County Republican Party, Chair, 1983-84; GOP Presidential Elector, 8th District, 1984; Chair, Rules and Resolutions, GOP 8th District, 1984; State Executive Committee 1981; Chair, Rowan County Board of Commissioners, 1978-79; Advisory Budget Commission; Inaugural Committee 1988; Energy Committee of Southern Legislative Conference; ALEC; Public School Forum of N.C.; National COIL Executive Committee; GOP Platform Committee, 1993; Rowan GOP Mens Club.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, 1943-45 (Seaman 1st Class).

Honors and Awards

Friend of the Library, 1983; Oil Industry Award, N.C. Oil Jobbers; Order of the Arrow; Scouter's Key; Man of the Year, 1976; Citizen of the Year, 1975; Boss of the Year, 1971; Friend of the Boy, 1965; MLK Humanitarian Award, 1989; NFIB Guardian 1988; Taxpayers Best Friend, 1991-92.

Personal Information

Married, Alda Olivia Clark of Salisbury, September 4, 1950. Children: Paula, Charles, and Amy. Three Grandchildren. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church, Salisbury; Church Council; Pulpit Committee; Men of the Church; Vice President, J. L. Fisher Bible Class; Chair, Educational Background Committee; Lutheran Services Foundation; Usher Team.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Ranking Minority Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Educational Background; Constitution and Election Laws; Transportation.
Vice Chair: Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Insurance.
Member: Capital Expenditures; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities.



James Davis Speed

(Democrat - Franklin County)

Eleventh Senatorial District - Franklin, and portions of Johnston, Vance and Wilson Counties.

Early Years

Born in Louisburg, Franklin County, January 30, 1915, to Henry Plummer and Addie (Jeffreys) Speed.

Educational Background

Gold Sand High School; NCSU.

Professional Background

Farmer; Tobacco Warehouseman.

Organizations

Farm Bureau (Past President); Agri-Business Council; Mason (Past Master) Shriner; N.C. Forestry Association.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Tobacco Foundation; Franklin County Farm Bureau Board of Directors; Franklin County Leadership Committee; Former Member, Franklin Memorial Hospital Board of Directors; Former Chair, N.C. State Board of Agriculture; N.C. Veterinary Foundation, Board of Directors; Franklin County Board of Health; N.C. Farm Bureau State Board of Directors; Former Chair, Franklin County Democratic Party.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Service Award by N.C. Association of Rescue Squads, 1971; District Tree Farmer of the Year, 1974; Conservation Farmer of the Year, 1975; Cited by N.C. State University for Outstanding Service to the Tobacco Industry, 1982; Louisburg-Franklin County Chamber of Commerce Achievement Award, 1980; Louisburg College Medallion Award, 1983.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1977-present. Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1961-71 sessions

Personal Information

Married, Martha Matthews, November 29, 1947. Children: Claudia, Tommy and James. Member, Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Transportation.

Vice Chair: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Department of Transportation; Children and Human Resources; Children and Human Resources Subcommittee on Veteran and Military Affairs, and Senior Citizens; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary II; Pensions and Retirement.

Lura Self Tally

(Democrat - Cumberland County)

*Twenty-fourth Senatorial District -
Portions of Cumberland County.*

Early Years

Born in Statesville, December 9, 1921, to R.O. and Sara Sherrill (Cowles) Self.

Educational Background

Raleigh Public Schools and Needham Broughton High School, 1938; Peace College; Duke University, A.B., 1942; NCSU School of Educational Background, 1970 M.A.

Professional Background

Teacher and guidance counselor, Fayetteville City Schools; teacher, Adult Educational Background, Fayetteville Technical Institute.



Organizations

NEA; N.C. Association of Educators; N.C. Personnel and Guidance Association; American Association of University Women; Business and Professional Women's Club; N.C. Federation of Women's Club; N.C. Society for Preservation of Antiquities (former President); Fayetteville Women's Club (former President); President, Cumberland County Mental Health Association; Coordinator of Volunteers, Cumberland County Mental Health Center; Kappa Delta.

Boards and Commissions

Fayetteville Recreation Commission; NCSU Foundation Board; Fayetteville Technical Community College Board, 1983-93; Juvenile Code Revision Commission, 1977-79; Mental Health Study Commission, 1986-87.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-82.

Honors and Awards

Business and Professional Woman of the Year, Fayetteville, 1978; Distinguished Alumni N.C. State, 1988. Doctor of Humanities, Methodist College, Fayetteville 1989; Governor's Award as Legislator of the Year from The North Carolina Wildlife Federation, 1993.

Personal Information

Children: Robert Taylor and John Cowles. Five grandsons. Member, Hay Street Methodist Church, Fayetteville.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Environment and Natural Resources.

Vice Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural & Economic Resources.

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Children and Human Resources; Children and Human Resources Subcommittee on Veteran and Military Affairs, and Senior Citizens; Judiciary I; Public Utilities.



Russell Grady Walker

(Democrat - Randolph County)

Sixteenth Senatorial District - Chatham, Moore, Orange, and portions of Lee and Randolph Counties.

Early Years

Born in Conetoe, August 26, 1918, to Ashley and Alleen (Bryant) Walker.

Educational Background

High Point High School; US Army Air Corps Pilot Training School.

Professional Background

Retired Super Market Operator; Former President, Food Line Super Markets, Inc.

Organizations

Member, Masonic Order, Balfour Lodge (Asheboro); Asheboro Kiwanis Club (Past President, Asheboro Club; Past Lt. Governor. Carolinas District); North Carolina Food Dealers Association (Past President).

Boards and Commissions

Mental Health Study Commission; Commission on Environmental Review (Co-Chair); Social Services Study Commission (Co-Chair).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1975-Present; Chair, N.C. Democratic Party, 1979-1983; Asheboro City Council, 1961-1965 (two terms); Member, Democratic National Committee.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army Air Corps, 1941-46 (Pilot); U.S. Air Force Reserve, 1947-55 (Captain).

Honors and Awards

Air Medal, 1945.

Personal Information

Married, Ruth Brunt Walker, July 13, 1941. Children: Russell G., Jr., Mrs. Susan Walker Smith, and Stephen Allen. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Asheboro.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Children and Human Resources.

Vice Chair: Appropriations.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Banks and Thrift Institutions; Constitution and Election Laws; Pensions and Retirement; State Personnel and State Government; Transportation; GPAC Select.

Marvin Martin Ward

(Democrat - Forsyth County)

*Twentieth Senatorial District - Portions
of Forsyth County.*

Early Years

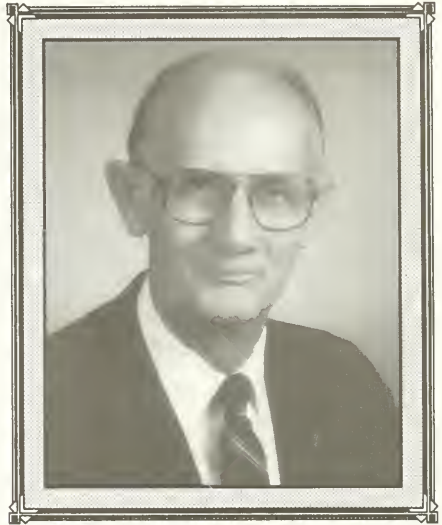
Born in Morrison, Virginia, February 10, 1914, to Charles Tilden and Nora Belle (Martin) Ward.

Educational Background

East Bend High School, 1930; Appalachian State University, 1934, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1940, M.A.

Professional Background

Retired educator (former Superintendent of Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools).



Organizations

American Association of School Administrators; N.C. Division of Superintendents, Mid-Urban Superintendents (former President and Director); life member, PTA; life member, National Educational Background Association; Lions Club; Ardmore Community Club (former President); Winston-Salem Automobile Club (Director); Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Government Operations Committee; Mental Health Study Commission; Public School Forum of North Carolina; Educational Background Commission of the States Steering Committee; National Conference of State Legislators (Vice Chair, Educational Background Committee); Southern Legislative Conference (Educational Background Committee).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1979-present.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Winston-Salem Lions Club, 1976; Valand Award, 1982 (for outstanding service in the field of mental health); Outstanding Support of Public Educational Background Award, North Carolina Association of Educators, 1985; Legislative Award, North Carolina School Psychology Association, 1985; Outstanding Service Award, North Carolina Mental Health Association, 1986; Distinguished Alumni Award, Appalachian State University, 1986; Bell Award, Forsyth County Mental Health Association, 1987; For Outstanding Leadership and Contributions to Educational Background Award, Southeastern Council of Elementary School Principals, 1988-89; Leadership Award—Outstanding Senator for Mental Health Services in North Carolina, North Carolina Council of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Programs, 1989; "The Educator" Award, Winston-Salem Chapter of A. Philip Randolph Institute, 1989; Outstanding Legislator Award, North Carolina Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 1989.

Personal Information

Married, Mary June Darden, August 23, 1941. Children: Elizabeth (Ward) Cone and Marvin Thomas. Member, Methodist Cetenary Church, Winston-Salem; Administrative Board; Budget and Finance Committee; Sunday School teacher; Chair, Staff Parish Committee, 1974-77; Sunday School Superintendent, 1958-61.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Educational Background.

Vice-Chair: Environment and Natural Resources.

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Capital Expenditures; Children and Human Resources; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the Senate; Ways & Means.

Ed Nelson Warren

(Democrat - Pitt County)

Ninth Senatorial District - Portions of Beaufort, Lenoir, Martin and Pitt Counties.

Early Years

Born in Stokes, Pitt County, November 29, 1926, to Elmer Edward and Daisy (Cox) Warren.

Educational Background

Campbell University, A.A.; Atlantic Christian College, A.B.; East Carolina University, M.A.; Duke University, doctoral program.

Professional Background

Investor, Farmer, Real Estate.

Organizations

Greenville Rotary Club (Paul Harris Fellow); Trustee, Salvation Army; Pitt County Heart Association (Former Chair); Board of Directors, Greenville Chamber of Commerce; United Fund Board, Greenville Golf and Country Club, (Former President).

Boards and Commissions

Former Chair, Board of Trustees, Pitt County Memorial Hospital; Former Chair, Pitt County Health Board; Pitt County Airport Authority; Board of Directors, BB&T Bank; Past President, United Fund.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-1990 (five terms); Former Chair, Pitt County Board of County Commissioners; N.C. Senate 1991-present.

Military Service

United States Air Force.

Honors and Awards

Pitt County Citizen of the Year Award, 1987.

Personal Information

Married, Joan Braswell. Member, First Christian Church; Former Deacon; Finance Committee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Banks and Thrift Institutions.

Vice-Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Educational Background; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background.

Member: Agriculture, Marine Resources & Wildlife; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities; Transportation; Ways & Means.





Dennis Jay Winner

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

*Twenty-eighth Senatorial District -
McDowell, Madison, Yancey and portions of
Buncombe and Burke Counties.*

Early Years

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

Educational Background

Lee H. Edwards High School, 1960; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1963, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1966, J.D. with honors.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law, Dennis J. Winner, P.A.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors: Asheville Chamber Music Association; UNC Law Alumni Association, 1982-present; UNC Board of Visitors, 1976-present; Asheville Art Museum. Former Member: N.C. Judicial Council, 1973-74, N.C. Courts Commission, President, Buncombe County Bar Association, 1982.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-Present; Superior Court Judge, 1972-1975; District Court Judge, 1970-1972; President, Buncombe County Young Democrats Club, 1968.

Military Service

Served, N.C. Air National Guard, 1966-1972 (Sergeant).

Personal Information

Member, Congregation Beth Ha Tephila, Asheville.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Finance.

Vice Chair: Ways & Means.

Member: Banks and Thrift Institutions; Capital Expenditures; Constitution and Election Laws; Judiciary I; Local Government and Regional Affairs; Pensions and Retirement; Rules and Operation of the Senate; GPAC Select.

Leslie Jane Winner

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

*Fortieth Senatorial District - Portions of
Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, October 24, 1950, to Harry Winner and Julienne Marder Winner.

Educational Background

Lee H. Edwards High School, 1968; Brown University, Providence RI, A.B., 1972; Northeastern University School of Law, J.D., 1976.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.



Organizations

Mecklenburg County Bar (Secretary-Treasurer, 1990-92); N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, President, 1982-83; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 4th Circuit Judicial Conference, Permanent member; Rules Advisory Committee, 1988-present; National Conference of Christians & Jews, Director, 1992-present; Children's Law Center, Director, 1992-present; Elizabeth Community Association, Past President; Volunteer Tutor, Devonshire Elementary; Volunteer Mediator, Charlotte Community Relations Committee; Adult Educator Committee; Social Action Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-present; Women's Political Caucus; Democratic Women's Club; State Democrat Party Executive Committee, 1981-87.

Personal Information

Married, Kenneth Schorr, December 20, 1987. Children: Lillian Ilana Schorr. Temple Israel; Board of Directors, 1988-89.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Judiciary II.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Educational Background; Children and Human Resources; Constitution and Election Laws; Educational Background/Higher Educational Background; Environment and Natural Resources; Manufacturing and Labor.



Sylvia Morris Fink

Principal Clerk

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, August 8, 1936, to Warren Reid (deceased) and Effie (Howard) Morris.

Educational Background

Mount Holly High School, 1954; Pfeiffer College, 1955-56.

Professional Background

Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1976-present (first woman); Senate staff, 1967, 1973-76; Deputy Clerk, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1967-68. Formerly employed by Duke Power

Company, Cannon Mills Company and Charlotte Chamber of Commerce.

Organizations

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries; Wake Democratic Women.

Political Activities

Elected Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1976 to present, Journal Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1975-76; Assistant Journal Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1973-74; Committee Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1967.

Personal Information

Child: Paige Elizabeth. Member, Benson Memorial United Methodist Church; life member (two churches) Women's Society of Christian Service (former President and Vice President). Former MYF counselor, Sunday School teacher, organist, choir member.

Cecil R. Goins

Sergeant-at-Arms

Early Years

Born in Southern Pines, Moore County in 1926, to T. R. Goins and Marie Barrett Goins.

Educational Background

West Southern Pines High, 1944; A & T State University, B.S., Business Administration, 1950.

Professional Background

Sergeant-at-Arms for the North Carolina Senate; Private Investigator, Alpha Investigative Services, owner, 1988-93.



Organizations

Member, National Legislative Services and Security Association; U.S. Marshals Service, retired after 25 years. Positions held: Deputy U.S. Marshall, Inspector and Criminal Investigator; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Life Member; Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Boule'.

Boards and Commissions

Raleigh Civil Service Commission; N.C. Private Protective Service Board; Meadowbrook Country Club, Board of Directors.

Political Activities

Chair, Precinct #20, Raleigh; Political Action Committee, RWCA.

Military Service

Army, Infantry, 1st Infantry. Division, Major, 1945-47, Enlisted, Far East and Japan, 1951-54, Command., European & Germany; Reserves, 1954-68.

Personal Information

Married, LaVerne C. Goins, August 29, 1951. Children: Wanda Goins Brockington and Carol L. Goins. Member, First Baptist Church.



Michael Wade Morris

Chaplain, N. C. Senate

Early Years

Born in High Point, Guilford County, April 23, 1948, to Albert Wade Morris and Evelyn Faye (Burrows) Morris.

Educational Background

Wade Hampton, Greenville, SC; Gardner Webb College, B.A., Religion; Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary, Masters of Divinity.

Professional Background

Associate Pastor, First Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Organizations

Kiwanis Club of High Point; Board, High Point Salvation Army; Habitat for Humanity; Coach, Boys Basketball, YMCA, High Point; Volunteer of Overflow Shelter for Homeless in Raleigh.

Political Activities

Chaplain, N.C. Senate.

Personal Information

Married, Noel (LeGette) Morris of New Bern, January of 1992. Children: Elizabeth Traci Morris. First Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Senate Representatives

Committee Assignments 1993

AGRICULTURE, MARINE RESOURCES, AND WILDLIFE

Albertson, Chair

Kincaid and Speed, Vice-Chairs; Simpson, Ranking Minority; Marshall, Perdue, Plyler, Sands, Shaw, Soles, Tally, Ward and Warren.

APPROPRIATIONS

Daniel and Plyler, Chairs

Kaplan, Kincaid (Ranking Minority), Wm. Martin, Perdue and Walker, Vice Chairs; Albertson, Ballance, Blackmon, Carpenter, Cochrane, Codington, Conder, Edwards, Folger, Forrester, Gulley, Gunter, Harris, Hoyle, Hyde, Jordan, Lee, Marshall, R. L. Martin, Odom, Plexico, Richardson, Sherron, Simpson, Smith, Speed, Tally, Ward, Warren and L. Winner.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Lee, Chair

Kaplan, Vice Chair; Carpenter, Ranking Minority; Albertson, Sherron and Speed.

APPROPRIATIONS - EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Ward, Chair

Warren, Vice Chair; Smith, Ranking Minority; Edwards, Perdue, Simpson and L. Winner.

APPROPRIATIONS - GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Plexico, Chair

Wm. Martin, Vice Chair; Codington, Ranking Minority; Conder and Gunter.

APPROPRIATIONS - HUMAN RESOURCES

Richardson, Chair

Harris, Vice Chair; Forrester, Ranking Minority; Gulley, Hyde and Walker.

APPROPRIATIONS - JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

Odom, Chair

Ballance, Vice Chair; Blackmon, Ranking Minority; Folger and Marshall.

APPROPRIATIONS - NATURAL AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES

R. L. Martin, Chair

Cochrane (Ranking Minority) and Tally, Vice Chairs; Hoyle, Jordan and Kincaid.

BANKS AND THRIFT INSTITUTIONS

Warren, Chair

Jordan and Marshall, Vice Chair; Kincaid, Ranking Minority; Ballance, Carpenter, Cochrane, Edwards, Harris, Hartsell, Hoyle, Johnson, Kaplan, Lucas, Perdue, Richardson, Seymour, Soles, Walker and D. Winner.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES AND IMPROVEMENTS

Kaplan, Chair

Sherron, Vice Chair; Simpson, Ranking Minority; Daniel, Kincaid, Lee, Lucas, R. Martin, W. Martin, Odom, Plexico, Plyler, Richardson, Shaw, Smith, Ward and D. Winner.

CHILDREN AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Walker, Chair

Albertson and Harris, Vice Chairs; Forrester, Ranking Minority; Allran, Cochrane, Codington, Cooper, Daniel, W. Martin, Perdue, Plexico, Richardson, Speed, Tally, Ward and L. Winner.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON VETERAN AND MILITARY AFFAIRS AND SENIOR CITIZENS

Harris, Chair

Cochrane, Daniel, Speed and Talley.

CONSTITUTION AND ELECTIONS LAWS

Hyde, Chair

Folger, Vice Chair; Smith, Ranking Minority; Allran, Ballance, Cooper, Daniel, Gunter, Hartsell, Kaplan, Lee, Plexico, Sands, Walker, L. Winner and D. Winner.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Edwards, Chair

Ballance and Seymour, Vice Chairs; Carpenter, Ranking Minority; Allran, Blackmon, Cooper, Hoyle, Hyde, Jordan, Kerr, W. Martin, Plyler, Richardson and Soles.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND/HIGHER EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Perdue, Chair

Gunter, Lee, Smith and Warren, Vice Chairs; Cochrane, Ranking Minority; Conder, Cooper, Edwards, Forrester, Gulley, Hartsell, Hoyle, Hyde, Lucas, Marshall, Sands, Speed, Ward and L. Winner.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Perdue, Chair

Cochrane, Kerr and Ward, Vice Chairs; Blackmon, Ranking Minority; Cooper, Gulley, Gunter, Odom, Plexico, Sands, Simpson, Speed and L. Winner.

FINANCE

D. Winner, Chairs

Conder, Kaplan and Sherron, Vice Chairs; Allran, Ranking Minority; Cooper, Hartsell, Johnson, Kerr, Lucas, Parnell, Sands, Seymour, Shaw and Soles.

INSURANCE

Parnell, Chair

Hyde, Johnson and Smith, Vice Chairs; Kincaid, Ranking Minority; Ballance, Codington, Harris, Kerr, Lee, Wm. Martin, Odom, Sands, Seymour and Soles.

JUDICIARY I

Ballance, Chair

Folger, Kerr and Sands, Vice Chairs; Hartsell, Ranking Minority; Blackmon, Codington, Daniel, Lee, Marshall, Parnell, Richardson, Tally, and D. Winner.

JUDICIARY II

Cooper, Chair

Odom, Soles and L. Winner, Vice Chairs; Allran, Ranking Minority; Carpenter, Gulley, Harris, Hyde, Johnson, Wm. Martin, Plexico, Simpson and Speed.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Folger, Chair

Gulley, Vice Chair; Hartsell, Ranking Minority; Albertson, Blackmon, Ballance, Edwards, Gunter, Lee, Marshall, Shaw and D. Winner.

MANUFACTURING AND LABOR*Kerr, Chair*

Allaran, Cooper and Plexico, Vice Chairs; Kincaid, Ranking Minority; Albertson, Ballance, Edwards, Gulley, Hartsell, Hoyle, Hyde, Richardson, Seymour and L. Winner.

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT*Harris, Chair*

Edwards, Vice Chair; Carpenter, Ranking Minority; Conder, Daniel, Forrester, Johnson, Kaplan, Lucas, Plyler, Sherron, Smith, Simpson, Soles, Speed, Walker, Ward, Warren and D. Winner.

PUBLIC UTILITIES*Seymour, Chair*

Kerr and Parnell, Vice Chairs; Cochrane, Ranking Minority; Carpenter, Forrester, Gulley, Harris, Hoyle, Johnson, Jordan, Lucas, R. Martin, Perdue, Smith, Soles, Talley and Warren.

RULES AND OPERATION OF THE SENATE*Sands, Chair*

Ballance and Conder, Vice Chairs; Hartsell, Ranking Minority; Blackmon, Carpenter, Cooper, Daniel, Harris, R. Martin, Odom, Parnell, Perdue, Plyler, Seymour, Simpson, Soles, Ward and D. Winner.

STATE PERSONNEL AND STATE GOVERNMENT*Johnson, Chair*

R. L. Martin, Vice-Chair; Simpson, Ranking Minority; Allran, Cochrane, Daniel, Folger, Jordan, Kerr, W. Martin, Parnell, Plyler, Seymour, Sherron and Walker.

TRANSPORTATION*Speed, Chair*

Hoyle and Perdue, Vice Chairs; Smith, Ranking Minority; Allran, Blackmon, Carpenter, Conder, Folger, Gulley, Gunter, Jordan, Lee, Lucas, Odom, Parnell, Seymour, Sherron, Walker and Warren.

WAYS AND MEANS*Sherron, Chair*

Plyler and D. Winner, Vice Chairs; Allran, Ranking Minority; Codington, Conder, Daniel, Forrester, Harris, Kaplan, Lee, Lucas, R. Martin, Odom, Plexico, Sands, Shaw, Soles, Ward and Warren.

BONDS SELECT*L. Winner, Chair*

Edwards, Forrester, Hoyle, Kerr, Lee, Lucas, Perdue, Sherron, Simpson, Ward, Warren and D. Winner.

GPAC SELECT*Wm. Martin, Chair*

Daniel, Sands and Sherron, Vice Chairs; Blackmon, Ranking Minority; Cochrane, Conder, Forrester, Hoyle, Lee, Lucas, Marshall, Perdue, Plyler, Shaw, Soles, Walker and D. Winner.

1993 NORTH CAROLINA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Officers

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Speaker | Daniel Terry Blue, Jr. |
| Speaker Pro Tempore | Marie Watters Colton |
| Majority Leader | Milton F. Fitch, Jr. |
| Minority Leader | David Balmer |
| Majority Whip | Jim Black |
| Minority Whip | Robert Grady |
| Principal Clerk | Denise Weeks |
| Reading Clerk | Lisa Smith |
| Sergeant-at-Arms | Oscar Tyson |

Representatives

| <u>Name</u> | <u>District</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Alexander, Martha B. | 56th | Mecklenburg | Charlotte |
| Alphin, Vance | 10th | Duplin | Mt. Olive |
| Arnold, Gene G. (R) | 72nd | Nash | Rocky Mount |
| Baddour, Philip A., Jr. | 11th | Wayne | Goldsboro |
| Balmer, David G. (R) | 55th | Mecklenburg | Charlotte |
| Barbee, Bobby H., Sr., (R) | 82nd | Stanly | Locust |
| Barnes, Anne C. | 24th | Orange | Chapel Hill |
| Barnhill, Howard C. | 60th | Mecklenburg | Charlotte |
| Beall, Charles M. | 52nd | Haywood | Clyde |
| Berry, Cherie Killian (R) | 45th | Catawba | Maiden |
| Black, James B. | 36th | Mecklenburg | Matthews |
| Blue, Daniel T., Jr. | 21st | Wake | Raleigh |
| Bowen, Edward C. | 12th | Sampson | Harrells |
| Bowie, Joanne W. (R) | 29th | Guilford | Greensboro |
| Bowman, J. Fred | 25th | Alamance | Burlington |
| Braswell, Jerry | 97th | Wayne | Goldsboro |
| Brawley, C. Robert, Jr. (R) | 43rd | Iredell | Mooresville |
| Brown, Dock M. | 7th | Halifax | Weldon |
| Brown, John W. (R) | 41st | Wilkes | Elkins |
| Brubaker, Harold J. (R) | 38th | Randolph | Asheboro |
| Burton, William A., III | 28th | Guilford | Greensboro |
| Church, Walter G., Sr. | 47th | Burke | Valdese |
| Cole, E. Nelson | 25th | Rockingham | Reidsville |
| Colton, Marie W. | 51st | Buncombe | Asheville |
| Crawford, Narvel J., Jr. | 51st | Buncombe | Asheville |
| Creech, Billy J. (R) | 20th | Johnston | Wilson's Mills |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>District</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Cromer, Anderson..... | 40th | Stokes..... | King |
| Culp, Arlie F. (R)..... | 30th | Randolph..... | Ramseur |
| Culpepper, William T., III | 86th | Chowan..... | Edenton |
| Cummings, Frances M. | 87th | Robeson..... | Lumberton |
| Cunningham, W. Pete..... | 59th | Mecklenburg | Charlotte |
| Daughtry, Namon Leo (R)..... | 95th | Johnston | Smithfield |
| Decker, Michael P. (R)..... | 84th | Forsyth..... | Walkertown |
| DeVane, Daniel H. | 16th | Hoke | Raeferd |
| Diamont, David H. | 40th | Surry | Pilot Mountain |
| Dickson, W.W. (R)..... | 76th | Gaston | Gastonia |
| Dockham, Jerry C. (R)..... | 94th | Davidson | Denton |
| Easterling, Ruth M. | 58th | Mecklenburg | Charlotte |
| Edwards, Zeno L., Jr. (R)..... | 2nd..... | Beaufort | Washington |
| Ellis, James Samuel (R) | 15th | Wake..... | Garner |
| Esposito, Theresa H. (R)..... | 88th | Forsyth..... | Winston-Salem |
| Fitch, Milton F., Jr. | 70th | Wilson..... | Wilson |
| Flaherty, David T., Jr. (R)..... | 46th | Caldwell | Lenoir |
| Fussell, Aaron E. | 65th | Wake | Raleigh |
| Gamble, John Reeves, Jr. | 44th | Lincoln..... | Lincolnton |
| Gardner, Charlotte A. (R)..... | 35th | Rowan..... | Salisbury |
| Gist, Herman C. | 26th | Guilford | Greensboro |
| Gottovi, Karen Eckberg..... | 13th | New Hanover..... | Wilmington |
| Grady, Robert (R)..... | 80th | Onslow | Jacksonville |
| Gray, Lyons (R)..... | 39th | Forsyth..... | Winston-Salem |
| Green, James P., Sr. | 78th | Vance..... | Henderson |
| Griffin, Bobby H. | 34th | Union..... | Monroe |
| Hackney, Joe | 24th | Orange..... | Chapel Hill |
| Hall, Bobby Ray | 19th | Lee..... | Sanford |
| Hayes, Robert C. (R)..... | 90th | Cabarrus..... | Concord |
| Hensley, Robert J., Jr. | 64th | Wake..... | Raleigh |
| Hightower, Foyle..... | 33rd | Anson..... | Wadesboro |
| Hill, Dewey L. | 14th | Columbus | Whiteville |
| Holmes, George M. (R)..... | 41st | Yadkin..... | Hamptonville |
| Holt, Bertha M. | 25th | Alamance | Burlington |
| Howard, Julia C. (R)..... | 74th | Davie..... | Mocksville |
| Hunt, John Jackson | 48th | Cleveland | Shelby |
| Hunter, Howard J., Jr. | 5th | Northampton | Murfreesboro |
| Hunter, Robert Carl..... | 49th | McDowell | Marion |
| Ives, William M. (R)..... | 68th | Transylvania | Brevard |
| James, Vernon G..... | 1st..... | Pasquotank | Elizabeth City |
| Jarrell, Mary Long..... | 89th | Guilford | High Point |
| Jeffus, Margaret Moore | 89th | Guilford | Greensboro |
| Jenkins, Thomas K. | 53rd | Macon..... | Franklin |
| Joye, Billy W., Jr. | 93rd | Gaston..... | Belmont |
| Justus, Larry T. (R)..... | 50th | Henderson..... | Hendersonville |
| Kennedy, Annie Brown..... | 66th | Forsyth..... | Winston-Salem |
| Kinney, Theodore..... | 17th | Cumberland | Fayetteville |

| <u>Name</u> | <u>District</u> | <u>County</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Kuczumarski, Erin J. | 92nd | Wake | Raleigh |
| Lee, Hugh A. | 32nd | Richmond | Rockingham |
| Lemmond, Joseph S. (R) | 69th | Mecklenburg | Matthews |
| Luebke, Paul | 23rd | Durham | Durham |
| Lutz, Edith L. | 48th | Cleveland | Lawndale |
| Mavretic, Josephus L. | 71st | Edgecombe | Tarboro |
| McAllister, Mary E. | 17th | Cumberland | Fayetteville |
| McCombs, W. Eugene (R) | 83rd | Rowan | Faith |
| McCrary, Paul R. | 37th | Davidson | Lexington |
| McLaughlin, John B. | 54th | Mecklenburg | Newell |
| McLawhorn, Charles | 9th | Pitt | Winterville |
| Mercer, Linwood E. | 8th | Pitt | Farmville |
| Michaux, Henry M., Jr. | 23rd | Durham | Durham |
| Miller, Bradley | 61st | Wake | Raleigh |
| Miller, George W. Jr. | 23rd | Durham | Durham |
| Miner, David (R) | 62nd | Wake | Cary |
| Mitchell, W. Franklin (R) | 42nd | Iredell | Olin |
| Moore, Richard H. | 22nd | Vance | Henderson |
| Morgan, Richard T. (R) | 31st | Moore | Pinehurst |
| Mosley, Jane H. | 63rd | Wake | Cary |
| Nesbitt, Martin L, Jr. | 51st | Buncombe | Asheville |
| Nichols, John M. (R) | 3rd | Craven | New Bern |
| Nye, Edd | 96th | Bladen | Elizabethtown |
| Oldham, Warren Claude | 67th | Forsyth | Winston-Salem |
| Preston, Charles R. (R) | 45th | Catawba | Conover |
| Preston, Jean Rouse (R) | 4th | Carteret | Emerald Isle |
| Ramsey, Liston B. | 52nd | Madison | Marshall |
| Redwine, E. David | 14th | Brunswick | Shallotte |
| Richardson, William O. | 18th | Cumberland | Fayetteville |
| Robinson, George S. (R) | 91st | Caldwell | Lenoir |
| Rogers, Richard Eugene | 6th | Martin | Williamston |
| Russell, Carolyn B. (R) | 77th | Wayne | Goldsboro |
| Sexton, Paul (R) | 73rd | Rockingham | Stoneville |
| Smith, Ronald L. | 4th | Carteret | Atlantic Beach |
| Spears, Kenneth Owen, Jr. | 18th | Cumberland | Fayetteville |
| Stewart Clarence P. | 19th | Harnett | Sanford |
| Sutton, Ronnie N. | 85th | Robeson | Pembroke |
| Tallent, Timothy N. (R) | 81st | Cabarrus | Concord |
| Thompson, Gregory J. (R) | 46th | Mitchell | Spruce Pine |
| Wainwright, William L. | 79th | Craven | Havelock |
| Warner, Edward Alexander | 75th | Cumberland | Hope Mills |
| Weatherly, John Hugh (R) | 48th | Cleveland | Kings Mountain |
| Wilkins, Michael S. | 22nd | Person | Roxboro |
| Wilmoth, Wade Franklin | 40th | Watauga | Boone |
| Wilson, Constance K. (R) | 57th | Mecklenburg | Charlotte |
| Wood, Stephen W. (R) | 27th | Guilford | High Point |
| Wright, Thomas E. | 98th | New Hanover | Wilmington |

Speakers of the House of Burgesses

Lower House of the Colonial Assembly

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Representative</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 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 | John Hodgson | Chowan |
| 1741 | John Hodgson | Chowan |
| 1742-1744 | Samuel Swann | Onslow |
| 1744-45 | Samuel Swann | Onslow |
| 1746 | Samuel Swann | Onslow |
| 1746-52 | 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 |

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Representative</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1773-74 | John Harvey | Perquimans |
| 1775 | John Harvey | Perquimans |

House of Commons

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Representative</u> | <u>County</u> |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 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 |

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Representative</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 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

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Representative</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 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 |

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Representative</u> | <u>County</u> |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 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 |
| 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. | Gastor |
| 1979-80 | Carl J. Stewart, Jr. | Gastor |
| 1981-82 | Liston B. Ramsey | Madison |

| <u>Assembly</u> | <u>Representative</u> | <u>County</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1983-84 | Liston B. Ramsey | Madison |
| 1985-86 | Liston B. Ramsey | Madison |
| 1987-88 | Liston B. Ramsey | Madison |
| 1989-90 | Josephus L. Mavretic..... | Edgecombe |
| 1991-Present | Daniel T. Blue, Jr. | Wake |



Daniel Terry Blue, Jr.

Speaker of the House

(Democrat - Wake County)

Twenty-first Representative District - Wake County.

Early Years

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, April 18, 1949, to Daniel Terry and Allene (Morris) Blue, Sr.

Educational Background

Oak Ridge High School, 1966; NCCU, 1970, B.S. (Mathematics); Duke University, School of Law, 1973, J.D.; certificate, National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 1977.

Professional Background

Attorney (managing partner, firm of Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers, 1976-present; associate, firm of Sanford, Adams, McCullough & Beard, 1973-76); faculty, National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 1983.

Organizations

American, N.C. and Wake County (former member, Executive Committee) Bar Associations; American Associations of Trial Lawyers; Board of Governors, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; Duke Law Alumni Council; Raleigh-Wake Citizens Association; Kiwanis; Alpha Phi Alpha; former President, Triangle Chapter, American Red Cross.

Boards and Commissions

East Raleigh Citizens Advisory Council; Director, East Central Community Legal Services, (past President); Wake County Council on Aging; Director, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research; N.C. Courts Commission; N.C. Criminal Code Commission; Board of Visitors, Duke University Law School; Director, NCNB Community Development Corporation; Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation (Advisory Board).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90; elected House Speaker January, 1991, 1993-present; Wake YDC; N.C. Democratic Black Leadership Caucus; Chair, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus, 1984-; former member, State Democratic Executive Committee; former Committeeman, Raleigh Precinct 39; former Chair, Raleigh Precinct 28; permanent Chair, Wake County Democratic Convention, 1979; Chair, Wake County Democratic Campaign, 1978; active in Democratic politics on all levels.

Honors and Awards

Humanitarian Award, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, 1977; Man of the 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; Outstanding Legislator Award, North Carolina Association of Trial Lawyers, 1985; Outstanding Legislator Award, Lawyers; Outstanding Community Service Award, 1985, North Carolina Black Lawyers

Association; Outstanding State Representative Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Programs, 1985; Distinguished Service Award, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1985; Marjorie Lee Brown Distinguished Alumni Lecturer, North Carolina Central University Department of Mathematics, 1986; Special Recognition Award, North Carolina Association for Home Care, 1986; Outstanding Service Award, North Carolina Society for Autistic Adults & Children, 1986; Kelly Alexander, Sr., Humanitarian Award, N.C. Conference of Branches of NAACP, 1986; Appreciation Award, N.C. Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 1986; Outstanding Public Service Award, Vance County Black Caucus, 1987; Outstanding Service Award, Garner Road YMCA, 1987; Annual Achievement Award, North Carolina A. Philip Randolph Institute, 1987; Recognition Award, Martin Street Baptist Church, 1987; Recognition Award, Martin Luther King Celebration Committee, 1987; Man of the Year Award, Mid Atlantic Region Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, 1987; Outstanding Political Accomplishments Award, Eastern Regional Conference, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, 1991; Public Life Award, N.C. Council of Churches, 1991; Outstanding Leadership Award, Club 15, 1991; Truth and Service Award, NCCU, 1991; Distinguished Service Award, N.C. A & T State University, 1991; Outstanding Community Leader Award, Triangle Morehouse Club, 1991; Adult Achiever of the Year, Garner Road YMCA, 1991; Proclamation & Friend of the City, City of Lumberton, 1991; "Friend of the Working People" Award, N.C. AFL-CIO, 1991; Martin Luther King, Jr. Service Award, General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, Inc., 1991; Outstanding Service Award, Davie St. Presbyterian Church, 1991; Outstanding Support Award, Fayetteville Business and Professional League, 1991; Leadership Award, National Black Caucus of State Legislators Adam Clayton Powell Award; Congressional Black Caucus Man of the Year Award; National Business League's JC Napier Government; Leadership Award for Excellence in Legislative Government, NBMBBA; Garner Road Family YMCA, Adult Achiever of the Year; Outstanding Community Leader, Triangle Morehouse Club; Outstanding Leadership Award, Club 15 Civic League, Inc.; Outstanding Political Accomplishments, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; Distinguished Public Service Award, N.C. Chiropractic Association, 1992; National 4-H Alumni Award; Leadership Award, Lumberton Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc; Leadership Award, Phi Lambda Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Leadership Award, Prince Hall Masons; Service Award, A.S. Hunter Lodge #825 and Non Pareille Chapter #648; Award of Appreciation, N.C. Black Elected Officials; Martin Luther King Distinguished Service Award, Scotland County Ministerial Alliance; Black Achievers Award, Garner Road YMCA; Public Service Award, Second Episcopal District, A.M.E. Church; Leadership Award, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO); Certificate of Appreciation, Triangle J Council of Governments; Consumer Advocate of the Year, N.C. Consumer's Council, Inc.; Award of Appreciation for Advancements of African Americans, Ellis Chapel FWB Church; Youth for Social Change Achievement Award, Southerners for Economic Justice; Robert F. Kennedy-Jacob Javitz Award for State Advocate of the Year, National Congress for Community Economic Development; Outstanding Black Men Award, 21st Century Commission on African-American Males; People's Leadership Award, The North Carolina Fair Share.

Personal Information

Married, Edna Earle Smith, January 26, 1972. Children: Daniel Terry, III, Kanika and Dhamian. Member, Davie St. Presbyterian Church, Elder.

Marie Watters Colton

Speaker Pro Tempore

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

*Fifty-first Representative District -
Portions of Buncombe County.*

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, October 20, 1922, to John Piper and Sarah Thomas Watters.

Educational Background

Chapel High School, 1939; St. Mary's Junior College; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1943, B.A. (Spanish); Mars Hill College and UNC-Asheville, post graduate studies.



Professional Background

Legislator.

Organizations

Business and Professional Women; League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; Sir Walter Cabinet; Children's Welfare League; Order of Women Legislators.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Vagabond School of Drama; Board of Directors, Brevard Music Center; Board of Advisors, N.C. Historic Preservation Foundation; The N.C. Institute of Medicine; Board of Visitors UNC-Chapel Hill, the N.C. World Trade Association, and Western N.C. Tomorrow.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-92, 1993-.

Personal Information

Married, Henry E. Colton. Children: Elizabeth, Marie (Colton) Pelzer; Sarah (Colton) Villeminot; Walter Colton; 7 grandchildren. Trinity Episcopal Church; Former Vestry Woman.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Ethics.

Member: Children, Youth and Families; Environment; Finance; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House; Transportation Subcommittee on Airports, Railways and Waterways.



Milton F. Fitch, Jr.

Majority Leader

(Democrat-Wilson County)
*Seventieth Representative District -
 Portions of Edgecombe, Nash, and
 Wilson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Wilson, Wilson County, October 20, 1946, to Milton Frederick and Cora (Whitted) Fitch.

Educational Background

C.H. Darden High School, 1964; N.C. Central University, 1968, B.S.; N.C. Central University, School of Law, 1972, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-.

Personal Information

Member, Jackson Chapel Baptist Church, Wilson.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Constitutional Amendments & Referenda.

Vice Chair: Judiciary III.

Member: Courts and Justice; Finance; Local and Regional Government I.

David Gregory Balmer

Minority Leader

(Republican - Mecklenburg County)
*Fifty-Fifth Representative District -
 Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, April 11, 1962, to John Morrison and Diane (Foster) Balmer.

Educational Background

The Hill School, 1981; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.A., 1984; Wake Forest Law School, J.D., 1988; US Army Judge Advocate General's School (Charlottesville, VA), 1992.



Professional Background

Attorney; Clerk to the Honorable Rhoda Billings, N.C. Supreme Court; Assistant Press Secretary, Governor Jim Martin.

Organizations

Member, American Cancer Society Finance Committee; Member, Delta Upsilon Fraternity Alumni Association; Member, Wake Forest Law School Alumni Association; Member, N.C. State Bar; Member, N.C. Bar Association; Member, Mecklenburg County Bar Association.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Visitors of Johnson C. Smith University, 1990-present; Legislative Ethics Committee, 1993-present; Joint Select Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Wastes, 1989-present; Joint Legislative Utility Review Committee 1988-90; Legislative Research Commission on Railroads, 1989-90.

Political Activities

N.C. House Minority Leader, 1993-present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-present; N.C. State Republican Party Central Committee, 1992-present; American Legislative Exchange Council, 1989-present; N.C. State Republican Party Executive Committee, 1982-present; Delegate to N.C. State Republican Party Conventions, 1983-84, 1985, 1987-88, 1989, 1991-92 and 1993; Delegate to Republican Party Ninth District Conventions, 1983-present; Delegate to Mecklenburg County Republican Party Conventions, 1983-present; Alternate to 1984 Republican National Convention in Dallas, TX; Students for Jim Martin for Governor (Statewide Chair, 1984); N.C. Federation of College Republicans (State Vice Chair, 1983); Students for Jim Martin for Congress, Director (9th District, 1982); Jim Martin for Congress, Vice Chair of Yardsign Committee, 1978.

Honors and Awards

1992 Guardian of Small Business Award given by the National Federation of Independent Businesses; 1992 Perfect Attendance in N.C. House; 1991 N.C. Taxpayers United Award; 1991 Solid Waste Award given by National Solid Waste

Management Association; 1990 Guardian of Small Business Award given by the National Federation of Independent Businesses; 1990 Perfect Attendance in N.C. House; 1989 Legislator Award given by the Mecklenburg County Police Benevolent Association.

Military Service

Captain, US Army; N.C. National Guard.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Kay Smith of Seven Springs, N.C. Children: Laura Ann.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism; Ethics; Finance; Judiciary III; Public Utilities.

James Boyce Black

Majority Whip

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)
*Thirty-sixth Representative District -
 Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Matthews, Mecklenburg County, March 25, 1935, to Boyce and James Margaret Query Black.

Educational Background

East Mecklenburg, 1953; Lenoir-Rhyne College, A.B., Business Administration, 1959; Southern College of Optometry, Doctor of Optometry, 1962.



Professional Background

Optometrist, Dr. James B. Black & Associates; Served as President, N.C. State Optometric Society.

Organizations

Board Member, Mental Health Association of North Carolina; Board Member, Crostdale Community Association; Optimist Club.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present; Member N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-82; 1983-84; Matthews Town Council, 1988.

Military Service

U.S.N.R., USS Massey, Petty Officer, 3rd Class, 1955-56; Reserves 1957-61.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Clodfelter Black of Matthews, May 13, 1955. Children: James Boyce Black, Jr. and Deborah Ann Black. Member, Matthews United Methodist Church; Administrative Board Member, 1985-87; President Methodist Nom., 1987.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

Vice Chair: Insurance.

Member: State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions;
 Transportation Subcommittee on Public Transportation.



Robert Grady

Minority Whip

(Republican - Onslow County)
*Eightieth Representative District -
 Portions of Onslow County.*

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Onslow County, April 30, 1950, to William R. and Minnie (Hurst) Grady.

Educational Background

Jacksonville Senior High, 1968; University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 1972.

Professional Background

Businessman.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Zoological Park, Board of Directors, 1984-86; Onslow County Arts Council Board of Directors, 1983-86; Onslow County Council on Aging, Board of Directors, 1984-86.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; Jacksonville City Council, 1981-87; Mayor Pro-tempore, City of Jacksonville, 1983-86.

Personal Information

Married, Neta Lucas of Benson, November 27, 1973. Member, Southern Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Business and Labor

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; Ethics; Pensions and Retirement; State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

Martha Bedell Alexander

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

*Fifty-sixth Representative District -
Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida, August 30, 1939, to Chester Bedell and Edmonia Hair Bedell.

Educational Background

Robert E. Lee School, Jacksonville Florida, 1957; UNC-Charlotte, Master of Human Development, 1979; Florida State University, B.S. Education, 1961.

Organizations

Addiction Professionals of N.C.; Employee Assistance Professionals Association; College of Chaplains; Pastoral Counselors; Association for Spiritual, Ethical and Religious Values in Counseling; N.C. Association for Religious and Value Issues in Counseling; American Association for Counseling and Development; N.C. Association for Counseling and Development; Charlotte Junior League, President and Sustaining Advisor; United Way Board; Women Executives; General Chair Capital Campaign, 1988-89; Alzheimer's Association; Community Health Services; Hospice at Charlotte, Secretary, 1981-82; Mecklenburg Ministries.

Boards and Commissions

YWCA Board Member, President, 1990-92; Mecklenburg Medical Auxiliary Endowment Fund Board; N.C. Alcoholism Research Authority, Chair, 1988-90; National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; Charlotte Women's Political Caucus; Co-Chair of Political Planning Committee, 1991; Democratic Women's Club; Delegate to Mecklenburg County Convention; State Executive Committee (Democratic); N.C. Women's Political Caucus, Policy Council Member-at-Large; Pine Needles Network Delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1992.

Personal Information

Married, James Frost Alexander, June 22, 1962. Children: Charlotte Tasse Alexander and James Chester Alexander. Christ Episcopal Church; Companion Diocese Commission, Chair, 1983-present; Diocesan Council Member; Overseas Commission Member; Delegate and Alternate to Diocesan Convention, 1975-present.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Environment, Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services; Judiciary I; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.





Vance Calvin Alphin

(Democrat - Duplin County)

*Tenth Representative District - Portions
of Duplin, Jones, and Onslow County.*

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, November 3, 1947, to Gilbert E. Alphin, Jr. and Eva Grady Alphin.

Educational Background

James Kenan School, 1966; Mt. Olive College, 1967; East Carolina University, B.S. Biology, 1970.

Professional Background

Farmer, Crop Insurance Agent.

Organizations

National Association of Crop Insurance Agents; Chair of Duplin County Commissioners, 1990; Duplin County Commissioner, 1986-92.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1986-1992, 1993-; Duplin County Commissioner, 1986-92.

Personal Information

Married, Ann Byrd, January 21, 1967. Children: Laura Alphin Thornton, Vance Alphin, Jr. and John Stuart Alphin. Bethel United Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Local and Regional Government II; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.

Gene Grey Arnold

(Republican - Nash County)

*Seventy-second Representative District -
Portions of Nash and Wilson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, December 31, 1936, to Jacob Harboard and Bessie Lee (Pittman).

Educational Background

Rocky Mount Senior High, 1955; UNC-Wilmington, 1956.

Professional Background

Executive, Hardee's Food System, Inc.; President, Specialty Food Services Division; Sr., Vice President Management Division.; Former Restaurateur.



Organizations

Past President, Management Development Institute-UNC; UNC Executive Program; Fellow-N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Kiwanis Club; Former Jaycee's; Cancer Society; United Way Campaign; Nash Community College Foundation Board; N.C. Wesleyan College Board of Visitors.

Boards and Commissions

American Red Cross Board.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; Treasurer, Nash County; 1992 Bush for President Committee.

Personal Information

Married, Lynne Shannon Arnold, June 23, 1957. Children: Lisa Lynne Davis, Gene G. Arnold, II and Michael Lee Arnold. Member, St. Andrews Episcopal Church; Eucharist Minister, 1990-93; Jr. Warden, 1981; Sr. Warden, 1982; Vestry, 1989-92; Long Range Planning Committee, 1992.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.



Philip Augustine Baddour, Jr.

(Democrat - Wayne County)

*Eleventh Representative District -
Portions of Lenoir and Wayne Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, August 5, 1942, to Philip A. Baddour, Sr. and Louise Farfour Baddour.

Educational Background

Goldsboro High School, 1960; UNC-Chapel Hill, AB in Economics, 1964; UNC-Chapel Hill, Law School, J.D., 1967.

Professional Background

Attorney, Baddour, Parker, Hine & Wellons; Attorney for Wayne Community College, 1993; Attorney for Town of Pikeville; Attorney for Village of Walnut Creek; United States Magistrate, 1970-71.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Goldsboro Rotary Club; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Goldsboro Area Chamber of Commerce; Wayne County Economic Development Commission, 1977-81, 1985, Chair, 1988-90; Industrial Park Committee, Chair, 1990; Goldsboro Area Chamber of Commerce, President, 1976-77, Board of Directors, 1974-77; Vice President, 1974-76; Chair, Wayne County Bar Association/Chamber of Commerce Court Study Committee, 1975-76; Goldsboro Rotary Club, President, 1985; Wayne County Chapter of the American Cancer Society, Board of Directors, 1968-82; Goldsboro Jaycees, 1968-78; Wayne County Sheltered Workshop, President, 1972-74.

Boards and Commissions

New East Bank of Goldsboro, Board of Directors, 1988; UNC Law Alumni Association, Board of Directors, 1983-86, 1992; N.C. State Bar Disciplinary Hearing Commission, 1980-86; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, Board of Directors, 1990; NC Board of Transportation, 1981-85; N.C. Board of Economic Development, 1977-81; Wayne Community College, Board of Trustees, 1986-92; Family Y Board of Directors, 1982-84; University of North Carolina Alumni Association, Board of Directors, 1970-73; University of North Carolina Law School Alumni Associations, Board of Directors, 1991.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; Chair, Wayne County Democratic Party, 1972-76; Wayne County Young Democratic Club, President, 1970; N.C. Young Democratic Club, State Secretary, 1965, Vice President for the Third Congressional District, 1970-71.

Military Service

N.C. Army National Guard, HQ STARC, Lt. Colonel; National Guard, 1967; Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Judge Advocate, 30th Inf Bde, N.C. National Guard, 1975.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award as Outstanding Young Man of the Year (Goldsboro Jaycees), 1977; Exchange Club Book of Golden Deeds Awards, 1983; Robert H. Futrelle Good Government Award, 1971; One of Ten Most Outstanding Young Democrats in N.C., 1968; Awarded Paul Harris Fellow by Goldsboro Rotary Club, 1986; Neuse River Council of Governments, Outstanding Regional Citizen, 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Boothe Baddour. Children: Philip, III, Mark and Helen. St. Mary's Catholic Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Children, Youth and Families; Judiciary III; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.



Bobby Harold Barbee, Sr.

(Republican - Stanly County)

*Eighty-second Representative District -
Portions of Cabarrus, Stanly, and Union
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Locust, Stanly County, November 24, 1927, to Relus W. and Joy (Hartsell) Barbee.

Educational Background

Locust Elementary; Stanfield High School, Graduated 1945.

Professional Background

Barbee Insurance and Associates, Owner.

Organizations

West Stanly Colt Club, President, 1982-1985; West Stanly High School Advisory Board Member, 1986-87; Stanly County Community Schools Advisory Board Member, 1986-87, Former Member, Locust Elementary P.T.A., President, 1964-66, 1984-85; Board of Directors, Stanly Memorial Hospital Foundation.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-88, 1989-90; 1991-92, 1993-present; Stanly County Republican Men's Club.

Military Service

Served, Army Air Force, 1945-47; Basic Training, Sharp Shooter.

Personal Information

Married, Jacqueline Pethel, of Kannapolis, August 12, 1962. Children: Tammy, Michelle, Crystal, Julie and Bobby, Jr. Member, Carolina Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1985-present; Music Director for Congregation, Missionary Trips (Africa, Indonesia and Martinique).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Insurance; Local and Regional Government II; Pensions and Retirement.

Anne C. Barnes

(Democrat - Orange County)

*Twenty-fourth Representative District -
Portions of Chatham and Orange Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Gaston County, March 29, 1932, to George Hoyle Craig and Jessie Tarlton.

Educational Background

Mount Holly High School, 1950.

Professional Background

Legislator, homemaker, and former ballet instructor.

Boards and Commissions

Orange County Board of Social Services, 1978-81; Chapel Hill Charter Commission, 1973-74; Chapel Hill Recreation and Parks Commission, 1969-72, (Chair, 1970-72); Southern Legislative Conference Executive Committee; Orange County Commissioner, elected 1978, Chair, Board of Commissions, 1980-81; N.C. Conference for Social Service; Board of Directors, Public School Forum of N.C.; Board member, N.C. Mental Health Study Commission; Chair, Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee; National Conference of State Legislators, Justice Committee, Vice Chair.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-present; Orange County Democratic Party (Executive Committee, 1969-76, Chair, 1974-76, Vice Chair, 1972-74) Delegate to County, District and State Conventions, 1969-82; Carter-Mondale campaign staff, 1980; Executive Committee, N.C. Democratic Party, 1974-78; Delegate, National Convention, 1974.

Honors and Awards

Orange County "Distinguished Democrat", 1976; President's Award, 1989; Legislative Award, 1989, N.C. Sentencing Alternatives Associations; Legislator of the Year, 1989, N.C. Parks and Recreation Society; 1990 Legislative Award, N.C. Association of School Office Personnel; 1990 Special Award, N.C. University/College Telecommunications; 1990 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; 1990 Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Women Attorneys; 1993 Faith Active in Public Life Award, N.C. Council of Churches; Friend of Education 1993 Award, N.C. Association of Educators; 1993 Legislator of the Year, N.C. Community Alternatives for Youth.

Personal Information

Married, Billy E. Barnes, July 19, 1952. Children: Billy Jr., and Betsy. Deacon, 1977-80; Church School Teacher; Youth Advisor.



COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Education.

Vice Chair: Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Courts and Justice.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Judiciary III; Public Employees.



Howard Clinton Barnhill (Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

*Sixtieth Representative District -
Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Greenville, Pitt County, February 7, 1916, to Lonnie C. and Josephine (Staton) Barnhill.

Educational Background

Epps High School, 1934; N.C. A&T State University, 1938, B.S.; N.C. Central University, 1948, M.S. (Public Health); UNC- Chapel Hill, School of Public Health, graduate studies.

Professional Background

Retired Clinical Professor, School of Public Health, UNC-Chapel Hill; Public Health Educator, Mecklenburg County Health Department; Director, Health Education Centers Program, School of Public Health, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Organizations

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Community Relations Committee, 1983-present; Charlotte Club, 1983-; Marketing Task Force, Charlotte Drug Education Center, 1984-present.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Charlotte Area Fund, Inc., 1984-present; Charlotte-Mecklenburg School Health Advisory Council, 1984-present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-Present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force, 1942-46 (Staff Sergeant); American Theatre Service Medal; Pacific Service Medal; Good Conduct Medal; World War II Victory Medal.

Honors and Awards

Laurel Wreath, Kappa Alpha Psi; Distinguished Service to Higher Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1980; Merit Award, 1976 a Twenty-five Years Service Award, 1977, N.C. Public Health Association; Excellence Award, 1973 and Twelve Years Service Award, 1965, N.C. A&T State University Alumni Association; Religious and Civic Service Award, St. Paul's Baptist Church, 1965; Outstanding Service in the Field of Health Education, Scorpion Club, 1965; Meritorious Community Service Award, Opportunity Foundation, Inc., 1965.

Personal Information

Married, Lois Clay of Roxboro, March 27, 1948. Children: Howard C., Jr. and Angela C. Member, First Baptist-West Church, Charlotte; Sunday School Teacher, 1972; Board of Directors, 1967-76.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions.

Vice Chair: State Government.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Children, Youth and Families; Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access.



Charles Millwee Beall

(Democrat- Haywood County)

*Fifty-second Representative District -
Graham Haywood, Madison, Swain, and
portions of Jackson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, October 24, 1920, to Charles M. and Nina P. (Morgan) Beall.

Educational Background

Bethel High School, 1936; Brevard College, 1937-38; Haywood Community College.

Professional Background

Inventory controller, Champion Paper.

Organizations

Pigeon River Lodge No. 386, Mason (Past Master); Asheville Consistory Scottish Rite, 32nd Degree; Vaner-Rhinehart Post, American Legion; Canton Chapter, York Rite Masons (past High Priest).

Boards and Commissions

Commission on the Future of N.C., 1982; Commission on Manufactured Housing, 1982; Revenue Laws Committee, 1981; Judicial Nominating Committee, 1981; Committee for a Comprehensive Study of the Property Tax System in N.C., 1983-85; Member of the Legislative Research Commission's Study Committee on the Insurance Laws and Regulation of Insurance Industry, 1983; Local Government Advocacy Council, 1983-86; Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council, 1985-88; Liaison from 11th Congressional District to Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments, 1985; House Co-Chair of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Itinerant Merchants, 1985; House Co-Chair of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Outdoor Advertising, 1985; Special Committee to Study the Department of Transportation, 1985-87; House Co-Chair of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Uniform System of Voting Machines, 1986; Cafeteria-Style Benefits Study Commission, 1985; Member of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Veterans Cemeteries, 1986; North Carolina Farmworker Council, 1986-87; Subcommittee of the House of Representatives to determine agricultural needs of the farmers of N.C., 1986; House Subcommittee to study Utilities Commission Staff, 1986; Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits, 1987; Alternate Representative of the North Carolina House of Representatives to the State Federal Assembly Committee on Commerce, Labor & Regulation of the National Conference of State Legislatures, 1987; Rural Economic Development Center, Inc.'s Board of Directors, 1987; Joint Select Committee on Economic Growth, 1987; Chair, Haywood County Board of Elections, eight years; Co-Chair, Property Tax Appraisal Study Commission, 1987; N.C. Advisory Council, Eastern Band of the Cherokee, 1988.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-present (seven terms); Chair, Haywood County Democratic Executive Committee, six years; Delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1980; Chair Vance-Aycock Banquet, 1980; Board of Alderman, Town of Canton, two terms.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force (Corporal); Air Transport Command; World War II; Good Conduct Medal; American Theater Operations Medal.

Honors and Awards

N.C. State AFL-CIO "A Friend of the Working People" Award, 1989.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Jewell Rhinehart, January 19, 1954. Children: Anna K., Cynthia H. (Beall) Hyatt and Margaret F. (Beall) Pollock. Member, Central United Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Chair, Administrative Board, 1978-88; former Finance Chair; former Lay Leader and Treasurer, 1988.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment.

Vice Chair: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment;
Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.

Member: Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; Finance;
Pensions and Retirement.



Cherie Killian Berry

(Republican - Catawba County)

*Forty-fifth Representative District -
Portions of Catawba, Gaston, and
Lincoln Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County, December 21, 1946, to Earl Killian and Lena Carrigan Killian.

Educational Background

Maiden High School, 1965; Lenoir Rhyne College, English, 1967; Gaston Community College, Art, 1969; Oakland Community College, Computer Science, 1977.

Professional Background

Manufacturer/Business Owner, LGM, Ltd.; Designed ignition wires for General Motors for Indy and Nascar racing engines.

Organizations

American Business Women Association; Director/Producer-Reading Stage, Hickory Community Theatre.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present.

Personal Information

Married, Norman H. Berry, Jr. Children: Kimberlee and Stephanie Taylor. Step Children: Patricia Berry and Norman H. Berry, III.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Children, Youth and Families; Finance; Public Utilities; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.

Edward C. Bowen

(Democrat - Sampson County)

*Twelfth Representative District -
Portions of Onslow, Sampson and
Pender Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Sampson County, June 15, 1923, to Allie Deen Bowen and Sadie Florence Peterson.

Educational Background

Graduated Franklin High School, 1940.

Professional Background

Legislator.



Boards and Commissions

Sampson County Planning Development Board, 1978-80; Union High School Board, 1968-72.

Political Activities

Served, N.C. House of Representatives, 1982 (appointed September 22, 1982 to replace Ron Taylor), 1983-84, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Military Service

Served in Merchant Marines, 1944-46.

Personal Information

Married, Lola M. Owen, November 25, 1948. Children: Kathryn Bowen Thutt, John Graham Bowen, Dr. Betty Herring, William Lloyd Bowen and Robert Carroll Bowen.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.

Vice Chair: Agriculture; Transportation; Public Utilities.

Member: Finance; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.



Joanne Walker Bowie

(Republican - Guilford County)

*Twenty-seventh Representative District -
Portions of Davidson and Guilford
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, June 18, to Phillip and Iona (Brown) Walker.

Educational Background

West Virginia University, B.A. (Journalism & English); West Virginia University, M.S. (Communication-Visual Aides).

Professional Background

Public Relations Specialist; Extension News Editor, West Virginia University; Communications Specialist, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Former School Teacher.

Organizations

Guilford County Medical Auxiliary, (1972-1984) (President, 1982); Greensboro Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors, 1986); Mother's March, March of Dimes (Chair of Local March, 1974-75); Greensboro Symphony Guild; Greensboro Preservation Society.

Boards and Commissions

State Board of Community Colleges, 1985-88; National League of Municipalities Administration Commission (1984-88); Guilford County Convention and Visitors Board (1984-88); Trustee, Guilford Technical and Community College, (1978-1985); Appointed by the Governor to the Rail Passenger Service Task Force Committee (1991); and appointed by the Speaker of the House to the Joint Highway Oversight Committee (1991-93, 1993-95); Appointed to High Point College Committee on the Future (1988); State League of Municipalities Finance and Inter-Government Regulations Committee; Appointed to National Finance and Inter-Governmental Regulatory Committee, League of Municipalities; Appointed to American Legislative Exchange Transportation Committee; 1992, Appointed to two-year term on the Center for Creative Leadership Board of Trustees located Brussels and Greensboro; 1992, Appointed by County Commissioners to Community Care Planning for Elderly; 1992, Appointed by Mayor and Greensboro City Council to Committee on Reduction of Crime and Violence; 1993-95, Appointed by Greensboro City County to the Intermodal Transportation Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1989-90, 1991-1992, 1993-present; Greensboro City Council, 1977-1988; Guilford County Republican Women's Club; Charter Member Greater Greensboro Republican Women's Club; After House Republican Women's Club; Guilford County Republican Executive Committee.

Personal Information

Children: Michelle Elizabeth (Bowie) Gray and Amy Jo. Member, Saint Paul the Apostle Catholic Church, Greensboro.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Transportation.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Children, Youth and Families; Judiciary III; Transportation Subcommittee on Airports, Railways & Waterways.



James Fred Bowman

(Democrat - Alamance County)

Twenty-fifth Representative District - Alamance, Caswell, and portions of Orange and Rockingham Counties.

Early Years

Born in Kimesville, N.C. February 13, 1927, to William Daniel and Nannie (Neese) Bowman.

Educational Background

Nathaniel Green High School, 1944; Elon College, 1951, A.B. (Business, Math, Physics); Duke University, M.S.E.E. (Engineering); UNC-Greensboro, 1975, M.S. (Business Management).

Professional Background

N.C. licensed professional engineer and land surveyor; engineer, AT&T Technologies, 1946; retired farm manager, 1944-46.

Organizations

Burlington-Graham Engineers Club (President, 1981; Vice President, 1981-82); Alamance Executive Club, President and Vice President, (1981-82); N.C. Educational Foundation for Commerce and Industry (President, 1974-76); Alamance Art Council; Private College Committee; Director, Burlington Civitan Club, 1979, 1983, 1989; President and Vice President, Burlington City Schools PTA, 1975-76; Director, N.C. Society of Engineers, 1970-74.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Democratic State Executive Committee, 1972-1984; Alamance County Democratic Party (Chair, 1978-82, Treasurer, 1975-77), Supervisor, Alamance Conservation Soil and Water, 1982-84; County Chair, Candidates Campaigns for President, Governor and Attorney General.

Honors and Awards

Valedictorian, Nathaniel Green High School, 1944; Statue of Liberty Award from Constituents Alamance, Rockingham, and Stokes, 1985.

Personal Information

Married, Dr. Betty Lynch of Elon College, June 30, 1946. Children: Dr. J. Thomas, Dr. Zebulon, Mrs. Nan Bowman Wooten and Mrs. Freda Bowman Black. Member, Beverly Hills United Church of Christ, Burlington; Deacon Board of Christian Education; Finance Chair, Building Committee, 1966-85, 1990-present; Adult Sunday School Teacher, 1955-present; Sunday School Superintendent.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources.

Vice Chair: Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Public Employees.

Member: Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Insurance.

Jerry Braswell

(Democrat - Wayne County)

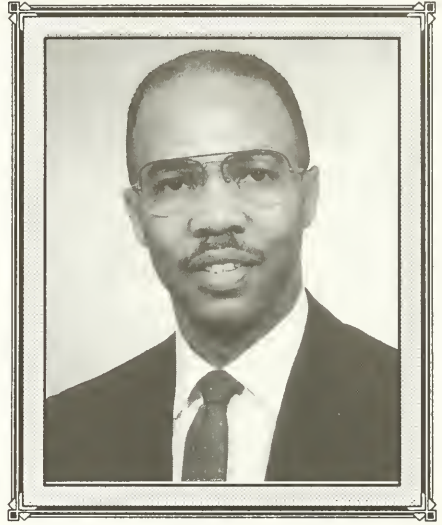
*Ninety-seventh Representative District -
Portions of Duplin, Sampson and
Wayne Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Rosewood, Wayne County, June 23, 1952, to Herbert Hoover Braswell and Ethel Aldridge Braswell.

Educational Background

Goldsboro High School, 1967-1970; Morehouse College, 1970-74, B.A., Political Science and Business; UNC School of Law, 1974-77, J. D.; Naval Justice School, 1978-79; University of San Diego School of Business, 1979-80, Business Degree.



Professional Background

Attorney, Jerry Braswell Attorney at Law.

Organizations

Board of Directors, Legal Services of N.C.-President, 1992-94; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; American Trial Lawyers Association; Sertoma Club of Wayne County; Advisory Board Salvation Army; Board of Directors, Wayne County Boys Club; Board of Directors, Wayne Opportunity Center; Goldsboro Area Chamber of Commerce; Board of Directors, Family Y.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Mental Health Association; Board of Directors, Wayne County Public Library; Board of Directors, Dillard Building, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Wayne County Commissioner, 1988-92.

Military Service

Served, Navy Unit JAGC, Lieutenant, 1977-1982; Reserves, 1973-77.

Personal Information

Children: Joi A. Braswell Member, Mount Zion Disciples of Christ; Vice-Chair of Board of Trustees.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Courts and Justice; Finance; Financial Institutions; Judiciary II; Local and Regional Government I.



Clyde Robert Brawley, Jr.

(Republican - Iredell County)

*Forty-third Representative District -
Portions of Catawba and Iredell
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Mooresville, Iredell County, April 10, 1944, to Clyde R. and Sarah (Goodnight) Brawley.

Educational Background

Mooresville Senior High, 1959-62; N.C. State University, 1968, B.S. (Engineering Operations).

Professional Background

Insurance agent.

Organizations

National Association of Life Underwriters; Rotary Club.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army National Guard, 1967-91 Retired LTC.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Kipka, March 31, 1972. Children: Woody, Shelly, Edward, Sarah and Susan. Member, Triplett Methodist Church; President, Men's Club; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Finance; Pensions and Retirement.

Member: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Insurance; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Dock Brown

(Democrat - Halifax County)

*Seventh Representative District -
Portions of Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin
and Nash Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County, January 30, 1929, to Nelson Brown and Velvie Parker Brown.

Educational Background

John A. Chaloner, Roanoke Rapids, 1948; Shaw University, AB, History, 1954; North Carolina Central, Master of Arts, Education Administration, 1977.

Professional Background

Employee/Community Relations, BIBB Co.; Halifax County Commissioner, 1984-92; Retired School Principal, Halifax County Schools.

Organizations

Roanoke Valley Red Cross; Board Member, Roanoke Valley United Way; Board Member, Union Mission; Board of Directors, Regional L. Council of Government, 1984-90; Vice President, Roanoke Valley Chamber of Commerce, 1990-92; Treasurer, N.C. Association of Black County Officials, 1991-92.

Boards and Commissions

Halifax County Health Board; Halifax County Mental Health Board; Chair, Halifax County Election Board, 1983-84.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; 2nd Vice Chair, Halifax County Democratic Party; President, Halifax County Coalition for Progress, 1980-84; Vice President, Halifax County Branch NAACP, 1960-91.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 40th Infantry Dis. Sgt., 1951-53, Korea.

Personal Information

Married, Helen Brooks Brown, February 5, 1955. Children: Ivy Beryl Brown Singleton and Dock M. Brown, Jr. First Baptist Church, Roanoke Rapids; Deacon Board and Past Chair, 1968-93.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Children, Youth and Families; Finance; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Public Utilities.





John Walter Brown

(Republican - Wilkes County)

*Forty-first Representative District-
Wilkes, Yadkin and portions of
Alexander Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Traphill, Wilkes County, September 12, 1918, to James Walter and Nora Blackburn Brown.

Educational Background

Virginia Trade School, 1940; Appalachian State University, 1937.

Professional Background

Farmer (beef cattle, poultry and tobacco).

Organizations

N.C. Cattlemen's Association; Woodmen of the World; Farm Bureau.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Military Service

Served, US Army, 1944-46 (Private); Engineer Corps; World War II.

Personal Information

Married, Ruth Hanks, September 14, 1941. Children: Betty Ruth Brown and Johnsie Charles (Brown) Brown. Member, Charity United Methodist Church; Chair, Official Board; Trustee; Church School Superintendent; Teacher, Young Adult Class; Church Lay Speaker.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chair: Agriculture.

Member: Environment; Finance; State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.

Harold James Brubaker

(Republican - Randolph County)

*Thirty-eighth Representative District -
Portions of Guilford and Randolph
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1946, to Paul N. and Verna Mae (Miller) Brubaker.

Educational Background

Pennsylvania State University, 1969, B.S. (Agricultural Economics); N.C. State University, 1971, Masters (Economics).

Professional Background

President, Brubaker & Associates, Inc. (real estate appraisals, and consultant).



Organizations

Randolph County Farm Bureau; Grange; N.C. Holstein Association; 4-H Club leader; Former President, N.C. Development Fund); Director, Salvation Army; Former Director, Westside Volunteer Fire Department, Randolph Technical College Foundation, National Conference on Citizenship; former Vice President, National FFA.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-Present; House Minority Leader, 1981-82, 1983-84; Joint Caucus Leader, Republican Members of the N.C. General Assembly, 1979-80; Executive and Central Committees, N.C. Republican Party (former Assistant Secretary); Executive Committee, Randolph County Republican Party; Executive Committee, National Association for Republican Legislators; former Executive Committee member, 4th District Republican Party; Co-Chair, N.C. Reagan-Bush Committee, 1980; delegate at large, National Republican Convention, 1980; Chair, Randolph County Young Republicans, 1971; Second Vice President and member of National Board of Directors of the American Legislative Exchange Council, 1988-present.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men in N.C., 1981; Outstanding 4-H Alumni of N.C., 1981; Distinguished Service Award, 1981.

Personal Information

Married, Geraldine Baldwin, November, 1972. Children: Jonathon Nissley and Justin Andrew. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church; Congregation Chair; Past Vice Chair, Deacon Board.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Judiciary II

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Financial Institutions; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services.



William Andrew Burton, III

(Democrat - Guilford County)

*Twenty-eighth Representative District -
Portion of Guilford County.*

Early Years

Born in Danville, Pittsylvania, VA, September 19, 1952, to William A. Burton, Jr. and Pernell Fitzgerald.

Educational Background

George Washington, 1970; N.C. A&T State University, B.S. Political Science, 1974.

Professional Background

Businessman, Burton Transportation, President.

Organizations

Former President, United-Yellow Taxi Association; Member, Greensboro Branch NAACP.

Boards and Commissions

Triad Minority Development Corporation.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; Former President, Young Democrats of Guilford County; Former Secretary-Treasurer, Sixth District Young Democrats; Executive Committee, Young Democrats of N.C..

Personal Information

Married, Glenda McBeth Burton, November 23, 1990. Children: William A. Burton IV and Jonathan A. Burton. Mount Zion Baptist Church; Sunday School Member.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Local and Regional Government II; Public Utilities; Transportation Subcommittee on Public Transportation.

Walter Greene Church

(Democrat - Burke County)

*Forty-seventh Representative District -
Portions of Burke County.*

Early Years

Born in Caldwell County, June 30, 1967, to Anderson M. Church and Rosa Triplett Church.

Educational Background

Francis Garrow High, 1944-45; Amherst College, 1945-46; University of Wisconsin, Banking and Finance, 1962-64.

Professional Background

CEO, Western Carolina Savings and Loan, President & CEO, 1972-93.



Organizations

United Fund, Chair. Board of Directors, Valdese Community Center; Burke County Board of Elections, (member); Chair., Burke County Industrial Pollution Control Fund.

Boards and Commissions

Savings & Loan Commission for 8 years, 1977-85, (chair last two years).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present.

Military Service

Army, 8167th AW, Sgt. 1st Class, 1952-55, Far East Command.

Honors and Awards

Army Commendation Ribbon.

Personal Information

Married, Verta Burns Church, June 8, 1957. Children: Walter Jr. and Lori. Presbyterian Church; Assistant Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Financial Institutions; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services; Insurance; Pensions and Retirement.



Edward Nelson Cole

(Democrat - Rockingham County)

Twenty-fifth Representative District - Alamance, Caswell, and portions of Orange, and Rockingham Counties.

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, March 29, 1937, to Marvin Reid Cole and Hazelene Cathey Cole.

Educational Background

North Mecklenburg High, 1955; Mitchell Jr. College, Business, 1957; UNC, Business Administration; University of South Carolina, B.S./Business Administration, 1962.

Professional Background

Auto Dealer, Nelson Cole, Inc., (Olds-Pontiac-GMC), President.

Organizations

Triad GMC Truck Dealers Association, President 1991-92; N.C. Auto Dealers Association, Legislative Committee, 1992-present; Reidsville Rotary Club, President, 1992; Reidsville Chamber of Commerce, President, 1987; Habitat for Humanity, Vice President/Board of Directors, 1986-91; Reidsville Soup Kitchen, Board of Directors, 1985-88.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present.

Personal Information

Married, Libby Lewter Cole, September 10, 1960. Children: Lori Ann Cole, Andrea Cole Trent and Elizabeth Cole Slaydon. Member: Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance, Financial Institutions; Insurance; State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions; Transportation Subcommittee on Public Transportation.

Narvel J. Crawford, Jr.

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

*Fifty-first Representative District -
Portions of Buncombe County.*

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, November 9, 1929, to Narvel J. and Tymah (Phillips) Crawford.

Educational Background

Lee Edwards High School, 1946-48, Duke University, A. B., 1952; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1959-60, graduate studies in history.

Professional Background

Property Management.



Organizations

V.F.W. Post 789; Asheville Civitan Club; Legislative Task Force, Industrial Relations and Economic Development Committees, Asheville Chamber of Commerce; Director, American Lung Association of N.C. (western region); Director, N.C. Hemophilia Foundation; Director, Epilepsy Association of N.C.; Director, American Foundation for the Deaf; Director, Meals on Wheels.

Boards and Commissions

Director, N.C. State Theater at Flat Rock; Director, Thomas Rehabilitation Hospital; Director, Buncombe County Social Services, State Parks Study Commission (co-chairman), 1984-1991.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; Democratic State Executive Committee, third term, Secretary, Buncombe County Executive Committee, 1978-79; Chair, Asheville Precinct No. 3, 1972-78; President, Democratic Forum of Buncombe County, 1972-78; campaign manager, Asheville City Council, 1977; representative, Eleventh Congressional District, State Democratic Platform Committee, 1976.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1954-1956, (Counter Intelligence Corps)

Honors and Awards

Phi Beta Kappa; Distinguished Service Award, Western North Carolina Alzheimer Organization; 1990 Legislator of the Year, North Carolina Pediatric Society; 1990 Legislator of the Year; The N.C. Chapter of American Planning Association; Arts Advocates of North Carolina.

Personal Information

Member, All Souls Episcopal Church, Asheville; Chalice Administrator; Director, National Council, American Church Union.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government.

Vice Chair: Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities.

Member: Ethics; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.

Billy James Creech

(Republican - Johnston County)

*Twentieth Representative District -
Portions of Johnston, Nash, Franklin
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Smithfield, Johnston County, March 25, 1943, to Worley Nevelle and Geraldine (Godwin) Creech.

Educational Background

Wilson's Mills High School, 1962; Mount Olive College.

Professional Background

Owner operator, Specialty Lumber Company.



Organizations

Southeastern Lumberman's Manufacturing Association; Member, Ducks Unlimited; Member, Keep Johnston County Beautiful, Inc. and Clayton Civitans.

Boards and Commissions

Community Resource Council, Johnston County Prison Unit; Farmers Home Administration (Chair, 1985-86); Advisory Board for Bank of Pine Level; Tobacco Farm Life Museum Board; Paul A. Johnston Auditorium Advisory Board (Johnston Community College); Johnston County Mental Health Association.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1989-present; Member, Johnston County GOP; Former precinct registrar.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserve.

Personal Information

Married, Donna Arrants of New Ellenton, S.C., 1977. Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Wilson's Mills.

Committee Assignments

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Environment; Ethics; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.



Anderson D. Cromer

(Democrat - Stokes County)

*Fortieth Representative District -
Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and
Watauga Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, November 30, 1953, to Doyle R. Cromer and Cleo Bennett.

Educational Background

South Stokes High School, 1972; Wake Forest University, B.A., Politics, 1976; Wake Forest University, School of Law, J.D., 1982.

Professional Background

Attorney, Stover, Cromer & Bennett.

Organizations

Member, American Bar Association (ABA); N.C. Bar Association (NCBA); Judicial District 17B Bar; Member of the following state laws: N.C. since 1982 and Virginia since 1983; Program Director and Chief Institutional Officer for N.C. Boy's State, 1988-1989; Advisor, Boy's State Program, 1990-92; Chair, Boy's State Moot Court Program, 1990-92.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; Chair, Stokes County Democratic Executive Committee, 1987-88; Legal Counsel, Young Democrats of N.C., 1988-89; Second Vice Chair, Fifth Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee, 1989-93; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, New York City, 1992.

Personal Information

Married, Karen Wheeling of Newport News, VA, July 17, 1976. Children: Valerie, Anna and Rachel. Trinity United Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Administrative Council; Chair, Church and Society Committee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Business & Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism; Finance; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Judiciary III; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Arlie Franklin Culp, Jr.

(Republican - Randolph County)

*Thirtieth Representative District -
Portions of Randolph and Guilford
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Badin, Stanly County, April 9, 1926, to Arlie Franklin and Mary Eula (Smith) Culp, Sr.

Educational Background

Badin Public Schools, 1932-42; Catawba College, 1950, AB; A&T State University, 1976, B.S..

Professional Background

District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service USDA, 1961-1986; Public Health Sanitarian, Randolph County, 1951-61; teacher, 1950-51.

Organizations

Member, Soil and Water Conservation Society; Randleman Rotary Club (President, 1964-65); Life member, Asheboro Jaycees (Vice President 1954); Member, Randolph Livestock Improvement Association; Member, Randolph County Forest Resources Association.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Supervisors, Randolph County Soil & Water Conservation District 1987- (Secretary - Treasurer); Chair, North Central Piedmont Resource Conservation & Development Council, 1987-present; Member, Randolph County Planning Board.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; Member, Randolph County Republican Party, 1951-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, 1944-46, Seaman First Class; Good Conduct Medal.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Asheboro Jaycees, 1959.

Personal Information

Married, Daisy Mae Farlow, June 22, 1950. Member, Jordan Memorial United Methodist Church; Chief Usher, 1987-present; Member, Men's Sunday School Class; Member, Administrative Board.

Committee Assignments

Vice Chair: Environment.

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.





William Thomas Culpepper, III

(Democrat - Chowan County)

*Eighty-sixth Representative District -
Chowan, Dare, Tyrrell, and portions of
Perquimans and Washington Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, January 23, 1947, to William T. Culpepper, Jr. and Shirley Perry Culpepper.

Educational Background

Elizabeth City High School, 1964;
Hampden-Sydney College, B.S. History &
Economics, 1968; Wake Forest University
J.D. Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Lawyer, W. T. Culpepper, III, Attorney At Law; County Attorney, Chowan County, 1979-present.

Organizations

Edenton Rotary Club, President 1986-87; Edenton Historical Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Chair, Chowan County Democratic Party, 1987-91.

Personal Information

Married, Virginia Gardner Culpepper, October, 30, 1983. Children: William T Culpepper, IV and William Gardner Culpepper. St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Environment; Finance; Judiciary II; Local and Regional Government I; Public Utilities.

Frances McArthur Cummings

(Democrat - Robeson County)

*Eighty-seventh Representative District -
Portions of Hoke, Robeson, and Scotland
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, February 2, 1941, to Joshua McArthur and Hettie J. (Martin) McArthur.

Educational Background

Hilly Branch High School, 1957; Livingstone College, 1961, B.S., Business Ed.; N.C. Central University, 1973, M.S., Business Ed.; UNC-Greensboro, 1976, Voc. Director-Certification, Business and Office Ed. Certification.



Professional Background

Education Administration, Public Schools of Robeson County; Director, Vocational Education; N.C. Commissioner of the States; N.C. Advisory Council on Education-Vocational.

Organizations

Associate Executive Director, N.C. Association of Educators, 1987-89; President, N.C. Association of Educators, 1983-84; NEA Director, Board of Directors, 1980-86; President, Southeast Region Association of Classroom Teachers, 1980; President, N.C. Association of Classroom Teachers, 1978-79; Anti-Baslieus, Sigma Iota Omega Ctp., Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, 1990-91; Robeson County Black Caucus; So. Lumberton Actioneers for Progress; Robeson County Democratic Women. Founded: So. Lumberton Community Awareness Project; Founded: Consultant/Speaker, Sisters of Unlimited Love & Brothers Learning and Cultivating Kings - Youth Organizations; Speaker, Youth groups, Churches and Organizations - adults.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Math and Science Alliance; Chair, Task Force on Women and Minorities of N.C.; Board Member, Robeson County Private Industry Council.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; Robeson County Democratic Party; Democratic Women; Congressional District 7, District 87 Black Caucus; National - NOW; Women in Legislative Lobby - Will; N.C. Equity.

Honors and Awards

Woman of the Year, Robeson County, 1993; Black Caucus; Political Action Award-Mid Atlantic Region-Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Outstanding Leadership and Service - Sigma Iota Omega Captain-Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; 1983-84, Tar Heel of the Week, News and Observer; 1991, Outstanding Achievement, So. Lumberton Actioneers for Progress.

Personal Information

Member, Hilly Branch Baptist Church; Church Choir.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Health; Human Services Subcommittee on Aging.

William Cunningham

(Democrat- Mecklenburg County)

*Fifty-ninth Representative District -
Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Monroe, Union County, November 11, 1929, to John Wallace and Johnnie Mae (Patterson) Cunningham.

Educational Background

Winchester Avenue High School; Coyne Electronic Institute, 1950, A. E. Certificate; Johnson C. Smith University, 1950-52; Business Law Florida Extension, Charleston A.F.B.



Professional Background

President and Co-Owner, Hatchett and Cunningham Associates, 1973-84; Professional and Technical Recruiting Firm; HKL Inc. CEO, 1987-present.

Organizations

NAACP, Life Member, NAACP Legal Defense Fund; VFW; American Legion Post 212; United Negro College Fund; Compassion International; Johnson C. Smith Alumni (100 Club), 1979-85; United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Charter Member, 1992-present; Christian Children Fund; St. Jude Children Research Hospital.

Boards and Commissions

Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, Member, 1980-82; Charlotte Business League, President, 1979; Anita Stroud Foundation, 1982-present, Chair, 1989 to present; NCCJ, Member, 1992-present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-present; State Black Leadership Caucus, Member, 1987-present; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Black Caucus, 1978-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, Radioman, 1st Class, Retired, 1972; Good Conduct Medal, ETO (American Defense), Outstanding Sailor Awards, Leadership Certificates.

Personal Information

Member, Parkwood CME Church; Present Chair, Trustee Board, 1973-present; Vice Chair, Development Fund Board Christian Education, 1980-present.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Insurance.

Vice Chair: Finance; State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions.

Member: Financial Institutions; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Aging.



Namon Leo Daughtry

(Republican - Johnston County)

*Ninety-fifth Representative District -
Portions of Johnston County.*

Early Years

Born in Newton Grove, Sampson County, December 3, 1940, to Namon Lutrell Daughtry and Annie Cathleen (Thornton).

Educational Background

Hobbton High School, 1958; Wake Forest University, 1962, B.A.; Wake Forest University, 1965, School of Law, L.L.B.

Professional Background

Attorney, Daughtry, Woodard, Lawrence & Starling; Partner, Johnston County Hams.

Organizations

Partner, Johnston County Hams; Past President, Johnston County Bar Association; Past President, 11th Judicial Bar Association; Member, N.C. State Bar; Member, N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Past President, Eastern Belt Warehouse Association; Board of Governors; Member, Board of Directors, Triangle Bank & Trust; Member, Board of Directors, Regional Acceptance Corporation; Smithfield Kiwanis Club; Past Member, President, Smithfield Tobacco Board of Trade; Past President, Eastern Warehouse Association; Member, Public School Forum of North Carolina; Member, Capital Planning Commission; Past Member, North Carolina Reinsurance Facility.

Boards and Commissions

Past Member, Government Agricultural Advisory Committee; Past Member, Federal Flue Cured Tobacco Advisory Committee; Member, Southern States Energy Board; Member, Board of Directors, Triangle Bank and Trust Company; Chair of the Board, Bright Belt Warehouse Association; Board of Directors, Johnston County Social Services; Past Member, Board of Directors of Florence Crittenton Services; Member, Board of Directors, World Trade Center; Past Member, Board of Directors of Selma/Smithfield Chamber of Commerce; Member, Board of Directors, Regional Acceptance Corporation.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993; North Carolina Senate, 1989-92; Past President, Johnston County Republican Party; Member, Board of Directors, 3rd Congressional District; Member, Legislative Advisory Council of Southern Regional Education Board.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, Captain, Europe, 1966-70.

Personal Information

Children: Marjorie Dana Daughtry and Kelly Kathleen Daughtry. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Smithfield; Past Vestry Member, 1985-88.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Finance; Judiciary II; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation Subcommittee on Public Transportation.

Michael Decker

(Republican - Forsyth County)

*Eighty-fourth Representative District -
Portions of Forsyth and Guilford
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Red Bud, Illinois, December 18, 1944, to Harvey and Margaret (Parvin) Decker.

Educational Background

Piedmont Bible College, 1969-74; Winston-Salem State University, 1976, B.S. (Education). Attended NCSU.

Professional Background

Educator (Gospel Light Christian School, 1976-1986). Guilford County Public Schools (1987-Present).



Organizations

Little League Baseball (Board of Director, 1981-84, Secretary, 1982-83, Coach, 1979-81).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; Forsyth County Republican Party (Vice Chair, 1981-83); Chair, Belews Creek Precinct, 1979-84.

Military Service

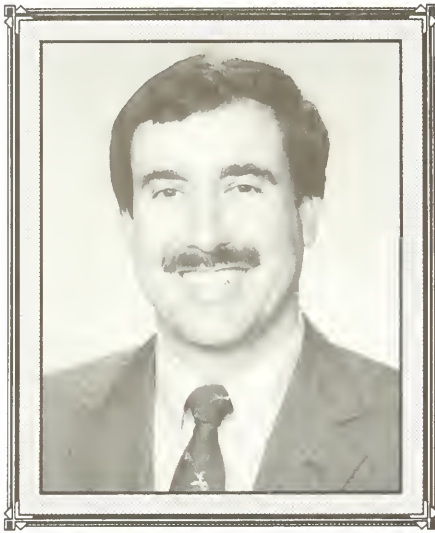
Served, U.S. Navy, 1962-68 (E-5); submarine service; National Defense, Good Conduct Medals.

Personal Information

Married, Marlene Allen of Creston, June 4, 1966. Children: Michael, Jr., Mark, and Michelle. Member, Gospel Light Baptist Church, Walkertown; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Courts and Justice; Finance; Judiciary III; Local and Regional Government II; Public Employees.



David Hunter Diamont

(Democrat - Surry County)

*Fortieth Representative District -
Alleghany, Ashe, Surry, Watauga, and
portions of Stokes Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, February 9, 1946, to David Elijah and Hyacinth Cleo (Hunter) Diamont (both deceased).

Educational Background

East Surry High School, 1961-63; Frank L. Ashley High School, 1963-64; Wake Forest University, 1968, B.A.; Appalachian State University, 1972, M.A.

Professional Background

History teacher and assistant football coach, Mount Airy Senior High School, 1968-77; History teacher and head varsity football coach, East Surry High School, 1977-90; History teacher and head football coach, Mount Airy High School, 1991-present.

Organizations

N.C. Coaches Association; Lambda Chi Alpha; Sierra Club; Surry County Historical Society; Deacon Club, Wake Forest University; former member, Pilot Mountain Jaycees.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health, 1979-80; Director, Pilot Mountain Foundation, Inc.; N.C. High Coaches Association.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-present (9 terms).

Honors and Awards

Assistant coach, East-West All Star Football Game, 1985; Coach of the Year, Northwest 3-A Conference, 1979, 1983.

Personal Information

Married, Debby Severs of Greensboro. Children: Ashley, Davey, & Hunter. Member, First United Methodist Church, Pilot Mountain; Lay Leader.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Appropriations.

Vice Chair: Ethics.

Member: Children, Youth and Families; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions.

Walter Watt Dickson

(Republican - Gaston County)

*Seventy-sixth Representative District -
Portions of Gaston and Mecklenburg
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Rock Hill, S.C., July 11, 1927, to Brice Templeton and Louise Flowers Dickson.

Educational Background

Gastonia Public Schools; Bachelor of Science, N.C. State University; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia.

Professional Background

Member, Board of Trustees, N.C. State University; President, N.C. Veterinary Medical Association; President, Piedmont Veterinary Medical Association; President, Greater Charlotte Veterinary Medical Association; Member, N.C. Health Services Commission; Member, N.C. Board of Veterinary Examiners; Chair, Political Action Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association; Selected as the N.C. Veterinarian of the Year, 1989, by the N.C. Veterinary Medical Association.



Organizations

Member, Salvation Army Boy's Club Advisory Committee; Vice Chair, Original Board of Directors for Covenant Village; Vice Co-Chair, Gastonia Citizens Advisory Committee on Transportation; Member, Board of Directors Schiele Museum; Member, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Member, Board of Directors, Gastonia Kiwanis Club; President and Treasurer, Dickson Animal Clinic, P.A.; Chair, Carrie E. and Lena V. Glenn Foundation; Chair, Board of Directors of First American Savings Bank, FSB, Greensboro; Member, Gaston County Chamber of Commerce; Member, State Advisory Council for the Caring Program for Children; Chair, Veterinary Foundation, University of N.C. College of Veterinary Medicine; Board of N.C. Teaching Fellows.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-present; Vice Chair, AVMA Political Action Committee.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1944-46; Overseas aboard the USS ATA-188 in the Pacific.

Personal Information

Married, Ruth Day Michael, August 19, 1950. Children: Ruth Templeton (Dalton), Amy Atkins (House), Lillian Louise, Walter Michael and David Watt. Elder, First Presbyterian.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Health and Human Resources.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Insurance; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



Jerry Charles Dockham

(Republican - Davidson County)

*Ninety-fourth Representative District -
Portions of Davidson and Randolph
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Denton, Davidson County March 22, 1950, to Elwood C. and Opal M. Coggin Dockham.

Educational Background

Denton High School, 1968; Wake Forest University, B.S., Business, 1972.

Professional Background

Insurance Agent, Nationwide Insurance Company.

Organizations

Thomasville Association of Life Underwriters; National and North Carolina Association of Life Underwriters; L.U.T.C. - Fellow, 1991; Denton Lions Club; Chair, Denton Elementary Advisory Council, 1983-1991; Trustee of Davidson County Community College, 1987-present; Member, Board of Directors of Central Carolina Bank & Trust Co., 1989-1993; Thomasville Area Chamber of Commerce; Archdale/Trinity Chamber of Commerce; Denton Area Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Board of Directors, Hospice of Davidson County, 1983-88; Member, Davidson County Board of Equalization and Review; Former Member, Davidson County Parks and Recreation Rules Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present (Appointed, May of 1990 to fill unexpired term, re-elected in November of 1990); Former Chair, Davidson County Republican Party, 1987-90; Fellow of the North Carolina Institute of Politics, 1989; Member, 6th District Executive Committee, 1984-86; Republican Judge of the Denton Precinct.

Personal Information

Married, Martha Louise Skeen of Denton, August 15, 1971. Children: Andy and Matthew. Member, Central United Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Insurance

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources
Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; Ethics
Financial Institutions.

Ruth M. Easterling

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

*Fifty-eighth Representative District -
Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Gaffney, South Carolina, December 26, 1910, to Benjamin Harrison and Lillie Mae (Crawley) Moss.

Educational Background

Centralized High School, 1929; Limestone College, 1932 (English, Math, History); Queens College, post graduate studies in Business Law, Personnel and Business Administration.

Professional Background

Executive Assistant to the President, Radiator Specialty Co., 1947-85.

Organizations

Legislative Committee, International Business and Professional Women, 1981-1985, Women's Equity Action League; Women Executives of Charlotte; Women's Forum of N.C.; Business and Professional Women (national President, 1970-71); League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; Trustee, Wildacres Retreat.

Boards and Commissions

Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations 1991-92; Human Resources Committees of the Southern Legislative Conference 1991-93; Chair, Mecklenburg Delegation 1991-92, 1993-94; National Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 1978-1981 (President 1970-71), Legislative Services Commission, 1987-88; Arts & Science Council; N.C. Blumenthal Performance Arts Center, 1993-94.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-; N.C. Women's Political Caucus Inc. President, 1974; Charlotte City Council, 1972-73; Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, 1963-1964. Chair, Legislative Women's Caucus, 1987-91.

Honors and Awards

Personalities of the South; Certificate of Achievement, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1982; Career Woman of the Year, N.C. Federation of Business and Professional Women, 1980; Charlotte's Outstanding Career Woman, 1971; Charlotte's Woman of the Year, WBT Radio, 1964; Dolly Award, Council for Children, 1989; Women's Equality Day Award, 1989; N.C. Pediatric Society Legislative Award, 1988; BPW/NC Woman of the Year, 1980; N.C. Council for Women; Distinguished Woman in Government, 1993; N.C. Child Advocacy Institute Legislative Award, 1985; Service Citation, N.C. Autism Foundation, 1993.



Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church, Charlotte; Associate Superintendent of Training; Sunday School Intermediate Department; Library, Financial Planning and Personnel Committees. Former President, Baptist Business Women, First Baptist Church and Mecklenburg Baptist Associations.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources.

Vice Chair: Children, Youth and Families.

Member: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services; Judiciary II.

Zeno Lester Edwards, Jr.**(Republican - Beaufort County)***Second Representative District -
Beaufort, Hyde, and portions of Craven,
and Pitt Counties.***Early Years**

Born in Washington, Beaufort County, September 30, 1926, to Dr. Z. L. Edwards and Lucinda (Sizemore) Edwards.

Educational Background

Washington High School, 1944; Duke University, 1944-45, 1946-48; University of Maryland, 1948-1952, DDS.

Professional Background

Dentist; Edwards and Edwards; Vice President, NCDS; President, NCDS Children; President, District 5, Dental Society, 1960.

Organizations

Academy of General Dentistry; FACD; NCDS, ADA, Society of Dentistry for Children; Demerit Study Club; Rotary, President, 1957; Washington Yacht and Country Club, President, 1988-92.

Boards and Commissions

Washington School Board, Chair, 1968-1974.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, Radio Technician, 3/c Petty Officer, 1945-1946.

Personal Information

Married, Rosemarie (Wilson), September, 1949. Children: Zeno L. III, Teresa Ann, Thomas Wilson and Seth Hughes. Member, First United Methodist of Washington N.C.

**COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Aging; Insurance; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.



J. Sam Ellis

(Republican - Wake County)

*Fifteenth Representative District -
Portions of Wake County.*

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, April 30, 1955, to Sam L. Ellis and Betty W. Hickman.

Educational Background

Sanford Central High School, 1974.

Professional Background

Electrical Contractor, 7-Electric.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present.

Personal Information

Married, Cindy A. Ellis, July 3rd. Children: Three sons.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Children, Youth and Families; Ethics; Local and Regional Government I; State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions.

Theresa Harlow Esposito

(Republican - Forsyth County)

*Eighty-eight Representative District -
Portions of Forsyth County.*

Early Years

Born in Washington, D.C., November 17, 1930, to H. Richard and Marie Theresa (Burke) Harlow (both deceased).

Educational Background

Saint Cecelia's Academy, 1948; National Institute of Practical Nursing, 1957, G.P.N.; Prince George Community College and Salem College, additional studies.

Professional Background

Former federal government employee.



Organizations

Officer's Wives Club (U.S. Air Force); Winston-Salem Tennis Inc.; N.C. Tennis Association; US Tennis Association; N.C. Museum of History Association; Amos Cottage Guild (Bowman Gray School of Medicine).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1992; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1988; Delegate at Large, Republican National Convention, 1984; National Federation of Republican Women's Club; N.C. Federation of Republican Women's Club; Forsyth County Republican Women's Club, (President, 1982-83); American Legislative Exchange Council (Co-Chair/N.C.); National Conference of State Legislators (AOL/Developmental Disabilities); Southern Republican Exchange Council; National Republican Legislative Association.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Budget Committee; Council on Developmental Disabilities (Chair); Interagency Coordinating Council; Small Business Technology Center Advisory Board; National Commission on Children; Council on Women (Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advisory Board); Americans for Sound AIDS/HIV Policy Advisory Board; N.C. Health Coordinating Council (SHCC), Chair of Long Term Care Committee.

Honors and Awards

1990 Legislative Award—(Outstanding Contribution to the Health and Welfare of Children)—North Carolina Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics and North Carolina Pediatric Association; Various outstanding performance awards as a Federal Government Employee; 1992 Award of Excellence-Advocacy, Easter Seal Society of N.C.; 1992 Legislative Award Association of Retarded Citizens of North Carolina.

Personal Information

Married, Brigadier General Alfred L. Esposito, U.S.A.F. (Ret.). Children: Dr. Sharon Esposito, Carolyn Stephens and Carol Anne Seals; five grandchildren. Member, St. Leo's Catholic Church, Winston Salem.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Children, Youth and Families; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Judiciary I; Local and Regional Government II.

David T. Flaherty, Jr.**(Republican - Caldwell County)***Forty-sixth Representative District - Avery, Mitchell, and portions of Burke, Caldwell, and Catawba Counties.****Early Years***

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 17, 1953, to David Thomas and Nancy Ann (Hamill) Flaherty.

Educational Background

Culver Military Academy, 1967-71; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974, B.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1978, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

***Organizations***

Member, American Bar Association, Member, Association of Trial Lawyers of America; Member, N.C. Bar Association; Member, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Member, Caldwell County Bar Association; Member, 25th Judicial District Bar (Executive Committee, 1988); Former member, Jaycees, Jaybird, 1979; Member, American Legislative Exchange Council.

Boards and Commissions

Former member, Caldwell County Council on Alcoholism, 1980; Member, North Carolina Courts Commission (1989-); Member, Juvenile Justice Planning Committee of the Governor's Crime Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1989-, Republican Nominee for 25th Judicial District Court Judge (1982); Member, Caldwell County Republican Party (Executive Committee; Member, Young Republicans; Member, N.C. GOP.

Honors and Awards

Who's Who in American Law; Who's Who in South and Southwest; Outstanding Young Men in American.

Personal Information

Married, Lynn (Hoyle), October 2, 1986. Children: Alexandra Lynn and David Thomas III. Member, First United Methodist Church, Lenoir.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Judiciary I.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Courts and Justice; Public Utilities; Transportation Subcommittee on Airports, Railways & Waterways.



Aaron Eleazar Fussell

(Democrat- Wake County)

*Sixty-fifth Representative District -
Portions of Wake County.*

Early Years

Born in Rose Hill, Duplin County, July 5, 1923, to C.T. and Myra Blake (Cavanaugh) Fussell.

Educational Background

Rose Hill High School 1940; Atlantic Christian College, 1946, A.B., cum laude; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1952, M.Ed.; Duke University and NCSU, post graduate studies.

Professional Background

Retired educator Superintendent, Wake County Public Schools, 35 years.

Organizations

Educational Chamber; Educational Fraternity; Mason; Scottish Rite; North Raleigh Lions Club, 30 years (former President); various civil and political organizations.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Capital Area Visitor Services Committee; Local Government Advocacy Council.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1943-45, 5 major campaign decorations.

Honors and Awards

Author, "*Teacher Evaluation Legal Residence.*"

Personal Information

Married, Polly Batts, August 14, 1949; four children. Member, Millbrook United Methodist Church; Past Chair of the Board; Past President, Men's Club; Lay Leader; teacher; Trustee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Public Employees.

Vice Chair: Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Education.

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Environment.

John Reeves Gamble, Jr.

(Democrat - Lincoln County)

*Forty-fourth Representative District -
Portions of Gaston and Lincoln
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Lincolnton, Lincoln County, March 26, 1922, to John Reeves and Hope Licile Seibert Gamble, Sr., M.D.

Educational Background

Lincolnton High School, 1939; The Citadel; Emory University, A.B., Biology, 1943; University of Md. School of Medicine, M.D., 1946.

Professional Background

Physician (Surgeon), Private Practice; Post Graduate Training Internship; Charlotte Memorial Hospital Surgical Residencies; Mercy Hospital, Charlotte; Jefferson Hospital, Roanoke, VA.

Organizations

N.C. Medical Society, Phi Chi Medical Fraternity.; President./Administrator, Reeves Gamble Hospital, Inc., 1946-1979; Past President., Lincoln County Medical Society; Former Chief, Staff Lincoln Co. Hospital; N.C. Medical Society Legislative Committee, 1971-1973; Past Board. Member, N.C. Hospital Association; Past Chief of Surgery, Lincoln County Hospital; Rotary; Catawba-Lincoln-Alexander Health Board, 1966-1970; Cleveland-Gaston-Lincoln Health Planning Council, Founders Group; AHEC Nursing Study Committee, 1978.

Boards and Commissions

Present Member, Local Board First Citizens Bank, Past Director, N.C. Hereford Association; National Polled Hereford Association; N.C. Cattleman's Association; Childwatch Board N.C. Department of Justice Study Commission for Drug Testing of Law Enforcement of Officers Chair, Legislative Research Commission-Revenue Laws Study Committee; Teachers' and State Employees' Comprehensive Major Medical Plan-Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present; N.C. House, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80; Chair, Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 1966-70; N.C. Local Government Commission 1968-73; Chair, House Finance Commission, 1979-80; Chair, Constitutional Amend., 1977-78, N.C. Legislative Research Commission, 1975-81; N.C. Advisory Budget Commission, 1979-81; Vice Chair, House Committee on Public Health, 1975, 1977, 1979; Chair, LRC Human Resources Study, 1977 & 1979; Member, N.C. Medical School Study Commission, N.C. Democrat Executive Committee, 1981-85; Delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1976; Central Piedmont COG Founders Group; Chair, Constitution & Bylaws, Legislative & Nominating Committees, CPCOG.



Military Service

U.S. Army, Major, 1954-56, Far East (Korea & Japan), Commanding Officer & Chief Surgeon, 48th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.

Honors and Awards

Eagle Scout; Lincoln County Man of the Year, 1978; Democratic Party Outstanding Democrat, 1977.

Other Activities

N.C. Synod of LCA Committee on Biomedical Ethics.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Rhodes of Lincolnton, March 3, 1945. Children: John Reeves Gamble, III, Elizabeth Rhodes Gamble and Mary Caroline Gamble. Member, Emmanuel Church; Member of Church of Councils, three terms, latest 1990-91.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access.

Vice Chair: Finance; Health and Human Resources.

Member: Children, Youth and Families; Financial Institutions; Judiciary II.

Charlotte A. Gardner

(Republican - Rowan County)

*Thirty-fifth Representative District -
Portions of Rowan County.*

Early Years

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, November 14, 1931, to Marcel and Charlotte (Knapp) Ancher.

Educational Background

St. Anne's, 1943; St. Anthony's, 1945; Rockwell High School, 1949; Catawba College, 1952, A.B., Cum Laude.

Professional Background

Former high school educator.



Organizations

Leader, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America; N.C. Right to Life; Rowan County Humane Society; MADD (Director, 1984-85; Vice President, 1982-84); Trustee, Vice-president, Rowan Advocates for Mentally Ill; Board of Directors, Pregnancy Counseling Center; Chair, Salisbury-Rowan Mayors' Council for Persons with Disabilities; Board of Directors, Families in Action for Drug Free Youth; Choral Society, 1974, Altrusa.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Community Life Council, 1980-81; Community Resource Council for Piedmont Correctional Center; Southern Regional Education Board; Council for Exceptional Children.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; N.C. Republican Women (District Representative, 1983-84); Salisbury-Rowan Republican Women (Vice-president, 1982-84); Central Committee, Rowan Republican Party (Vice Chair, 1981-83); Women's Task Force, 8th District, 1983-84; N.C. Republican Women - Legislative & Research Chair 1990-91.

Personal Information

Married, Lester Gardner of Bellwood, Pennsylvania June 7, 1952. Children: Jeanne Dianne, Terrence Lee, Leslie Eugenia, Timothy Andrew, Thomas Alan and Ted Alexander. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Salisbury; Church choir; President, Sacred Heart PTA; Treasurer, Church Women United, 1982-84; Grand Regant Catholic Daughters, 1975.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Aging.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Children, Youth and Families; Insurance; Judiciary II.



Herman Colridge Gist*

(Democrat - Guilford County)

*Twenty-sixth Representative District -
Portions of Guilford County.*

Early Years

Born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, December 12, 1923, to Arthur and Louie (Casey) Gist.

Educational Background

Highland Grade School, 1929-36; Carver High School, 1936-40; N.C. A&T State University, 1964, B.S. (Biology).

Professional Background

Coffee, herbs and tea distributor.

Organizations

Chair, Political Awareness; Greensboro Citizens Forum, 1979-; Omega Psi Phi, 1942-present.

Boards and Commissions

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, 1980-present; Co-Chair, Guilford Delegation, 1987-88; President, Triad Minority Development Corp., 1988-present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-1992, 1993-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army (Corporal); Quartermaster Corps; Good Conduct Medal.

Personal Information

Married, Grace Grant, November, 1968; three children. Member, St. Matthews Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety.

Vice-Chair: Local and Regional Government II.

Member: Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Financial Institutions; Transportation Subcommittee on Airports, Railways & Waterways.

* Deceased March 4, 1994

Karen Elizabeth Gottovi

(Democrat - New Hanover)

*Thirteenth Representative District -
Portions New Hanover County.*

Early Years

Born in Rochester, NY, February 2, 1941, to Richard A. and Vivian Chall Eckberg.

Educational Background

Brighton High School, Rochester, NY, 1958, regents Diploma; Wells College, Aurora, NY, B.A., English, 1962; University of North Carolina, Master of Science in Library Science, 1972.

Professional Background

Political Consultant, Independent Opinion Research-Communications, Secretary/Treasurer, 1985-90; High School English Teacher, 1962-66; Reference Librarian, 1973-75; County Commissioner, 1976-84.



Boards and Commissions

Women's Forum of North Carolina; President, Elected Women of NACO (National Association of County Commissioners), 1982; President, League of Women Voters, 1972-74; Junior League of Wilmington; President, Bradley Creek PTA, 1975; Southern Bell Consumer Affairs Council, Wilmington Excellence, (a strategic planning program); Democratic National Committeewoman, 1980-88; NC Democratic Party Executive Council; Currently serving: New Hanover County Public Library Advisory Board; New Hanover Agricultural Extension Arboretum Foundation Board. Wells College Board of Trustees, 1986-present. N.C. Coastal Resources Commission, 1980-88; Human Relations Commission (Wilmington); Board of Social Services; Cape Fear Council of Governments Executive Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present, New Hanover County Commissioner, 1976-84.

Honors and Awards

Phi Beta Kappa, 1962; Susan B. Anthony Feminist of the Year, 1985; YWCA, Woman of Achievement, 1986.

Personal Information

Married, Daniel Gottovi of Albion, NY, June 23, 1962. Children: Daniel R. Gottovi, Peter A. Gottovi and Nancy C. Gottovi. Unitarian Universalist.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Environment.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Insurance; Judiciary II.



Lyons Gray

(Republican - Forsyth County)

*Thirty-ninth Representative District -
Portions of Forsyth County.*

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, October 28, 1942, to Bowman and Elizabeth P. Christian Gray, Jr.

Educational Background

Wooster School, Danbury, C.T., 1961;
University of North Carolina, 1966.

Professional Background

Businessman.

Organizations

Director, Southern National Bank; Vice Chair, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities Commission; Director, Winston-Salem, Chamber of Commerce; Bowman Gray School of Medicine; Board of Visitors Winston-Salem State University Foundation; Vice Chair, N.C. State University Veterinary Foundation; Yadkin/Pee Dee River Basin Committee; American Red Cross, Forsyth County Chapter; AIDS Task Force; Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Nature Science Center.

Boards and Commissions

Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee; Joint Committee on Fiscal Trends and Budget Reform.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-present.

Military Service

U.S. Coast Guard, E-6, 1964-65, U.S.; Theater, U.S., 1965-70.

Personal Information

Married, Constance Fraser of Winston-Salem, May 29, 1971 Children: Charlotte Dandridge Gray and Margaret Fraser Gray. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; Ethics; Insurance.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Environment.

James Preston Green Sr.

(Democrat - Vance County)

*Seventy-eighth Representative District -
Portions of Vance, Granville, and
Warren Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Henderson, N.C., May 11, 1925 to William and Annie Henderson Green.

Educational Background

Henderson Institute, 1944; Johnson C. Smith University, B.S., Biology and Chemistry, 1948; Meharry Medical College, M.D., 1955.

Professional Background

Physician and President, Beckford Avenue Medical Center; Family Medicine Practitioner.

Organizations

President, Associated Rest and Nursing Home, Inc., 1972-present; President, Green Pharmaceutical, Inc.; American Medical Association; N.C. Medical Society National Medical Association; American Public Health Association; Vance County Voters League; NAACP (life member); Omega Psi Phi Fraternity (life member); Human Relations Council; N.C. Senior Citizens Federation (member Board of Governors); Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity; Beta Kappa Psi Honorary Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions

Former Chair, Governor's Sickle Cell Council (Ten years); Governor's Commission on Fluoridation.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present; City Council of Henderson, (Eight years); Former Chair, Second Congressional District, Democratic Party.

Military Service

U.S. Army, Landstuhl General Army Hospital, Germany, Captain, 1957-59, European.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn M. Smith of New Bern, December 15, 1956. Children; James P. Green, Jr., Isaac H. Green and Carolyn Annette Greene. Member, Cotton Memorial Church, Henderson; Member, Board of Elders (Six years).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services.

Vice Chair: Health and Human Resources.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee in Human Resources; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Environment; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.





Bobby H. Griffin

(Democrat - Union County)

*Thirty-fourth Representative District-
Portions of Union County.*

Early Years

Born in Olive Branch, Union County, July 31, 1938, to Graham V. Griffin and Clara (Austin) Griffin.

Educational Background

New Salem High School, 1956; Pfeiffer College, 1962, B.A.; Wake Forest University, J.D., 1967.

Professional Background

Lawyer, Clark, Griffin & McCollum.

Former Public School Teacher.

Organizations

Member, N.C. Bar Association; American Society of Health Care Attorneys; N.C. Society of Health Care Attorneys; N.C. Trial Lawyers; Former President, Union County Bar Association; Trustee, Pfeiffer College; Former President, Monroe Civitan Club; Former Chair, Union County Board of Social Services; Member, Union County Fund Foundation.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Monroe Recreation Advisory Council; Board of Urban Redevelopment for the City of Monroe; Board of Union County Social Services; Former Chair, Monroe Board of Education.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Monroe School Board, 1977-89 (Chair 1981-89).

Personal Information

Married, Norma (Bennett) Griffin, June 12, 1965. Children: Gina Elizabeth Griffin and Ginger Emily Griffin. Member, First Baptist of Monroe; Presently Church School Teacher; Former Chair, Board of Deacons, Trustees and Sunday School Director; Moderator Union Baptist Association, 1991.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Children, Youth and Families; Environment; Finance; Judiciary II; Public Employees.

Joe Hackney

(Democrat - Orange County)

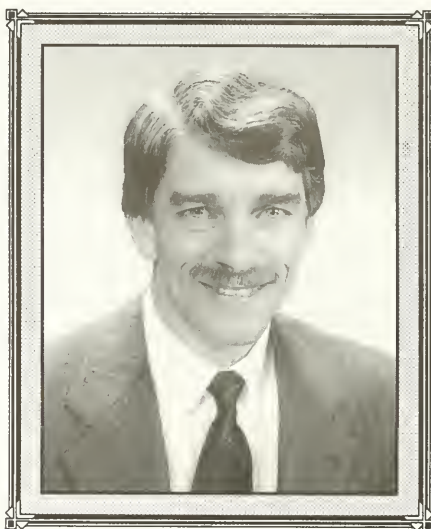
*Twenty-fourth Representative District
Portions of Chatham and Orange
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Siler City, Chatham County, September 23, 1945, to Herbert Harold and Ida Lillian (Dorsett) Hackney.

Educational Background

Silk Hope High School, 1963; N.C. State University, 1963-64; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-67, A.B. with Honors (Political Science); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1970, J.D.



Professional Background

Attorney (partner, firm of Epting & Hackney); Assistant District Attorney, 15th District, 1971-74; research assistant, J Frank Huskins, Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1970-71.

Organizations

Orange County (former President), N.C. and American Bar Associations; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Committee on Legislation and Law Reform, N.C. Bar; former President, 15th District Bar; former President, Orange-Chatham Legal Services; Conservation Council of N.C.; Sierra Club; N.C. Nature Conservancy; Appalachian Trail Conference; N.C. Cattlemen's Association.

Boards and Commissions

Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, Inc., former member; Conservation Foundation of N.C., former member; Served, Citizens Commission on Alternatives to Incarceration; Governor's Crime Commission, former member; Southern Legislative Conference, Environmental Quality Committee, Former Chair; Southern States Energy Board.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-present (Six terms).

Honors and Awards

N.C. Recycling Association, Recycling Merit Award, 1991; N.C. Pediatric Society, Legislative Award, 1989; American Planning Association, N.C. Chapter, Legislative Award, 1989; Sierra Club, N.C. Chapter, Outstanding Service Award, 1988; Joint Orange Chatham Community Action Distinguished Service Award, 1988; Triangle Land Conservancy, Triangle Conservation Award, 1987; N.C. Consumers Council, Consumer Advocate of the Year, 1987; Governor's Conservation Award as Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1985; Triangle J. Council of Governments Award of Excellence for Service to the Environment, 1985; N.C. Bar Association, Family Law Section, Appreciation Plaque, 1981.

Personal Information

Married, Betsy Strandberg, September 15, 1979. Children: Daniel and Will. Member, Hickory Mountain Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Finance.

Vice Chair: Environment; Judiciary I; Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.

Member: Constitutional Amendments & Referenda.

Bobby Ray Hall

(Democrat - Lee County)

*Nineteenth Representative District -
Harnett, Lee and portions of Sampson
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Erwin, Harnett County, April 20, 1933, to B. H. Hall and Maggie McLamb.

Educational Background

Erwin High School, 1951; East Carolina University, B.S., 1958; Campbell University, 1955.

Professional Background

Executive, Carolina Financial Services National Finance; President, Chair Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer.



Organizations

Chamber of Commerce; Independent Consumer Finance Association; Independent Lenders New and Used Auto Dealers; President and Director, Finance Associations; Rotary; Civitan; Community Concert Association; Red Cross; Boy Scouts; Heart Association; United Fund, PTA; Lee County Parent Teacher Council; BB&T Board of Directors; Campbell Presidential Board of Advisors.

Boards and Commissions

Lee County Planning Board; Lee County Emergency Board; Lee County Financial Committee; Lee County Airport Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Lee County Board of Commissioners; Chamber of Commerce; Independent Consumer Finance Association.

Military Service

U.S.A.F., Troop Carrier, Sgt., 1951-1953, Korean War.

Honors and Awards

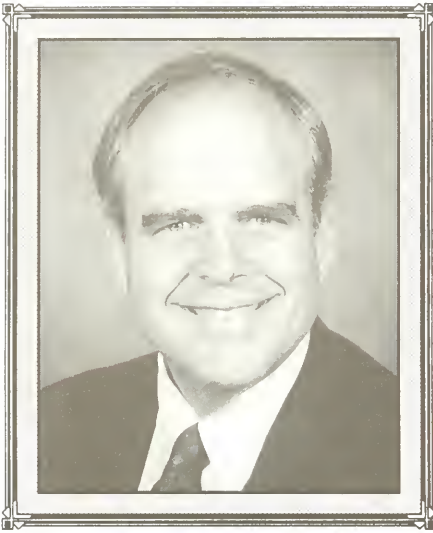
Expert Rifleman; Special Commendation; Civitan of the Year, 1971-72; Rotary Outstanding Contribution in Community Service; Varsity L Award; Support of Athletics, 1986-88; Rotary President, 1981-82; Editor of Rotary gram, 1975-76.

Personal Information

Married, Janet Harrington of Broadway, N.C., June 19, 1960. Children: Caron, Bobby Ray Jr., Glenn and Joy. Pocket Presbyterian; Deacon, 1966-69, 1987-90; Chair of Long Range Planning Building Committee; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Pensions and Retirement; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.



Robert Cannon Hayes

(Republican - Cabarrus County)

*Ninetieth Representative District -
Portions of Cabarrus County.*

Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, August 14, 1945, to Robert Griffith Hayes and Mariam Cannon Hayes.

Educational Background

Concord High School, 1963; Duke University, B.A. History, 1967.

Professional Background

Hosiery Manufacturer, Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mills, Inc., Owner; Highway Contractor; Land Developer; Truck Dealership (owner).

Organizations

Former President, Central Motor Lines; Member, Wildlife Commission District 6; Member, Governor's Council on Substance Abuse; Chair, Cabarrus County Drug Task Force; Former City Alderman, Concord, N.C.; Member, Trustee Cannon Foundation; Fellowship of Christian Athletes; Prison Fellowship Volunteer; Board, Cabarrus County Boys and Girls Club; Cabarrus Cooperative Christian Ministry; Board, Lees McRae College; former board member, Pfeiffer College; Chair, Barden Chair of Government, Campbell College; Board of Advisors, Campbell College; Board of Advisors, Duke University.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Concord City Alderman.

Personal Information

First Presbyterian Church; Deacon; Elder Synod Evangelism Committee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Children, Youth and Families; Environment; Finance; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access.

Robert Jonathan Hensley, Jr.**(Democrat - Wake County)***Sixty-fourth Representative District -
Portions of Wake County.****Early Years***

Born in Marion, McDowell County, June 23, 1947, to Robert J. and Lelia Wise Hensley, Sr.

Educational Background

Cherryville High School, 1965, UNC-Charlotte, B.A., History, 1969; NCSU, graduate work for MA in Public Administration, 1973; NCCU, Public Administration, J.D., 1976.

Professional Background

Attorney; Partner, Firm of Hensley, Huggard, Obrol and Bousman.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wake County Academy of Criminal Trial Lawyers; Garner Optimist Club; Garner Citizens Against Drug Abuse-Legal Counsel; Garner Habitat for Humanity; White Plain's Children's Center - Board of Directors; Yates Mill Restoration Project - Board of Directors; Back-a-Child/Garner Road YMCA; Rex Home Health Care - Board of Directors; Swift Creek P.T.A. - Legislative Committee Chair.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present; Wake County Young Democrats, Past President; N.C. Young Democrats, Past Vice President, General Counsel; Wake County Democratic Men's Club, Board Member; Wake County Democratic Women, Young Democrats, Senior Democrats, Associate Member.

Honors and Awards

J. Albert House/Gordon Gray Award - North Carolina's Most Outstanding Young Democrat, 1983.

Personal Information

Married, Patricia F. Grainger of Raleigh, August 18, 1979. Children: Robert J. Hensley, III, Christopher Morgan Hensley and Charles Preston Hensley. Member, First United Methodist Church, Cary, N.C.; Education Committee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Judiciary III.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Children, Youth and Families; Financial Institutions; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.





Foyle Robert Hightower, Jr.

(Democrat - Anson County)

*Thirty-third Representative District -
Anson, and portions of Montgomery and
Stanly Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Wadesboro, Anson County, January 21, 1941, to Foyle and Mildred Brigman Hightower.

Educational Background

Wadesboro High, 1959; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1962; Elon College, 1965; Wingate College, BGS, History, 1984.

Professional Background

Vice President, Hightower Ice and Fuel Company, Inc.

Organizations

Anson Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors; Anson Blood Mobile, Past Chair; Wadesboro Civitan Club, Past President; Jaycees; United Way, Past Professional Chair; Look Alive; Masons; Shriners; Jaycees; Anson County Historical Society; Scouts (Eagles, Demolay Master Counselor, 1958-59).

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission, 1981-82; Legislative Services Commission, 1981-89.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971-1989, 1991-present; Served as chair on Corrections, Wildlife Resources, Insurance Licensing Boards and State Government; Vice Chair, Agriculture and Finance.

Military Services

Army, Corporal, 1963; Reserves, 1963-69.

Honors and Awards

Anson County Young Man of the Year, 1965; Eagle Scout, 1955; Junior Citizenship Award, 1958.

Personal Information

Married, Pauline McElveen Hightower of Lake City, SC, July 12, 1975. Children, Victoria Joan Hightower and Caroline Ruth Hightower. Member, Wadesboro-First Presbyterian Church; Deacon, Chair of Board, Elder; President, Men of the Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: State Government.

Vice Chair: Insurance.

Member: Agriculture; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Environment, Finance.

Dewey Lewis Hill

(Democrat - Columbus County)

*Fourteenth Representative District -
Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New
Hanover and Robeson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Whiteville, Columbus County,
August 31, 1925 to Otto Hill and Alatha
(Ward) Hill.

Educational Background

Whiteville High School, 1943.

Professional Background

Businessman, Hill Foods, Inc.; Chair of the
Board and CEO; Retail Food Chain.



Organizations

N.C. Food Dealers Association; N.C. Retail Merchants Association; National Grocery
Association; Whiteville Rotary Club; Ambassador Camp; Boys and Girls Home of
North Carolina.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Food Dealers Association; Columbus County Committee of 100; Whiteville
Chamber of Commerce.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993; President and Director, Whiteville
Rotary Club; President and Director, Columbus County Shrine Club; Honorary
Member, Brunswick County Shrine Club; 32nd Degree Mason, Shriner; Member,
American Legion; Member, Asparagus Club; Member Food Merchandising Industry;
Member, Nash-Finch Centennial Club.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, Fleet Marines, Storekeeper H.C. 1st class, 1943-46.

Personal Information

Married, Muriel (Ezzell) Hill, December 31, 1982. Children: Dewey Hill Jr. and
Cheryl Ward. Member, First Baptist Church, Whiteville; Sunday School Teacher,
1975-80; Sunday School Outreach Director, 1983-1988; Chair, Ushers, 1980-present;
Mason, Shriner, Columbus County Shrine Club.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and
Employment; Finance; Public Utilities; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the
House.



George Milton Holmes

(Republican - Yadkin County)

*Forty-first Representative District -
Wilkes, Yadkin, and portions of
Alexander Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Mount Airy, Surry County, June 20, 1929, to John William and Thelma Elizabeth (Dobie) Holmes.

Educational Background

Mount Airy High School, 1944; Western High School, 1945-48; Appalachian State University, 1954; Travelers Multiple Line Insurance School, 1959.

Professional Background

Real Estate Broker.

Organizations

Yadkin Lodge 162, F. & A. M.; Winston-Salem Consistory, Scottish Rite of Freemasonry Shriner; Oasis Temple.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Crime Study Commission, 1976; Fire and Casualty Rate Study Commission, 1976; Board of Directors, First Union National Bank, Yadkinville Advisory Budget Commission, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, Vice Chair, 1991, Chair 1992; Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-94.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90; 1991-92, 1993-; Minority Whip, 1981-82; Minority Party Joint Caucus Leader, 1983-84; Yadkin County Republican Executive Committee; Eight District Republican Executive Committee; State Republican Executive Committee 1975-76, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84; State Republican Central Committee, 1983-84.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Ann Ireland, June 30, 1956. Children: Jennifer (Holmes) Crawley; Member, Flat Rock Baptist Church; Deacon, 1956-70; Trustee, 1970-; Superintendent 1968-72; Former Secretary and Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Financial Institutions; Public Utilities.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Insurance; Judiciary III.

Bertha Merrill Holt

(Democrat - Alamance County)

*Twenty-fifth Representative District
Alamance, Caswell, and portions of
Orange and Rockingham Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Eufaula, Alabama, August 16, 1916,
to William H. and Bertha H. (Moore)
Merrill.

Educational Background

Eufaula High School; Agnes Scott College,
1938, G.A., B.A., Psychology and History;
UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1939-40;
University of Alabama, School of Law, 1941,
LL.B.; George Washington University, 1942,
graduate studies.



Professional Background

Legislator and Attorney; former attorney, U.S. Treasury and Department of the Interior.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Pi Beta Phi; English Speaking Union; Les Amis du Vin; N.C. Historical Society; N.C. Women's Forum; Cub Scout Den Mother; Century Book Club; Down to Earth Garden Club; American Association of University Women; N.C. Women's Political Caucus; Task Force Community Based Alternative for State Offenders (Alamance County); Volunteer for Schools; LRC Open Meetings Study Committee, 1979-81; Chair, LRC Computer Literacy Committee, 1981-83; Joint Commission on School Salary Schedules, 1985-88; Joint Commission on Social Services, 1987-88; Chair, Pest Control Study Commission (Sponsor of Legislation), 1987-88; Committees on Appropriations-Justice and Public Safety, State Personnel Politics, and Alcoholic Beverage Control, 1989; Past Chair, Computer Literacy Study Committee; Past Chair, Inmate Substance Abuse Study Committee; Past Member, N.C. Council on Status of Women, 1977-80; Chair, State Federal Affairs Committee, Southern Legislative Conference (Three years); Member, Intergovernmental Mental Affairs Committee, Council of State Governments.

Boards and Commissions

Past Member, Girl Scout Board; Past Member, Alamance County Social Services Board, Chair; Advisory Board, N.C. School of Public Health; Board Member, State Conference on Social Work; Board Member, LIFE-guardianship Council, ARC/N.C.; Advisory Board Salvation Army (Alamance County); Advisory Board, School Health (Burlington City); Board of Directors, Snow Camp Historical Society; Board of Directors, N.C. Conference of Social Service; Board of Directors, State Epilepsy Association (past); Past member, Archaeology Advisory Board of N.C., 1979-84; Past Member, N.C. Board of Science and Technology; Past Board Member, N.C. HOSPICE and State Council for Social Legislation (Study Chair), 1979-88; Joint Commission Governmental Operations; Board of Directors, Alumni Association; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1979-80; 1991-92, Vice Chair, NCSU Committee on Transportation.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-present; former President, Alamance County Democratic Women (Chair, Headquarters Committee), 1962-64; Democratic Executive Committee, 1964-75; Vice Chair, Alamance County Democratic Executive Committee, 1964-66; Century Book Club; AAUW Women's Political Caucus; Chair, Select Committee on Governmental Ethics, 1979-81; Legislative Ethics Committee, 1980-81; Chair, Legislative Ethics Committee, 1981; Chair, Constitutional Amendments, 1981-82 and 1983-84; Chair Appropriations (E) Justice and Public Safety, 1985-86 and 1987-88; Member, Joint Commission Governmental Operations (first woman to serve), 1982-88.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Alumna Award, Agnes Scott College, 1978; Legislative Award, Nurses Association, 1979; Family Care, N.C. Facilities Association Award, 1982; Hospice of N.C. Award, 1984; Legislative Award, N.C. Alliance for Health, Physical Education Recreation and Dance, 1984; N.C. Association of Non-Profit Homes for Aging, 1985 Distinguished Service in Promoting School Health Education, N.C. Society for Public Health Education, 1986; Faith Active to Public Life Award by N.C. Council of Churches, 1987; State Delta Kappa Gamma, Honorary Member, 1987; Distinguished Service Award, Association for Retarded Citizens, N.C., Inc, 1987, One of five Distinguished Alumna Centennial Speakers Agnes Scott College, Decatur, GA, 1988 Distinguished Women's Award in Government, N.C. Council on the Status of Women 1991 Listed in Who's Who, American Women and Who's Who in America; Publisher "Ethic in a Citizen Legislature", Insight, 1980; Reprinted in Focus, 1981; Center for Public Policy Research; 1991 Alamance County Democratic Party, Distinguished Service Award; 1991, Hallie Ruth Allen Award; Alamance Democratic Women, 1st Annual Award.

Personal Information

Married, W. Clary Holt, March 14, 1942. Children: Harriet, W. Merrill and W. Jefferson. Member, Episcopal Church of Holy Comforter, Burlington, N.C.; Past President of Episcopal Church Women of Church of the Holy Comforter; First Woman on Church Vestry; First Woman to be Senior Warden of Vestry of Church of Holy Comforter; Taught High School Sunday School class for 15 years; Diocesan Council of N.C. Episcopal Diocese, 1973-74, Diocese Council, 1985-87, 1990-92; Chair, Parish Grant Committee of N.C. Diocese, 1973-80; Chair, Department of Finance and Budget; First Woman on Bishop's Standing Committee, 1975-77; Diocesan Council 1985-87; Chair, Budget Committee, N.C. Diocese, 1987; Member, Christian Social Ministries Committee, 1987-88, 1990-present; Alternate Delegate to Episcopal General Convention, Episcopal Diocesan Convention Delegate, Episcopal Diocesan Convention many times Past President, Burlington Council of Church Women.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Appropriations Sub-Committee on Justice and Public Safety.

Vice Chair: Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Judiciary I.

Member: Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Environment.

Julia Craven Howard

(Republican - Davie County)

*Seventy-fourth Representative District -
Davie and portions of Davidson
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Salisbury, Rowan County, August 20, 1944, to Allan Leary and Ruth Elizabeth (Snider) Craven.

Educational Background

Davie High School, 1962; American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers, RM; N.C. Association of Realtors, GRI.

Professional Background

Realtor/ Appraiser; President, Howard Realty & Insurance Agency, Inc.; Vice President, Davie Builders, Inc.



Organizations

Sertoma Club; Realtors Association; Davie County Board (President, 1972, State Director, 1973-85); AIREA-Southeastern Regional/ Review Appraiser.

Boards and Commissions

Davie County Hospital Board of Trustees, (Former chairman, 1978-85).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1989-present; Commissioner, Town of Mocksville, 1981-88.

Personal Information

Married, Abe Nail Howard, Jr., August 26, 1962. Children: Amedia Paige and Abe Nail, III. Member, First United Methodist Church, Mocksville; council of Ministries (Chair, 1979-81); Youth Council, 1974-84; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Agriculture; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.

Member: Finance; Financial Institutions; Local and Regional Government II.



John Jackson Hunt

(Democrat - Cleveland County)

Forty-eighth Representative District - Cleveland, Rutherford, and portions of Gaston, and Polk Counties.

Early Years

Born in Lattimore, Cleveland County, November 27, 1922, to Robert Lee and Alma (Harrill) Hunt.

Educational Background

Lattimore High School, 1939; Wake Forest University, 1943, B.S.; Emory University, 1946, D.D.S.

Professional Background

Dentist, building materials supplier and farmer.

Organizations

ADA; NCDS; Isothermal Dental Society; Mason; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions

Legislative Research Committee; National Conference on State Legislative; Governmental Operations; Legislative Services Commission; Capital Planning Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1989-90, 1991-92-1993-present; Chair, Military and Veteran's Affairs, 1979-80; Speaker Pro Tempore, 1985-86, 1987-88.

Military Service

Served, US Army, 1943-48, 1950-52 (Major).

Honors and Awards

Honorary member, N.C. National Guard; USS N.C. Battleship Award, AMVETS.

Personal Information

Married, Ruby Cowder, June 22, 1946. Children: Judy Hunt, Penny (Hunt) Corn, Libby (Hunt) Sarazen, Sally Hunt and Cindy (Hunt) Martin. Member, First Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Vice Chair: State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

Member: Constitution; Finance; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.

Howard J. Hunter, Jr.

(Democrat - Northampton County)

Fifth Representative District - Gates, Northampton, and portions of Bertie and Hertford Counties.

Early Years

Born in Washington, DC on December 16, 1946, to Howard and Madge (Watford) Hunter, Sr.

Educational Background

C. S. Brown High School, 1964; North Carolina Central University, 1971, MS.

Professional Background

Vice President, Hunters Funeral Home, Inc., Director, Partner/Owner.



Organizations

Life member, Ahoskie Alumni Chapter, Kappa Alpha Psi; Former Scoutmaster; N.C. Funeral Home Association; N.C. Central University Alumni Association; Hertford County Chapter President, 1971; Hobson Reynolds Elks National Shrine, Inc., Manager; Hertford County United Way, Board of Directors, President, 1975; Water Safety Commission, Hertford County Chapter; Hertford County Recreation Commission, Chair; Kappa Alpha Psi Guide Right Commission, Elizabeth City University Chapter; Boy Scouts of America Troop 123; Choanoke Area Transit Authority, Former Chair; Governor's Crime Commission, 1979, Member of the Law and Justice Committee for the National Conference of State Legislators.

Boards and Commissions

Hertford County Commissioner, 1978-88.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-; Hertford County Commissioner; State Democratic Legislative Policy Commission.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men of America; Personalities of the South; Order of the Long Leaf Pine; Distinguished Service, Murfreesboro Jaycees; Outstanding Citizen in N.C. in Human Relations; Outstanding and Superb Leadership and Public Service, N.C. A&T State University, 1992; Distinguished Services, N.C. Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome; Outstanding Service Award, N.C. Central Alumni Association; Compass Award, Boy Scouts of America, East Carolina Council; Distinguished Service Award N.C. Central University Alumni Association, Hertford County Chapter; Personalities of the South Award for Outstanding Services to Community, State and Nation; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 1993; Enlightened Support in The General Assembly Award - N.C. Association of Addiction Professionals, 1993.

Personal Information

Married, Vivian Flythe, December 31, 1986. Children: Howard, III and Chyla Toye. Member, First Baptist Church, Murfreesboro; Trustee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Children, Youth and Families.

Vice Chair: Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services.

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism.

Robert Carl Hunter

(Democrat - McDowell County)

*Forty-ninth Representative District -
McDowell, Yancey and portions of Burke
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in McDowell County, January 14,
1944, to L. Penn and Lucy (Turner) Hunter.

Educational Background

Glenwood School; Marion City Schools;
UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966, B.A.; UNC-Chapel
Hill, School of Law, 1969, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney; former Assistant District
Attorney, 29th Judicial District.



Organizations

Member, McDowell County Bar Association, past President; N.C. Bar Association;
American Bar Association; 29th Judicial District Bar, past President; N.C. Academy
of Trial Lawyers; Marion Rotary Club, past President; Former member, past presi-
dent and past secretary, Marion Jaycees; Alumnus of Sigma Phi Epsilon Social
Fraternity; Alumnus of Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity; Former Member,
University of North Carolina Board of Visitors; former Assistant District Attorney;
former Director, McDowell County United Fund; former Director, McDowell County
Chamber of Commerce; past President, N.C. County Attorney's Association; Director,
UNC Law Alumni Association.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, McDowell Committee of 100; Board of Directors,
McDowell Arts & Crafts Association; McDowell County Citizen of the Year, 1984;
Marion Civitan's Citizen of the Year, 1988-89, former Chair, Southern Legislative
Conference; Southern Legislative Conference Executive Committee; Chair Elect,
Council of State Governments; former Member, North Carolina Advisory Council on
the Eastern Band of the Cherokee; Former Member, North Carolina Judicial Council;
Member, North Carolina Courts Commission; Co-Chair, 1987-89 Legislative Highway
Study Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989, 1991,
1993; Former Member N.C. State Democrat Executive Committee.

Personal Information

Married, Nancy Hinson, August 22, 1970. Children: Megan, Allen and Claire Alise.
Member, First Baptist Church, Marion; Trustee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Judiciary II.

Vice Chair: Ethics.

Member: Courts and Justice; Finance; Financial Institutions; Rules, Calendar, and
Operations of the House.



William Maner Ives

(Republican-Transylvania County)

*Sixty-eighth Representative District -
Transylvania and portions of Buncombe
and Henderson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida, September 4, 1933 to Anson Jesse Ives and Catherine (Ellis) Ives.

Educational Background

Robert E. Lee High School, 1951; University of Florida, 1954, B.A., Political Science; Blue Ridge Community College, 1987, Heating and Air Conditioning.

Professional Background

General Contractor; Camp Owner, Keystone Camp; Chair, Board of Commissioners, Transylvania County, 1972-76, 1980-84; Chair, Region B. County Government, 1976, 1983, 1984.

Organizations

Licensed General Contractor, Plumbing and Heating Contractor, Electrical Contractor; President, Brevard-Transylvania Chamber of Commerce; President, Transylvania Historical Society; Chair, Board of Transylvania Vocational Services; Co-Chair, Building Commissioner, Transylvania Christian Ministry Sharing House.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Transylvania County Board of Commissioners, Chair, 1972-76, 1980-84; Chair, Transylvania Republican Party, 1979-80.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 24th Division., Sgt., 1954-1956.

Personal Information

Married, Sue (Howe) Ives, in February. Children: Page Howe Ives and Anson Bradley Ives. Member, St. Philips Church; Junior Warden, 1971-73; Board of Directors, Oaks Episcopal Conference Center.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Children, Youth and Families; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Aging; Local and Regional Government II; Public Utilities.

Vernon Grant James

(Democrat - Pasquotank County)

First Representative District - Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank and portions of Perquimans Counties.

Early Years

Born in Pasquotank County, July 11, 1910, to John Calvin and Fannie (Coppersmith) James (both deceased).

Educational Background

Graduated, Weeksville High School, 1930; Attended North Carolina State University.

Professional Background

(Retired) Farmer and Produce Supply Business (President and Manager James Brothers, Inc.).



Organizations

Member, N.C. and National Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Growers Association; Secretary and Treasurer, State 4-H Club Council 1930, Delegate, International Member, State 4-H Honor Club, 1931; President, National Potato Council, 1966; Member, National Potato Steering Committee since 1966; Potato Advisory Committee (appointed by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, 1961-68, re-appointed by Earl Butz 1968-71); Chair National Potato Board 1977-78; Served, Board of Directors, Elizabeth City Chamber of Commerce; Member, Masonic Lodge 317 and Sudan Temple Shriners.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Education for Weeksville High School, 1943-44; Member, Board of Trustees, Greater University of N.C., 1947-55; Member, Elizabeth City Airport Commission, 1963; Founder and Co-Chair, Study Commission for Promotion of Agriculture, Seafood and Forestry, 1983-84, 1985-86; Member, COA Board of Trustees since 1960; Chair, Southern States Legislative Division of Agriculture and Rural Development 1983-1984; Member, Study Commission on Local Government Financing; Member, North Carolina Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution; Member, Thirteen Member House Special Fact-Finding Committee on Agriculture; Veterinary Medical Board, 1991-93.

Political Activities

Served, N.C. House of Representatives, 1945-1947, 1973-present (12 terms).

Honors and Awards

"Tarheel of the Week", December, 1965; Recipient of Commission of Agriculture's Award for Promotion of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables, 1971; Governors Award from N.C. Wildlife Federation for air conservation, 1981; Recipient of Award for Outstanding Contributions to the N.C. Soybean Association, 1983; Recipient of N.C. Farm Bureau Federation Award for Distinguished Service to Agriculture, 1983; Award from N.C. Association of County Commissioners for Distinguished Service to

County Government and North Carolina Citizens, 1984; Southern Legislative Conference Award for Service to Agriculture and Rural Development to North Carolina and throughout the South, 1984; Award from N.C. School Boards Association for Service to Public Education in N.C., 1984; Governor's Award from N.C. Agribusiness Council for Distinguished Service to Agri-business 1985, 4-H Club Outstanding Alumni Award, 1985; N.C. Association of County Agricultural Agents Award 1985; "State Friend of Extension" Award from the National Honorary Extension Fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, 1985; Recipient of College of the Albemarle 25th Anniversary Award, 1985; N.C. School Boards Association "True Friend of Public Education" Award, 1986; N.C. Association of County Commissioners Distinguished Service Award, 1987.

Personal Information

Married, Thelma L. James, April 1, 1978. Children: John (deceased) and Vernon (deceased). Member, Salem Baptist Church; Former, Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Agriculture.

Vice Chair: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Local and Regional Government I; Public Utilities.

Mary Long Jarrell

(Democrat - Guilford County)

*Eighty-ninth Representative District -
Portions of Guilford County.*

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, February 16, 1929, to David Allison and Jennie Mae (Fife) Long.

Educational Background

Graduated, Fairfax Hall, Waynesboro, Va., 1947; Queens College, Charlotte, N.C., 1951, A.B. in English Education; attended, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, (English and Education; Educational courses toward Masters).



Professional Background

Former Public School Teacher.

Boards and Commissions

Guilford County Historic Properties Commission (former member); Co-Chair, Directions Task Force on Drug Abuse.

Organizations

President, YWCA Community Concert; High Point Historical Society; High Point Junior League.

Political Activities

N.C. House of Representatives, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1991-92, 1993-present; High Point City Council, 1977-81 (Mayor Pro Tempore, 1977-79).

Personal Information

Married, Harold Thomas Jarrell, June 16, 1956; Children: Jennie (Jarrell) Hayman and Harold Thomas Jarrell, Jr. Member, High Point Friends; Presiding Clerk; President, United Friends Women.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth.

Vice Chair: Business and Labor; Children, Youth and Families.

Member: Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Finance; Judiciary III.



Margaret Moore Jeffus

(Democrat - Guilford County)

*Eighty-ninth Representative District -
Portions of Guilford County.*

Early Years

Born in Roanoke, VA, October 22, 1934, to Edward Shelly Green and Alyne B. Bowles; Stepfather, Clarence H. Moore.

Educational Background

Attended Greensboro Senior High School, 1952; Guilford College, B.A., Education, 1965; UNC-G, M.Ed., Education, 1970; Selected for Phase I Leadership Training Smith Richardson Foundation; Attended Model Developmental Reading School, selected as Satellite Teacher.

Professional Background

Educator, Jackson Middle School.

Organizations

Member, Board Member and Grade Mother, P.T.A.; Cub Scout Den Mother and Camping Committee Chair; Past Member, Greensboro Little Theatre; Past Member, Greensboro Civic Ballet; Member, Friends of the Young Artists Opera Theatre; Member, UNC-G Musical Arts Guild; Member, Beta Sigma Phi-XI Alpha Rho Chapter; Member, Beta Sigma Phi-Perceptor Chapter; Member, Old Greensboro Preservation Society; Member, Elk's Ladies Auxiliary; Member, Rebekah's Ladies Division of Odd Fellows; United Way District Captain, 1983-84; Coordinator of the 1986 and 1987 United Way Campaigns for the Greensboro Public Schools; Member, United Way Allocations Panel, 1986-90; Cancer Society Volunteer, 1990-; Member, Phi Delta Kappa Triad Chapter; International Reading Association, Greensboro Chapter, Building Representative, 13 years; Delegate to National Education Association (NEA) Convention, 13 years; Delegate to N.C. Association of Educators Convention (NCAE), 23 years; Member, N.C. Association of Educators Convention (NCAE), 23 years; Member, N.C. Association of Educators (NCAE), 24 years; Served on the NCAE State, NCAE District and NCAE Local; Member, Association of Classroom Teachers; ACT, Local and District; Member, Citizens for Waste Reduction and Recycling; Member, Alpha Delta Kappa; LRC Child Day Care Issues; LRC Ways to Promote the Conservation of Energy Sources in Residential, Commercial, Industrial, and Public Facilities.

Boards and Commissions

Joint Historic Properties Commission, 1987-91; Professional Review Committee, 1986-1989; Member, Board of Directors, Young Artists Opera Theatre; Euterpe Club, Board of Directors, 14 years, Vice President, 1989-90; Member, Education Committee, Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Altrusa Club of Greensboro, Board of Directors, 4 years; NC 2000 Committee, Chair of the Education Section (K-12), Guilford County, 1981-82; Member, Greensboro One Task Force Bond Committee, 1985, Member, Guilford County Joint Historic Properties Commission, 1987-93; Member, Greensboro

Guilford County Joint Historic Properties Commission, 1987-93; Member, Greensboro VISIONS Education Committee, 1987-88; Member, Task Force to Study Principal Rotation in Greensboro, 1980-81; Member, Task Force to Study Principal Evaluation, 1981-82; Department Chair/Contact Person, Jackson Junior High, 1977-82; Member, School Based Leadership Team, 1980-83 and 1986-87; Faculty Representative to the P.T.A. Board, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1982-83, 1989-90 and 1990-91; Member and Reader of Materials Selection Committee, 1981-83 and 1986-87; Member, Curriculum Study Committee for Middle Schools, 1984-85; Member, Textbook Selection Committee, 1984-85 and 1989-90; Member, Substance Abuse Prevention Program (SAPP) Team, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1987-88 and 1988-92; Member, Professional Review Committee, DPI, 1986-89; Facilitator for ETT, TPAS and M/STT; Workshops, 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91; N.C. Science and Mathematics Alliance Steering Committee; Social Services Study Commission; LRC Committee on Students at Risk.

Political Activities

N.C. House of Representatives; Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1984; Precinct Chair, 1980-90; Guilford County Precinct Organizer, 1982 Election; Governor James B. Hunt's Educational Key, 1980; Guilford County Educational Chair, 1984; Active in various campaigns including a member of the original cabinet for the 6th Congressional District, 1982; Member, Democratic State Executive Committee, 1983-95; Chair, Guilford County Mondale Delegate Committee, 1984; Co-Chair, Ticket Sales for Fund Raisers, 1983 and 1984; Delegate to County, District, and State Conventions; Chair of Nominating Committee, 1985, 1986 and 1989; Member, Statewide Task Force "Democrats Forward", 1985; Chair, Outstanding Democrat Committee, 1989; Member, Democratic Difference Committee, 1986, Issues Coordinator, 1986; Member and Local Facilitator of N.C. Citizens Assembly, 1987-88; Candidate for N.C. General Assembly, 1988 and 1990; Alternate Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1992; Member Citizens for Responsible Government; Member, League of Women Voters; Member, Women's Political Caucus.

Honors and Awards

Jaycees Young Education Award, 1970; Greensboro Teacher of the Year, 1972-73; School Nominee for the Ben L. Smith Award, 1975; Beta Sigma Phi Girl of the Year, 1976-77; Beta Sigma Phi Outstanding Women of the Year, 1981-82.

Personal Information

Married, Charles Oliver Jeffus (deceased), July 4, 1954, remarried Ted J. Thompson, Jr., December 29, 1991. Children: Edward Dane Jeffus and Holly Ann Jeffus. Member, Starmont Presbyterian Church; Circle Chair and Vice Chair; Chair-Nominating Committee and Member; Sunday School teacher; Choir Member.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Aging.

Vice Chair: Health and Human Resources.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism; Children, Youth and Families; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education.



Thomas King Jenkins

(Democrat - Macon County)

*Fifty-third Representative District -
Cherokee, Clay, Macon and portions of
Jackson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, September 4, 1955, to William Thomas Jenkins and Adele Biebinger Jenkins.

Educational Background

Franklin High School, 1971; Mars Hill College, 1973-75; Western Carolina University, BSBA, General Management., 1975-77.

Professional Background

Real Estate Sales/Development, Desoto Trail Realty, Sales Manager.

Organizations

Franklin Board of Realtors, Board of Directors, 1987-89, President, 1988, State Director, 1987.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; President, Macon County Young Democrats, 1986-89; Chair, Macon County Democratic Party, 1989-92; State Executive Committee, 1989-92; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, Spring, 1992.

Personal Information

Married, Robin Reneau Jenkins, April 28, 1978. Children: Thomas William Jenkins. St. Agnes Episcopal Church; Vestryman; Junior Warden; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Environment; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Judiciary III.

Billy W. Joye, Jr.

(Democrat - Gaston County)

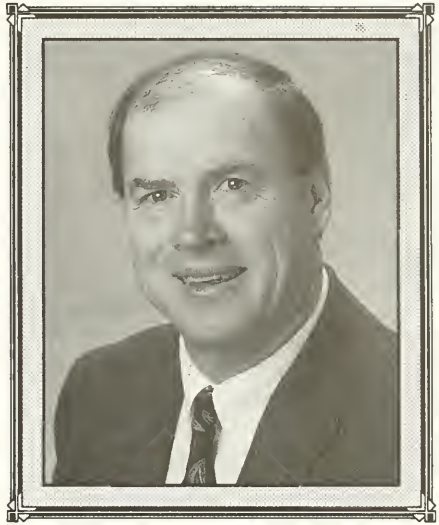
*Ninety-third Representative District -
Portions of Gaston and Mecklenburg
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Belmont, Gaston County, May 22, 1941, to Billy W. Joye, Sr. and Sarah Pauline (Bess) Joye.

Educational Background

Belmont High School, 1959; William Penn College, Iowa, 1959-62, Physical Science; College of Great Falls, Montana, 1970-71, B.S. Political Science; Winthrop College, South Carolina, (graduate school), 1975, Political Science.



Professional Background

Sales, Commercial Construction, South Fork Builders, Vice President.

Organizations

President, Gaston County Shrine Club, 1982; Assistant Public Relations Officer, Post 144, American Legion, Belmont; Charter member Belmont Jaycees.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Advisors, Belmont Abbey College; Member, Gaston-Lincoln Mental Health Board; Look up Gaston Board.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Mayor of Belmont, 1975-92.

Personal Information

Married, Elizabeth (Arrington) Joye, December 27, 1963. Children: Cindee, Wendy and Shari Joye. Holy Comforter Lutheran Church, Belmont; Chief Lector; Assistant Sunday School Teacher; Member, Church Council.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Finance; Financial Institutions; Local and Regional Government II; State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.



Larry T. Justus

(Republican - Henderson County)

*Fiftieth Representative District - Portions
of Henderson and Polk Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Hendersonville, Henderson County, April 30, 1932, to Brownlow and Helen (Stapp) Justus (deceased).

Educational Background

Dana High School, 1950; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954; US Air Force, (Navigation Flight School, Squadron Officers School, Defense Preparedness Staff College, Nuclear and Chemical Warfare School, Hazardous Waste and Spill Schools).

Professional Background

Retired Businessman; Real Estate Broker; retired Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. A.F.R.; Formerly, owner and operator, Justus Sand and Stone (1957-78); apple orchardist; U.S. Census technical officer.

Organizations

American Legion; VFW; AARP; WNC Retired Officers Association; Former Director, N.C. Apple Festival Beauty Pageant; President, WNC Waste Water Treatment Association, Cub Scouts.

Boards and Commissions

Vagabond School of Drama Board of Directors; National Board Member, Alliance for the Handicapped; Henderson County Emergency Preparedness Board; Felony Alternative Sentencing Program, 29th Judicial District; Former Chair, Council on Developmental Disabilities; Henderson County Board of Elections; Henderson County Energy Council; Governor's Committee on Better Roads; National Task Force for Youth at Risk.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1980; Chair, Henderson County Republican Party, (three terms); Chair, Eleventh Congressional District; State Executive Committee; Former, State Central Committee; Chair, North Blue Ridge Precinct; Former, Finance Officer 11th Congressional District; Former, Campaign Manager for County Congressional Campaign, City Campaign, GOP Gubernatorial Campaign; Member, Henderson County Board of Elections, Three terms.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force 1954-1982 (Lieutenant Colonel); Navigator; Squadron Commander; Executive Officer; Disaster Preparedness Officer; Information Officer; Protocol Officer; Awards and Decorations; (Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Presidential Unit Citation, Combat Readiness Ribbon, National Defense, Vietnam Service Ribbon, Reserve, and Expert Marksman Medals).

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn King of Brevard. Children: Scott, Chris, Ron and Seth. Holy Comforter Lutheran Church, Belmont; Chief Lector; Assistant Sunday School Teacher; Member, Church Council.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice-Chair: Courts and Justice.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Financial Institutions; Judiciary I; Pensions and Retirement.



Annie Brown Kennedy

(Democrat - Forsyth County)

*Sixty-sixth Representative District -
Portions of Forsyth County.*

Early Years

Born in Atlanta, Georgia, October 13, 1924, to Mancy (deceased) and Mary Louise (Sheats) Brown.

Educational Background

David T. Howard Elementary and Junior High Schools, 1930-38; Booker T. Washington High School, 1933-41; Spelman College, 1945, A.B. (Economics); Howard University School of Law, 1951, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law (firm of Kennedy, Kennedy, Kennedy & Kennedy).

Organizations

Forsyth County (former President), N.C. and National Bar Associations; Forsyth County Association of Women Attorneys; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Association of Black Attorneys; Altrusa Club of Winston-Salem (President, 1979-80); YWCA (former Director); NAACP, Women's Forum of N.C.; former member, League of Women Voters; United Way of Forsyth County, 1972-77, 1979-83.

Boards and Commissions

County Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee; Clinical Research Practices Committee, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; National Council of Negro Women; Director, Winston-Salem State University Foundation, Inc.; Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; local Director, Southern National Bank; Advisory Board, American Federal Savings & Loan Association of Greensboro; N.C. Criminal Code Commission; Former member, Winston-Salem Bicentennial Commission; former Director; Winston-Salem Housing Foundation, Legal Aid Society of Forsyth County and Forsyth Tuberculosis Association; Member, N.C. General Statutes Commissions; N.C. Human Relations Council; County and District Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-Present; Joint Legislative Ethics Committee; Democratic Women of Forsyth County, 1964-(President, 1970-71); N.C. Executive Committee; delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1984 & 1988 (alternate delegate, 1972); Presidential and Vice Presidential Democratic Elector, 1976; N.C. Commission on the Status of Women, 1964; N.C. General Statutes Commission.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Leadership Award by N.C. A&T State University, 1988; Winston-Salem Chronicle Newspaper Woman of the Year, 1989; Distinguished Service Award by the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Emancipation Association, 1990; Pioneer African-American Female Attorney Award, N.C. Association of Black Lawyers, 1990;

Distinguished Alumni Leadership; N.C. Bar Association Justice Fund Award, 1992; Public Service Leadership Award, Winston-Salem YWCA, 1992; Hall of Fame, National Bar Association, 1992; Distinguished Alumni Award, Howard University, 1993. National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, 1984; Outstanding Business Woman of the Year, Iota Phi Phi, 1981; Citizen of the Year, Omega Psi Phi, 1979; Distinguished Citizen Award, Sophisticated Gents; Pioneer Black Legislative Award, Coalition for Progressive Legislation, 1985; The Larry Shaw Award for Outstanding Service, N.C. Association of Minority Business, 1985; The Kelly M. Alexander Award for Outstanding, Loyal and Dedicated Service, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1986; Outstanding Achievement Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys.

Personal Information

Married, Harold L. Kennedy, Jr., December 23, 1950. Children: Harold L., III, Harvey L. and Michael D. Member, First Baptist Church; Board of Trustees, 1974-Present.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Courts and Justice.

Vice Chair: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Judiciary II.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Ethics.



Theodore James Kinney (Democrat - Cumberland County)

*Seventeenth Representative District -
Portions of Cumberland County.*

Early Years

Born in Clio, Marlboro County, SC, January 9, 1932 to Russell and Daisy (Bethem) Kinney.

Educational Background

Lincoln High School, Clio, S.C., 1946-50; Shaw University, 1976, B.A., Business and Economics.

Professional Background

Realtor, Cross Creek LTD Realtors.

Organizations

Chair, Cumberland County Home Health Services, Board of Trustees; Chair, Fayetteville Human Services Commission; Chair, United Negro College Fund, Greater Fayetteville Area.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Elk, Mason, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; N.C. Association of Realtors; VFW; Shaw University Alumni.

Personal Information

Married, Thelma Hodges, April 7, 1967. Children: Robert. Member, John Wesley United Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Environment; State Government Subcommittee on State Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs; Transportation Subcommittee on Public Transportation.

Erin J. Kuczmariski

(Democrat - Wake County)

*Ninety-second Representative District -
Portions of Durham and Wake Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Tomahawk, WI, September 17, 1957, to Darwin Kuczmariski and Nadine Jesse Kuczmariski.

Educational Background

Rhineland High School, 1975; UW Eau Claire, Pre-Med, 1975-78; Northwestern College of Chiropractic, Doctor of Chiropractic, 1978-82.

Professional Background

Chiropractic Physician, Raleigh Neck & Back Clinic; President, NCCA, 1992; Sr. Vice President, 1991, Secretary 1988; Eastern District President, 1987-89.



Organizations

National Association of Women Business Owners, Secretary.

Boards and Commissions

Peer Review/Advisory Board, N.C. Industrial Commission, 1979-present; Capital Planning Commission, 1993; N.C. Dept. of Insurance Workers Compensation Study Committee, 1992; Migrant Farm Workers Legislative Study Commission, 1992.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Wake Democratic Women.

Personal Information

Married, Garry S. McKain, April 20, 1985.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Children, Youth and Families; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Judiciary II.



Hugh Alfred Lee

(Democrat - Richmond County)

*Thirty-second Representative District -
Richmond and portions of Montgomery
and Scotland Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Maggie Valley, Haywood County, to M. R. and Mary Lou (Woody) Lee.

Educational Background

Marion High School; Western Carolina University; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.A., 1947; Duke University School of Law, J.D., 1949.

Professional Background

Partner, Law Firm of Webb, Lee, Gison, Webb & Saunders.

Organizations

Hamlet American Legion Post 49; Henry C. Rancke, Jr., Post 4203, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Richmond County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; Sierra Club; United Carolina Bank, Chair of Advisory Board in Richmond County; East Rockingham Men's Club; N.C. Motor Speedway, Board Director, Secretary and Treasurer.

Boards and Commissions

Richmond Community College Board of Trustees, Chair since 1964.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; 1983 and 1984 Session Richmond County Democratic Party, Former, four terms.

Military Service

U.S. Army Air Force, World War II, serving in Mediterranean Theater of Operations (North Africa, Corsica, Italy); Korean War.

Personal Information

Married, Norma Key Lee, March 24, 1951. Children: Hugh A. Lee, Jr. Member, Episcopal Church, Rockingham.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Pensions and Retirement.

Vice Chair: Finance and Judiciary III.

Member: Courts and Justice; Insurance; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House; Transportation Subcommittee on Airports, Railways & Waterways.

Joseph Shawn Lemmond

(Republican - Mecklenburg
County)

*Sixty-ninth Representative District -
Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Lexington, KY, May 4, 1958, to David Rea Lemmond, Sr. and Joyce (Kinard) Lemmond.

Educational Background

West Charlotte High School, 1976; UNC-C.

Professional Background

Insurance Agent, Dean Herchele & Hill; Town Council, 1983-87; Mayor, Town of Matthews, 1987-1991.



Organizations

Matthews Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors; Matthews Community Club.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, Petty Officer, First Class, 1976-82.

Honors and Awards

Medal Commendation, Good Conduct, Expert Marksman, Over Seas Deployment Ribbon, Battle "E" Ribbon and Mideast Deployment.

Personal Information

Married, Karen Alicia Flynt, May 9, 1987. Children: Jason and Kenny.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Judiciary I; Local and Regional Government I.



Paul Luebke

(Democrat - Durham County)

*Twenty-third Representative District -
Portions of Durham County.*

Early Years

Born in Chicago, IL, Cook County, January 18, 1946, to Paul T. and Eunice (Elbert) Luebke.

Educational Background

Germany Embassy School, Ankara, Turkey, 1959-62; Valparaiso University, B.A., 1966; Columbia University, Ph.D., 1975.

Professional Background

Associate Professor of Sociology, UNC-G, 1982-present; Visiting Scholar, Department of Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1986-87; Assistant Professor of Sociology, UNC-Greensboro, 1976-82; Visiting Scholar, Department of Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979-80; Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975-76; Instructor and Assistant Professor of Sociology, Mississippi, 1971-75.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Editors, *Perspectives on the American South: An Annual Review of Society, Politics and Culture*; Member, Board of Editors, *Research in Political Sociology*; Member, Board of Editors, *Election Politics*.

Publications

Author, *Tar Heel Politics: Myths and Realities* (University of North Carolina Press, 1990).

Personal Information

Children: Son, Theo.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Transportation Subcommittee on Public Transportation.

Vice Chair: Transportation.

Member: Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; Environment; Finance; Insurance.

Edith Ledford Lutz

(Democrat - Cleveland County)

Forty-eighth Representative District - Cleveland, Rutherford, and portions of Gaston, and Polk Counties.

Early Years

Born in Lawndale, Cleveland County, October 20, 1914, to Thomas Curtis and Annie (Hoyle) Ledford.

Educational Background

Belwood High School.

Professional Background

Farmer and fruit grower.



Organizations

Director, Cleveland County Farm Bureau; Director, Upper Cleveland County Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Apple Growers' Association; Sheltered Workshops of Rutherford County; American Association of Business Women.

Boards and Commissions

Southern Legislative Conference; Mental Health Study Commission; Agriculture, Forestry and Seafood Awareness Study Commission; Fact Finding Agriculture Study Commission; Adoption Study Commission; Property Tax Study Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1976, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Honors and Awards

Who's Who of American Women; "Farm Woman of the Year," Southwestern District; Times "Woman of the Year".

Personal Information

Married, M. Everett Lutz, October 25, 1933. Children: E. Jacob. Member, Kadish Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Treasurer, Women's Organization; counselor, Youth Fellowship.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Local and Regional Government II.

Vice Chair: Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Aging.

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Pensions and Retirement.



Josephus Lyman Mavretic

(Democrat - Edgecombe County)

*Seventy-first Representative District -
Portions of Edgecombe, Nash, Pitt, and
Wilson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Powells Point, Currituck County, July 29, 1934, to Joseph M. (deceased) and Virginia (Bateman) Mavretic.

Educational Background

New Bern High School; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956, A.B. (English); George Washington University, 1972, M.S. (Political Science, International Affairs); Naval War College, distinguished graduate, 1972.

Professional Background

Retired military officer.

Organizations

Rotary Club of Tarboro; Retired Officers Association; American Legion Post 58; Marine Corps Aviation Association; Director, Edgecombe County chapter, American Red Cross; Phi Gamma Delta; Loyal Order of the Moose; Scouting Coordinator, Cub Scout Pack 96; Director, American Cancer Society (N.C. Division); Director, Edgecombe County Historic Preservation Fund; Director, N.C. Museum of History Associates.

Boards and Commissions

Director, N.C. Council on Alcoholism; Steering Committee, N.C. Educational Policy Seminars; former Chair, Laurel Bay School Board; former Director, First Carolina Bank.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1980 (appointed to fill vacancy created by resignation of James Ezzell), 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989 (elected Speaker January 11, 1989.), 1991-92, 1993-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Marine Corps, 1956-77 (Lieutenant Colonel); 300 combat missions in Vietnam; 3,000 flight hours in fighter aircraft; Bronze Star with Combat "V".

Personal Information

Married, Laura Kranifeld, of Greenville, Tennessee, June, 1988. Child: Michael. Member, St. James United Methodist Church; (President, Methodist Men's Club, 1981; Administrative Board, 1981; Finance Committee, 1980).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Health and Human Resources.

Member: Agriculture; Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Finance; Public Utilities.

Mary E. McAllister

(Democrat - Cumberland County)

*Seventeenth Representative District -
Portions of Cumberland County.*

Early Years

Born in Johns Station, Robeson County, April 20, 1937, to Alexander and Mary (Benton) McLaurin.

Educational Background

E. E. Smith Senior High School, Fayetteville, N.C., 1954; Fayetteville State University, 1958, (B.S. in Elementary Education); East Carolina University, (M.S. Education Administration and Supervision); New York University, NY/Wayne State University, MI, 20 SH, Early Childhood Education.



Professional Background

Executive Director, Operation Sickle Cell, Inc., Fayetteville, N.C., 1975-; Educator, Fayetteville City Schools, Cumberland County Schools, Harnett County Schools and Warren County Schools of North Carolina and Detroit Public Schools, Michigan.

Organizations

Member, National Institute of Health Review Panel; National Association of Black County Officials, Past Chair, N.C. State Governor's Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome; Fayetteville State Alumni Association; National Fayetteville State Alumni Association, Fayetteville Chapter; NAACP; Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.; Z. Smith Reynolds Advisory Panel; NOBCO, National AIDS Task Force; Robert Woods Johnson Advisory Panel.

Boards and Commissions

Board member, Cumberland County Commissioners, 1980-88; County liaison-Social Services Board, Board of Health and Economic Development Board; Chair, Primary Care/Prevention and Mental Health Subcommittee (NACO); Chair, Mount Sinai Homes, Inc.; City/County Liaison Committee; Rural Center Board of Directors.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-92, 1993-; twice elected to Cumberland County Commissioners, Chair.

Honors and Awards

Human Relations Award, City of Fayetteville; The Fannie Black Award, Business and Professional Women's Club, Fayetteville, N.C., NAFEO Award for Outstanding Fayetteville State University Alumni; Citizen of the Year, 1983, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Fayetteville, N.C.; Achievement Award, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, Fayetteville, N.C.; Department/McAllister Human Relations Award presented annually to deserving citizens by Human Relations Department, Fayetteville, N.C.; Community Service Award, Raleigh Chapter ZØB sorority; Service Award, PIC and

Jobs Training; Distinguished Service, Cape Fear Valley Medical Center Distinguished Service, National Association of Black County Officials; Leadership Award, F.S.U. School of Education; Outstanding Service Award, WTVD Advisory Committee; Loyal Service Award, The National Association for Sickle Cell Disease; Achievement Award, Mount Sinai Baptist Church; 1st Annual Martin Luther King Award, Mt. Sinai Baptist Church; Community Service Award, N.C. Sickle Cell Syndrome Program.

Personal Information

Married, Freddie D. McAllister, December 23, 1961. Children: Shanda, Lavie and Delvin Shadel. Member, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, Fayetteville, N.C., pianist and church organist.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation.

Vice Chair: Financial Institutions.

Member: Children, Youth and Families; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Transportation Subcommittee on Airports, Railways & Waterways.

Willard Eugene McCombs

(Republican - Rowan County)

*Eighty-third Representative District -
Portions of Rowan County.*

Early Years

Born in Faith, Rowan County, June 16, 1925, to J. Ray McCombs and Irene Peeler McCombs.

Educational Background

Granite Quarry High School, 1938-1942;
Catawba College.

Professional Background

Merchant, McCombs & Co., Grocery Store.



Organizations

Faith Jaycees, Treasurer, President, Life Member & Distinguished Service Award; Faith Civitan, President (2 terms); Man of the Year (twice); Adjutant of American Legion Post 327; Salisbury, Rowan Chamber of Commerce, Board of Directors and Outstanding Service Award; Chair, Tuberculosis Association; United Way; Faith Fourth of July, Chair, Treasurer and Purchasing Agent, 1951-present; Served on Faith Town Board, 1948-61; Mayor, 1959-61; Rowan County Board of Health, ten years; Centralina Council of Government, Rowan Delegate, ten years, Chair, 1973; Served on Law & Order Commission for four years (appointed by Governor James Holshouser); Served on Board of Human Resources (appointed by Governor James Holshouser); Trustee for Teachers & State Employees Retirement System (appointed by Governor Jim Martin); Director, Carolina Maid.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Military Service

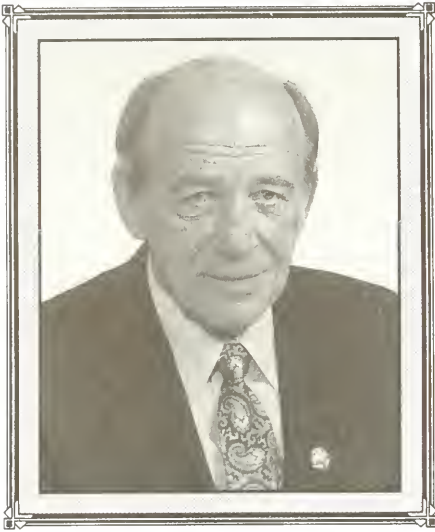
U.S. Army, 31st Infantry, PFC, 1943-1946.

Personal Information

Married, Jean (Fisher) McCombs, June 14, 1946. Children: Pamela Jean and Keith Fisher. Member, Shiloh United Church of Christ; Consistory President, four years; Church & Ministry Committee; Trustee; Budget Committee; Building and Finance Committee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Courts and Justice; Finance; Financial Institutions; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.



Paul Reeves McCrary

(Democrat - Davidson County)

*Thirty-seventh Representative District -
Portions of Davidson County.*

Early Years

Born in Lexington, Davidson County, February 19, 1930, to John Cletus and Flossie Reeves McCrary.

Educational Background

Lexington High School, 1948; Atlantic Christian College, 1952, B.A. Science.

Professional Background

Sheriff (retired); Sheriff of Davidson County, 1974-1990.

Organizations

Past President, N.C. Sheriffs' Association; Past Chair, Executive Committee, N.C. Sheriffs' Association; Member, Executive Committee, N.C. Sheriffs' Association; Member, N.C. Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission; Member, N.C. Law Enforcement Association; Member, National Sheriffs' Association; Member, Lexington Kiwanis Club.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present.

Personal Information

Married, Jean (Amerson) McCrary, May 10, 1953. Children, John Robert McCrary, Betty McCrary Beam and Paula McCrary Teague. Member, First United Methodist, Lexington.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Judiciary I; Local and Regional Government I; Public Utilities; Rules, Calendar, Operations of the House.

John Bell McLaughlin

(Democrat - Mecklenburg County)

*Fifty-fourth Representative District -
Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Mecklenburg County, September 1, 1925, to John and Maude (Utley) McLaughlin.

Educational Background

Newell Public Schools.

Professional Background

Retired (former postmaster, farmer, merchant and businessman).



Organizations

American Legion Post 287; Newell - UNC-Charlotte Lions Club.

Boards and Commissions

Former member, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, (10 years).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1950-52 (Corporal).

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Alexander of Mecklenburg County, June 20, 1954. Three children. Member, Back Creek Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; Elder.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation.

Vice-Chair: Local and Regional Government II.

Member: Insurance; Judiciary I; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.



Charles L. McLawhorn

(Democrat - Pitt County)

*Ninth Representative District - Portions
of Pitt and Greene Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Winterville, Pitt County, North Carolina, July 13, 1927, to R.H. and Janie (Tyson) McLawhorn.

Educational Background

Ayden High School, Ayden, North Carolina, 1944; Oak Ridge Military School, 1944; North Carolina State University.

Professional Background

Farmer, self-employed businessman.

Organizations

The Pitt-Greenville Airport Authority; American Dairy Association, Treasurer; East Carolina Producers Association, President; South Pitt Development Corporation; Pitt County Farm Bureau; East Carolina University Pirate Club; The Jaycees; American Association of Retired Persons (AARP); The American Legion.

Boards and Commissions

Member, State Board of Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Committee; Farm Bureau Dairy Service Committee; President and Board Member - North Carolina Dairy Foundation; North Carolina Milk Commission; Pitt County Development Commission; Pitt County Board of Health; Board of Visitors, Diabetes Center, ECU School of Medicine; Greene County Committee of 100; Coastal Plains Development Commission; Pamlico-Tar River Foundation - Member, Board of Directors of: First National Bank in Ayden, Planters National Bank of Ayden, East Carolina Vocational Center, Pitt-Greenville Chamber of Commerce, Ayden Chamber of Commerce and Grifton Chamber of Commerce.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-92, 1993-present; two-term Pitt County Commissioner; member, North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and the National Association of County Commissioners; Pitt County Young Democrats (President); Pitt County Democratic Party (Treasurer) and State Democratic Executive Committee.

Military Service

U.S. Navy (WWII).

Personal Information

Married, Brownie Dail, November 28, 1946. Children: Charles, Jr., Leon Dail and Stephen. Member, Reedy Branch Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Transportation Subcommittee on Airports, Railways & Waterways.

Vice Chair: Agriculture; Transportation.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism; Children, Youth and Families; Public Employees.

Linwood Eborn Mercer

(Democrat - Pitt County)

Eighth Representative District - Portions of Edgecombe, Greene, Martin and Pitt Counties.

Early Years

Born in Washington, Beaufort County, September 12, 1946, to Linwood Erastus Mercer and Elsie (Eborn) Mercer.

Educational Background

Washington High School, 1964; UNC-Chapel Hill.

Professional Background

Businessman, The Mercer Group; Mayor, Farmville, 1979-81; Pitt County Commissioner, Chair, 1991-92.



Organizations

1993 Farmville Small Business Leader of the Year; Farmville Community Arts Council, Chair; Farmville Economic Council, President; Pitt County Board of Health, Vice Chair; Pitt County Development Commission; Pitt County Schools Education Foundation.

Political Activities

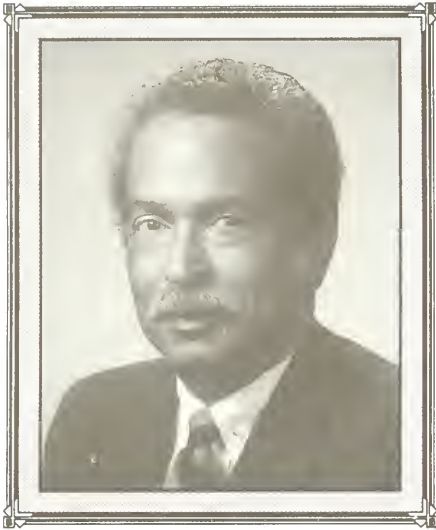
Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Personal Information

Married, Alice (Williams) Mercer, June 11, 1972. Children: Sarah, Becky and Nancy. Member, Farmville United Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Financial Institutions; Local and Regional Government II; Pensions and Retirement; Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government.



Henry M. Michaux, Jr.

(Democrat- Durham County)

*Twenty-third Representative District -
Portions of Durham County.*

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, September 4, 1930, to Henry McKinley and Isadore (Coates) Michaux, Sr.

Educational Background

Palmer Memorial Institute, 1948; N.C. Central University, 1952, B.S.; N.C. Central University, School of Law, 1964, J.D.; Rutgers University and N.C. Central University, graduate studies.

Professional Background

Attorney and business executive (Executive Vice President and Director: Union Insurance and Realty Company; Glenview Memorial Park, Inc.; Washington Terrace Apartments, Inc.; Terrace Insurance and Realty Company).

Organizations

N.C. State and National Bar Associations; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; George H. White Bar Association; National Association of Real Estate Brokers, General Counsel, 1966-77.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present. Speaker, Democratic Convention, 1984; United States Attorney, Middle District of N.C., 1977-1981, Delegate, Democratic Convention, 1976; District Solicitor, 1969.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1952-54; Reserves, 1954-60 (Sergeant).

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Law, N.C. Central University and Durham College.

Personal Information

Children: Jocelyn (Winston) Simeon. Member, St. Joseph's AME Church, Durham; Steward Board.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Judiciary I.

Vice-Chair: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Courts and Justice; Ethics; Public Employees.

George W. Miller, Jr.

(Democrat - Durham County)

*Twenty-third Representative District -
Portions of Durham County.*

Early Years

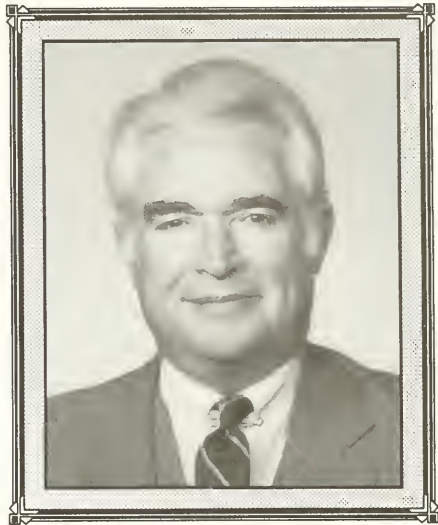
Born in Spencer, Rowan County, May 14, 1930, to George W. and Blanche M. (Iddings) Miller.

Educational Background

Spencer Elementary and High School, 1936-48; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.S. (Business Administration); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1954-57, LL.B.

Professional Background

Attorney (firm Haywood, Denny, Miller, Johnson, Sessoms & Patrick).



Organizations

Durham County, N.C. and American Bar Associations; International Association of Insurance Counsels; Phi Alpha Delta; Sertoma Club.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, N.C. Central University School of Law; Utility Review Commission; American College of Trial Lawyers; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88; 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-; N.C. Young Democrats Club (President, 1964-65).

Military Service

Served, U.S. Marine Corps, 1951-53 (Sergeant).

Personal Information

Married, Eula Hux, June 21, 1958. Children: Elizabeth Ann, Blanche Rose and George, III. Member, Duke Memorial Methodist Church, Durham, former Chair, Duke Memorial Week Day School Committee; former member; Official Board.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chair: Finance.

Vice Chair: Public Utilities.

Member: Constitutional Amendments and Referenda; Judiciary I; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



Ralph Bradley Miller

(Democrat - Wake County)

*Sixty-first Representative District -
Portions of Wake County*

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, May 19, 1953, to Nathan David Miller and Margaret (Hale) Miller.

Educational Background

Terry Sanford High School, 1971; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975, B.A., Political Science; London School of Economics, 1978, M.S., Comparative Government; Columbia University School of Law, 1979, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wake County Bar Association; Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; Raleigh Civitan Club.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Chair, Wake County Democrat Party, 1985-87; Member, State Executive Committee; N.C. Democrat Party, 1985-89, 1991-present.

Personal Information

Married, Esther Hall, December 19, 1981. Member, Christ Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Environment; Finance; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Insurance; Judiciary III.

David Morris Miner

(Republican - Wake County)

*Sixty-second Representative District-
Portions of Wake County.*

Early Years

Born in Johnson City, Washington, TN, December 23, 1962, to Morris Miner and Shirley (Asher) Miner.

Educational Background

Fuquay-Varina High School, 1981;
Campbell University, 1989, BBA.

Professional Background

Sales, Warp Technologies Corporation.



Organizations

Cary Chamber of Commerce.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Chair, Fourth Congressional District, Republican Party, 1993-present; National Chair, College Republican National Committee, 1985-87; State Director, Jack Kemp for President, 1987-88.

Personal Information

Member, Fuquay-Varina Baptist.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Environment; Finance; Judiciary I; Public Employees.



William Franklin Mitchell

(Republican - Iredell County)

*Forty-second Representative District -
Portions of Iredell County.*

Early Years

Born in Statesville, Iredell County, July 26, 1940, to Grady S. Mitchell and Elsie (Rash) Mitchell.

Educational Background

Hampton High School, 1958; Newport News Shipbuilding Apprentice School, 1964, tool making.

Professional Background

Farmer and Machine Ship, Mitchell Machine Co.; Manufacturers Representative for several machine tool companies.

Organizations

Society of Manufacturing Engineers; Olin Masonic Lodge No. 226.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Mitchell Community College; Statesville Airport Commission; Iredell County Fire Commission, Iredell County Jury Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Iredell County Commissioner, 1990-92, Precinct Chair.

Personal Information

Married, Gayle (Johnson) Mitchell, January 8, 1988. Children: Bonnie Mitchell Riddle, Robert Mitchell, Sharon Mitchell, Keith Smith and Keeley Smith. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Finance; Local and Regional Government II; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Richard Hancock Moore

(Democrat - Vance County)

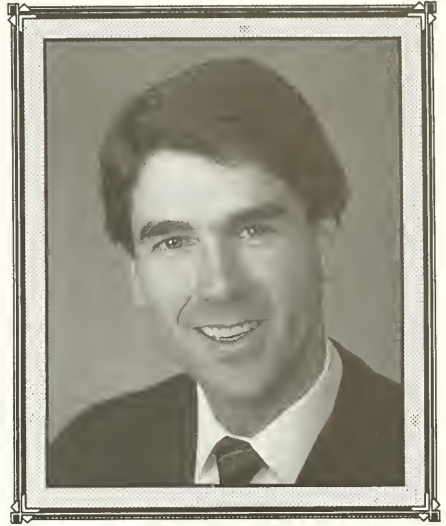
*Twenty-second Representative District-
Person and portions of Franklin,
Granville, Halifax, Vance and Warren
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Oxford, Granville County, August 30, 1960, to Tingley Moore and Lucy Hancock Moore.

Educational Background

J. F. Webb High School; Wake Forest University, Law degree; Attended Harvard and earned a graduate degree in Accounting and Finance from the London School of Economics.



Professional Background

Lawyer, Zollicoffer and Long; Past Assistant United States Attorney.

Honors and Awards

Goldberg and Zeliff Award for Oral Advocacy; Received the Department of Justice's Special Achievement Award, 1991.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Personal Information

Married, Noel. Children, William.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Children, Youth and Families; Finance; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.



Richard Timothy Morgan

(Republican - Moore County)

*Thirty-first Representative District -
Portions of Moore County.*

Early Years

Born in Southern Pines, Moore County, July 12, 1952, to Alexander (deceased) and Mary Katherine Crain Morgan.

Educational Background

Pinecrest High School, 1970; Sandhills Community College, A.A., Liberal Arts, 1972; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.A., Political Science, 1974.

Professional Background

Owner, Richard T. Morgan & Associates; General Agent, Chubb Insurance Group; Registered Representative, District Manager, Chubb Securities Corporation; Southeastern Insurance Institute Certification, UNC-Greensboro School of Business and Economics; Licensed by the N.C. Department of Insurance for Life, Accident & Health, and Property & Casualty Insurance; Licensed by the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD); Licensed by the N.C. Real Estate Licensing Board as a Real Estate Broker; Business Insurance Certification; Personal Insurance Certification; Diploma in Life Insurance Marketing.

Organizations

Life Underwriter Training Council (LUTC); Professional Insurance Agents Association; Carolinas Association of Professional Insurance Agents; Independent Insurance Agents Association of America; Independent Insurance Agents Association of N.C.; National Association of Life Underwriters; Sandhills Association of Life Underwriters; Sandhills Area Chamber of Commerce; Chair, Moore County Capital Drive for Boy Scouts of America; Chair, Kiwanis Club of the Sandhills Charity Committee; Chair, Red Overton Kiwanis Charity Horse Show; Chair, United Way; Chair, Cystic Fibrosis Radiothon; Lt. Governor, Circle K. Club; Honorary Member, Sandhills Circle K. Club; Board of Directors, Kiwanis Club of the Sandhills; Board of Directors, Southern Pines Jaycees; Member, Kiwanis Club of the Sandhills; Member, Southern Pines Jaycees; Member, Sandhills Arts Council; Member, North Carolina Art Museum; Member, Pinehurst Country Club; Member, Pinecrest High School Patriot Club; Member, North Carolina Mental Health Association; Member, Drug-Free Moore County, Inc.; Member, Miss Moore County Pageant Association.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, First Moore County Drug Task Force; Member, Moore County Drug Task Force; Chair, Moore County Insurance Review Committee; Member, North Carolina Council on Status of Women; Member, North Carolina Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present; Republican Nominee, N.C. Insurance Commissioner, 1984; Republican Nominee, N.C. House of Representatives, 1976, 1980, 1990; Chair, Moore County Young Republicans; Chair, Pinehurst Precinct, Moore County Republican Party; Chair, Blake for Congress Campaign, 1984; National Advisory Committee, Helms for Senate; Sustaining Member, Committee of 250, N.C. Republican Party; Sustaining Member, Committee of 500, Republican National Committee; Field Advance, Reagan/Bush Campaign Committee and President Ford Campaign Committee Founders Trust; Lauch Faircloth for U.S. Senate Committee.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men in North Carolina, 1991; Distinguished Service Award, 1991; Outstanding Young Men in America, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980 and 1981 editions; Personalities of the South, 1977; Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans, 1977; 1993 Distinguished Alumnus, Sandhills Community College.

Personal Information

Married, Cynthia Sue Richardson of Carthage, May 28, 1988. Member, Community Presbyterian Church of Pinehurst.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Finance.

Member: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism; Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property; Transportation Subcommittee on Public Transportation.



Jane Hurley Mosley

(Democrat - Wake County)

*Sixty-third Representative District -
Portions of Wake and Durham Counties.*

Educational Background

N.C. State University, Studies in Speech Communications and Public Relations, 1972-88; N.C. Wesleyan College, Business Administration, 1989-90; UNC-Chapel Hill, Institute of Government, Seminars for Public Information Officers; Numerous Continuing Education Seminars on Leadership Development, Personal Communications and Public Speaking.

Professional Background

Public Relations Consultant, 1982-; N.C. Operation Lifesaver, Inc., 1990; N.C. Community College Alumni Association, Inc., Executive Director, 1990; N.C. Department of Community Colleges, Coordinator for Student Development Services/Visiting Artist Program/Alumni Affairs, 1984-90; N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development Information and Communication Specialist II, 1980-83; N.C. Department of Community Colleges, Public Information Officer, 1968-80.

Organizations

Member, Public Relations Society of America; Member/Past President (two years) N.C. Association of Government Information Officers; Past Treasurer, Association of Community College Public Information Officers; Member, Council for the Advancement and Support of Education, Washington, DC; Member/Past President/Vice President/Regional Director, Cary Jaycettes and N.C. Jaycettes; Member, Governor's Highway Safety Association; Member, NETS/N.C. Safety and Health Council; Member, N.C. Society of Washington, DC; Past Executive Coordinator, "Cary Clean Community System", (Part of "National Keep America Beautiful" Campaign), 1983-87; Member, N.C. Passenger Safety Association; Past Member, Raleigh Public Relations Society; Member, N.C. Law Enforcement Officers Association; Vice President of Public and Governmental Affairs for Cary Chamber of Commerce, 1986-89.

Boards and Commissions

Past Board Member, Wake County Arts Council; Board Member/Executive Director, N.C. Community College Alumni Association; Board Member, N.C. Operation Lifesaver, Inc.; Board Member/Past President, Wake County Unit/N.C. Division American Cancer Society; Member, Board of Directors, Cary Chamber of Commerce, 1986/1989.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present.

Honors and Awards

Cary News Profield, 1993; N.C. Safety Award/Second in the Nation, N.C. Operation Lifesavers, Inc., 1990-91; State Publicity Chair, Delegate, State Employees Association of N.C., 1987-88; Tarheel of the Week, 1986; Citizen of the Year 1985, Cary Chamber of Commerce, 1985; Volunteer of the Year (Ralph Whitaker Memorial Award for the American Cancer Society), 1985; Presidents Award of Honor (Statewide Publicity Award, N.C. Jaycettes), 1981-82; Most Outstanding Woman in State Government for N.C., 1981; One of the Five Outstanding Women in Government of the United States, 1981; Congressional Award, Highest Honor in N.C. Jaycettes, 1980; Most Outstanding Woman in State Government for N.C., 1972.

Personal Information

Married, Jerry W. Mosley. Children: Carlton and Kimberly (twins). First United Methodist Church, Cary, N.C.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; Ethics; Finance; Public Utilities; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.



Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr.

(Democrat - Buncombe County)

*Fifty-first Representative District -
Portions of Buncombe County.*

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, September 25, 1946, to Marion L. and Mary (Cordell) Nesbitt, Sr.

Educational Background

Reynolds High School, 1964; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970, B.A.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1973, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Organizations

Buncombe County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Associations; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions

American Cancer Society, Buncombe County Unit, Director, 1983; The Mediation Center, Director, 1985-86; N.C. 2000 Commission, Member, 1981; Buncombe County Board of Education, 1977-79; Alternatives for Asheville Commission, Member, 1985-86; Commission on the Future of the Community College System, Member, 1988-89; Highway Study Commission, Member, 1988-89; Board of Visitors - UNC-Chapel Hill, Member, 1988-91; Alzheimer's Association, WNC Chapter, Director, 1988-89; Task Force on Excellence in Secondary Education, Member, 1990-91; Consumer and Advocacy Advisory Committee for the Blind, Member, 1990-91; Alliance of Business Leaders and Educators Advisory Board, Member, 1992-93; N.C. Nurses Association Consumer Advisory Council, 1990-91, 1992-93.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-80, (appointed to fill unexpired term created by the death of Mary C. Nesbitt), 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; Member Southern Legislative Conference 1987-88; National Legislative Conference, Member, 1987-88; Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, Chair, 1989-92; President, Democratic Men's Club of Buncombe County, 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Deanne Seller, September 28, 1979. Children: William Martin and Chad Sellers. Member, St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co-Chair: Appropriations.

Member: Courts and Justice; Judiciary III; Public Employees.

John M. Nichols

(Republican - Craven County)

*Third Representative District - Portions
of Craven and Pamlico Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, August 14, 1944, to Deward L. Nichols and Betty (Harris) Nichols.

Educational Background

Farmville High, 1962; East Carolina University, 1971, Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.

Professional Background

Mortgage Banker, First Choice Mortgage Corp.; Commissioner, Trent Woods, N.C., 1991-92.



Organizations

Craven County Home Builders, Director, 1978-present; New Bern, Havelock and Morehead City Boards of Realtors, 1978-present; N.C. Association of Realtors; N.C. Home Builders Association; Mortgage Bankers Association of Carolina, Director; New Bern Civitans, 1982-84; New Bern Jaycees, 1974; Greenville Jaycees, 1974-76; Craven County Committee of 100; New Bern Chamber of Commerce; Commercial Fisherman's Auxiliary.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force; Tactical Air Command, Sergeant.

Personal Information

Married, Judith (Lockamy) Nichols, July 7, 1973. Children, John David and Amanda Kathryn. Member, First Baptist.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Courts and Justice, Financial Institutions; State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.



Edd Nye

(Democrat - Bladen County)

Ninety-sixth Representative District-Bladen, portions of Cumberland, New Hanover, Pender and Sampson Counties.

Early Years

Born in Gulf, Chatham County, to Joseph Burke and Vera (Johnson) Nye.

Educational Background

Clarkton High School; Southeastern Community College; NCSU.

Professional Background

Insurance Executive.

Organizations

Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce; Bladen Masonic Lodge; former member, Jaycees and Lions Club.

Boards and Commissions

Former Trustee, Bladen Technical College.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present; N.C. Senate, 1975-76.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force.

Personal Information

Married, Peggy McKee of Clarkton. Children: Shannon, Edward and Allison. Member, Elizabethtown Baptist Church; Board of Deacons. Former member: Bladen Baptist Association (Moderator) and N.C. Baptist State Convention.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources.

Vice Chair: Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth.

Member: Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Public Employees; State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions.

Warren Claude Oldham

(Democrat - Forsyth County)

*Sixty-seventh Representative District -
Forsyth County.*

Early Years

Born in Indianapolis, Marion County, March 10, 1926, to Philander and Minta Ann Smith Oldham.

Educational Background

Crispus Attucks, Indianapolis, IN, 1944; Bluefield State College, B.S., Secondary Education, 1951; West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV, 1958; M.S. Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Winston-Salem State University; Registrar, 1977-89; Educator; Coach; Administrator, Winston-Salem F/C Schools, 1951-68; Administrator, WSSU, 1968-77.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present; NAACP; Winston Lake YMCA; American Legion Post 220; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 5 1/C, 1944-46, Pacific.

Personal Information

Married, Gladys Dandridge of Maybuery, West VA, July 28, 1951. Children: Donna and Leslie. Member, United Metropolitan Missionary Baptist; Chair, Trustee Board, Chair, Building Committee; Member, Endowment Fund Member Scholarships Committee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities.

Vice Chair: Education.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Insurance; Pensions and Retirement; Public Employees.





Charles Richard Preston

(Republican - Catawba County)

*Forty-fifth Representative District -
Portions of Catawba, Gaston and
Lincoln Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Columbus, Georgia, July 27, 1940,
to Richard E. Preston and Virgie F. Preston.

Educational Background

Columbus High School, 1957; South Georgia
College, 1957-59; Georgia State College,
1960.

Professional Background

Food Service Advertising, Signs R Us; Mr.
Omelet of America, Inc.; Chair, Catawba County Board of Elections, 1990.

Organizations

Vice Chair, Governmental Affairs Division; Catawba County Chamber of Commerce;
Greater Hickory Convention and Visitors Bureau, Director.

Boards and Commissions

Catawba Memorial Hospital, Trustee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; Republican Mens Forum; Mason;
Scottish Rite; Shrine.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, Communications, Sgt., 1963-64; Reserves, National Guard.

Personal Information

Married, Carol (Henry) Preston, May 30, 1971. Children: Tatum, Charlsye and
Whit. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; Priesthood.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism;
Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; Finance;
Public Employees.

Jean R. Preston

(Republican - Carteret County)

*Fourth Representative District - Carteret
and portions of Onslow Counties.*

Educational Background

Snow Hill High School, 1953; Flora MacDonald College, 1953-55; East Carolina University, 1957, B.S., Business Education; N.C. State Personnel Development Center, 1989, Certificate, Public Manager Program.

Professional Background

Caswell Center, Director of Education, 1990, Principal, Barnes School, 1979-89; Greene County Schools, Program Administrator for Children with Special Needs, 1978-79, Director of Reading, K-12, 1975-78, Special Education Teacher, 1968-74, Business Education Teacher, 1961-62.



Organizations

National Education Association; N.C. Association of Educators; N.C. Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development; International Reading Association; Council for Exceptional Children; N.C. Education of Young Children; Greene County Association for Retarded Citizens; Kappa Delta Pi-honorary society in education; Alpha Delta Kappa-honorary sorority for teachers; Treasurer, Crystal Coast Republican Women's Club, 1992-93; Vice-President, Emerald Isle Garden Club, 1992-93; Carteret County Domestic Violence Program; Cystic Fibrosis Special Events; Beach Clean Sweep.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Service to Mentally Handicapped Children and Their Families (given by Greene County Association of Retarded Citizens), 1978; Governor's Commission on Libraries, 1978; Outstanding Exceptional Education Teachers, 1975; Personalities of the South, 1974; Governor's Citizens United for the Improvement of Reading, 1974; Outstanding Elementary Teachers of America, 1973; Outstanding Young Women of America, 1971.

Personal Information

Married, John E. Preston. Children: Suzanne Hardy Castleberry and Pamela Preston Reed. Member, Cape Carteret Presbyterian Church; Past President, Women of the Church; Director, Vacation Bible School; Sunday School Teacher.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access; Pensions and Retirement; State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.



Liston Bryan Ramsey

(Democrat- Madison County)

*Fifty-second Representative District -
Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Swain and
portions of Madison Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Marshall, Madison County, February 26, 1919, to John Morgan and Della Lee (Bryan) Ramsey.

Educational Background

Mars Hill College, 1938.

Professional Background

Retired merchant.

Organizations

Elk; Mason; American Legion (former Commander); Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Boards and Commissions

Co Chair, Governmental Operations Commission, 1981-1988, member 1973-1976; Co Chair, Joint Committee on Separation of Powers, 1982; Advisory Budget Commission, 1973-1980, Blue Ribbon Study Commission on Transportation, 1979-80. Co Chair Legislative Services Commission 1981-1988, Member 1971-76; Co Chair Legislative Research Commission 1981-88, Member 1975-76.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1961, 1963, 1967-Present (16 Terms); Dean, N.C. House of Representatives; Speaker of the House, 1981-88 (Four Terms); 1987-88; Executive Committee, Southern Legislative Conference, 1981-1988, Chair, 11th Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee, 1972,-76, 1980; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1968; County Chair, Democratic Executive Committee, 1958, 1962; Executive Committee, NCSL 1981-88; NCSL Legislative Leaders 1981-88.

Military Service

Served, Army Air Corps, World War II.

Honors and Awards

N.C. Public Service Award, 1985; Friend of Education, NCAE, 1985; Honorary member, N.C. AFL-CIO, 1985; First annual Roy A. Taylor Service Award, 1978. Distinguished Service Award for Outstanding Alumni, Mars Hill College 1979; Received Honorary Doctors Degrees Mars Hill College May 1988; Liston B. Ramsey Regional Activity Center, Western Carolina University, April 1987; Certificate of Commendation, VFW 1989.

Personal Information

Married, Florence McDevitt. Children: Martha (Ramsey) George.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Financial Institutions.

Vice Chair: Pensions and Retirement.

Member: Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Ethics; Finance; Public Utilities.

Edward David Redwine

(Democrat - Brunswick County)

*Fourteenth Representative District -
Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New
Hanover and Robeson Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, September 12, 1947, to Edward Henry and Doris (Frink) Redwine.

Educational Background

Shallotte High School, 1965; ECU, 1972, A.B. (Political Science, History).

Professional Background

Vice President and partner of Coastal Insurance and Realty, Inc.



Organizations

Independent Insurance Agents of N.C.; Carolina Association of Professional Insurance Agents; South Brunswick Chamber of Commerce (President and Director, 1976-82); Shallotte Lions Club; Board of Advisors, Cape Fear Council, BSA; Mason, 1976; Shrine Sudan Temple, 1976.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Student Legislative Advisory Council; Board of Advisors, Cape Fear Substance Abuse; Vice Chair, Brunswick County Parks and Recreation; N.C. Battleship Memorial Commission, 1982-83; Trustee, Brunswick Technical College, 1982.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Executive Board, 7th Congressional District; Brunswick County Democratic Party (Chair, 1979-82, Treasurer, 1976); Young Democrats of Brunswick County (President, 1978).

Honors and Awards

Young Agent of the Year, 1984; Mr. Chair Award, IIANC, 1982; Who's Who in American Politics, 1982; Outstanding Young Man of the Year, 1982; N.C. Association of Registers of Deeds Outstanding Legislator Award, 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Penelope Taylor of Monroe, September 23, 1972. Children: Erin Elizabeth, Amanda Fletcher and David Austin. Member, Shallotte Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Business and Labor.

Vice Chair: Insurance.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Judiciary II; Public Employees.



William Odum Richardson

(Democrat - Cumberland County)

*Eighteenth Representative District -
Portions of Cumberland County.*

Early Years

Born in Craven County, June 9, 1955, to Charles Henry Richardson and Dorothy Odum Richardson.

Educational Background

Terry Sanford High School, 1970-73; UNC, B.A., Political Science, 1973-77; Campbell University of Law, J.D., 1978-80.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, firm of Beaver, Holt, Richardson, Sternlich, Burge and Glazier.

Organizations

Board of Directors, Myrover/Reese Fellowship Home, 1986-present; Co Chairperson, UNC Alumni Admissions Committee for Cumberland County, 1986-present; Board of Directors, Cumberland County Board of People Assisting Victims, 1990-present; President, Cumberland County Mental Health Association, 1991-present; Member, Cumberland County Preschool Task Force, 1991-present; Student Body President, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976-77.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; President, Cumberland County Democratic Men's Club, 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Boughman, August 5, 1978. Children: Mathew Hale, Caroline Miller and Zachary Stuart. Holy Trinity Episcopalian Church; Vestry Member, 1983-85 and 1987-89; Stewardship Chairperson, 1984, 1986 & 1988; Episcopalian Youth Council, 1980-83.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Courts and Justice; Environment; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Resources; Judiciary I.

George Sidney Robinson

(Republican - Caldwell County)

*Ninety-first Representative District -
Portions of Alexander, Caldwell and
Catawba Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Lenoir Caldwell County, November 15, 1945, to Charles M. and Lorraine M. Robinson.

Educational Background

Oak Ridge Military Institute, Oak Ridge, N.C., 1963-64; University of Tennessee, 1964-68, 1972-73; New Mexico University.

Professional Background

President, Robinson Lumber Company, Inc.; Deputy Assistant Secretary, N.C. Department of Transportation, 1986-88.



Organizations

Appalachian Lumberman's Club; Caldwell County Chamber of Commerce; Lenoir Rotary Club, American Heart Association; N.C. Center for Crime and Punishment; Morganton/Lenoir Airport Authority; Lenoir Housing Authority; REPAY (Victim Restitution Program - N.C. 25th Judicial District); Lenoir Little League (Past President); Parent Teacher Association of West Lenoir; Boy Scouts of America (Past District Commissioner).

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina National Bank; N.C. Board of World Trade Association; N.C. Board of Economic Development; Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin Committee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1981-Present; Past Minority Whip.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1968-1972 (Sergeant); Good Conduct Medal for Exemplary Service.

Honors and Awards

Boy Scouts of America God and Country Award; Eagle Scout; Scout of the Year, 1979.

Personal Information

Married, Ann Peterson, April 14, 1974. Children: Rick. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Lenoir.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Business and Labor; Judiciary III; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Member: Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Constitutional Amendments & Referenda; Finance; Public Utilities.



Richard Eugene Rogers

(Democrat - Martin County)

Sixth Representative District - Portions of Bertie, Hertford, Martin, Pitt, and Washington Counties.

Early Years

Born in Williamston, Martin County, December 12, 1929, to Javan and Effie (Green) Rogers (both deceased).

Educational Background

Bear Grass High School, 1943-1945; Williamston High School, 1945-46; Oak Ridge Military Institution, 1946-47; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1955, B.S., Masters Education, 1957.

Professional Background

Superintendent, Martin, County Schools, 1965-85 (retired); Farming; Insurance; Real Estate; N.C. Association of School Administrations; Martin County Chamber of Commerce.

Organizations

President, Williamston Kiwanis Club, 1982; Local District Committee, BSA, 1965-85.

Boards and Commissions

District Committee, Boy Scouts of America, 1986; Board of Directors, East Carolina Vocational Center, 1980-85; Board of Directors, N.C. High School Athletic Association, 1981-84; Board of Health, Martin Washington, Tyrrell District, 1965-84; N.C. State Capital Planning Commission; Board of Visitors, Chowan College, 1991-1993.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Coast Guard, 1950-53; Honorable Discharge.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award; Boss of the Year Award; Superintendent Contributing Most to Athletics, Region 1.

Personal Information

Married, Jean Carole Griffin, of Williamston, August 18, 1956. Children: Jeanette, Laura and Richard. Member, Memorial Baptist Church; Board of Deacons, 1966-70, 1972-76, 1978-82.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education.

Vice Chair: Local and Regional Government I.

Member: Agriculture; Children, Youth and Families; Pensions and Retirement.

Carolyn Barnes Russell

(Republican - Wayne County)

*Seventy-seventh Representative District -
Portions of Greene, Lenoir and Wayne
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina, June 19, 1944, to O.D. and Naomi Grey (Jones) Barnes.

Educational Background

Winterville High School, Winterville, North Carolina, 1962; East Carolina University, A.B. Sociology-Psychology, 1965; M.A. Clinical Psychology, 1967.

Professional Background

Personnel Manager; Psychologist at Sunland Training Center; Personnel Director, O'Berry Center, Goldsboro.

Boards and Commissions

Mental Health Association in Wayne County, Wayside Fellowship Home, Board of Directors, 1979-80; North Carolina State Medical Auxiliary; Wayne County Red Cross, Board Member, 1980-82; Methodist Home for Children, Board of Trustees, 1981-90, Secretary, 1982-84, Vice President, 1984-85, President, 1985-87, Executive Committee, 1982-90; Goldsboro Arts Council Board Member, 1983-87, Arts Auction Chair, 1979, Arts Ball Chair, 1983, Vice President, 1983-84, President, 1984-85; Wayne County Day School Board of Directors, 1985-87, Secretary, 1985; Wayne County Boys Club Board of Directors, 1985-89; Wayne County Social Services Board, 1986-present, Chair, 1988-present.

Organizations

Cystic Fibrosis Campaign; Wayne County Medical Auxiliary, 1974-present, (Vice President, 1976, President, 1977, Research and Education Foundation Committee Chair, 1978-80, Student Loan Chair, 1983-85); Parents Without Partners Consultant, 1977; Wayne Correctional Community Resource Council - Goldsboro District Advisory Committee, 1982-present, Chair, 1988-present and JPTA Committee, Goldsboro High School; N.C. Drug Cabinet Panelist; Operation Santa Claus Chair, 1981; Girl Scouts of America Troop Leader, 1979; Workshop Leader and Speaker for Governor's Conference on Leadership Development of Women, 1980; Director, Seymour-Johnson Invitational Swim Meet, 1980; Goldsboro District Advisory Committee, 1982-present; Wayne County Task Force on Health Objectives for the year 2000, 1992; American Heart Association, Walk-a-Thon, Honorary Chair, 1992.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-92, 1993-present; Member, Business Legislative Caucus; Member Eastern Legislative Caucus; Secretary/Treasurer, Bipartisan Women's Legislative Caucus; Appointee, Energy Committee for State Federal Assembly; Legislative Appointee to Regional Teaching Fellows Selection



Committee; Appointee, State Council on Health Policy Information; Appointee, Communications Committee for the National State Legislators Conference; Legislative Research Study Commission on Health Systems Issues; Legislative Research Study Committee on the Use of Prison Inmate Labor.

Honors and Awards

Governor's Individual Leadership Award, 1981; McPheeter's Award for Outstanding Contributions to Mental Health-recipient; Outstanding Professional Achievement Award by Federally Employed Women recipient.

Personal Information

Married, Douglas M. Russell, June 24, 1967. Children: Susannah Grey, Douglas McCabe and Meredith Leigh. Member, St. Paul United Methodist Church; Renovation Drive Chair - 1981; Author, Centennial Celebration Drama; Finance Board, 1982-86; Council on Ministries Chair, 1982-88; Junior UMYF Counselor, 1984; Sunday School Teacher, 1978-present.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions.
Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Public Employees.

Paul Wayne Sexton

(Republican-Rockingham County)

*Seventy-third Representative District -
Portions of Forsyth and Rockingham
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Roanoke VA, August 5, 1942, to Paul Rewben Sexton and Thelma Virginia Bolden.

Educational Background

Stoneville High School, 1960; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960-61; The University of the State of New York, B.S., Liberal Arts, 1988.

Professional Background

Market Manager, Winn-Dixie, Inc. (25 years of service).

Organizations

North Carolina National Guard Association; National Guard Association of the United States; Shiloh Volunteer Fire Department., past member; Shiloh Ruritan Club, past member; Cub Scoutmaster (Pack 566), 1975-78.

Boards and Commissions

Rockingham County Board of Education, Vice Chair, 1982; Western Rockingham City Board of Education, Vice Chair, 1988; Rockingham County Consolidated Board of Education, Vice Chair, 1993.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993; Rockingham County Republican Party Executive Committee.

Military Service

Field Artillery, N.C. National Guard, Army NG, Col.; Reserves, 1963-present; Current Position, Intelligence and Security Officer for N.C. NG Assigned to HQ Starc.

Honors and Awards

Army Commendation Medal: Army Service Ribbon: Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal: Armed Forces Reserve Medal: Meritorious Service Medal.

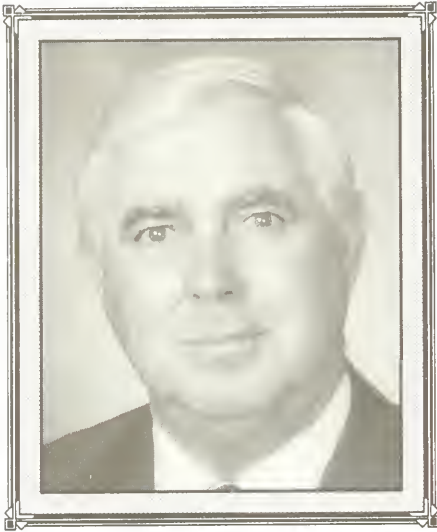
Personal Information

Married, Janice Elizabeth Ore of Eden, October 2, 1966. Children: Paul Wayne Sexton, Jr., Michael David Sexton and Steven Patrick Sexton. Member: Hampton Heights Baptist.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Children, Youth and Families; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Public Employees.





Ronald Lynwood Smith

(Democrat - Carteret County)

*Fourth Representative District - Carteret
and portions of Onslow Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Morehead City, Carteret County, July 7, 1940, to Charlie and Regenia Salter Smith.

Educational Background

Morehead City, 1958; N.C. Institute of Government; Chicago School of Appraisal.

Professional Background

Semi Retired Real Estate, Clam Rock, Inc.

Organizations

Masonic Lodge and Shrine Elks, Moose; American Legion AAPP; N.C. Historical Society.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 824, Heavy Boat, Specialist, 1963-69.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Jackson of Atlantic Beach, November 17, 1978. Children: Jenny, Amy, Jeffrey and Rachel. Member, Bogue Banks Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

Vice Chair: Financial Institutions; State Government.

Member: Agriculture; Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Public Employees.

Kenneth Owen Spears, Jr.**(Democrat - Cumberland County)***Eighteenth Representative District -
Portions of Cumberland County.****Early Years***

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, September 13, 1959, to Kenneth O. Spears, Sr. and Gladys (Trogon) Spears.

Educational Background

E. E. Smith Sr. High School, 1975-77; Louisburg Jr. College, 1977-78; Methodist College, 1983, Business Administration.

Professional Background

Real Estate; N.C. Real Estate Broker; Former Magistrate, Cumberland County.

***Organizations***

President, American Heart Association; Mason; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions

Fayetteville Revitalization Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; State President, N.C. Young Democrats Club; Congressional Aide, Congressman Charles Rose.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Talley Spears, June 24, 1984. Children: Rachel Margaret Spears. Member, Salem United Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Courts and Justice; Ethics; Finance; Financial Institutions; State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.



Clarence Poe Stewart

(Democrat- Harnett County)

*Nineteenth Representative District -
Harnett, Lee and portions of Sampson
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Broadway, Harnett County, May 4, 1922, to William M. & Lizzie Jane (Wicker) Stewart.

Educational Background

Boone Trail High School, 1940; N.C. State University, 1955, B.S..

Professional Background

Farmer; Educator, 1955-61; County Executive Director, Harnett County ASCS, 1961-77; State Director, ASCS, 1977-81; Public Information Officer, Harnett County Schools, 1981-1987.

Organizations

Mason (Shriner); VFW, American Legion.

Boards and Commissions

Charter Chair, Golden Leaf Boy Scout District; Charter Chair, Harnett County Crime Stoppers, 1986, member Board of Directors, Harnett County Crime Stoppers; Director, Harnett County Industrial Facility and Pollution Control Financial Authority; Raleigh Federal Savings Bank Director.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1989-90, 1991-92 and 1993-present.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1941-43 (Sergeant, tank commander); Silver Star Medal.

Honors and Awards

Recognized for outstanding administration of farm programs by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Freeman; Merit Award from Governor Hunt for outstanding leadership in education.

Personal Information

Married, Elsie Stewart, December 4, 1946. Children: Randall and David. Member, Spring Hill Methodist Church; Chair, Administrative Board; Sunday School teacher; served, Parsonage and church building committees; Chair, Finance Committee.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.
Vice Chair: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism; Public Employees; State Government.
Member: Agriculture; Finance.

Ronnie N. Sutton

(Democrat - Robeson County)

*Eighty-fifth Representative District -
Portions of Hoke and Robeson Counties.*

Educational Background

Magnolia High School; University of West Florida, Naval War College, 1970-77, B.A., M.S.; Central Michigan University, 1979, M.A.; UNC, Chapel Hill, 1985, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney, Locklear, Jacobs, Sutton and Hunt; Retired Navel Officer.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Kiwanis, President, 1990; Board, N.C. Cancer Institution; Board, Lumbee River Legal Services; VFW, Life Member.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993; Chair, Robeson County Democratic Party, 1991.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, Aviator, Commander, 22 years; 600 combat hours, Vietnam, two Air Medals.

Personal Information

Married, Geneva (Chavis) Sutton, June 19, 1967. Children: Ronette A. Sutton and Fonda L. Sutton. Member, New Prospect Methodist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Judiciary II; Public Employees; State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.





Timothy Norton Tallent

(Republican - Cabarrus County)

*Thirty-fourth Representative District -
Portions of Union County.*

Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, November 9, 1949, to Johnny and Margaret (Weaver) Tallent.

Educational Background

Concord High School; University of South Carolina.

Professional Background

Owner, Tallent Properties & Investments.
Owner, Zion Music Services, Inc.

Organizations

Fellowship of Christian Athletes; Gideons (former President); President, Christian Businessmen.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-present.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Lay Person of Cabarrus County.

Personal Information

Married, Dianne Cox of Concord, August 3, 1974. Children: Angela, Andrew.
Member, Concord Bible Church, Concord.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Ethics

Member: Finance; Financial Institutions; Public Utilities; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Gregory James Thompson

(Republican - Mitchell County)

Forty-sixth Representative District - Avery, Mitchell, and portions of Burke, Caldwell, and Catawba Counties.

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, June 3, 1964, to Robert D. Thompson, Sr. and Doris Rhyne Thompson.

Educational Background

Mitchell High School, 1978-82; Montreat-Anderson College, AA, 1984; UNC-Asheville, B.A., Political Science, 1987; NCSU and Western Carolina University, Graduate Studies, Public Administration; N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, Fellow, 1988.



Professional Background

Public Administration/Personnel, Office of Governor James G. Martin; Special Assistant/Personnel, Deputy Director/Personnel Appointments, 1989-92.

Organizations

Member, Mitchell County Chamber of Commerce; Member, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research; Member, Spruce Pine Kiwanis Club; National Policy Forums Council on National Resources and Energy.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Volunteer Advisory Council, 1992; Montreat-Anderson Alumni Council Board of Directors; UNC Asheville Alumni Council Board of Directors; Safe Place of Mitchell County, Board of Directors.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-; Delegate to County, District, and State Republican Conventions; Congressman Bill Hendon Campaign Staff, 1986; Special Assistant to Volunteer Coordinator of Wake Forest Presidential Debate, 1988; Congressman Charles Taylor Campaign Staff, 1988; Special Assistant to Director of Boards, Commissions and Personnel Appointments, Office of Governor James G. Martin, 1989-92; Deputy Director of Personnel Appointments -Office of Governor James G. Martin, 1992; Volunteer Coordinator, Victory '92-Bush/Quayle Campaign, 1992; Mitchell County Republican Executive Committee; Young Republicans; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1988.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men of America, 1988; Delegate to Japan/American Council of Young Political Leaders, 1993.

Personal Information

First Baptist Church, Spruce Pine, N.C.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Courts and Justice; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Public Employees; State Government Subcommittee on Boards and Commissions.

William L. Wainwright

(Democrat - Craven County)

*Seventy-ninth Representative District -
Portions of Craven, Jones, Lenoir and
Pamlico Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Somerville, TN, October 19, 1947, to James and Daisy Wainwright.

Educational Background

Manassas High, 1965; Memphis State, B.S., Business, 1960.

Professional Background

Pastor, Piney Grove AMEZ Church.



Organizations

Carteret County Action Headstart Program (Program Policy Chairperson); Craven County Ministerial Alliance; Craven County NAACP; Craven County Voters League; Havelock/Cherry Point Ministerial Association; New Bern/Craven County Ministerial Alliance; United Senior Services.

Boards and Commissions

A.M.E. Zion Church Publishing House Board; Craven County Board of Aging; N.C. Council of Churches; House of Delegates; A.M.E. Zion Publishing House Board, 1992-present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1991-present.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Member, Board of Directors, Carteret Community Action; Head Start Program, Inc.

Personal Information

Member, Piney Grove AMEZ Church; Pastor, 1985-present; Brotherhood Pension and Ministerial Relief Board, 1988-92.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Co Chair: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government.

Member: Agriculture; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Insurance; Local and Regional Government II.



Edward A. Warner, Jr.

(Democrat - Cumberland County)

*Seventy-fifth Representative District -
Portions of Cumberland County.*

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, November 11, 1942, to Edward A. and Mae Pearl (Green) Warner, Sr.

Educational Background

Campbell College, 1965, A.B. English; East Carolina University, 1973, M.A.ed.

Professional Background

Countryside Furniture Company, Inc. Board of Directors, President; Fayetteville

State University, 1980-present. Education Professor & Supervisor of Student Teaching.

Organizations:

Lebanon Lodge, No. 391, AF and AM; Phi Delta Kappa; Hope Mills Optimist Club; Hope Mills Kiwanis; Assistant Baseball Coach, Hope Mills Little League.

Boards and Commissions

Cumberland County Board of Education.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-present; Cumberland County Board of Education.

Honors and Awards

Jaycees Man of the Year, 1977; Fayetteville State University School of Education Award; Assistant Principal of the Year, 1976; North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers, Honorary Life Membership Award.

Personal Information

Married, Jacquelyn Fredda Smith, of Anderson, S.C. on October 13, 1979. Children: Blekley, Teddy and Molly. Member, Southview Baptist Church; Deacon.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education.

Vice Chair: Education; Pensions and Retirement; Transportation Subcommittee on Highways.

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Environment.

John Hugh Weatherly

(Republican - Cleveland County)

*Forty-eighth Representative District -
Rutherford, Cleveland, and portions of
Gaston and Polk Counties.*

Early Years

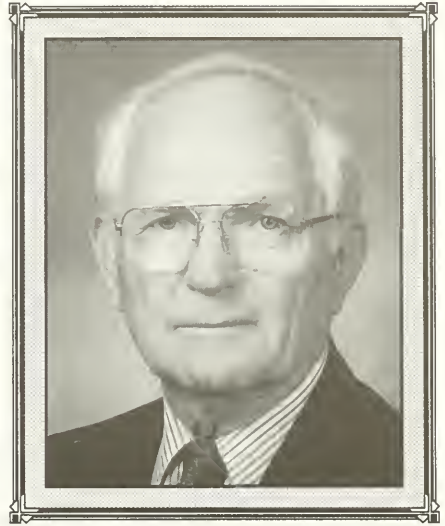
Born in McColl, Marlboro County, S.C.,
April 5, 1924, to Rufus and Rosa (Riley)
Weatherly.

Educational Background

McColl High School, McColl, S.C., 1942;
University of Georgia, 1949, B.S. Forestry.

Professional Background

Forester, Bowater Carolina; President, N.C.
Division-Society of American Foresters.



Organizations

N.C. Forestry Association, President, 1969; Rotary; United Way Board of Directors;
Past member, Board of Trustees, Catawba Valley Community College.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-90, 1993-present; Member, Catawba
County Board of Commissioners, 1970-74.

Boards and Commissions

Member, General Assembly Environmental Review Study Commission.

Military Service

U.S. Marines, Fighter Pilot, Major, WWII, Korean; Air Medal, 1944; Distinguished
Flying Cross, 1944.

Personal Information

Married, Willette H. Weatherly, April 26, 1946. Children: Keith, Karl and Kim.
Member, Shelby Presbyterian; Deacon, 1962-66; Elder (ordained).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Agriculture; Environment; Finance; Judiciary II; Transportation
Subcommittee on Public Transportation.



Michael Satterfield Wilkins

(Democrat - Person County)

*Twenty-second Representative District -
Portions of Franklin, Granville, Halifax,
Person, Vance and Warren Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Roxboro, Person County, May 17, 1945, to W. A. Wilkins and Sue (Satterfield) Wilkins.

Educational Background

Roxboro High School, 1963; UNC, Chapel Hill, 1967, B.S., Business Administration.

Professional Background

Businessman, Convenience Corner, Inc.;

Currently operator of car washes; Investments.

Organizations

N.C. Rest. Association; Roxboro Chamber of Commerce, Director and Treasurer; Doctor Recruitment Committee; Recreational League Football and Basketball Coach.

Boards and Commissions

Past Chair, First Union National Bank, Local Board; Person County Airport Commission.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993; County Commissioner, Person County, 1980-88, (chairman, 1986-88); Council Government Region H, Chair; Chair, Joint Regional Forum 87.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 3726 BMTS, Captain, 1967-71.

Honors and Awards

United States Air Force Commendation Award.

Personal Information

Children: Jennifer, Diana and Brett. Member, Mebane Memorial, Roxboro.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Business & Labor Subcommittee on Economic Expansion & Growth; Judiciary III; Local and Regional Government II; Transportation Subcommittee in Airports, Railways & Waterways.

Wade Franklin Wilmoth

(Democrat - Watauga County)

*Fortieth Representative District -
Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and
Watauga Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Dobson, Surry County, November 14, 1934, to Jennings and Lillie Mae Campbell Wilmoth.

Educational Background

Dobson High School, 1953, Appalachian State University, B.S., 1956.

Professional Background

Realtor, Wade Wilmoth Realty; Director, First Union National Bank, 1972-present; State Director of the N.C. Realtors Associations, 1986.



Organizations

Appalachian State University Chancellors Committee, 1983-86; Honorary Director, Boone Area Chamber of Commerce, Hound Ears Club; Former President, Boone Jaycees, 1970-71; United Way, 1969; Watauga County Heart Association, 1982-84; Chair, Northwest N.C. Development Association.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-88, 1991-present; Boone City Council (1 term); Mayor of Boone (2 terms); Three key achievements made in Boone: City Management form of Government, Seven Million Dollar Water Referendum passed, Sewer Capacity Plant was added to double the former capacity.

Military Service

U.S. Army, Engineers, PFC, 1958-59, West Germany; Good Conduct Medal; Marksman.

Honors and Awards

Young Man of the Year, 1969; Realtor of the Year, 1986; Outstanding Community Development Award, 1984.

Personal Information

Married, Gloria Sue Watts of Lenoir, November 5, 1960. Children: Greg and April. First Baptist Church of Boone.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Chair: Business and Labor Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism.

Vice Chair: Business and Labor; Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges and Universities; State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.

Member: Finance; Insurance.



Constance Kramer Wilson

(Republican - Mecklenburg
County)

*Fifty-seventh Representative District -
Portions of Mecklenburg County.*

Early Years

Born in Dayton, Ohio, August 9, 1959, to Michael C. Kramer and Mona (Miller) Kramer.

Educational Background

LaPorte High School, LaPorte, IN, 1977;
Indiana University, 1981, B.S., Finance.

Professional Background

Banker, NationsBank.

Organizations

Junior Achievement; United Way; Arts and Science Council; PTA Treasurer; Co Chair, Mecklenburg County Blue Ribbon Commission on County Governance, 1992; American Legislative Exchange; N.C. Institute of Politics, 1989; Darden School Emerging Political Leaders, 1993.

Boards and Commissions

Governors Council on Literacy; Governor's Commission on Infant Mortality; Commission on Nursing; Commission on Aging.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-90.

Personal Information

Married, Thomas S. Wilson, of Roanoke Rapids, July 27, 1985. Children: Thomas, Kirsten, Heather and Ashely. Victory Wood Church; Sunday School Teacher,

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Children, Youth and Families; Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Finance; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Health Care & Access ; Local and Regional Government I.

Stephen Wray Wood

(Republican - Guilford County)

*Twenty-seventh Representative District -
Portions of Davidson and Guilford
Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, October 6, 1948, to Dock Wesley Richard Thomas Edmund and Annie (Harris) Wood.

Educational Background

Old Richmond Elementary, North Forsyth High School, 1966; John Wesley College, Th.B., 1970; Asbury College, B.A., 1973; UNC-Greensboro, M.A., 1980; Luther Rice Seminary, D.Min., 1982; M.Div., Houston Graduate School of Theology, Post Graduate Studies at Princeton Seminary, UNC-Greensboro Earlham School of Religion, Appalachian State University.



Professional Background

Educator, Pastor; Singer, songwriter and recording artist; former Professor, History and Education, and Assistant Academic Dean, John Wesley College; Veterans Services Officer, N.C. Division of Veterans Affairs, 1987-1989; Accredited Veterans Services Officer, 1987-present.

Organizations

American Historical Association; Society of American Church History; Southern Historical Association; High Point Jaycees (Chaplain, 1982); American Legislative Exchange Council, American Legion.

Boards and Commissions

Steering Committee, Friends Center, Guilford College; Trustee, John Wesley College; Director and President, Triad Christian Counseling Center.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1989-90, 1991-992, 1993-present; Vice Chair, Guilford County Republican Party, 1983-1985.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army (E-3), Captain, North Carolina State Defense Militia, 55 Battalion.

Literary Works

Composer and recording artist: Albums include "Love and Devotion, Travelin Troubadour, "Titus Overture", Contributor to the Dictionary of North Carolina Biography.

Personal Information

Married, Starr Smith, June 18, 1978. Children: Allyson Wray and Joshua Fleming Harris. Member, N.C. Friends; Pastor, N.C. Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1980-present.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Vice Chair: Education; State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

Member: Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Finance, Local and Regional Government I; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.

Thomas Edward Wright

(Democrat - New Hanover County)

*Ninety-eighth Representative District -
Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New
Hanover and Pender Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, August 7, 1955, to William Dallas Wright, I and Sarah Gibbs Wright.

Educational Background

John T. Hoggard, 1973; Southeastern Community College, college transfer, 1973-75; UNC-Wilmington, Psychology and Biology, 1978-80; Coastal Carolina Community College, Paramedic, 1988.



Professional Background

Business/Instructor, Wrightway Safety & Health Co., Inc., President and Owner; EMS-Instructor, Cape Fear Community College; Past President, Co-Owner and Founder Medical Transportation Specialist, Inc.

Organizations

National Association of EMS Instructors; N.C. Association of Paramedics, member; N.C. Association of Emergency Medical Technicians; Member, Wilmington Optimist Club; Giblem Lodge #2 PHA; Wilmington Masons United PHA St. Thomas Historic Preservation Society; Wilmington-New Hanover Community Development Corporation; Member, New Hanover Community Health Center; NAACP; SCLC; Pioneer Education Project; Member, New Hanover Community Auction, Inc.

Boards and Commissions

Minority Health Advisory Council, 1993; Cancer Control and Coordination Commission, 1994; N.C. Health Planning Commission, 1993.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Wilmington City Council, 1990-92 (appointed to fill vacancy); Precinct Chair, 1990-93.

Personal Information

Married, Joyce Nixon, of Wilmington, August 15, 1981. Children: Darryl Lamonte; Shakima Z. (Kim); Trinette Marcia and Thomas E., II. Saint Mary Catholic Church; Parish Council (member), 1991-93; Usher, 1992-present; President (emeriti) African-American Ministry.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Business and Labor Subcommittee on Labor Relations and Employment; Children, Youth and Families; Education Committee on Preschool, Elementary & Secondary Education; Finance; Health and Human Services Subcommittee on Human Services.



Douglas Yates Yongue

(Democrat - Scotland County)

*Sixteenth Representative District-
Portions of Cumberland, Hoke, Moore,
Robeson and Scotland Counties.*

Early Years

Born in Lumberton, Robeson County, March 20, 1937, to Robert Eugene Yongue, Jr. and Elizabeth Gibson Yongue.

Educational Background

Laurinburg High School, 1955; Edwards Military Institute, A.A. Degree, 1957; East Carolina University, B.S. Degree in Industrial Arts, 1959; East Carolina University, M.A. Degree in Industrial Arts and Administration, 1960; Completed 45 hours at East Carolina University and Western Carolina University to obtain State Certification in Guidance and Counseling, 1965; Nove University, Educational Doctorate, 1968.

Professional Background

Educator, Public Schools of Robeson County; Special Projects Administrator, 1994; Assistant Superintendent, Robeson County Schools, 1981-92; Superintendent, Maxton City Schools, 1973-81; Principal, Scotland High School, 1969-71; President, Y and W Builders, Inc.

Organizations

American Association of School Administrators; Phi Delta Kappa; National Asbestos Council; North Carolina Asbestos Council; National Radon Association.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-.

Honors and Awards

Administrator of the Year, Robeson County Association of Office Personnel of Robeson County Schools, 1987; Outstanding Young Educator, The Maxton, Jaycees, 1972; Outstanding Young Educator, The Laurinburg Jaycees, 1968.

Personal Information

Married, Mildred Hurley of Troy, N.C., August 20, 1961. Children: Douglas Jr. and Margaret Elizabeth. Saint Luke United Methodist Church; Charter Member; Co-Chair, Building Committee; Chair, Administrative Board; Chair, Trustees.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Environment; Pensions and Retirement; Public Utilities; Transportation Subcommittee on Public Transportation.

Denise Gale Weeks

PRINCIPAL CLERK

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, Wake County, July 22, 1955, to Mack Weeks and Winnifred Stephenson Weeks.

Educational Background

Fuquay-Varina High, 1973; N.C. State University, 1973-74, 1978.

Professional Background

Principal Clerk, North Carolina House of Representatives, 1993-present; General Partner, Family Business.



Organizations

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries; Administrator, N.C. Seafood Festival, 1988.

Political Activities

Principal Clerk, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Assistant Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1977-80; Computer Clerk, N.C. House, 1980-82; Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1985-88; Administrative Assistant, N.C. House, 1989-92.



Oscar Lee Tyson, Jr.

(Democrat-N. C. House Sgt.-at-Arms)

Early Years

Born in Nash County, October 12, 1932, to Oscar Lee Tyson, Sr. and Nettie Edwards Tyson.

Educational Background

Spring Hope High School, 1946-50; UNC, Chapel Hill, Business Administration.

Professional Background

Merchant (Retired), Tyson's General Store, Manager-owner.

Organizations

Spring Hope Chapter N.C. Jaycees; American Heart Association, Nash County Fund Raising, Co Chair; Board of Directors Coastal Plain Heart Association; Founder, Community Recreation, Spring Hope.

Boards and Commissions

Nash County Planning Board; Nash Board of Social Services; Trustee, Nash Technical Institute; Zebulon Board of Adjustments (former chair); N.C. Commission on Recreation; Vice Chair, Region 4, National Legislative Services and Security Association.

Political Activities

N.C. Sgt-At-Arms; N.C. House of Representatives Assistant; Sergeant-at-Arms, 1985; Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, 1986-92; Former Chair, Nash County Democratic Party.

Honors and Awards

Spring Hope Chapter, N.C. Jaycees, Distinguished Service Award and Presidential Award of Honor.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, Air Weather Service, A/1C, December, 1952-December 1956, Korean War Veteran.

Personal Information

Married, Myrtle Raines Tyson, March 3, 1972. Zebulon United Methodist; Administrative Board, Chair (former); Trustee.

Lisa Foster Smith

(Democrat - N. C. House Reading Clerk)

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, April 10, 1959, to Charles Henry Foster and Inez Wilkins Foster.

Educational Background

South Iredell High School, Barium Springs, 1974-77; Mitchell Community College, 1977-78; East Carolina University; N.C. State University.

Professional Background

Office Manager, Al Smith Insurance Agency (Nationwide Insurance).



Organizations

American Business Women's Association; Notary Public since 1987; Member, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., since 1978; Primary Advisor of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., since 1978; Primary Advisor of Collegiate Chapter at N.C. State University, since 1990; Member, Order of the Golden Circle (Women's Masonic Auxiliary).

Political Activities

Reading Clerk, House of Representatives, 1993-present; Special Voter Registration Commissioner, Wake County.

Personal Information

Married, Alfred L. Smith, Jackson Springs, February 14, 1988. Member, St. John Baptist Church.



James William McGinnis

Chaplain, N.C. House

Early Years

Born in Randleman, Randolph County, April 20, 1921, to Robert Ashe and Mamie Diana Warlick McGinnis.

Educational Background

Boyden High School (Salisbury), 1938; Guilford College, A.B. Sociology, 1942; Hartford School of Religious Education, M.A., Education, 1943; Duke Divinity School, Masters of Divinity, Religion, 1945; Command & General Staff Command Course, Army, Auditor, 1972; Air Force War College Course, Graduate, 1974; Army Chaplain Schools, 1951-75.

Professional Background

Presbyterian Minister; Moderator, Granville Presbytery, 1954; Director of Religious and Moral Training, N.C. Division of Youth Development, 1966-73; CETA Job Training Officer, 1974; Program Representative, N.C. Division of Aging, 1977-87.

Organizations

Greensboro Jaycees, Honorary Member; Havelock Lions Club; Cary Rotary Club; Liaison between N.C. Division of Aging and Inter-Faith Coalition on Aging and the V.A. Hospitals.

Political Activities

Chaplain, N.C. House of Representatives, 1989-present.

Military Service

U.S. Army, NG & U.S.A.R., LTC, 1951-75; State Chaplain, 1951-75; Reserves, N.C. ARNG & U.S.A.R.; Good Conduct and National Defense medals.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Faye Maness of Biscoe, April 2, 1948. Children: James W. Jr. (deceased), Nancy Lynn and Amy Rose. Pastorates, Tacoma Park Presbyterian Church, Washington, D.C.; Kirkwood and Royal Oaks Presbyterian Church, Greensboro; First Presbyterian Church, Raleigh; Trinity Presbyterian Church, Havelock; Cary Presbyterian Church, Cary.

House of Representatives

Committee Assignments 1993

AGRICULTURE

James, Chair

Bowen, J. Brown, Howard and McLawhorn, Vice Chairs; Alphin, Braswell, Brubaker, Creech, Culp, Culpepper, Cummings, Daughtry, Fussell, Hayes, Hightower, Hill, H. Hunter, Lutz, Mavretic, Mercer, Mitchell, Nichols, C. Preston, Rogers, Russell, Smith, Spears, Stewart, Wainwright and Weatherly.

APPROPRIATIONS

Diamont and Nesbitt, Co Chairs

Subcommittee on Education: Black and Rogers, Co Chairs; Arnold, Barnes, Cummings, Edwards, Fussell, Grady, Kuczmariski, Michaux, Oldham, Russell, Sexton, Smith and Warner.

Subcommittee on General Government: Crawford and Wainwright, Co Chairs; Ellis, Gray, Hensley, Jeffus, Kennedy, Mercer, Nichols and Wilkins.

Subcommittee on Human Resources: Easterling and Nye, Co Chairs; Alexander, Baddour, Barnhill, Dickson, Esposito, Gardner, Green, Ives and Lutz.

Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety: Gist and Holt, Co Chairs; Brubaker, Flaherty, Justus, Kinney, McCrary, Redwine, Richardson and G. Thompson.

Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources: Bowman and DeVane, Co Chairs; Culp, Dockham, Gottovi, H. Hunter, James, Jenkins and J. Preston.

Subcommittee on Transportation: McAllister and McLaughlin, Co Chairs; Alphin, Barbee, Bowie, Burton, Creech, Hall, Holmes, Lemmond, McLawhorn and Sutton.

BUSINESS AND LABOR

Redwine, Chair

Beall, Jarrell, Morgan, Robinson, and Wilmoth, Vice Chairs.

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Barnes, Vice Chair; Brawley, Gist, Hackney, Holt, Jack Hunt, Kennedy, Lemmond, Mavretic, G. Miller, Morgan, Ramsey and Robinson.

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Gottovi, Chair

Culp, DeVane and Hackney, Vice Chairs; Alexander, J. Brown, Colton, Culpepper, Creech, Fussell, Gray, Green, Griffin, Hayes, Hightower, Holt, Jenkins, Kinney, Luebke, B. Miller, Miner, Richardson, Warner and Weatherly.

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Subcommittee on Public Transportation: Luebke, Chair; DeVane, Vice Chair; Black, Burton, Cole, Daughtry, Kinney, Morgan and Weatherly.

North Carolina Lighthouses

Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., by Executive Order,

Proclaimed 1994 to be The Year of The Coast

This brief history of North Carolina's remaining lighthouses is a special tribute to our coast.





SENTINELS of the SEA



N C Lighthouses: A Brief Pictorial History

**Text and Color Photographs by Ed Carr
copyright © 1994**

North Carolina Lighthouses

North Carolina's 300 miles of low and flat coastline meets a shallow ocean of constantly shifting shoals, sandbars, inlets, and channels. History has recorded thousands of shipwrecks along that treacherous expanse of coastal waters. So great was the loss of property and life that the coast has been known for centuries as the legendary "Graveyard of the Atlantic."

Shortly after the Revolutionary War, the state legislature recognized the need to facilitate safe access to Wilmington and Ocracoke, the two most active ports on the coast. In 1784, five years before the ratification of the United States Constitution, the legislature authorized a tax to pay for a lighthouse at Bald Head on Smith Island. This lighthouse was needed to guide ships into the Cape Fear River and the port at Wilmington.

The 1789 legislature voted to build a lighthouse at Ocracoke to bring ships bound for Bath, Edenton, and New Bern safely through Ocracoke Inlet.

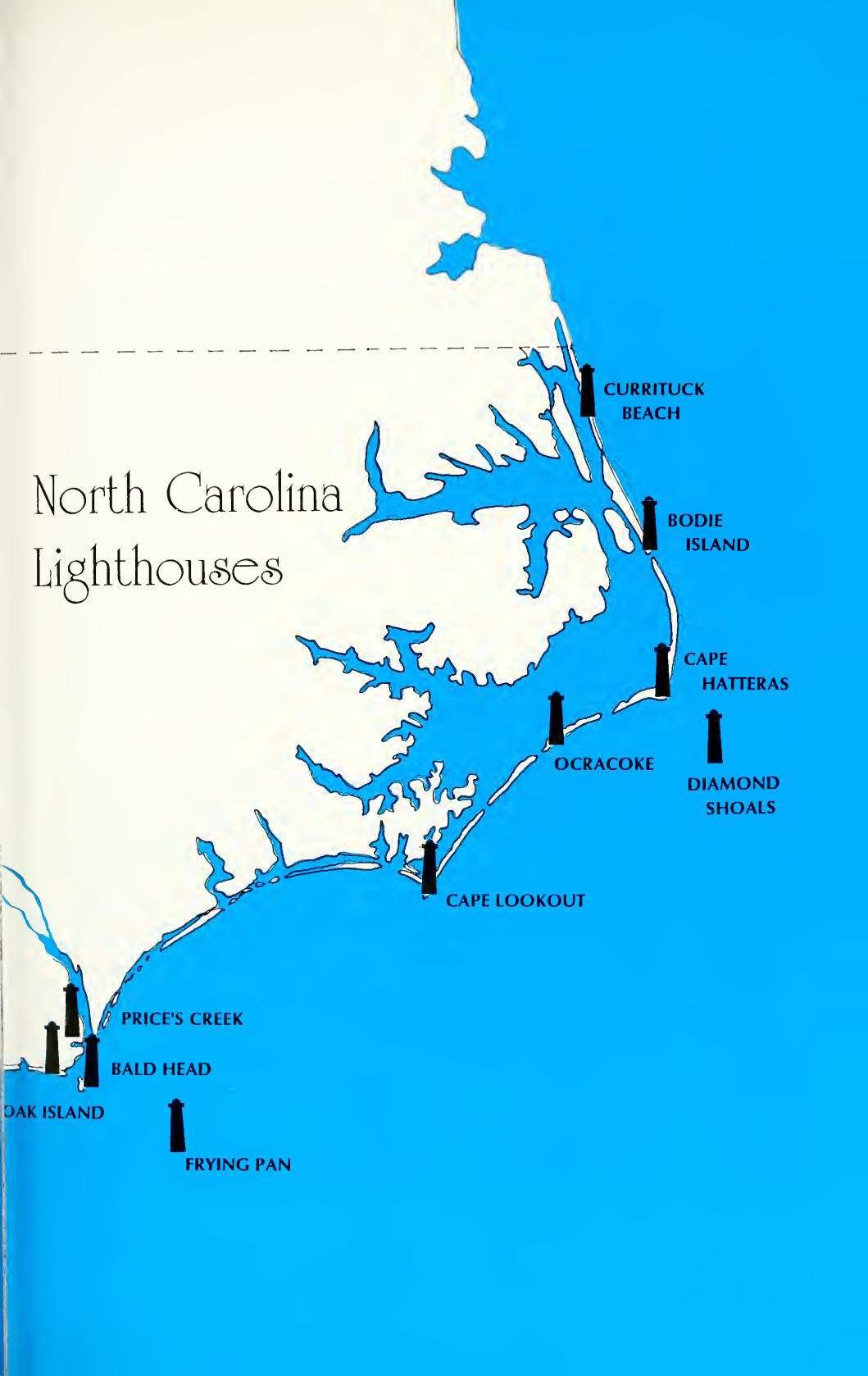
Later that same year, the United States Congress enacted a law requiring the federal government to build, maintain, and own all lighthouses in America. North Carolina quickly transferred title for the nearly completed Bald Head Lighthouse and the Ocracoke Lighthouse site to the United States government.

Congress assigned the initial responsibility for lighthouses to President George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton.

In the two centuries that have followed, the federal government has put more than 60 light structures along the North Carolina coast. These have included lighthouses, lightships, screw-pile lighthouses, and Texas towers. Ten of them remain. Eight of the 10 are functional lights. Of the two non-functional structures, one, Bald Head Lighthouse, is a restored historical site. The other, Price's Creek Lighthouse, is a little known relic, never restored to service after the Civil War.

The functional lights are Oak Island Lighthouse, Frying Pan Light Tower, Cape Lookout Lighthouse, Ocracoke Lighthouse, Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, Diamond Shoals Light Tower, Bodie Island Lighthouse, and Currituck Beach Lighthouse.

North Carolina Lighthouses



**CURRITUCK
BEACH**

**BODIE
ISLAND**

**CAPE
HATTERAS**

**DIAMOND
SHOALS**

OCRACOKE

CAPE LOOKOUT

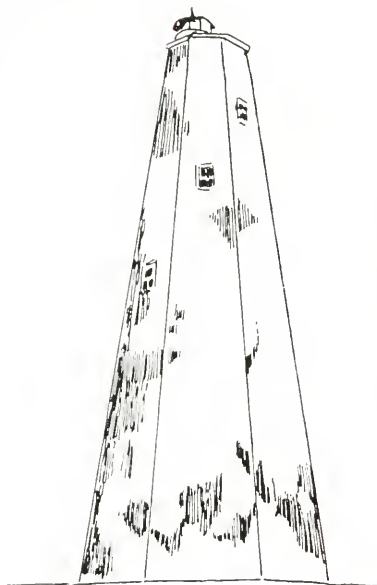
PRICE'S CREEK

BALD HEAD

OAK ISLAND

FRYING PAN

Old Baldy and The Smith Island Lighthouses



Smith Island and Oak Island sit on opposite sides of the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Smith Island is composed of several smaller islands; including Bald Head Island, Middle Island, and East Beach.

Bald Head Lighthouse, North Carolina's first, was completed and lighted in 1795. The lighthouse was built on a mound of sand near the point where the Cape Fear River and the ocean meet. This mound of sand is the source of the name, "Bald Head."

Sailors complained about the lighthouse from the beginning. They argued that it did not adequately warn ships away from the Frying Pan Shoals. Given that the shoals extend some 20 miles into the ocean, much of that area would never have been marked by the lighthouse.

Within 15 years of lighting the Bald Head Lighthouse, a new channel from the ocean to the river opened eight miles to the north, near Fort Fisher and Federal Point. The new channel was named New Inlet. It was preferred by most ships approaching from the north, because it offered a shorter and safer entrance to the Cape Fear River. Sailors using New Inlet suggested that the Bald Head Lighthouse was in the wrong location. In response to their concerns, a 50-foot-tall lighthouse was built at Federal Point in 1816, to mark New Inlet.

By the time the Federal Point Lighthouse was completed, the Bald Head Lighthouse was on the brink of falling into the ocean. Unexpected erosion had put the structure in great danger. Therefore, a second Bald Head Lighthouse was built. It was placed about a mile back from the ocean in a grove of live oak trees. The octagonally-shaped brick structure was 90 feet tall, and the exterior was plastered with cement. The new lighthouse, nicknamed "Old Baldy", was completed in 1818.

In January, 1865, Confederate forces lost control of the Cape Fear River in the second battle of Fort Fisher. They disabled the light on Old Baldy and destroyed the Federal Point Lighthouse before surrendering.

A new screw-pile lighthouse was built at New Inlet in 1866, and Old Baldy was left dark. Four years later Old Baldy was put back into service, because the New Inlet channel filled with sand, and the inlet was gone.

Complaints about ineffective warning for Frying Pan Shoals persisted, so in 1903, a 150-foot-tall steel skeleton structure named the Cape Fear Lighthouse was built on Smith Island, and Old Baldy was downgraded to a low-intensity non-blinking light. The light on Old Baldy was discontinued in 1935. From 1941 to 1958 it housed a radio beacon to guide ships in low visibility.

Upon completion of the Oak Island Lighthouse in 1958, the radio beacon was removed from Old Baldy, and the Cape Fear Lighthouse was dismantled.

Old Baldy, the oldest lighthouse in North Carolina, no longer operates as a lighthouse. It is restored as a historical site. The grand old structure sits near the marina at Bald Head Island Resort.



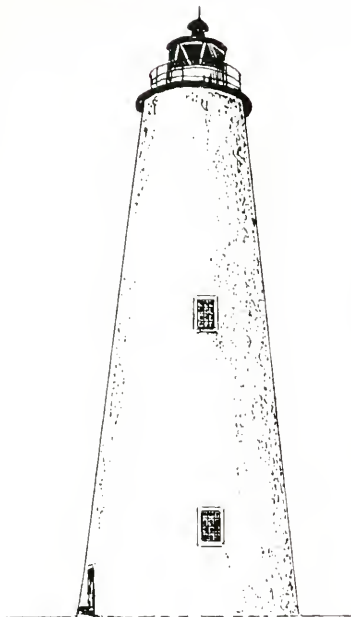
Bald Head Lighthouse, the first one in North Carolina, in a 1805 sketch of a water spout at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.
(N. C. Division of Archives and History photograph)



This steel skeleton tower, the Cape Fear Lighthouse, replaced Old Baldy in 1903. The tower was removed after the Oak Island Lighthouse was built.
(N. C. Division of Archives and History photograph)



Ocracoke Lighthouse



Ocracoke was home to the notorious pirate, Blackbeard, in the early 18th century. Between attacks on merchant ships he kept his ship safely hidden at Ocracoke. On November 21, 1718, British sailors swarmed onto his ship at Ocracoke Inlet, and Blackbeard was killed in the bloody hand-to-hand battle.

In 1794, Congress authorized construction of a lighthouse at Ocracoke. However, it was not built on the lighthouse site that had been purchased by North Carolina and deeded to the federal government.

A long and narrow island near Ocracoke Harbor made of oyster shells bordered the channel leading from the inlet to the Pamlico Sound. The island, named Shell Castle Island, was quickly becoming a center of marine commerce. The lighthouse was built on the island, and named the Shell Castle Lighthouse.

The lighthouse was a wooden structure 55 feet high. The base was 25 feet in diameter, and a small lighthouse keeper's quarters was attached. Shell Castle Lighthouse was completed around 1800.

Between 1806 and 1818, the island suffered three major disasters. A violent storm hit in 1806, and destroyed most of the shipping facilities. Shortly thereafter, the channel began to shift away from the island, and a new channel opened about a mile away. Finally, in 1818, lightning struck the lighthouse and burned it down.

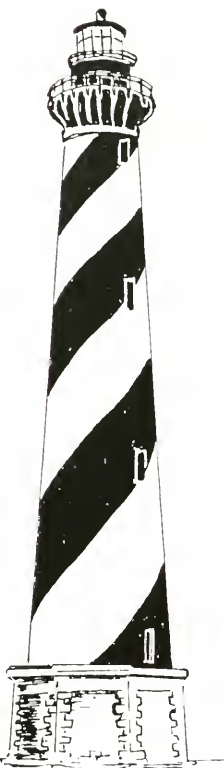
In 1823, a 76-foot-high replacement lighthouse was built on Ocracoke Island. The exterior was plastered with cement and whitewashed.

Early in the Civil War, Confederate troops removed the lens from the lamp. It was replaced by Union forces in 1863.

The Ocracoke Lighthouse is still in service with a low-intensity automated light. It is the oldest active lighthouse in North Carolina, and it is among the oldest active lighthouses in the South.



Cape Hatteras Lighthouse



The most hazardous stretch of water along the North Carolina coast is at Cape Hatteras. That is where the cold southbound Labrador Current and the warm northbound Gulf Stream collide and cause turbulent seas, shifting sand bars, and a foggy mist. That is where hundreds of ships have entered the Graveyard of the Atlantic.

Congress authorized construction of a lighthouse at Cape Hatteras in 1794, in the same legislation that authorized the lighthouse at Shell Castle Island (Ocracoke). Nine years later, in 1803, the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was finally completed. It was made of sandstone and stood 90 feet high.

Sailors immediately complained that they could not see the light. Some said they saw the beach, but never saw the light. The lighthouse seemed to be just the right height to be shrouded in the blanket of foggy mist much of the time.

In 1853, the government responded to the complaints by increasing the height of the lighthouse to 150 feet. This was accomplished by adding 60 feet of brick on top of the existing 90 feet of sandstone. The newly elevated lighthouse was fitted with a first-order Fresnel lens, the brightest light available. The top 80 feet of the tower was painted red, and the bottom 70 feet was whitewashed.

Early in the Civil War the lighthouse was attacked by both Union and Confederate forces. The Union navy shelled it and damaged the exterior. Confederate troops removed the lens and destroyed the lamp. Union forces soon gained control of the Outer Banks and put the lighthouse back in service by the summer of 1862.

Complaints persisted that the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was inadequate to guide ships past the hazards of Diamond Shoals and the Cape. Therefore, a new lighthouse was authorized in 1867. The authorization also included

plans to build two additional lighthouses north of Cape Hatteras at 40 mile intervals.

The new Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, a very large copy of the one at Cape Lookout, was completed in 1870, and it was most impressive. At 208 feet high, it was the tallest lighthouse in America, and, perhaps, the tallest in the world. Three years later its black and white spiral stripes were painted.

The old lighthouse was destroyed by explosives soon after the new one became operational.

In 1936, the lighthouse was abandoned, because the ocean water was at its base. The following year a steel skeleton tower lighthouse (like the one at Smith Island) was erected in nearby Buxton Woods. The light beamed from this temporary location for the next 14 years.

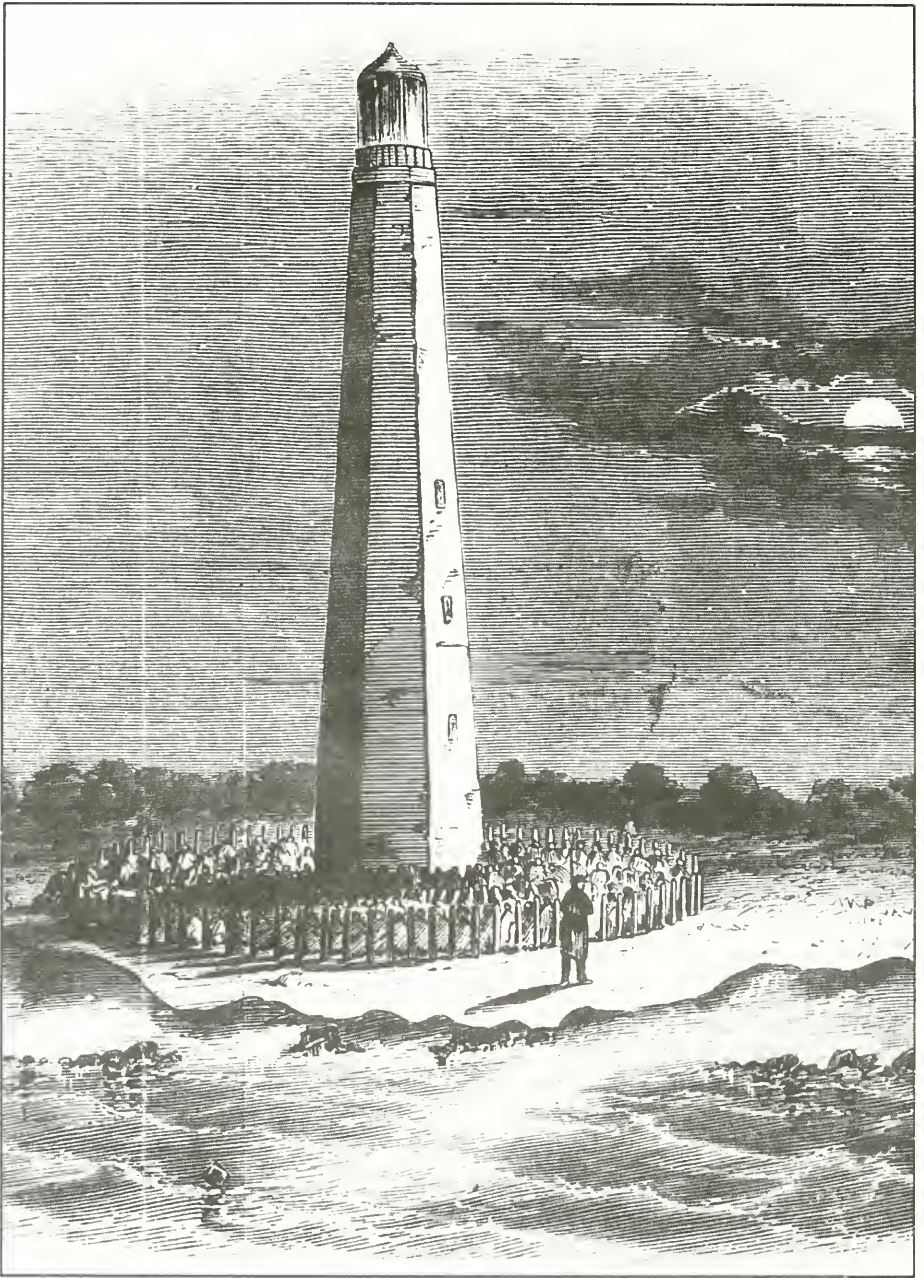
By 1950, the erosion had reversed, so the majestic Cape Hatteras Lighthouse was reactivated, and the steel skeleton tower was removed.

Although the Coast Guard maintains the light, the lighthouse is part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore, and is managed by the National Park Service. It is open to the public. The keeper's house has been converted to a museum and gift shop.



The Diamond Shoals Lightship beached at Cape Hatteras during a storm in 1899.

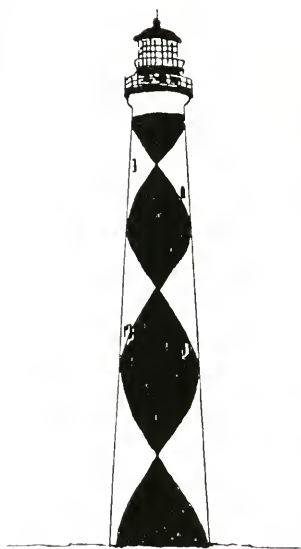
(N. C. Division of Archives and History photograph)



The first Cape Hatteras Lighthouse with an encampment
of Union forces in 1861.
(N. C. Division of Archives and History photograph)



Cape Lookout Lighthouse



In 1804, Congress authorized construction of a lighthouse at Cape Lookout to warn ships approaching the 10-mile-long Lookout Shoals. The structure was completed in 1812.

This lighthouse was unlike any of the others built in North Carolina. It was 96 feet high, and consisted of a brick tower that was completely covered by a wooden tower. The wooden exterior was painted in red and white horizontal stripes.

From the beginning, the Cape Lookout Lighthouse was plagued by the low hanging pre-dawn and late evening mist that is common to the Outer Banks. The light was not tall enough to illuminate above the mist. Therefore, sailors could not see the light during those critical times.

Congress recognized the visibility problems, and in 1857, a new, 150-foot-high round brick structure was authorized. The new Cape Lookout Lighthouse was completed in 1859. It was quickly singled out as one of the most attractive and effective lighthouses in America. It became the model for construction of the other three lighthouses on the Outer Banks (Cape Hatteras, Bodie Island, Currituck Beach).

Confederate forces put the lighthouse out of service two different times during the Civil War. They destroyed the lamp in 1861, and they blew up the stairs in 1865.

Lighthouses are easy to identify at night by their unique light patterns. The lighthouse may give a constant beam of light or a combination of flashes, but the pattern will be different from nearby lighthouses. By 1872, three nearly identical lighthouses were operating on the Outer Banks, and another one was in the planning stages. Sailors could not tell them apart in the daytime, so, in 1873, each one was assigned its distinctive markings. The Cape Lookout lighthouse was painted a black and white diamond-shaped pattern. It is said that the black diamonds face north and south, thus serving as a compass.

Although the automated lighthouse is not open to the public, the site is part of the Cape Lookout National Seashore. The keeper's house is open as a museum and information center.



Bodie Island Lighthouse



The first Bodie Island Lighthouse proved to be a victim of confusion and poor construction. Although the lighthouse was recommended in 1837, it was 10 years before disagreements over the location were resolved and construction began.

In 1848, the Bodie Island Lighthouse was completed. It was a 54-foot-high circular brick structure with hardly any taper from bottom to top.

Within a year of its construction, one side of the structure was a foot lower than the other. The leaning caused the lamp to stop flashing. In 1858, attempts to prop up the leaning lighthouse and level the lamp were abandoned, and a new lighthouse was built near the first one.

The second Bodie Island Lighthouse was a 90-foot-high circular brick structure that was painted white. It was completed in 1859. Two years later, Confederate troops sneaked onto the Union-held Outer Banks and blew up the new Bodie Island Lighthouse.

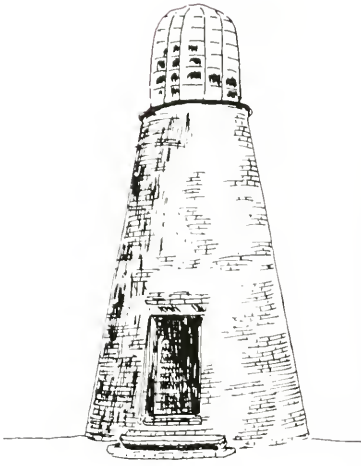
When work was finished on the huge Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, the construction crew moved 40 miles north, and built the third Bodie Island Lighthouse. This one was built on a new site on the north side of Oregon Inlet.

The third Bodie Island Lighthouse is almost an exact copy of the one at Cape Lookout, except that it sits on an exposed granite base. The 150-foot-high structure was completed in 1872. It was painted with black and white horizontal bands.

The automated lighthouse itself is not open to the public, but the site is part of the Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The National Park Service operates a visitors' center and museum in the old keeper's house.



Price's Creek Lighthouse & The Cape Fear River Lights



In 1848, Congress authorized construction of a series of eight lights along the 25-mile stretch of the Cape Fear River between Oak Island and Wilmington. These lights consisted of seven small lighthouses and a lightboat. Two of the lighthouses were built on Oak Island, across the river from Old Baldy, and two were built at Price's Creek. The others were built at Orton's Point, Campbell's Island, and two at Upper Jettee. The light boat was placed at Horseshoe Shoal, between

Price's Creek Lighthouse and Federal Point Lighthouse.

The two lighthouses at Price's Creek, completed in 1850, were built on the west bank of the river between Oak Island and Orton's Point. The taller of the two lights was built on top of the lighthouse keeper's house. The contract for construction of the Price's Creek Lighthouses, dated April 27, 1850, describes the second lighthouse as: "A light house at proper distance in front of the (first) above, to range with the channel, to be twenty feet high, to be built of hard brick. The diameter of the base to be seventeen feet and that of the top to be nine feet."

When the Confederate forces lost control of the Cape Fear River, they damaged or destroyed all of the river lights to prevent Union forces from safely navigating the river.

After the war, the two Oak Island lighthouses were rebuilt, but none of the other river lights were put back into service. By the 1880's, all seven of the small Cape Fear River lighthouses and the light boat were replaced by unattended beacons. The beacons consisted of lanterns mounted on pilings.

The masonry shell of the smaller lighthouse at Price's Creek is all that is left of the river lights. It is a brick structure about 20 feet tall. The glass and iron lamp housing is gone. The chemical company which owns the property has adopted the lighthouse. They repaired the Civil War cannon damage and the decay from a century of neglect.

Price's Creek Lighthouse sits across the river and about two miles southwest from Fort Fisher. It is on private property and is not accessible to the public. However, it is very near the Southport ferry landing, and the ferry comes within 200 yards of the lighthouse as it approaches the landing.



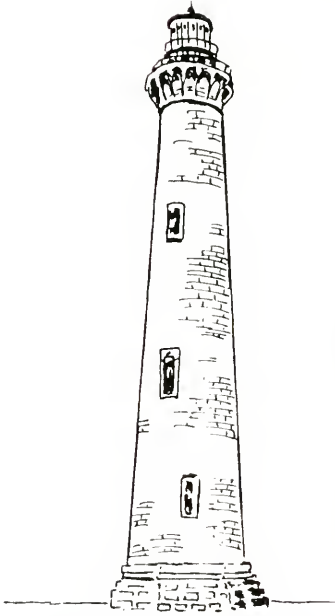
This painting by a military officer is believed to be a depiction of the first Federal Point Lighthouse. The mounds of earth in the background are Fort Fisher.
(N. C. Division of Archives and History photograph)



Civil War cannon damage at the base of the Price's Creek Lighthouse.
(N. C. Division of Archives and History photograph)



Currituck Beach Lighthouse



In 1875, the last dark area on the Outer Banks was illuminated with the completion of the Currituck Beach Lighthouse.

This 150-foot-high nearly identical twin of the lighthouse at Bodie Island sits on Whalehead Hill about 40 miles north of Oregon Inlet and about 40 miles south of Cape Henry, Virginia.

Distinctive markings had already been painted on the other three tall Outer Banks lighthouses, so the Currituck Beach Lighthouse was not painted. Instead, it remained its natural red brick color.

The automated lighthouse sits well back from the ocean in a wooded area. A private non-profit organization is in the process of restoring the keeper's house.



Oak Island Lighthouse

May 15, 1958 is a noteworthy date in lighthouse history. The Oak Island Lighthouse was activated on that date, thus ending Smith Island's 163-year tenure as home of the lighthouse at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

The Oak Island Lighthouse was the last one built in North Carolina, and among the last built in America. At 2.5 million candlepower, it is America's most powerful lighthouse and the second most powerful in the world. The lighthouse is part of the Oak Island Coast Guard Station.

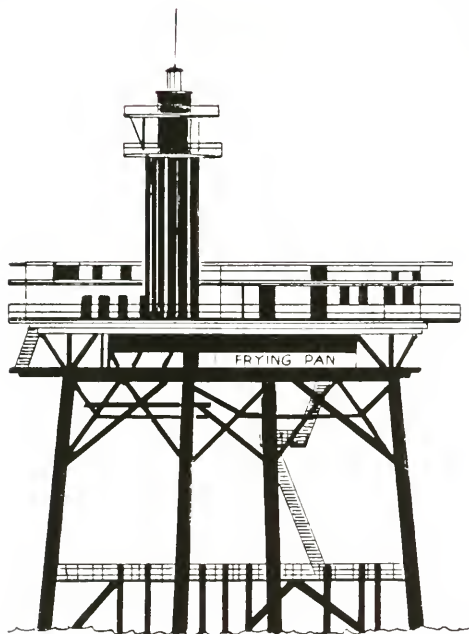
The silo-style reinforced concrete lighthouse tower is 169 feet tall and 16 feet in diameter. Permanent color was mixed into the concrete during construction. The upper third is black, the middle third is white, and the lower third is gray.

This is not the first lighthouse on the tip of Oak Island. Two of the Cape Fear River lights were built there in 1849. Ships sailing from Wilmington to the ocean needed the two lights on Oak Island to safely navigate the curving river channel. One of the two lights was on a track so that it could be moved if the channel shifted. After the Civil War, the other river lights were not reactivated, but the Oak Island lights continued to operate until the 1880's.

The Oak Island Lighthouse is not open to the public.



Frying Pan Light Tower



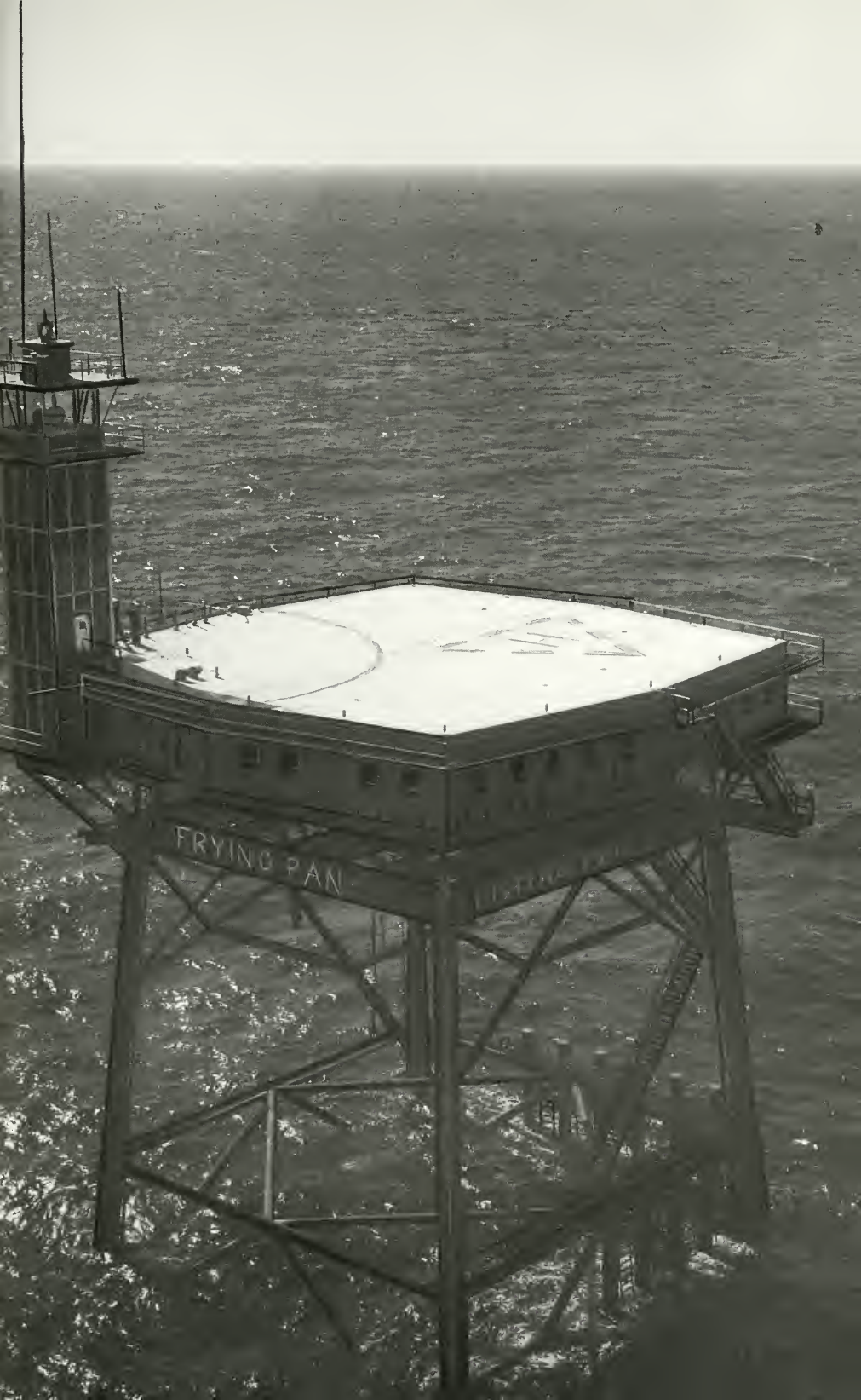
In 1854, a lightship with two lights 40 feet high was stationed at Frying Pan Shoals. The lightship was needed to guide ships safely past the shoals to North Carolina's major port, Wilmington.

Except for a four-year break during the Civil War, the lightship and its successors marked the shoals for the next 112 years. The success of the Frying Pan lightships speaks to the relative calm of the Cape Fear waters compared to the often violent Cape Hatteras waters.

In 1966, a Gulf Coast oil drilling platform was adapted for use as a light tower. The giant "Texas tower" was built in Louisiana and transported to Frying Pan Shoals by barge.

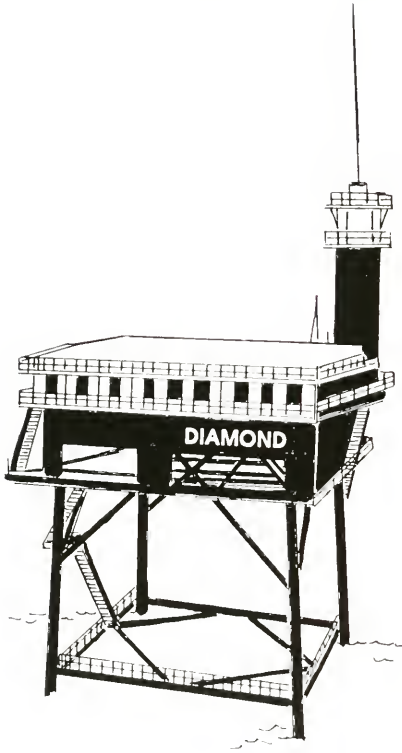
The Frying Pan Tower is 20 miles southeast of Oak Island. The ocean is 40 feet deep, and the deck of the tower is another 40 feet above the water. The light is 130 feet above the ocean. In addition to the light, the tower is equipped with a fog horn and a radio beacon.

In 1979, the tower was automated, and the crew was removed. The unattended Frying Pan Light Tower continues to operate effectively.



FRYING PAN

Diamond Shoals Light Tower



Lighthouses proved incapable of marking the far sides of the treacherous Diamond Shoals, so a lightship with lights 45 and 60 feet high was put into service.

In 1824, the first Diamond Shoals lightship was stationed at the outer edge of the shoals. During the next two years, violent storms broke the ship loose from its anchors three different times. Ten months were needed to repair the damage the first time it broke loose. Five months were needed for repairs the second time it broke loose. The ship was blown onto the beach at Ocracoke and destroyed the third time it broke loose. The lightship was not replaced.

In 1891, an unsuccessful attempt was made to build a lighthouse in the 25-foot-deep water of Diamond Shoals. A storm

destroyed the equipment, tools, and materials.

A new lightship with improved anchors and cables was put in place in 1897. Lightships marked the Cape for the next 70 years. A storm drove the ship ashore at Cape Hatteras in 1899. A German submarine sank the lightship in 1918. Passing ships rammed the lightship numerous times.

In 1967, a Texas tower similar to the one at Frying Pan Shoals was put in place at Diamond Shoals. The Diamond Shoals Light Tower stands in 54 feet of ocean water, and it is 13 miles off shore from Cape Hatteras.

The 175-foot-high tower is equipped with a light, a fog horn, and a radio beacon. It was automated in 1979, and the crew was removed. If any of the systems need service, the tower's computer sends a radio signal to the Coast Guard.

opposite page: U. S. Coast Guard photograph of Diamond Shoals Tower



DIAMOND

How Tall Are Lighthouses?

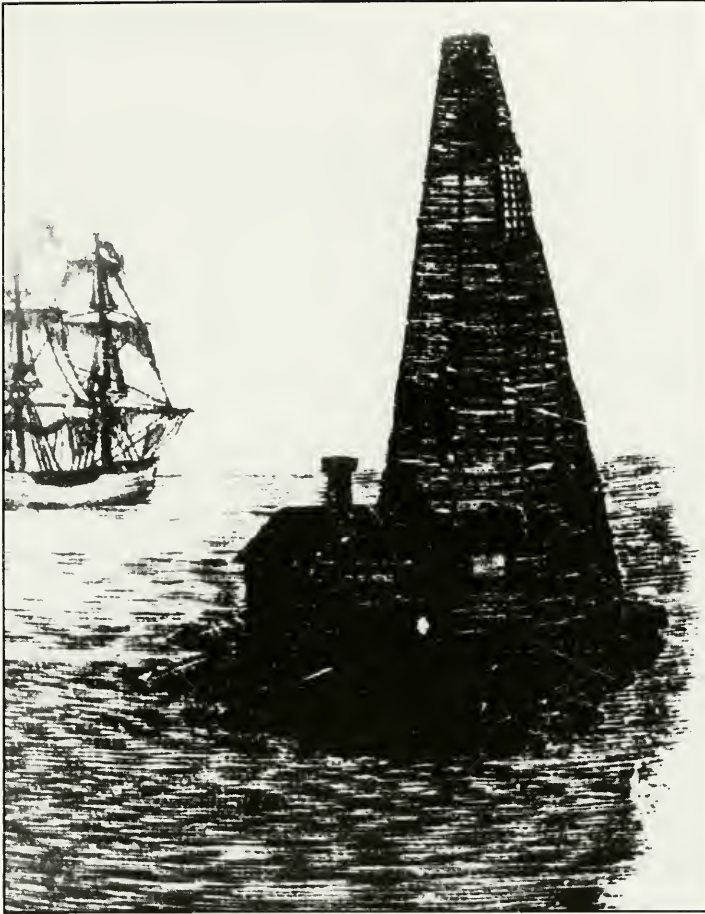
It is not unusual to find more than one number for the height of a lighthouse. Often times the numbers will differ by several feet. How can such a discrepancy arise? Perhaps it comes about because of the difference between construction and function. Documents related to construction tend to list the height of the structure. Some list the height to the tip top of the lighthouse, some list the height to the light, and some list the height of the masonry tower. Many references to a functioning lighthouse list the height of the light above sea level.

The Cape Hatteras Lighthouse has a number of published heights. North Carolina Lighthouses (David Stick, N. C. Division of Archives and History, 1980. p. 63) gives the height as 180 feet. Southern Lighthouses (Bruce Roberts and Ray Jones, The Globe Press, Chester Conn., 1989. p. 35) gives the height as 193 feet. Exploring the Lighthouses of North Carolina (Cindy Corey, The Provincial Press, Chapel Hill, 1982. p. 28) gives the height as 208 feet.



Screw-Pile Lighthouse

Screw-pile lighthouses were built in the shallow waters of sounds and rivers to mark shoals and sandbars. The name comes from the three-foot-wide screw blade on each pile. The piles were screwed firmly into the sound or river bottom to provide a sturdy base for the lighthouse. About 20 screw-pile lighthouses were built in North Carolina between 1856 and 1891. Some of them lasted beyond 1950. (N. C. Division of Archives and History photograph)



The state's second lighthouse, the Shell Castle Lighthouse
at Ocracoke Inlet in the early 1800's.
(N.C. Division of Archives and History photograph)

Acknowledgement

In 1980, David Stick wrote North Carolina Lighthouses. It is a scholarly history of the state's lighthouses. Moreover, it is the starting place for anyone who chooses to research and write about lighthouses.

Lighthouse Locations



Currituck Beach Lighthouse is about 40 miles north of Manteo. Drive from Manteo to the Outer Banks, and take US-158 north. When US-158 turns west toward Elizabeth City, go north onto NC-12, and drive to Corolla. The Lighthouse is on the outskirts of Corolla.

Bodie Island Lighthouse is south of Manteo near Oregon Inlet. Turn south at Whalebone onto NC-12, and enter the National Seashore. Within a few miles a sign will mark the way to the Lighthouse. The Lighthouse is just north of Oregon Inlet, and it is difficult to see from NC-12.



Cape Hatteras Lighthouse is at the village of Buxton about 45 miles south of Whalebone on NC-12. The Lighthouse is so tall it is easy to see, but it is hard to find, so watch for the signs in Buxton.

Ocracoke Lighthouse can only be reached by ferry. A free ferry sails from the village of Hatteras to Ocracoke Island at one hour intervals. The ferry ride takes 40 minutes. Ocracoke Lighthouse is in Ocracoke Village. Toll ferries serve Ocracoke Village from Cedar Island and from Swan Quarter. Both toll ferries require more than two hours to make the trip.



Cape Lookout Lighthouse is on the Cape Lookout National Seashore, and can only be reached by ferry. Toll passenger ferry service is available at 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. from the ferry dock at Harkers Island. Cape Lookout is a natural area. Rest rooms and picnic tables are the only facilities on the island.

Old Baldy Lighthouse is on Bald Head Island, and can only be reached by private toll passenger ferry. Go to Southport (about 30 miles south of Wilmington), and follow the Bald Head Island signs to the ferry landing. The Lighthouse is near the island's marina. Restaurants and gift shops are available.



Price's Creek Lighthouse is on private property near Southport. The Lighthouse sits near the Southport landing of the Southport - Fort Fisher ferry. Each time the ferry enters and exits the landing, it provides an excellent view of the lighthouse.

Oak Island Lighthouse is at the Coast Guard Station on Caswell Beach. About two miles north of Southport, take NC-133 toward Long Beach. When NC-133 ends, turn left, and go to Caswell Beach.



CHAPTER FOUR

The Judicial Branch

*The Supreme Court of North Carolina:
A Brief History*

contributed by Martin H. Brinkley

The legal and historical origins of the Supreme Court of North Carolina lie in the State Constitution of 1776, which empowered the General Assembly to appoint “Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity” and “Judges of Admiralty.” Until 1799, however, North Carolina had no appellate court. That year, two of the State’s four Superior Court judges were commissioned to gather at Raleigh to dispose of appeals involving disputed questions of law that had arisen on the judicial circuits. Although this twice-yearly gathering of trial judges, later named the “Court of Conference,” carried a short docket, its decisions were important to North Carolina’s infant public institutions. In 1805, for example, the Court of Conference declared unconstitutional an attempt by the General Assembly to deprive the University of North Carolina of property it had acquired through its right to escheats. (Trustees of the University of North Carolina v. Foy,

5 N.C. (1 Mur.) 58 (1805)). The Court’s invocation of the due process (or “law of the land”) clause of the State Declaration of Rights to invalidate a legislative enactment recalled a celebrated en banc Superior Court case that had established the power of judicial review in North Carolina. (Bayard v. Singleton, 1 N.C. (Mart.) 5 (1787)). Together these two holdings assured the supremacy of the North Carolina Constitution as the fundamental law of the State.

By an 1805 statute the Court of Conference was renamed the “Supreme Court,” although its composition remained the same: a quorum of Superior Court judges sitting en banc to review their own decisions. In 1810 the Court became a tribunal of public record; the judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and deliver them viva voce in open court, for which they were paid an additional £50 per year. They also were authorized to elect from their number a chief justice; John Louis Taylor, a twelve-year veteran of the N.C.

Superior Court bench, was chosen for this position. By the same act the governor was directed to procure a seal and motto for the Court, and any party in an action adjudicated in the Superior Court was given the right of appeal.

Acting upon a bill introduced by William Gaston of New Bern, the General Assembly in November 1818 created the separate Supreme Court contemplated by the 1776 Constitution. The new tribunal was to be composed of a chief justice and two "judges," and was commissioned

to exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction over questions of law and equity arising in the Superior Courts. The legislators elected John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson, and John Hall the first members of the Court; being empowered to elect their own chief justice, Judges Henderson and Hall chose Taylor to fill his old post. The first meeting of the Court took place on January 1, 1819. The Court began holding two sittings, or "terms," a year, the first beginning on the second Monday in June and the second on the last



The North Carolina Supreme Court

Front row: Louis B. Meyer, Jr.; Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr.; Burley Mitchell, Jr.
Back row: Willis Padgett Wichard; Henry E. Frye; John Webb; Sarah Parker

Monday in December. This schedule endured until the Constitution of 1868 prescribed the first Mondays in January and July for the sittings. Vacancies on the Court were filled temporarily by the governor, with the assistance and advice of the Council of State, until the end of the next session of the state General Assembly.

The General Assembly's creation of an independent appellate judiciary ran counter to the reforming democratic spirit of Jacksonian North Carolina. From the beginning opponents objected to the judges' salaries, which at \$2,500 per year were considered extravagant (the Governor's salary was only \$2,000); that the judges were to "hold office during good behavior"—a virtual guarantee of life tenure—angered the reformers, who thought the Court an elitist institution too far removed from the people. The growing population of the western counties, naturally given to criticizing an unresponsive, distant state government dominated by eastern planters, protested the long journeys their lawyers had to undertake in order to argue cases from the overburdened western circuits before the Supreme Court. To their voices were added those of the Superior Court judges who resented being reversed on appeal. The enemies of the Court, Senator Gaston predicted in 1821, sought to "make a mob court of it by getting the [Superior Court] Judges on it and thus destroying its most valuable features, its perfect separation from the tribunals whose decisions it revises."

Throughout the 1820s regular attacks were leveled at the Supreme Court by legislators who believed that the chief justice and the two

judges should be elected at large, by the people. The thin reed of legislative support for the Court nearly snapped in 1832, when a bill was introduced to reduce the salaries of the judges from \$2,500 to \$2,000. That this measure and others sponsored by populist politicians throughout the 1820s and 1830s (including a proposed 1835 constitutional amendment dissolving the Court outright) were defeated was probably due to the personal prestige of the judges themselves. The election of former Superior Court Judge and State Bank President Thomas Ruffin to the bench in 1829 effectively ensured the Court's survival. Ranked by Harvard Law School Dean Roscoe Pound as one of the ten greatest jurists in American history, Ruffin singlehandedly transformed the common law of North Carolina into an instrument of economic change. His writings on the subject of eminent domain—the right of the state to seize private property for the public good—paved the way for the expansion of railroads into North Carolina, enabling the "Rip Van Winkle State" to embrace the industrial revolution. Ruffin's opinions were cited as persuasive authority by appellate tribunals throughout the United States. The influence his decisions exercised upon the nascent jurisprudence of the states then known as the 'Southwest (Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi), which were settled by emigrating North Carolinians in large numbers, made Ruffin a celebrated figure at home. Public veneration of the "stern prophet," as Ruffin was called, preserved his Court from destruction.

The accession of William Gaston, who had sponsored the 1818 Supreme Court bill in the General

Assembly, to the high bench in 1833 silenced all but the most radical democrats from openly declaring their opposition to the Court. More statesman than legal technician, Gaston's concurrence lent weight to Ruffin's elaborate expressions in politically charged cases such as Hoke v. Henderson, 15 N.C. (4 Dev.) 1 (1833), in which the Court held that a public office (such as that of Supreme Court judge) was "property" protected by the "Law of the Land" Clause of the State Constitution. (The respect Ruffin commanded caused the Court to avoid overruling Hoke, which many thought an incorrect decision, until 1903, more than three decades after his death.) Together Gaston and Ruffin, whom his colleagues elected Chief Justice in 1833 (by a coin toss, according to a popular but probably apocryphal account), dominated their less-talented brother judges, rendering treatise-like opinions that inspired one contemporary to exclaim: "No State of the Union . . . not even the United States, ever had a superior Bench; few ever had its equal."

The Supreme Court survived the Civil War, during which its docket was greatly diminished, under the able if somewhat domineering leadership of Chief Justice Richmond Pearson. Four major reforms befell the Court as a result of North Carolina's adoption of a new constitution in 1868. First, in an extensive revision of the judicial article, the Court became a "constitutional" tribunal that owed its existence to the fundamental law of the State rather than to a legislative enactment. (Although it can be argued that the 1776 Constitution had commanded the creation of a Supreme Court, such an interpretation apparently

was never advanced by the Court's proponents during the antebellum period.) Second, the number of judges was increased from three to five, with the chief justice retaining his title and his brethren receiving the appellation "associate justices." Third, the selection of Supreme Court judges was removed from the General Assembly and entrusted to popular sovereignty; the justices, including the chief justice, were to be elected by the people for eight-year terms. In the event of a vacancy, the governor was to appoint a locum tenens to sit until after the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Finally, in a progressive move, the new judicial article merged the formerly separate law and equity jurisdictions of the Court into a single "form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs."

The final decades of the nineteenth century witnessed rapid change in the Court's membership, as conservative Democrats regained political hegemony following the Republican domination of Reconstruction. Additional constitutional amendments reduced the Court's membership back to three in 1876; by 1888, however, the justices' crushing workload, made public by the early death of Justice Thomas S. Ashe from sheer exhaustion, led North Carolinians to ratify an amendment restoring the Court's number to five.

By placing the selection of Supreme Court justices in the hands of the populace, the 1868 Constitution presaged (and perhaps rendered inevitable) the appellate judiciary's descent into partisan politics. In the elections of 1894 and 1896 two Republicans, David M.

Furches and Robert M. Douglas (son of Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln's principal opponent in the presidential election of 1860) were elected to the Court. In 1900 the justices, by a

receive the two-thirds vote necessary to convict and remove the justices from office. Furches and Douglas each served out his elected term and retired from the Court.

The Supreme Court sat in the



Old Supreme Court Building, circa 1930
(N. C. Department of Archives and History)

vote of four to one, declared unconstitutional important legislation enacted by the Democratic General Assembly in 1899. The following year Furches (whom Republican Governor Daniel L. Russell appointed Chief Justice in 1900, upon the death of Chief Justice W.T. Faircloth) and Douglas were jointly impeached by the House of Commons for issuing an allegedly unconstitutional mandamus ordering the State Treasurer to pay out money. The indictment was sustained by a majority of the Senate, but did not

State Capitol at Raleigh throughout most of the nineteenth century, retreating to the meeting house of the First Presbyterian Church after the Capitol was burned in 1831. In 1846 the General Assembly passed legislation requiring the Court to hold an August Term in Morganton for the convenience of lawyers from the western counties; this practice ceased when the commencement of hostilities in 1861 made travel increasingly dangerous. (For the rest of the nineteenth century "Morganton decisions," rendered in

the absence of a law library, were widely disparaged by the bar; lawyers sometimes pointed to their provenance as evidence of inferior quality.) From 1888 until 1940 the justices successively occupied buildings on the north and south edges of Raleigh's Union Square. The present courtroom, conference room, and the chambers of the justices are on the third floor of the Justice Building (completed in 1940), where the members of the Court work throughout the year.

The lengthy tenures of two chief justices, Walter Clark (1903-24) and Walter P. Stacy (1925-51) saw the Supreme Court through the first half of the twentieth century. In 1936 the judicial article of the State Constitution was amended to provide that the Court should consist of a chief justice and not more than six associate justices. The following year the General Assembly enacted enabling legislation authorizing the Governor to appoint two additional associate justices, bringing the membership of the Court to seven, where it now stands.

The twentieth century has called upon the justices to delineate the responsibilities and limitations of a burgeoning state bureaucracy. Many of these governmental controversies have at their root questions regarding separation of powers: the principle that the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government should be, in the words of the North Carolina Declaration of Rights, "forever separate and distinct." At the same time the Court has continued to labor in the vineyards of the common law, expanding it as required, to meet the demands of a rapidly changing state. Recent years have occasionally seen the justices interpret

the State Constitution as a more capacious vessel of individual rights than its federal counterpart.

Public interest in the Supreme Court as an institution has risen over the last three decades, as a series of "first" justices mounted the bench. In 1970 Governor Robert W. Scott appointed his predecessor in the Executive Mansion, Daniel Killian Moore, associate justice; Moore became the first former governor to serve on the Supreme Court. The election of Susie Marshall Sharp—the first woman to become a judge of the Superior Court and an associate justice of the Supreme Court—as chief justice in 1974 marked the first election of a woman to the highest judicial post of any state. In 1983 Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. appointed Henry E. Frye, a Greensboro lawyer, associate justice; Frye is the first African-American to serve on the Court.

At the suggestion of Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr. and others, the General Assembly in 1987 established a Judicial Selection Study Commission to review North Carolina's method of judicial selection and retention. The Commission recommended that Supreme Court justices be appointed, rather than elected, and proposed a constitutional amendment creating an appointive system. An amended version of this plan has passed the Senate repeatedly in recent years but has failed to garner a three-fifths vote in the House of Representatives. Efforts to eliminate the practice of electing appellate judges will probably continue in forthcoming legislative sessions.

The primary function of the Supreme Court is to decide questions of law that have arisen in the lower

courts and before state administrative agencies. The justices spend most of their time outside the courtroom reading written case records, studying briefs prepared by lawyers, researching applicable law, and writing opinions exposing the reasoning upon which the Court's determinations are based. The concurrence of four justices generally is required for a decision; each of the seven justices participates in every case except in unusual situations in which a justice may feel compelled to recuse, or withdraw, from sitting.

In addition to cases awaiting decision, the justices consider numerous petitions in which a party seeks to bring a case before the Court for adjudication. Although most such requests are denied, the justices read hundreds of records and briefs and spend many hours in conference deliberating their merits. Each justice writes several hundred printed pages of opinions each year.

These opinions are published in the North Carolina Reports and in several unofficial publications, and may be found in major law libraries throughout the world.

The North Carolina Supreme Court Historical Society, Inc. was chartered as a non-profit corporation in 1992 to preserve and celebrate the history of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as well as heighten public appreciation of the history and achievements of North Carolina's entire judicial system. Presided over by retired Associate Justice Harry C. Martin, the Society is governed by a Board of Trustees chaired by Charles F. Blanchard, Esq., and composed of judges, court officials, lawyers, and laypersons. Membership is open to the public. In January 1994 the Society sponsored a three-day celebration in Raleigh to honor the one hundred seventy-fifth anniversary of the Supreme Court's first session.

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THE COURT SYSTEM IN --- NORTH CAROLINA

Before comprehensive reorganization was implemented in the late 1960's, North Carolina's court system had many levels. Statewide, the Supreme Court had appellate jurisdiction and the Superior Court had general trial jurisdiction. At the local level were hundreds of Recorder's Courts, Domestic Relations Courts, Mayor's Courts, County Courts, and Justice of the Peace Courts created by the General Assembly and individually tailored for the towns and counties. Some of these courts were in session nearly full time, others only an hour or two a week. Some were presided over by a full-time judge, although most were not. Some courts had judges who were lawyers, but many had lay judges who spent most of their time at other pursuits. The salaries for judges varied depending on the court, and the cost of court varied from court to court, sometimes differing even within the same county. In some instances, such as justices of the peace, court officials were compensated by the fees they exacted, and they provided their own facilities.

As early as 1955, certain citizens recognized that something should be done to bring uniformity to the court system in North Carolina. At the suggestion of Governor Luther Hodges and Chief Justice M.V. Barnhill, the North Carolina Bar Association sponsored an in-depth study which ultimately resulted in the restructuring of the court sys-

tem. Any changes, however, required amending Article IV of the State Constitution. In November of 1962, the citizens of North Carolina approved an amendment which authorized making the changes; however, there was not enough time between the passage of the amendment and the convening of the 1963 General Assembly to prepare legislation to implement the changes. The General Assembly of 1963 created 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 session. Legislation was introduced in the 1965 General Assembly to establish a new court system. The constitutional reform and the legislation created an Administrative Office of the Courts and established the framework for the District Court Division.

During the late 1950's and early 1960's, the Supreme Court of North Carolina was one of the busiest in the country. Faced with an increasing number of cases dealing with its customary judicial business and a number of post-conviction appeals based on constitutional issues resulting from recent United States Supreme Court decisions, the Court was becoming overburdened. This situation led the 1965 General Assembly to submit a proposed amendment to Article IV of the North Carolina Constitution, authorizing the creation of an intermediate court of appeals. The court

would relieve the pressure on the Supreme Court by sharing the appellate caseload. The people overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November 1965 election, and the 1967 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the North Carolina Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals became operational on October 1, 1967.

These constitutional changes and the implementing legislation created

the current multi-level court system. There are two trial divisions: the District Court Division and, above it, the Superior Court Division. Above the district and superior courts is a two-level Appellate Division consisting of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The Administrative Office of the Courts, which began its operations on July 1, 1965, assists with the administrative functions of the system at all levels.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina

As the highest court in our state, the Supreme Court has functioned as an appellate court since 1805, although prior to 1819 the members also acted as trial judges, holding terms in the different counties. The Supreme Court has no jury, and it makes no determinations of fact; rather, it considers error in legal procedures or in judicial interpretation of the law and hears oral arguments on the written record of cases previously tried by the superior courts, district courts, and certain administrative agencies and commissions.

The only original case jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court is in the censure and removal of judges upon the non-binding recommendations of the Judicial Standards Commission. Appeals from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court are by right in cases involving constitutional questions, and cases in which there has been dissent in the Court of Appeals. In its discretion, the Supreme Court may review Court of Appeals decisions in cases of significant public interest or cases involving legal principles of major significance. As a matter of right, appeals go directly to the Supreme Court in first degree murder cases in which the defendant has been sentenced to death or life imprisonment, and in Utilities Commission general rate cases. In all other cases appeal as of right is to the Court of Appeals. In its discretion, the Supreme Court may hear appeals directly from the trial courts in cases of significant public interest, cases involving legal principles of major significance, where delay would cause substantial harm, or when the Court of Appeals docket is unusually full.

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); however, there were times when 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. If a vacancy occurs during a term, the Governor fills the vacancy until the next general election.

The Court sits to hear oral arguments in the courtroom in the Justice Building in Raleigh, with the Chief Justice presiding. In his absence the senior ranking Justice presides. The Court sits only en banc, that is, all

members hear each case. Associate Justices are seated alternately 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, and serves at its pleasure.

The North Carolina Court of Appeals

Adopted in 1965, the constitutional amendment that established the Court of Appeals, and the implementing legislation, provided for a total of nine judges to be elected for terms of eight years. In 1977, the General Assembly created three additional seats on the Court, bringing the total number of judges to twelve. The bulk of the caseload of the Court of Appeals consists of cases appealed from the trial courts. The Court also hears appeals directly from certain administrative agency decisions. The Court sits in panels of three judges, thus allowing arguments in separate cases to be heard at the same time. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designates one of the judges of the Court of Appeals as Chief Judge. Judges are assigned by the Chief Judge to sit in panels in such a fashion that each will sit, as nearly as possible, an equal number of times with every other judge. The Court sits primarily in Raleigh, but as 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 at its pleasure. The Appellate Division Reporter prepares an official "report" of opinions of the Court of Appeals just as is done for the Supreme Court.

The Superior Court

North Carolina's superior courts are the general jurisdiction trial courts for the state. Original jurisdiction of the superior court includes all felony cases. Most misdemeanors are tried first by a district court judge, from which conviction may be appealed to the superior court for trial de novo by a jury. The superior court is the proper court for the trial of civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000, and it has jurisdiction over appeals from certain administrative agencies. Regardless of the amount in controversy, the original civil jurisdiction of the superior court does not include domestic relations cases, or probate and estates matters and certain special proceedings that are heard first by the clerk of superior court. Rulings of the clerk are within the appellate jurisdiction of the superior court.

The 100 counties are grouped into superior court districts. Each district has at least one senior resident superior court judge who has certain administrative responsibilities for his or her home district. Resident superior court judges are elected by statewide ballot to office for eight-year terms. In addition, up to two "special" superior court judges can be appointed by the Governor.

The superior court districts are grouped into four divisions for the rotation of superior court judges. Within each division, resident superior court judges are required to rotate among the superior court districts and hold

court for at least six months in each, then move on to their next assignment. Special superior court judges may be assigned to hold court in any county. Assignments of all superior court judges are made by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with the aid of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Under the Constitution of North Carolina, at least two sessions (of one week each) of superior court are held annually in each county. The vast majority of counties require more than the constitutional minimum of two weeks of superior court annually, and some larger counties have superior court sessions about every week in the year.

The District Court

The court reorganization of the 1960's provided for the establishment of a uniform system of district courts in three phases throughout the State: In December of 1966, the district court was activated in 22 counties; in December of 1968, the district court was established in an additional 61 counties; and in December of 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 courts were transferred to the dockets of the district court for trial, and all records of the abolished courts 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.

As for superior courts, the General Assembly has grouped North Carolina's 100 counties into district court districts. The district court must sit in at least one place in each county. The district court has exclusive original jurisdiction of virtually all misdemeanors and infractions (non-criminal violations of law not punishable by imprisonment), probable cause hearings in felony cases, all juvenile proceedings, involuntary commitments and recommitments to mental health hospitals, and domestic relations cases, and it has concurrent jurisdiction of civil cases where the amount in controversy is \$10,000 or less. 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 before a jury will be had in the superior court.

One or more district court judges are elected for four-year terms in each district. In multi-judge districts, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court designates one of the judges as Chief District Court Judge. Subject to the Chief Justice's general supervision, each chief judge exercises administrative supervision and authority over the operation of the district courts and magistrates in the district. District court judges serve full time.

Magistrates

With the establishment of the district courts in the counties, the office of justice of the peace was abolished and replaced by the newly fashioned position of magistrate. Magistrates function within the district court as subordinate

judicial officials. They are appointed by the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, upon recommendation of the Clerk of Superior Court, to serve a term of two years. The law gives the Chief District Court Judge general supervisory authority over the magistrates in the district. Magistrates operate with less authority and discretion than old justices of the peace, and with more supervision, but have extensive authorities within the district court division. They are empowered to try certain misdemeanor worthless check cases and civil suits designated as small claims cases, to accept written appearances, waivers of trial, and pleas of guilty or admissions of responsibility in certain misdemeanor and infraction cases, to conduct initial appearances, grant bail before trial in noncapital cases, and issue arrest and search warrants.

District Attorneys

North Carolina is divided into prosecutorial districts, each having a district attorney who is elected for a four-year term. The district attorney represents the state in all criminal actions brought in the superior and district courts in the district, and is responsible for ensuring that infraction cases are prosecuted efficiently. In addition to prosecutorial functions, the district attorney is responsible for calendaring criminal cases for trial.

Clerks of Superior Court

A Clerk of Superior Court is elected to a four-year term in each county. The clerk has jurisdiction to hear and decide special proceedings (such as adoptions, condemnations, partitions, and foreclosures), is ex officio judge of probate, and performs record-keeping and administrative functions for both the superior and district courts of the county.

County Functions

Prior to court reorganization in the 1960s, the counties had extensive funding responsibility for the operations of various courts and court officials. The court reforms established the unified General Court of Justice, and the state assumed responsibility for funding and administration of virtually all court operations. However, some county responsibilities remain. Each county has the duty to adequately furnish and maintain a courthouse with at least one courtroom and related facilities. In certain municipalities where the General Assembly has authorized additional seats of district court, the court facilities are provided by the municipalities.

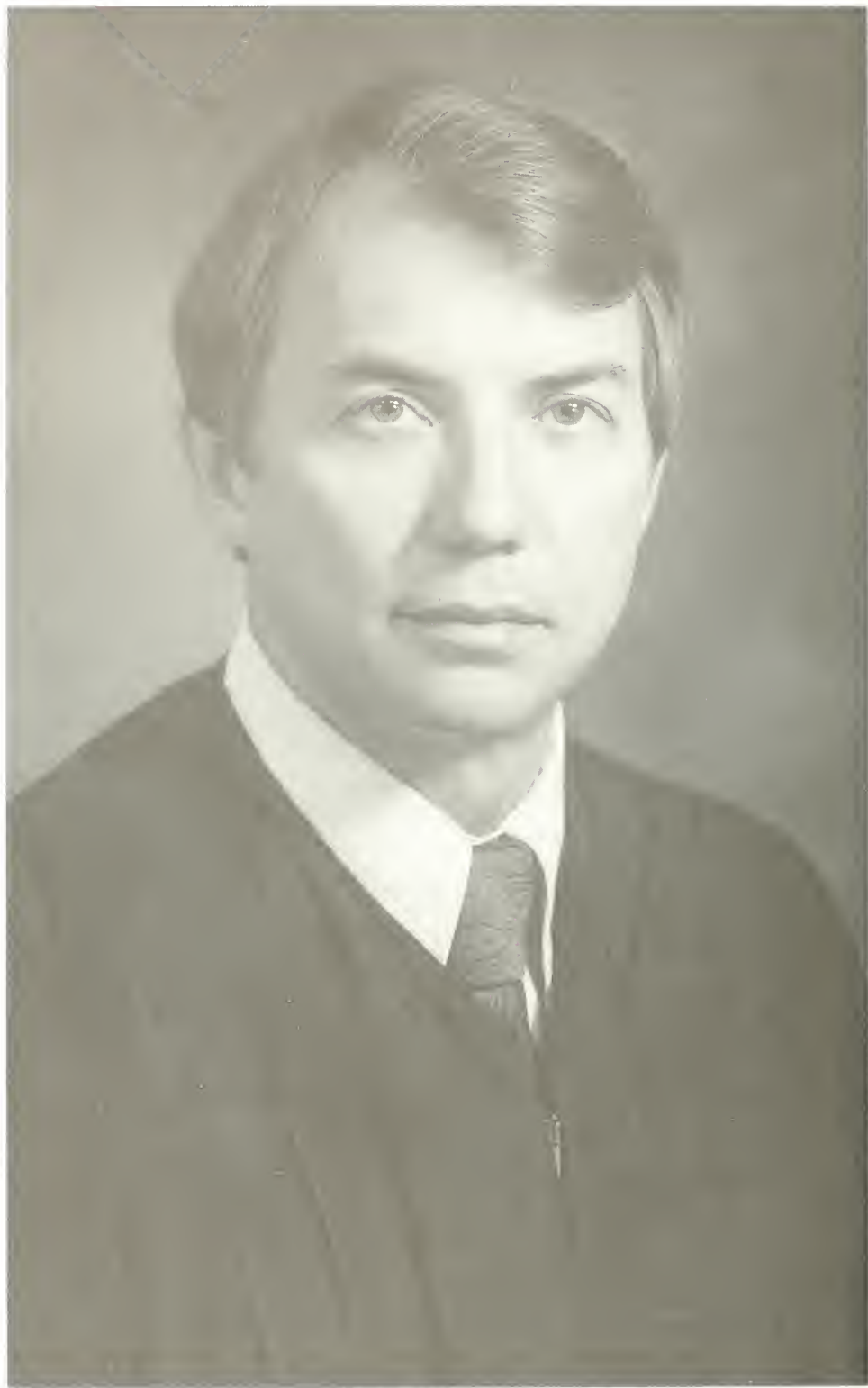
The Sheriff of each county, or one of the sheriff's deputies, performs the duties of bailiff. The bailiff opens and closes courts, carries out directions of the judge in maintaining order, takes care of jurors when they are deliberating on a case, and otherwise assists the judge. A court reporter is required to record the proceedings in most of the cases tried in the Superior Court. Jurors are drawn for each term of court. An independent three-member jury commission in each county selects names at random from the county's voter registration records, the list of licensed drivers residing in the county, and any other sources 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. Responsibility for hearing requests to be excused from jury service lies with the Chief District Court Judge.

For Further Information

North Carolina Supreme Court: (919) 733-3723

North Carolina Court of Appeals: (919) 733-3561



James Gooden Exum, Jr.

Chief Justice

Early Years

Born September 14, 1935, to James G. and Mary Wall (Bost) Exum. Raised in Snow Hill, N.C.

Educational Background

Snow Hill High School 1953; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1957, A.B. (English); New York University School of Law, 1960, LL.B; National Judicial College, 1969; Senior Appellate Judges Seminar, New York University School of Law and Institute of Judicial Administration, 1976.

Professional Background

Chief Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1986-present; Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1975-1986 (elected 1974, reelected 1982); Resident Superior Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1967-1974 (appointed, July 1, 1967, by Governor Dan K. Moore to a newly created judgeship; elected, 1968); law clerk, Associate Justice Emery B. Denny, N.C. Supreme Court, 1960-61; practicing attorney (firm of Smith, Moore, Smith, Schell and Hunter, Greensboro, N.C.), 1961-1967; visiting lecturer, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1978-1985.

Organizations

Conference of Chief Justices 1986-present (member, Board of Directors, 1990-present; chair, Committee on Resolutions; liaison, Commission on Uniform Laws); Judicial Conference of the United States (member, Advisory Committee on Criminal Rules 1988-90); American Bar Association (chairman, Ad Hoc Committee on Death Penalty Costs 1983-present); chair, Standing Committee on Criminal Justice Standards, 1990-93; Member, Criminal Justice Section Council, 1981-1985); N.C. Bar Association (Vice Chair, Task Force on Alternatives to Litigation, 1984-1986); Member, Central Selection Committee, Morehead Scholarship Foundation, 1975-1988; President, General Alumni Association, UNC-CH, 1987-88; Mason; Shriner; Sigma Nu; Phi Delta Phi; Watauga Club; Milburnie Fishing Club; Capitol City Club; Wake County Chittlin' Club.

Political Activities

Elected to the N.C. House of Representatives, 1967.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserves, 1961-1967 (Captain); U.S. Army Information School, 1961 (honor graduate).

Honors and Awards

Valedictorian, 1953; Distinguished Service Award, Psi chapter, Sigma Nu Fraternity, 1974; Distinguished Service Award, Greensboro Jaycees, 1968; Root Tilden Scholar, 1957-1960; Benjamin F. Butler Memorial Award, 1960; Morehead Scholar, 1953-1957; Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award, 1957; Phi Eta Sigma, 1954; President, Phi Beta Kappa, 1956.

Personal Information

Married, Judith Jamison, June 29, 1963. Children: James Gooden, Steven Jamison, and Mary March (Williams) Exum; Member, Holy Trinity Church, Greensboro; Former Senior Warden, Vestryman, and Sunday School Teacher, Holy Trinity Church, Greensboro and Christ Church, Raleigh; Member and Chalice Bearer, Christ Church, Raleigh; Former Parliamentarian, Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina.

Louis B. Meyer, Jr.**Associate Justice*****Early Years***

Born in Marion, McDowell County, July 15, 1933, to Louis B. and Beulah V. (Smith) Meyer, Sr.

Educational Background

Enfield Public Schools; Wake Forest University, 1955, B.A.; Wake Forest University School of Law, 1960, J.D.; University of Virginia, School of Law, 1992, L.L.M.; Campbell University, Honorary Doctor of Law, 1990.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1981-present (appointed January, 1981; elected, November, 1982; re-elected, 1986); former attorney (private practice, 18 years); former special agent, FBI; former Adjunct Professor of Business Law, Atlantic Christian College; law clerk, N.C. Supreme Court, 1960. Admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court; U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit; U.S. Districts Court and all State Courts in N.C.

***Organizations***

Wilson County Bar Association (former President); 7th Judicial Bar Association (former President); N.C. Bar Association (former Vice President); Masons; Wake County Bar Association, Institute of Judicial Administration; American Bar Association.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Wake Forest University, 1989-92; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1955-1957 (1st Lieutenant).

Personal Information

Married, Evelyn Spradlin, December 29, 1956. Children: Louis B., III, Patricia Shannon Cave, and Adam Burden; Member, First Baptist Church, Wilson; Sunday School Teacher; Former Deacon and Former Trustee.



Burley B. Mitchell, Jr.

Associate Justice

Early Years

Born December 15, 1940, to Burley Bayard and Dorothy Ford (Champion) Mitchell, Sr.

Educational Background

Raleigh Public Schools; N.C. State University, 1966, B.A. cum laude; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969, J.D.; Senior Appellate Judges Seminar, New York University School of Law and Institute of Judicial Administration, 1984 and 1988.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1982-present (appointed, 1982; elected 1982; re-elected, 1984 and 1992); Secretary, N.C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1979-1982; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1977-1979; District Attorney, Tenth Judicial District, 1972-1977; Assistant Attorney General of N.C., 1969-1972; admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and all State and Federal Courts in N.C.

Organizations

Institute of Judicial Administration; American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1986-87); Wake County Bar Association; Delta Theta Phi; International Mensa Society; Raleigh Kiwanis Club; State Government Employees Combined United Fund Campaign; former chairman, Triangle March of Dimes Drive.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Governor's Advisory Board on Prisons and Punishment, 1989-92; Governor's Crime Commission, 1977; N.C. Courts Commission, 1983-present; N.C. News Media Administration of Justice Council, 1976; N.C. State University, Graduate School Board of Advisory, 1992-present.

Military Service

U.S. Navy (7th Fleet, Asia), 1958-1962.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Raleigh, 1975; Freedom Guard Award for Community, Religious, and Governmental Activities, N.C. Jaycees, 1974-75; N.C. National Guard Citizenship Award, 1982; Who's Who in America; Outstanding Alumnus, N.C. State University, 1990.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Lou Willet, August 3, 1962. Children: David Bayard and Catherine Morris; member, Hayes-Barton United Methodist Church, Raleigh; President, United Methodist Men, 1984; Sunday School Teacher, 1975-; Sunday School Superintendent, 1992-present.

Henry E. Frye

Associate Justice

Early Years

Born in Ellerbe, Richmond County, August 1, 1932, to Walter A. and Pearl (Motley) Frye (both deceased).

Educational Background

Mineral Springs School; North Carolina A & T State University, 1953, B.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1959, J.D. with honors.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1983-present (appointed, February, 1983 to replace J. Phil Carlton; elected, 1984); practicing attorney, 1959-1963, 1967-1983; former professor, N.C. Central University Law School, 1965-1967; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1963-1965.



Organizations

Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; National Bar Association; Kappa Alpha Psi; American Judicature Society, Vice President, 1991-93.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1973-1983; Board of Directors, Greensboro National Bank, 1971-1983 (President, 1971-81).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-82; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1969,-80.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1953-1955 (Captain)

Honors and Awards

Alumni Excellence Award, North Carolina A & T State University, 1972; Doctor of Laws, Shaw University, 1971, N.C. A & T State University, 1983; Charles D. McIver Medal, UNC- Greensboro, 1986; Distinguished Alumnus Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1986; Lawyer of the Year, N.C. Association of Black Lawyers, 1988; Appellate Judges Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1989; Brotherhood Award, National Conference of Christians & Jews, 1991; Greensboro Business Leaders Hall of Fame, Jr. Achievement of Central N.C., 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Edith Shirley Taylor, August 25, 1956. Children: Henry Eric and Harlan Elbert; Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro; Deacon; former Sunday School Teacher.



John Webb

Associate Justice

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, September 18, 1926, to William Devin and Ella (Johnson) Webb.

Educational Background

Charles L. Coon High School, 1944; UNC - Chapel Hill; Columbia University School of Law, 1952, LL.B.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1987-present (elected 1986, reelected 1990); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1977-1986 (appointed December 2, 1977 by Governor

Hunt as one of three new judges; elected, 1978; re-elected 1984); Judge, Superior Court, 1971-1977.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi; Phi Beta Kappa.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1944-1946 (Third Class Petty Officer).

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Harris, September 13, 1958. Children: Caroline (Webb) Smart and William Devin; Member, First Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher, 1955-1979; Deacon.

Willis Padgett Whichard

Associate Justice

Early Years

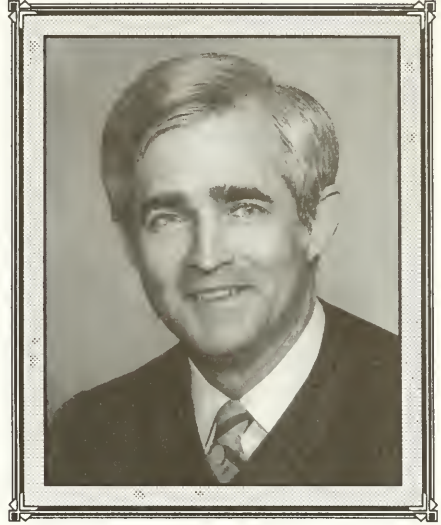
Born in Durham, Durham County, May 24, 1940, to Willis Guilford (deceased) and Beulah (Padgett) Whichard.

Educational Background

Durham City Schools; UNC - Chapel Hill, 1962, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1965, J.D.; University of Virginia, LL.M., 1984.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, (elected 1986); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1980-1986; Practicing attorney, 1966-1980; Law Clerk, William H. Bobbitt, former Chief Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1965-66.



Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; Durham County Bar Association; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Alpha Delta; Phi Delta Phi; Order of the Coif; Kiwanis Club of Tobaccoland, 1974-1985; UNC Law Alumni Association (President, 1978-79); Director, Durham County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1971-1979; Director, Transition of Youth, Inc., 1971-1978; Southern Growth Policies Board, 1971-1980 (Vice Chair, 1975-1978); Director, Durham YMCA, 1973-1977; Durham Jaycees, 1966-1975; Chapter Chair, National Foundation, March of Dimes, 1969-1974.

Boards and Commissions

Senior Citizens Coordinating Council, 1972-1975; Governor's Advisory Committee on Youth Development, 1972-73.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1970-1974; member, N.C. Senate, 1974-1980; Legislative Research Commission, 1971-1973, 1975-1977.

Military Service

U.S. Army National Guard, 1966-1972; Life Member, National Guard Association.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Appellate Judge, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1983; Outstanding Youth Service, N.C. Juvenile Correctional Association, 1975; Outstanding Legislator, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1975; Young Man of the Year, Durham, 1971.

Personal Information

Married, Leona Irene Paschal, June 4, 1961. Children: Jennifer Whichard Ritz and Ida Gilbert.



Sarah Elizabeth Parker

Associate Justice

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, August 23, 1942, to Augustus and Zola Elizabeth (Smith) Parker (deceased).

Educational Background

Garinger High School, Charlotte, 1960; Meredith College, 1960-1962; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964, B.A.; UNC Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969, J.D.; Institute of Judicial Administration Appellate Judges Seminar, 1987.

Professional Background

Associate Justice N.C. Supreme Court, 1993-present (elected, November 3, 1992); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1985-1993 (appointed, December 28, 1984; elected, November 4, 1986, reelected, November 6, 1990); attorney in private practice, 1969-1984; volunteer, U.S. Peace Corps (Ankara, Turkey), 1964-1966.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1987-88); American Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Mecklenburg County Bar (Secretary-Treasurer, 1982-1984; Executive Committee, 1976-1978); N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; National Association of Women Judges; Institute of Judicial Administration; Raleigh Executive North Carolina International Women's Connection Club.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Former member, Advisory Council, N.C. Correctional Center for Women; Director, Charlotte YWCA.

Political Activities

Past member, Executive Committee, State Democratic Party; Mecklenburg County Democratic Women's Club (President, 1973); Charlotte Women's Political Caucus.

Personal Information

Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Prior to the reforming and reorganizing of the court system in North Carolina in the early 1960s, there was no unified court system, centralized administration, statewide financing or many other structural and operational characteristics uniform statewide. 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 to this day is being followed in other states.

A key element in this process was the concept that the court system would operate more efficiently and fairly, across the state, with centralized administration and 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. Therefore, the judges are substantially relieved of the conduct of the business affairs of the Judiciary so that they can concentrate their efforts on the disposition of cases.

Some specific statutory duties are outlined below, but the functions of the Administrative Office of the Courts can be grouped into several

major headings including fiscal management, personnel direction, information services, juvenile services, guardian ad litem services, trial court management services, research and planning, and administrative services.

Operating costs of The Judicial Branch are paid from state appropriations. Consequently, the Administrative Office of the Courts is responsible for preparing the budget, as well as managing appropriations, for the Judicial Branch. In addition to managing the budget and expenditures, the Fiscal Services Division (controller's office) 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 Branch personnel are handled in this division and the Personnel Services Division.

As a separate branch of government, the Judiciary is not subject to the State Personnel Office which serves the Executive Branch of government. Instead, they administer their own personnel system. Thus, the responsibility of classifying jobs and administering the personnel system of the Judicial Branch is vested in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The Administrative Office of the Courts 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 2.4 million cases which flow through the system each year. In the specific area of juvenile justice, the Office is responsible for administration of the juvenile intake, probation and aftercare services on a statewide basis. To perform this service, there are more than 300 professional court counselors.

The Administrative Office of the Courts also provides extensive services in areas related to trial court management, including programs for case calendar supervision, jury utilization management and other services designed to make the work of the trial courts more efficient.

The Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts is the administrative assistant to the Chief Justice. The Assistant Director's responsibilities include assisting the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court in preparing the schedules of superior courts and assigning superior court judges to the various court sessions. The Director and Assistant Director share primary responsibilities to coordinate the programs that provide counsel for indigent defendants. A continuing and overriding responsibility of the office is to study the operation of the court system and make recommendations for improvements. In addition to the work of its Research and Planning Division, this function involves coordination with various agencies such as the Courts Commission, the Governor's Crime

Commission, the Sentencing Policy and Advisory Commission and other agencies and commissions.

Although the operations of the Administrative Office of the Courts are generally outlined above, a specific statutory listing of duties include the following:

- (1) collecting and compiling statistical data on the judicial and financial operations of the courts
- (2) determining the state of the 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 the offices 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 to be acquired with State funds
- (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 Judges.

For Further Information

James C. Drennan

Director

Early Years

Born March, 23, 1949, to Clifton Henderson Drennan and Blanche Quick Drennan.

Educational Background

McCormick High, McCormick, S.C., 1967; Furman University, B.A., Political Science, 1971; Duke University, J.D., 1974.

Professional Background

Attorney/Professor.

Organizations

Professor of Public Law and Government, Institute of Government, UNC, 1974-93; N.C. Bar Association, Order of the Coif; National Association of State Judicial Educators; Conference of State Court Administrators.



Boards and Commissions

The Administrative Rules Review Commission.

Military Service

U.S. Army, Quartermaster, 1st Lt., Jan-May, 1975.

Personal Information

Watts Street Baptist Church, Durham; Chair., Board of Mission, 1992-93; Chair, Church Council and Moderator, 1993-94; Past Member, N.C. State Baptist Committee on Christian Life and Public Affairs; Board of Directors, Durham Habitat for Humanity; Chair, Family Selection Committee. Married, Anne Collier Drennan, May 21, 1972. Children: Jennifer Ellen and Jonathan Clifton.



THE COURT OF APPEALS

Stanley Gerald Arnold

Chief Judge

Early Years

Born in Harnett County, November 14, 1940, to Arlie D. and Gertrude (Blanchard) Arnold.

Educational Background

Lafayette High School; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1958-59; East Carolina University, 1963, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1966, LL.B.; Eagleton Institute of Politics, 1972.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1975- (elected 1974, to complete unexpired term of William E. Graham, Jr. (elected to full term, 1976; reelected 1984).

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; American Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Judicial Standards Commission, 1982-; Commission on Solid Waste Disposal, 1974; Southern Legislative Conference Commission on Energy, 1971-1974; Southern Legislative Conference Committee on Consumer Protection, 1971-1974; Vice Chair, N.C. Study on Medical Manpower; N.C. Local Government Study Commission, 1971-1973.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971, 1973-74; Chair, Harnett County Democratic Executive Committee, 1968.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Alumni Award, East Carolina University, 1981. Outstanding Young Men of America, 1970-1973; Distinguished Service Award 1970-1973; Member, Phi Kappa Phi, 1986.

Personal Information

Married, Paula Sue Johnson, June 26, 1963. Children: Lisa Dawn and Stanley Gerald, Jr.; Member, Lillington Baptist Church.



Hugh Albert Wells

Judge

Early Years

Born in Shelby, Cleveland County, June 8, 1922, to Charles H. and Tonce (Walker) Wells.

Educational Background

Shelby High School, 1939; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1949; UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1952, LL.B.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1979-present (appointed August 20, 1979 by Governor James B. Hunt; elected to complete unexpired term, 1980; elected to full term, 1982,

1990); Executive Director, Public Staff, N.C. Utilities Commission, 1977-1979; N.C. Utilities Commission, 1970-75 (appointed by Governor Robert Scott); Vice-President and General Counsel, N.C. Electric Membership Corporation, 1975-77; Counsel, Utilities Review Committee, N.C. General Assembly, 1976-77; private law practice (Shelby, N.C., 1952-1960; Atlanta, G.A., 1960-1963; Raleigh, N.C., 1963-1969).

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; and N.C.State Bar.

Military Service

U.S. Army Air Corps, 1942-1945.

Personal Information

Married, Anne Hubner. Children: Kathleen, Hugh, Jr., and Joe; Member, Methodist Church.

Clifton E. Johnson

Judge

Early Years

Born in Williamston, Martin County, December 9, 1941, to Charlie M. (deceased) and Willie (McNair) Johnson.

Educational Background

E.J. Hayes High School, 1961; N.C. Central University, 1965, B.A.; N.C. Central University School of Law, 1967, LL.B.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1982-present; Resident Superior Ct. Judge, 1977-1982; Chief Judge, District Court 1974-1977; Judge, District Court, 1969-1974; Assistant District Attorney, Mecklenburg County, 1969. Resident Superior Court Judge, 1977-1982.



Organizations

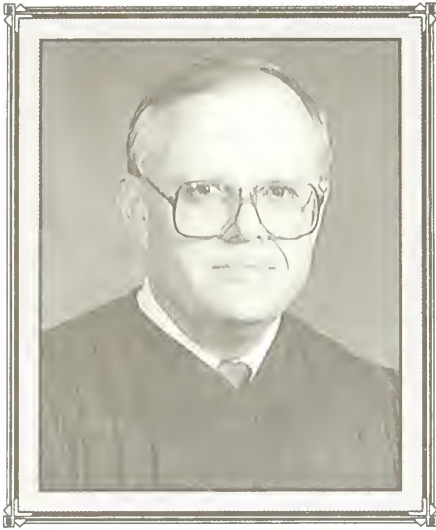
Mecklenburg County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; Rotary International; Omega Psi Phi; N.C. Central University Alumni Association, NAACP.

Boards and Commissions

1991-present, Chair, North Carolina Judicial Standards Commission; American Bar Association; Member, Board of Visitors, N.C. Central University School of Law; Member, N.C. Courts Commission; Member, Administration of Justice Study Committee, N.C. Bar Association.

Personal Information

Married, Brenda J. Wilson of Williamston, December 26, 1963. Children: Yulonda, Clifton II, Khiva and Clinton; Member, Mount Carmel Baptist Church.



Sidney Smith Eagles, Jr.

Judge

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, August 5, 1939, to Sidney S. and Mildred T. (Brite) Eagles, Sr.

Educational Background

Gordon Military College, 1957; Wake Forest College, 1961, B.A. (History); Wake Forest School of Law, 1964, J.D.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1983-; Attorney in private practice (firm of Eagles, Hafer & Hall, 1981-82; sole practitioner, 1976-1980); Assistant Deputy Attorney

General, 1967-1976; Counsel to House Speaker, 1976-1980.

Organizations

Wake County Bar Association (former Chair, Executive Committee); N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1989-90); N.C. State Bar; American Bar Association; Wake County Academy of Criminal Defense Attorneys; American Law Institute; Executives Club of Raleigh (President 1986); Raleigh Kiwanis Club (President, 1987); Director, Wake Chapter, N.C. Symphony Society, 1978-1982 (Chair, 1976-1980, 1982); Member, Wake Forest University, School of Law Board of Visitors, 1983-present; Chair, Appellate Judges Conference ABA, 1993-94; Member, House of Delegates ABA 1992-present; Member Barton College Board of Trustees.

Political Activities

Democratic Men of Wake County, 1980-1982; Democratic Senate Nominating Committee, 1979-1981; House Creek Precinct Chair, 1976-1980; State Campaign Manager, U.S. Senator Robert Morgan Reelection Campaign, 1980.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1964-1976; Reserves, 1967-1991 (Colonel, U.S.A.F.R. Retired); Air Force Commendation Medal, 1966; Meritorious Service Medal, 1980; Legion of Merit, 1991.

Personal Information

Married, Rachel Phillips of Nashville, Tennessee, May 22, 1965. Children: Virginia Brite and Margaret Phillips; Member, Hillyer Memorial Christian Church of Raleigh; former Deacon; Elder, Trustee; Chair of the Board, 1980-81, 1989; Chair of the Board of Elders, 1985; Sunday School Attendant, Nursery Class.

Jack Lowell Cozort

Judge

Early Years

Born in Valdese, Burke County, January 9, 1950, to Stuart Lee and Margaret Mae (Keever) Cozort, Sr.

Educational Background

Drexel High School, 1968; N.C.S.U., 1972, B.A. (Political Science); Wake Forest University School of Law, 1975, J.D.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1985-; legal counsel, Governor James B. Hunt, 1977-1985; Associate Attorney General, N.C. Department of Justice, 1975-1977.



Organizations

Wake County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi; N.C.S.U. Alumni Association; Raleigh Rotary Club, 1976-1980; Advisory Committee, N.C.S.U. Fellows Program; N.C.S.U. Student Aid Association.

Boards and Commissions

Southeast Interstate Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Commission, 1983-84; N.C. Capital Building Authority, 1977-1982; N.C.-S.C. Boundary Commission, 1977; Wake Forest University School of Law Board of Visitors, 1986-present.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men in America, 1982; Outstanding Senior, N.C.S.U. Liberal Arts Faculty, 1972.

Personal Information

Married, Kathryn Elder Kornegay of Greensboro, November 12, 1977. Children: Jackson Lowell, Jr. and Kathryn Kornegay; Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.



Robert Flynn Orr Judge

Early Years

Born October 11, 1946, in Norfolk, Virginia, to Robert K. and Minnie Sue Orr.

Educational Background

Hendersonville High, 1964; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-1968, 1971, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975, J.D.

Professional Background

Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1986-present; Private practice of law, Asheville, N.C. 1975-1986.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association, NCBA Vice -President, 1991-92; 28th Judicial District Bar Association; Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County (President, 1976-1978); Historic Preservation Foundation of N.C., Inc. (Board of Directors, 1980-1984); Asheville Revitalization Commission (Vice Chair, 1977-81).

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, January, 1985 August, 1986; National Park System Advisory Board, 1990-94; Elected Chair, August 1992; Board of Visitors, N.C.C.U., School of Law, 1993-present.

Political Activities

Buncombe County Republican Party Chair, 1983-1985; Executive Committee, N.C. Republican Party, 1983-1985.

Military Service

U.S. Army, June, 1968 - March, 1971.

Personal Information

Married, Louise H. Wilson. Children: Kelly, Robby, Alex and Louise; Presbyterian Church.

K. Edward Greene

Judge

Early Years

Born in Biscoe, Montgomery County, June 27, 1944, to Jonah and Helen (Latham) Greene.

Educational Background

East Montgomery High School, 1962; East Carolina University, A.B. (Political Science), 1966; UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, J.D., 1969; Master of Laws in the Judicial Process (LL.M), University of Virginia School of Law, 1990; Appellate Judges Seminar, New York University School of Law & Institute of Judicial Administration, 1991.



Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1986-present; District Court Judge, Eleventh Judicial District, 1979-1986; Attorney, 1969-1979; Adjunct Professor, Children in the Legal System, Campbell University School of Law, 1985-present; Visiting Lecturer Family Law, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1992.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar, N.C. Bar Association, Harnett County Bar Association; Phi Kappa Tau, Phi Delta Phi; Dunn Jaycees, 1972-75.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, East Carolina University, 1972-79; Dunn Area Chamber of Commerce, 1972-75, President, 1973; Harnett Primary PTA, President, 1986.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserves, 1969-85, Military Police.

Honors and Awards

Dean's Award for Teaching Excellence, Campbell University School of Law, 1993; Outstanding Young Man of Dunn, 1973; Outstanding Senior in Political Science, East Carolina University, 1966.

Publications

Co-Author, *Youth and the Law* (a textbook); Author, *Mental Health Care for Children: Before and During State Custody*, 13 Campbell L. Rev. 1 (1990).

Personal Information

Married, Joan Ellen Powell of Alexandria, Virginia, August 6, 1966. Children: Kelly Latham and Reagan Powell.



John Baker Lewis, Jr.

Judge

Early Years

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, September 21, 1936, to John B. and Mary Anderson (Lamar) Lewis.

Educational Background

Farmville High School, 1954; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1958, A.B. (European History); UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1961, LL.B., President, third year class.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1989-present (elected November, 1988, re-elected, 1992); Special Superior Court Judge, 1982-1988

(appointed by Governor James B. Hunt; re-appointed by Governor James G. Martin, 1987); practiced, Lewis & Rouse, 1966-82, Farmville, N.C.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; 3rd District Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Pitt County Bar Association (President, 1971).

Boards and Commissions

Former Member: N.C. Property Tax Commission, 1978-1981 (Chair); Board of Directors, N.C. Arts Council, 1981-1987; President, Farmville Child Developmental Center (Charter Member).

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1961-1966, Active duty Japan, Vietnam; Reserves, 1966-91; Military Judge, Retired; Captain JAGC.

Honors and Awards

Man of the Year, Farmville, 1979.

Personal Information

Married, Kay Ellen Isley of Burlington, February 25, 1967. Children: Benjamin May Lewis, II and John Thomas Carlisle Lewis; Member, Presbyterian Church of Farmville.

James Andrew Wynn, Jr.
Judge

Early Years

Born in Robersonville, Martin County, March 17, 1954, to James A. and Naomi Lynch Wynn, Sr.

Educational Background

Robersonville High School, 1972; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.A., Journalism, 1975; Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI, J.D., Law, 1979; Candidate, LL.M., University of Virginia.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1990-present; Fitch, Butterfield & Wynn, 1984-90; N.C. Assistant Appellate Defender, 1983-84; U.S. Navy JAG Corps, 1979-83.



Organizations

American Bar Association, Judicial Committee on Continuing Appellate Education; National Bar Association, Judicial Division; N.C. Bar Association, Public Information Committee; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; Wisconsin State Bar Association; Naval Reserve Association; Master Mason; Life Member, Kappa Alpha Psi.

Boards and Commissions

Commissioner, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1993-present; N.C. Supreme Court Permanent Families Task Force Member, 1992-present; Trustee, Pitt Community College, 1989-93; Trustee, N.C. Health Care Advisory Board, 1988-90; Trustee, Wesley Foundation of Greenville, 1975-76.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Active duty, 1979-83; Reserves, 1983-present, current rank, Commander.

Personal Information

Married, Jacqueline; Children: Javius and Conlan; Member, Cornerstone Missionary Baptist Church.



John Charles Martin Judge

Early Years

Born in Durham, Durham County, November 9, 1943, to C. B. Martin and Mary Blackwell Pridgen Martin.

Educational Background: Durham High School, 1961; Wake Forest University, B.A., 1965; Wake Forest University School of Law, J.D., 1967.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals; 1985-88, 1993-present; Judge, N.C. Superior Court, 1977-84; Attorney, Maxwell, Martin, Freeman & Beason, 1988-92; Attorney, Haywood Denny and Miller, 1969-77.

Organizations

Durham County, Board of Directors, 1991-92; N.C., Chair, Administration of Justice Study Committee, 1990-92; American Judicial Administration Bar Associations; Chair, Leadership Course, Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1974; Phi Delta Phi.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1986-present; Alumni Council, Wake Forest University, 1993-; Former Member, Trial Judges Pattern Jury Instructions Drafting Committee, 1978-84; Commission Study Committee on the Rules of Evidence, Legislative Research Commission, 1980; State-Federal Judicial Council of N.C., Chair 1987, Judges' Bench Book Committee.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1st Lieutenant, 1967-69, Military Police Corps.

Honors and Awards

Military Police Corps; Army Commendation Medal; Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Durham, 1976; Who's Who in American Law.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Rand, September 4, 1993. Children: Lauren, Sarah and Susan; Epworth United Methodist Church, Durham, N.C.

Joseph R. John, Sr.**Judge***Early Years*

Born in East Chicago, Indiana, October 13, 1939.

Educational Background

Belmont Abbey College, 1958; UNC-Chapel Hill, A.B., English Major, Political Science Minor, 1960; Combined Fulbright Commission and French Government Grant Recipient, University of Paris, France, 1962-63; Summer Diploma, University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1964; UNC-Chapel Hill, M.A., with a Political Science Major, 1967; UNC-Chapel Hill, J.D., 1971; Certificate from Northwestern University, School of Law, course for prosecuting attorneys, 1975; Granted Membership, N.C. College of Advocacy, 1979; Certificate from UNC-Chapel Hill, Institute of Government, Justice Executives Program, 1984; Diploma, National Judicial College, General Jurisdiction course, 1985.

*Professional Background*

Appellate Court Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1992-present; Re-elected, without opposition, to an eight-year term as Resident Superior Court Judge, 18th Judicial District; Appointed Resident Superior Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, by Governor James B. Hunt, 1984; Re-elected, without opposition, to a four-year term as District Court Judge, 18th Judicial District 1984; Appointed Chief District Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, by N.C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph Branch, 1984; Elected to a full four-year term as District Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1980; Appointed District Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, by Governor James B. Hunt to fill the unexpired term of Honorable B. Gordon Gentry, 1980; Greensboro Law firm of Pell, Pell, Weston & John, full partner in law firm, continued in general practice of law, 1978-80; Greensboro law firm of Pell, Pell & Weston, general practice of law, with special emphasis on criminal, domestic relations, personal injury and general litigation, some pro bono work, 1977-78; Admitted to practice in U.S. Supreme Court of the United States, 1977; Admitted to practice in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of N.C., 1976; Chief Assistant District Attorney, 18th Judicial District, as Chief Assistant, assumed responsibility for administrating the Superior Court docket, coordinating the investigation of major cases with local and state law enforcement agencies, as well as preparing and presenting major cases for trial in the Superior Court, 1975-77; Assistant District Attorney, 18th Judicial District (Guilford County), 1972-77; Admitted to practice in courts of North Carolina, 1971; Staff Attorney, Greensboro Legal Aid Foundation, 1971-72;

Organizations

Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; Student Bar Association Recruitment Committee; International Law Society; Student Bar Association Placement Committee; Student Bar Association Curriculum Committee, Co-Chair; Greensboro Bar Association; 18th Judicial District Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association;

Board of Trustees, Greensboro Legal Aid Foundation; National District Attorneys Association; N.C. Association of District Attorneys; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Greensboro Defense Lawyers Association; N.C. District Judges Association; N.C. Conference of Superior Court Judges; American Judges Association.

Boards and Commissions

Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Greensboro YMCA Annual Fund Raising Committee; Rotary Club of Raleigh; Crescent Rotary Club; Greensboro Center for Creative Arts, Boards of Directors; Family and Children's Service of Greater Greensboro, Inc.; Vice Chair, Criminal Justice Task Force, Gateways Community Improvement Program; Greensboro Volunteers to the Court, Board of Directors; Hamilton Village Homeowners Association, Vice-President; Cardinal Manor Homeowners Association; Building Committee for Guilford County Courts Building, High Point; City of Greensboro, Committee on the Reduction of Crime and Violence; Foundation America, N.C. Chapter, Board of Directors.

Political Activities

Guilford County Young Democrats Club, Board of Directors; Precinct Chair, Guilford County Democratic Party; Guilford County Democratic Club.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Evelyn (Jones) John of Lexington. Children: Stephanie Ophelia John, Joseph Andrew John, II and Joseph R. John, Jr. (twins); Member, Saint Andrews Episcopal Church, Greensboro, N.C.; Saint Andrews Episcopal Church, Christian Education Committee, Christian Education Teacher.

Elizabeth Gordon McCrodden
Judge

Early Years

Born in Hamlet, Richmond County, October 10, 1943 to Walter Stewart Gordon and Ellen Stone Gordon.

Educational Background

Hamlet High School, 1962; Randolph-Macon Woman's College, A.B., Economics, 1966; UNC-School of Law, J.D. with Honors, 1977.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1993-present; Private Law Practice, 1992-93; N.C. Department of Justice, Assistant Attorney General, 1987-91; Associate, Teague, Campbell, Dennis & Gorham, 1986-87; Chief Deputy Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner, N.C. Industrial Commission, 1984-86; Senior Staff Attorney/Staff Attorney, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1981-84; Private Law Practice in Chapel Hill/Research Triangle Park, 1979-81; Research Assistant for Judge Gerald Arnold, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1977-78.



Organizations

N.C. State Bar; American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association, Appellate Rules Study Committee; Committee on Women in the Legal Profession in N.C.; Wake County Bar Association; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; Wake County Advisory Committee on Area Homelessness, 1993; League of Women Voters of N.C., Board of Directors, 1991-92; League of Women Voters of Wake County, President, 1989-90, Board of Directors, 1986-88; Wake County Community Assessment Committee, 1992-93; N.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, Board of Managers, 1988-present; Wake County Youth Services Planning Board, 1989-93; Randolph-Macon Woman's College Alumnae Association, District Director and Member of the Board, 1992-present; Raleigh Chapter President, 1985-87; Adoptions and Surrogate Parenthood Study Commission, 1988; Washington Elementary School PTA, President, 1986-87; Wake County PTA Council, 1983-84.

Political Activities

Democratic Women of Wake County; Wake County Citizens for Jim Hunt, (1992 Voter Contact Constituency Chair/Steering Committee Member).

Personal Information

Married, Brian J. McCrodden, October 16, 1971. Children: Laura Stone McCrodden and Sarah Elizabeth McCrodden; Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church.

THE SUPERIOR COURT

(as of November 1, 1993)

Resident Judges

| <u>District</u> | <u>Judge</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Thomas S. Watts* | Elizabeth City |
| | J. Richard Parker | Manteo |
| 2 | William C. Griffin, Jr.* | Williamston |
| 3A | W. Russell Duke, Jr.* | Greenville |
| | Mark D. Martin | Greenville |
| 3B | Herbert O. Phillips, III* | Morehead City |
| 4A | Henry L. Stevens, III* | Kenansville |
| 4B | James R. Strickland* | Jacksonville |
| 5 | Ernest B. Fullwood* | Wilmington |
| | Gary E. Trawick | Burgaw |
| | W. Allen Cobb, Jr. | Wilmington |
| 6A | Richard B. Allsbrook* | Roanoke Rapids |
| 6B | Cy Anthony Grant, Sr.* | Windsor |
| 7A | Quentin T. Sumner* | Rocky Mount |
| 7B | George K. Butterfield, Jr. | Wilson |
| 7C | Frank R. Brown* | Tarboro |
| 8A | James D. Llewellyn* | Kinston |
| 8B | Paul Michael Wright* | Goldsboro |
| 9 | Robert H. Hobgood* | Louisburg |
| | Henry W. Hight, Jr. | Henderson |
| 10 | George R. Green | Raleigh |
| 10B | Robert L. Farmer* | Raleigh |
| | Henry V. Barnette, Jr. | Raleigh |
| 10C | Narley L. Cashwell | Raleigh |
| 10D | Donald W. Stephens | Raleigh |
| 11 | Wiley F. Bowen* | Dunn |
| | Knox V. Jenkins | Four Oaks |
| 12A | Jack A. Thompson | Fayetteville |
| 12B | Gregory A. Weeks | Fayetteville |
| 12C | Coy E. Brewer, Jr.* | Fayetteville |
| | E. Lynn Johnson | Fayetteville |
| 13 | William C. Gore, Jr.* | Whiteville |
| | D. Jack Hooks, Jr. | Whiteville |
| 14A | Orlando F. Hudson, Jr. | Durham |
| 14B | Anthony M. Brannon* | Durham |
| | J. Milton Read, Jr. | Durham |
| | A. Leon Stanback, Jr. | Durham |
| 15A | J. B. Allen Jr.* | Burlington |
| 15B | F. Gordon Battle* | Hillsborough |

| <u>District</u> | <u>Judge</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 16A | B. Craig Ellis* | Laurinburg |
| 16B | Joe Freeman Britt* | Lumberton |
| | Dexter Brooks | Pembroke |
| 17A | Melzer A. Morgan, Jr.* | Wentworth |
| | Peter M. McHugh | Reidsville |
| 17B | James M. Long* | Pilot Mountain |
| 18A | W. Steven Allen, Sr. | Greensboro |
| 18B | Howard R. Greeson, Jr. | Greensboro |
| 18C | W. Douglas Albright* | Greensboro |
| 18D | Thomas W. Ross | Greensboro |
| 18E | Catherine C. Eagles | Greensboro |
| 19A | James C. Davis* | Concord |
| 19B | Russell G. Walker, Jr.* | Asheboro |
| 19C | Thomas W. Seay, Jr.* | Spencer |
| 20A | F. Fetzer Mills* | Wadesboro |
| | James M. Webb | Southern Pines |
| 20B | William H. Helms* | Monroe |
| 21A | William Z. Wood, Jr. | Winston-Salem |
| 21B | Judson D. DeRamus, Jr.* | Winston-Salem |
| 21C | William H. Freeman | Winston-Salem |
| 21D | James A. Beaty, Jr. | Winston-Salem |
| 22 | Preston Cornelius* | Mooreville |
| | Lester P. Martin, Jr. | Mocksville |
| 23 | Julius A. Rousseau, Jr.* | North Wilkesboro |
| 24 | Charles C. Lamm, Jr.* | Boone |
| 25A | Claude S. Sitton* | Morganton |
| | Beverly T. Beal | Lenoir |
| 25B | Forrest A. Ferrell* | Hickory |
| 26A | Shirley L. Fulton | Charlotte |
| | Marcus L. Johnson | Charlotte |
| 26B | Robert P. Johnston | Charlotte |
| | Julia V. Jones | Charlotte |
| 26C | Robert M. Burroughs, Sr.* | Charlotte |
| | Chase B. Saunders | Charlotte |
| 27A | Robert E. Gaines | Gastonia |
| | Jesse B. Caldwell | Gastonia |
| 27B | John Mull Gardner* | Shelby |
| 28 | Robert D. Lewis* | Asheville |
| | C. Walter Allen | Asheville |
| 29 | Zoro J. Guice, Jr.* | Rutherfordton |
| | Loto Greenlee Caviness | Marion |
| 30A | James U. Downs* | Franklin |
| 30B | Janet Marlene Hyatt* | Waynesville |

*Senior Resident Superior Court Judge of the district or "set of districts"

For Further Information

THE DISTRICT COURT

(as of November 1, 1993)

District Judges

| <u>District</u> | <u>Judge</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Grafton G. Beaman | Elizabeth City |
| | C. Christopher Bean | Edenton |
| | Janice M. Cole | Hertford |
| 2 | Michael A. Pauls | Washington |
| | James W. Hardison | Williamston |
| | Samuel G. Grimes | Washington |
| 3A | E. Burt Aycock, Jr. | Greenville |
| | James E. Martin | Grifton |
| | David A. Leech | Greenville |
| 3B | James E. Ragan, III | Oriental |
| | Willie Lee Lumpkin, III | Morehead City |
| | George L. Wainwright | Morehead City |
| | Jerry F. Waddell | New Bern |
| 4 | Stephen M. Williamson | Kenansville |
| | William M. Cameron, Jr. | Jacksonville |
| | Wayne G. Kimble, Jr. | Jacksonville |
| | Leonard W. Thagard | Clinton |
| | Paul A. Hardison | Jacksonville |
| 5 | Russell J. Lanier | Beulaville |
| | Jacqueline Morris-Goodson | Wilmington |
| | Elton Glenn Tucker | Wilmington |
| | John W. Smith | Wilmington |
| | Julius H. Corpening | Wilmington |
| 6A | Shelley S. Holt | Wilmington |
| | Vacant | |
| 6A | Harold P. McCoy | Halifax |
| | Dwight L. Cranford | Halifax |
| 6B | Alfred W. Kwasikpui | Jackson |
| | Thomas R. Newbern | Aulander |
| 7 | George M. Britt | Tarboro |
| | Albert S. Thomas, Jr. | Wilson |
| | Sarah F. Patterson | Rocky Mount |
| | Joseph John Harper, Jr. | Tarboro |
| | M. Alexander Biggs, Jr. | Rocky Mount |
| 8 | John L. Whitley | Wilson |
| | J. Patrick Exum | Kinston |
| | Arnold O. Jones | Goldsboro |
| | Kenneth R. Ellis | Goldsboro |
| | Rodney R. Goodman | Kinston |
| | Joseph E. Setzer, Jr. | Goldsboro |

| <u>District</u> | <u>Judge</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 9 | Claude W. Allen, Jr. | Oxford |
| | Charles W. Wilkinson, Jr. | Oxford |
| | J. Larry Senter | Franklinton |
| | H. Weldon Lloyd, Jr. | Henderson |
| | Pattie S. Harrison | Roxboro |
| 10 | Russell G. Sherrill, III | Raleigh |
| | Stafford G. Bullock | Raleigh |
| | Louis W. Payne, Jr. | Raleigh |
| | William A. Creech | Raleigh |
| | Joyce A. Hamilton | Raleigh |
| | Fred M. Morelock | Raleigh |
| | Jerry W. Leonard | Raleigh |
| | Donald W. Overby | Raleigh |
| | James R. Fullwood | Raleigh |
| | Anne B. Salisbury | Raleigh |
| 11 | William A. Christian | Sanford |
| | Edward H. McCormick | Lillington |
| | Samuel S. Stephenson | Angier |
| | T. Yates Dobson, Jr. | Smithfield |
| | Albert A. Corbett, Jr. | Smithfield |
| 12 | Franklin F. Lanier | Buies Creek |
| | Sol G. Cherry | Fayetteville |
| | A. Elizabeth Keever | Fayetteville |
| | Patricia Timmons-Goodson | Fayetteville |
| | John S. Hair, Jr. | Fayetteville |
| | James F. Ammons, Jr. | Fayetteville |
| 13 | Andrew R. Dempster | Fayetteville |
| | Jerry A. Jolly | Tabor City |
| | David G. Wall | Elizabethtown |
| | Napoleon B. Barefoot, Jr. | Bolivia |
| 14 | Ola M. Lewis | Bolivia |
| | Kenneth C. Titus | Durham |
| | David Q. LaBarre | Durham |
| | Richard Chaney | Durham |
| | Carolyn D. Johnson | Durham |
| 15A | William Y. Manson | Durham |
| | James Kent Washburn | Burlington |
| | Spencer B. Ennis | Burlington |
| 15B | Ernest J. Harviel | Burlington |
| | Patricia S. Love | Chapel Hill |
| | Stanley S. Peele | Chapel Hill |
| 16A | Lowry M. Betts | Pittsboro |
| | Warren L. Pate | Raeford |
| 16B | William C. McIlwain, III | Laurinburg |
| | Charles B. McLean | Lumberton |
| | Herbert L. Richardson | Lumberton |

| <u>District</u> | <u>Judge</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 16B | Gary L. Locklear | Pembroke |
| | Robert F. Floyd, Jr. | Fairmont |
| | J. Stanley Carmical | Lumberton |
| 17A | Robert R. Blackwell | Yanceyville |
| | Janeice B. Tindal | Reidsville |
| 17B | Vacant | |
| | Jerry Cash Martin | Mount Airy |
| | Clarence W. Carter | King |
| 18 | Otis M. Oliver | Mount Airy |
| | J. Bruce Morton | Greensboro |
| | William L. Daisy | Greensboro |
| | Sherry Fowler Alloway | Greensboro |
| | Lawrence C. McSwain | Greensboro |
| | William A. Vaden | Greensboro |
| | Thomas G. Foster, Jr. | Greensboro |
| | Joseph E. Turner | Greensboro |
| | Donald L. Boone | High Point |
| | Ben D. Haines | Greensboro |
| 19A | Charles L. White | Greensboro |
| | Adam C. Grant, Jr. | Concord |
| 19B | Clarence E. Horton, Jr. | Kannapolis |
| | William M. Neely | Asheboro |
| | Vance B. Long | Asheboro |
| 19C | Michael A. Sabiston | Troy |
| | Frank M. Montgomery | Salisbury |
| 20 | Anna Mills Wagoner | Salisbury |
| | Donald R. Huffman | Wadesboro |
| | Kenneth W. Honeycutt | Monroe |
| | Ronald Wayne Burris | Albemarle |
| | Michael Earl Beale | Pinehurst |
| 21 | Tanya T. Wallace | Rockingham |
| | Susan C. Taylor | Albemarle |
| | James A. Harrill, Jr. | Winston-Salem |
| | Robert Kason Keiger | Winston-Salem |
| | Roland H. Hayes | Winston-Salem |
| | William B. Reingold | Winston-Salem |
| | Loretta C. Biggs | Kernersville |
| | Margaret L. Sharpe | Winston-Salem |
| Chester C. Davis | Winston-Salem | |
| 22 | Robert W. Johnson | Statesville |
| | Samuel A. Cathey | Statesville |
| | George T. Fuller | Lexington |
| | Kimberly S. Taylor | Hiddenite |
| | James M. Honeycutt | Lexington |
| 23 | Jessie A. Conley | Statesville |
| | Samuel L. Osborne | Wilkesboro |
| | Edgar B. Gregory | Wilkesboro |

| <u>District</u> | <u>Judge</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 24 | Robert H. Lacey | Newland |
| | R. Alexander Lyerly | Banner Elk |
| | Claude B. Smith, Jr. | Boone |
| 25 | L. Oliver Noble, Jr. | Hickory |
| | Timothy S. Kincaid | Newton |
| | Ronald E. Bogle | Hickory |
| | Jonathan L. Jones | Valdese |
| | Nancy L. Einstein | Lenoir |
| | Robert E. Hodges | Morganton |
| | Robert M. Brady | Lenoir |
| 26 | James E. Lanning | Charlotte |
| | William G. Jones | Charlotte |
| | Daphene L. Cantrell | Charlotte |
| | Resa L. Harris | Charlotte |
| | Marilyn R. Bissell | Charlotte |
| | Richard D. Boner | Charlotte |
| | H. William Constangy, Jr. | Charlotte |
| | Jane V. Harper | Charlotte |
| | Charles Jerome Leonard, Jr. | Charlotte |
| | Philip F. Howerton, Jr. | Charlotte |
| | Yvonne M. Evans | Charlotte |
| | David S. Cayer | Charlotte |
| | 27A | Timothy L. Patti |
| Harley B. Gaston, Jr. | | Belmont |
| Catherine C. Stevens | | Gastonia |
| Joyce A. Brown | | Belmont |
| 27B | Melissa A. Magee | Stanley |
| | George W. Hamrick | Shelby |
| | James Thomas Bowen, III | Lincolnton |
| | J. Keaton Fonvielle | Shelby |
| 28 | James W. Morgan | Shelby |
| | Earl Justice Fowler, Jr. | Asheville |
| | Peter L. Roda | Asheville |
| | Gary S. Cash | Asheville |
| | Shirley H. Brown | Asheville |
| 29 | Rebecca B. Knight | Asheville |
| | Robert S. Cilley | Brevard |
| | Stephen F. Franks | Hendersonville |
| | Robert S. Cilley | Brevard |
| | Deborah M. Burgin | Rutherfordton |
| | Mark E. Powell | Hendersonville |
| 30 | John J. Snow | Murphy |
| | Danny E. Davis | Waynesville |
| | Steven J. Bryant | Bryson City |

For Further Information

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

(as of November 1, 1993)

| <u>District</u> | <u>Judge</u> | <u>Address</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | H. P. Williams, Jr. | Elizabeth City |
| 2 | Mitchell D. Norton | Washington |
| 3A | Thomas D. Haigwood | Greenville |
| 3B | W. David McFadyen, Jr. | New Bern |
| 4 | William H. Andrews | Jacksonville |
| 5 | Jerry L. Spivey | Wilmington |
| 6A | W. Robert Caudle, II | Halifax |
| 6B | David H. Beard, Jr. | Murfreesboro |
| 7 | Howard S. Boney, Jr. | Tarboro |
| 8 | Donald Jacobs | Goldsboro |
| 9 | David R. Waters | Oxford |
| 10 | C. Colon Willoughby, Jr. | Raleigh |
| 11 | Thomas H. Lock | Smithfield |
| 12 | Edward W. Grannis, Jr. | Fayetteville |
| 13 | Rex Gore | Bolivia |
| 14 | Ronald L. Stephens | Durham |
| 15A | Steve A. Balog | Graham |
| 15B | Carl R. Fox | Pittsboro |
| 16A | Jean E. Powell | Raeford |
| 16B | John R. Townsend | Lumberton |
| 17A | Belinda J. Foster | Wentworth |
| 17B | James L. Dellinger, Jr. | Dobson |
| 18 | Horace M. Kimel, Jr. | Greensboro |
| 19A | William D. Kenerly | Concord |
| 19B | Garland N. Yates | Asheboro |
| 20 | Carroll Lowder | Monroe |
| 21 | Thomas J. Keith | Winston-Salem |
| 22 | H. W. Zimmerman, Jr. | Lexington |
| 23 | Michael A. Ashburn | Wilkesboro |
| 24 | James Thomas Rusher | Boone |
| 25 | Robert E. Thomas | Newton |
| 26 | Peter S. Gilchrist | Charlotte |
| 27A | Michael K. Lands | Gastonia |
| 27B | William C. Young | Shelby |
| 28 | Ronald L. Moore | Asheville |
| 29 | Alan C. Leonard | Rutherfordton |
| 30 | Charles W. Hipps | Waynesville |

*The Chief District Court Judge for each district is listed first.

For Further Information

(919) 755-4117

HIGHER EDUCATION
IN
NORTH CAROLINA

Part III

North Carolina Manual

*The University of North Carolina
at Chapel Hill
Bicentennial Observance Celebration*



**President Clinton speaks at the UNC-Chapel Hill
Bicentennial Celebration**

(Contributed by the Bicentennial Observance Office, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

Excerpts from President Clinton's Speech October 12, 1993

I began to think of this moment in August when I was on vacation, and I spent an evening with a person who used to be one of your great sons, James Taylor. And I asked him to sing *Carolina In My Mind*, so that I could begin to think about what this day might mean to all of us.

Five other presidents have come to this great university to speak. None has ever had the opportunity to speak to a crowd like this, on this occasion of your 200th birthday as a university.

I'd like to begin by thanking the students whom I have met, and especially those who gave me this beautiful leather bound book of essays - three of them - about the theme for this bicentennial celebration that the students chose - community. For it is in many ways what ought to be America's theme today, how we can be more together than we are apart.

This university has produced enough excellence to fill a library or lead a nation. In novelists like Thomas Wolfe and Walker Percy. In great defenders of the Constitution like Senator Sam Ervin and Julius Chambers, now one of your Chancellors. And Katherine Everett, a pioneer among women lawyers. And Francis Collins, a scientist who discovered the gene for cystic fibrosis. And journalists like Charles Kuralt and Tom Wicker and Deborah Potter and my Pulitzer Prize-winning friend, Taylor Branch. And leading businessmen and women like the head of the Small Business Administration in our administration, Erskine Bowles, who's here with me tonight and who, I dare say, is the ablest person ever to hold his position - probably because of the education he got here at the University of North Carolina. These are just a few of the many thousands of lives who have been brightened by what Mr. Kuralt so warmly referred to as the light and liberty this great university offers.

As one who grew up in the South, I have long admired this university for understanding that our best traditions call on us to offer that light and liberty to all. Chapel Hill has always been filled with a progressive spirit. Long before history caught up with him, as Mr. Kuralt just said, your legendary president, Frank Porter Graham, spoke this simple but powerful truth: "In the South, two great races have fundamentally a common destiny in building a nobler civilization, and if we go up, we go up together." What a better life we might have had if more had listened to that at a sooner time.

Your great state has also understood that education goes hand-in-hand with the expansion of democracy and the advancement of our own economy. Under the leadership of men like Luther Hodges and Terry Sanford and Bill Friday, this university joined with your other state's great universities, the state government and the corporate community to begin building an advanced research center to attract new businesses and jobs. Now the Research Triangle has more than 60 companies, more than 34,000 employees; it is the envy of the entire nation of what we can do if we strive to make change our friend.

Tonight we celebrate the day this university began - the laying of a cornerstone that marks a milestone in the entire American journey, because on this day, near this place, 200 years ago, the cornerstone was laid for the first building in the first university in a nation that had only recently been born.

It was, to be sure, a time of hopeful and historic change, when the future was clear to those who had the vision to see it and the courage to seize it. It was a time of heroes such as William R. Davie, a fighter in the Revolution, a framer of the Constitution, a Princeton graduate who wanted a state university here to make education accessible to more than a privileged few.

On October 12th in 1793, when General Davie laid the foundation for this university, he laid a foundation for two centuries of progress in American education.

Historians tell us now that there was then a joyous ceremony - that "the maple leaves flamed red in the eager air." Great joy there was, but remember now, it was in the face of great uncertainty. The ruins of the Revolutionary War had yet to heal. The debts had yet to be repaid. An a new democracy seemed still untested and unstable. Yet, in spite of all these problems, the Americans of that time had the courage to build what had never before existed - a great new republic and a public university.

In spite of the obstacles, they decided to bet on the future, not cling to the past. That is the test for us today, my fellow Americans. . .

. . . Now, after 200 years, and after 200 years of this university, we find ourselves a people of more than 150 different racial and ethnic groups confronting a challenge in this new era which tests our belief in the future, tests our courage to change, and tests our commitment to community - to going up together.

Tonight we can best honor this great university's historic builders and believers, a dozen generations after our nation and this university began by meeting those tests.

Tonight before I go on, I want to express here in North Carolina, my profound gratitude and deep personal sympathy to the families of the six servicemen from Fort Bragg who were killed in Somalia: Sergeant Daniel Busch, First Class Earl Fillmore, Master Sergeant Gary Gordon, Master Sergeant Timothy Martin, Sergeant First Class Matthew Rierson and Sergeant First Class Randall Schugan. May God bless their souls and their families, and may we all thank them.

. . . The idea of the public university, born here in North Carolina, played a major role in revolutionizing opportunity for millions and millions and millions of Americans who never even came into this state, but got that opportunity in other states because of the example set here.

. . . I honestly believe that as you start the third century of this University's life we could be looking at the most exciting time America has ever known, if we have the security and the courage to change.

We want to revitalize the American spirit of enterprise and adventure. We want to give our people new confidence to dream those great dreams again, to take those great risks, to achieve those great things.

The security I seek for America is like a rope for a rock climber, to lift those who will take responsibility for their own lives to greater and greater

pinnacles. The security I seek is not government doing more for people but Americans doing more for ourselves and for our families, for our communities and for our country. It is not the absence of risk, it is the presence of opportunity. It is not a world without change but a world in which change is our friend and not our enemy.

We honor today the men and women who had the courage to create a new university in a new nation. We must, like them, be builders and believers, the architects of a new security to empower and embolden America and the University of North Carolina on the eve of a new century.

In the words of your great alumnus, Thomas Wolfe, the true discovery of America is still before us. The true fulfillment of our spirit, of our people, of our mighty and immortal land is yet to come. Let us believe in those words and let us act on them, so that 200 years from now our children, 12 generations removed, will still celebrate this glorious day.

Thank you, and God speed.

CHAPTER ONE

The University of North Carolina System

The University of North Carolina consists of sixteen institutions, all governed by a single Board of Governors but each having its own board of trustees and each with its distinctive history and mission.

The institution now known as The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was chartered in 1789 and opened its doors to students in 1795, the first state university in the United States to do so. Throughout 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 as The University of North Carolina.

In 1963, the General Assembly changed the names of three University of North Carolina campuses. The campus at Chapel Hill was changed to The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; the campus at Greensboro was changed 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.

In 1965, Charlotte College was added as The University of North Carolina system and named The University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 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.

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, composed of 100 members, was designated the Board of Governors. 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 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 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 multicampus concern. Advice to the President from the faculty perspective is provided by the Faculty Assembly whose members are drawn

from the faculties of the sixteen 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 Chair 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 (The N. C. Center for Public Television) 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 ascertaining 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 with the elected president of the student body, serving as an *ex officio* member. The principal powers of each institutional board are exercised under a delegation

from the Board of Governors. The North Carolina School of the Arts has two additional *ex officio* members.

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.

For Further Information

(919) 962-1000

C. D. Spangler, Jr.**President*****Early Years***

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, April 5, 1932, to C.D. and Veva (Yelton) Spangler, Sr.

Educational Background

Charlotte Public Schools, 1938-47; Woodberry Forest School, 1947-50; University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1950-54, B.S.; Harvard Business School, 1954-56, M.B.A.

Professional Background

President, University of North Carolina, 1986-present; President, C.D. Spangler Construction Co., 1958-86; President, Golden Eagle Industries, Inc., 1968-86.

***Organizations***

Former Board Member, Charlotte Nature Museum; former Board Member, Charlotte Symphony Orchestra; former Chair, Charlotte Advisory Board, Salvation Army; Vice Chair, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1972-76; former Board Member, Y.M.C.A.; former Board President, Mint Museum of Art, 1982.

Boards and Commissions

Board Director, BellSouth Corporation, 1987-present; Trustee, National Humanities Center, 1986-present; member, Business-Higher Education Forum, 1990-present; former Board Director, The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1989-91; former Board Director, Jefferson-Pilot Corporation, 1987-89, 1992; former Board Director, Hammermill Paper Company, 1982-86; former Board Director, NCNB Corporation, 1983-86; former Board Chair, Bank of North Carolina, 1973-82; former member, Board of Trustees, Crozer Theological Seminary; Board of Directors, Union Theological Seminary, NYC, 1985-90; Board of Directors, Associates of the Harvard Business School, 1991-present.

Military Service

United States Army, 1956-58.

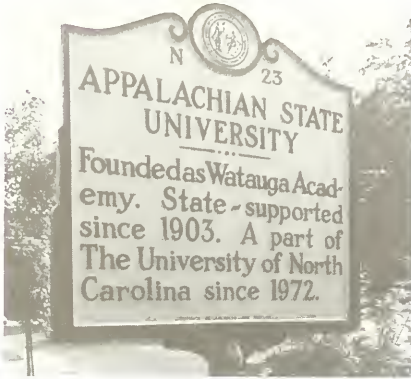
Honors and Awards

Eagle Scout; Liberty Bell Award, Mecklenburg County Bar Association, 1985; Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Queens College, 1985; Honorary Doctor of Laws, Davidson College, 1986; Alumni Achievement Award, Harvard Business School, 1988.

Personal Information

Married, Meredith Riggs, of Bronxville, June 25, 1960. Children: Anna and Abigail; Member, Myers Park Baptist Church; Deacon.

APPALACHIAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Appalachian State University, founded in 1899 as Watauga Academy, is located in Boone, North Carolina. It sits in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, close to the borders of Virginia and Tennessee, and is less than two hours from the region's major airports and population centers.

The university has grown steadily over the years. It was first known in 1925 as Appalachian State Normal School, and in 1929, it became known as Appalachian State Teachers' College. In 1967, it was changed to Appalachian State University, and in 1972 it was consolidated with The University of North Carolina system. The campus now occupies some 48 buildings on its 75-acre main campus as well as several new buildings on the new 180-acre west campus. Furthermore, the University has a master plan for an enrollment of 10,000 students with future expansions concentrated on some 330 acres of outlying land owned by the University.

Appalachian maintains two campuses away from Boone for experiential studies. The New York Loft, begun in

1974, consists of some 3,000 square feet of carefully designed living space for ten to twelve visitors at a time. Located at 67 Vestry Street in the SoHo district of New York City, the loft is within easy walking distance of the World Trade Center, Chinatown, Little Italy, and all SoHo art galleries.

The Appalachian House, a satellite campus in Washington, DC, opened in 1977. The 150-year-old house is in the heart of the Capitol Hill Historic District. It is next door to the Folger Shakespeare Library, only minutes away from the U. S. Senate and House chambers, Congressional offices, the Library of Congress, and the Supreme Court. The Appalachian House and Loft, supervised by the Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, are not open to the general public, but are reserved for use by ASU faculty, students and staff.

The University welcomes and encourages prospective students, alumni, and friends to visit the campus and to tour the surrounding area which encompasses six ski resorts, nine golf courses, and several major tourist attractions.

Founded in 1899 as Watauga Academy, Appalachian State University evolved into a state teacher's college and later broadened its purpose to include the liberal arts. In 1972, it became a part of the consolidated University of North Carolina. From its beginnings as a small local institution, Appalachian has grown to an enrollment of approximately 11,500 students from all over North Carolina, as well as

from other states and nations. Throughout its rapid growth, the University has consistently maintained a student centered environment and has been responsive to the changing needs of its constituency.

Appalachian State University is a comprehensive university, offering 94 undergraduate majors and 80 graduate majors. As a comprehensive university whose major clientele is the traditional undergraduate student, Appalachian's primary mission will continue to be that of instruction. To prepare a diverse constituency for productive lives in society, the University will provide each student with a well-rounded liberal education and the opportunity to participate in a wide range of educational experiences and professional programs. It will maintain a strong commitment to excellence in instruction, as well as its tradition of attention to the individual needs of students.

At Appalachian, research and service are supportive of the instructional mission. The major purposes of research, scholarship and other creative activities are to serve as a basis for instruction, to ensure a vital and intellectually engaged faculty, and to provide a means for the advancement of knowledge. Professional and public service is provided in the form of continuing education programs and activities, consultation services, the extension into the community of the professional knowledge and skills of the faculty, staff and students, and the sharing of its special responsibilities to the region. The University seeks to contribute to the understanding, appreciation and preservation of the unique culture of the Appalachian region.

Within the framework of higher education established by the State of North Carolina, Appalachian State University seeks to nurture an



Satie Hunt Broyhill Music Center.

intellectual climate in which truth is sought and respected, critical thinking is encouraged, cultural horizons are broadened, and ethical and aesthetic values are appreciated. It maintains an academic environment conducive to learning, sensitive to individual, community and regional needs; and alert to the new ideas and

challenges of a complex and changing world. The university's faculty and administration are dedicated to excellence in teaching, research, and service. Within the limits of its resources, Appalachian State University serves the educational needs of the people within its sphere of influence.

Francis T. Borkowski Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Weirton, West Virginia, March 16, 1936.

Educational Background

West Virginia University, Ph.D., (Major: Music, Minor: Musicology), 1967, Morgantown, West Virginia; Indiana University, M.M., 1959, Bloomington, Indiana, (Major: Music Performance, Minor: Conducting); Oberlin College, 1957, Oberlin, Ohio, B.S., (Major: Music Education, Minor: English), Harvard University, 1976, Courses in Management; Aspen Institute, 1957, Studies in Performance & Orchestra Conducting.



Professional Background

University of South Carolina, Executive Vice President and Provost of nine campuses enrolling 34,000 students, 1978-88; Indiana University-Perdue University at Fort Wayne, first Vice Chancellor and Dean of Faculties of a campus enrolling 10,000 students; Ohio University, Associate Dean of Faculties, 1970-75; Ohio University, Assistant Director, School of Music, 1969-70; University of South Carolina, Professor of Music, 1978; Indiana University-Perdue University at Fort Wayne, Professor of Music, 1975-78; Ohio University, Associate Professor, 1967-75; West Virginia University, Assistant Professor of Music, 1961-67; Jacksonville, Florida, 1959-61; Indianapolis, Indiana, 1958-59.

Organizations

Member, American Council on Education, Commission on Women in Higher Education, 1989; International Association of University President, 1990-; Member, Executive Committee, and Member, Commission on the Urban Agenda, National Association of State University and Land Grant Colleges, 1990-present; Member, University of South Florida Foundation Executive Committee, 1988; Member, Florida Council of 100, 1988-Present; Chair, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; Chair, Criteria and Reports Committee, 1985-90; Presidential Appointment to National Advisory Committee, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, 1979-82.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Tampa Enterprise Corporation Advisory Board of Directors, 1990-; Member, Tampa Bay International Trade Council Board of Directors, 1990-; Member, Bok Tower Garden Foundation Board of Directors, 1989-; Member, United Way of Greater Tampa Board of Directors, 1989-; Member, Florida Japan Institute Advisory Board, 1988-; Member, Tampa Bay Performing Art Center Board of Trustees, 1988-; Member, New College Foundation Board of Trustees, 1988; Member, Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce Board of Governors, 1988-present; Chair, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute Board of Directors, 1988-present; Citizens and Savings Bank of Florida, 1989-91; NationsBank of Florida, 1991-President.

Publications

Performed as soloist, conductor, or in ensembles in over 600 music performances; Authored articles, presented conference papers, served on numerous panels dealing with higher education issues; Borkowski, Francis T. (1992). "A President's Perspective on Telecommunication." Metropolitan Universities: An International Forum, Vol. 3, No. 1., 35-42; Borkowski, Francis T. (1990). "The University President's Role in Establishing an Institutional Climate to Encourage Minority Participation in Higher Education." Increasing the Participation of Minorities in Higher Education. Peabody Journal of Education, 32-43.; Borkowski, Francis T. and MacManus, Susan A. (1989). Visions for the Future: Creating New Institutional Relationships Among Academia, Business, Government and Community. University of South Florida Press. 282 pages.

Honors and Awards

St. Leo College, Doctor of Humane Letters Honoris Causa, April 22, 1989; Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi, Certificate of recognition for Sigma Xi; Scientific Research Society: "Awarded for your devotion to the unflagging support of research in science and engineering", April, 1985; Pi Kappa Lambda; Mortar Board.

Personal Information

Married with three children.

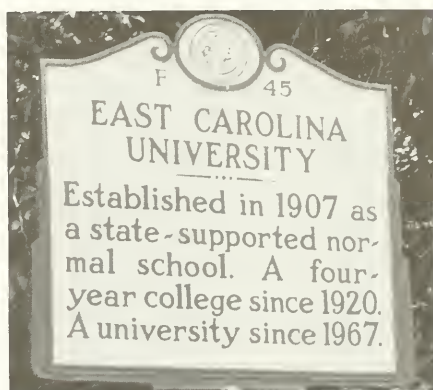
EAST CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

East Carolina University is located adjacent to downtown Greenville (population 45,000), a business, medical and university center on the coastal plain. It is located 80 miles east of Raleigh and a little over an hour's drive from a variety of coastal resorts and recreation areas.

Under Governor Charles Brantley Aycock, the state of North Carolina embarked in the early 20th century upon an ambitious and unprecedented program of progress in public education. During its first decade, new schools were being opened at the remarkable rate of one a day. It was an educational program designed to lift North Carolina from the abyss of illiteracy and ignorance.

To supply the teachers, it was decided that a new public normal school should be established in the mostly rural, agriculturally-rich eastern half of the state. That decision marked the beginning of the institution of higher learning that is now East Carolina University.

East Carolina University, chartered in 1907 as a teacher training school, has moved in a rapid and orderly transition from normal school to liberal arts college to multifaceted university and has become the focal point for higher education, professional training, service and cultural development, including the fine arts and music, for eastern North Carolina. In 1941, the General Assembly authorized East Carolina to institute a liberal arts program of equal standing with its teacher education program. By the 1960's, the college had become the third largest



institution of higher learning in the state. In 1967, the General Assembly elevated East Carolina College to the status of a state supported university with a mandate to expand programs in all areas. In 1972, ECU became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina system. During the 1970's, ECU won authorization to establish a school of medicine which with Pitt County Memorial Hospital has become the center of a major regional complex of medical training, treatment and health care.

At present, ECU consists of 11 professional schools, the College of Arts and Sciences with 17 academic departments, the Graduate School, the Office of Undergraduate Studies, two library divisions, the Division of Continuing Education and Summer School, the Regional Development Institute, the Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, the Institute for Historical and Cultural Research, the Center for Applied Technology, the BB&T Center for Leadership Development, the Bureau of Business Research, the Rural Education Institute, the Center on Aging, and the Science Institute for the Disabled.

East Carolina University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; its programs are fully accredited by state and national accrediting agencies. The University is a member of or is accredited by more than 60 associations.

The total enrollment for the fall semester of 1992 was over 17,757. ECU students come from all of North Carolina's counties, most of the 50 states and nearly 50 foreign countries.

The University offers undergraduate degrees in more than 100 bachelor's degree program tracks. The

Graduate School has over 70 master's degree program tracks, six Ph.D. programs in the basic medical sciences and an Ed.D. program in the School of Education. The MD degree is offered through the School of Medicine.

There are more than 65,000 living alumni. They reside in each of the 50 states and in some 30 other countries. Alumni are informed of campus and alumni activities through alumni publications and the ECU Alumni Association offers a wide range of programs and activities for former students.



East Carolina University General Classroom Building

Richard Ronald Eakin

Chancellor

Early Years

Born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1938, to Everett Glenn and Mildred (Hammerschmidt) Eakin.

Educational Background

Shenango High School; Geneva College, 1960, A.B.; Washington State University, 1962-64, M.A., Ph.D.

Professional Background

Chancellor, East Carolina University, 1987-present; Vice President, Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1983-87; Executive Vice Provost, Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1980-83; Vice Provost, Institutional Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1979-80; Vice Provost, Student Affairs, Bowling Green State University, 1972-79; Inter-University Council (State Universities in Ohio: Fiscal Officers, 1983-1987; Chair, 1984-85; Student Affairs Committee Chair, 1974-75; (Secretary, 1972-1974); Ohio Board of Regents, Subsidy Formula Review Committee, 1979-80, 1983, 1984, 1986.



Organizations

Former member, Wood County, Ohio Community Mental Health Board, 1984-87, Chair, 1986, Vice Chair, 1985; Bowling Green, Ohio Town Gown Club, 1970-87.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, College Football Association, 1993; Chair, Board of Directors and Vice President, Administration and Finance, National Hemophilia Foundation, 1984-1987; Vice President and member of the Board of Directors, 1983-84.

Honors and Awards

William T. Jerome III Award, 1982-83 (presented by the Undergraduate Student government, Bowling Green State University, in recognition of extraordinary service to the Student Body); Mortarboard National Honorary Society, 1982; Beta Tau Chapter of Omicron Delta Kappa, National Leadership Honor Society, 1978; Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University, 1978; Institute for Student Personnel Officers, sponsored by the American Council on Education, Office of Leadership Development in Higher Education, 1976.

Personal Information

Married, Jo Ann McGeehan, of Beaver, Pennsylvania August 23, 1960. Children: Matthew and Maridy; Member, Presbyterian Church: Elder, Deacon.

ELIZABETH CITY STATE UNIVERSITY



Elizabeth City State University, a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, for over a century has dedicated itself to the constant enhancement of its learning environment and to maintaining a position on the frontiers of opportunity. This environment is especially tailored to serve a student population which primarily reflects the demographic, socioeconomic and educational diversity found in northeastern North Carolina.

Over the past several years ECSU's undergraduate program has been significantly strengthened and diversified to offer a range of degree programs in the arts and sciences, computer sciences, psychology and pre-professional programs, as well as ROTC and graduate programs through its Graduate Center. ECSU continues to emphasize public and community service and its role in the development of its region.

When the Honorable Hugh Cale, a black representative to the North Carolina General Assembly from Pasquotank County, introduced

House Bill 383 in the 1891 session, it was difficult to realize that the establishment of a normal school for the educating and training of teachers of the black race, to teach in the common schools of North Carolina, would have the impact seen today.

Enacted into law on March 3, 1891, the State Colored Normal School began operation on January 4, 1892, in a rented intown location with a budget of \$900.00, a faculty of two, a student body of twenty-three, and a curriculum consisting of normal, elementary and secondary school courses. Under the leadership of Dr. Peter Weddick Moore, the first president, the school moved to its present location in 1912, and expanded its students, faculty, facilities, and programs.

Following the retirement of Dr. Moore in 1928, Dr. John Henry Bias became president and supervised the change from a two-year normal school to a four-year teachers college. In 1939, the General Assembly changed the school's name to Elizabeth City State Teachers College and the first baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon twenty-six Elementary Education graduates.

Dr. Harold Leonard Trigg and Dr. Sidney David Williams served Elizabeth City State Teachers College effectively and efficiently from 1939-1958 as the third and fourth presidents, respectively. During their capable administrations, improvements and additions were made in the physical plant and in curricular offerings.

During the decade of leadership

provided by Dr. Walter Nathaniel Ridley, the school's fifth president, the institution made significant progress. Curricular offerings expanded via approval of additional majors, minors, and concentrations, and student services enhanced. Full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools was granted and subsequently reaffirmed. The name of the

Thorpe became the sixth president, and one year later, Elizabeth City State College became Elizabeth City State University. In 1972 the school became one of the sixteen constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina; and Dr. Thorpe became its first chancellor. During Dr. Thorpe's administration, the faculty/staff doubled in number; the

"Lane Hall"



school changed to Elizabeth City State College, and the sobriquet, "Vikings" was adopted for intercollegiate athletic teams. Student enrollment broke the one thousand mark for the first time.

Following the resignation of Dr. Ridley in 1968, Dr. Marion Dennis

student enrollment neared the fifteen hundred mark; and additional degree-granting was approved and implemented. The annual budget approached \$9,000,000, and the school's physical assets grew to include over fifty buildings and approximately eight hundred thirty

acres of land. The concept of "communiversity" gained wide-spread acceptance.

Following the death of Dr. Thorpe in 1983, Dr. Jimmy Raymond Jenkins became the seventh individual to serve as head of the institution, and the second chancellor. No other alumnus had previously held this office at any institution of higher learning.

With over 11,000 graduates to its credit, and a Fall 1992 enrollment

which broke two thousand for the first time, Elizabeth City State University has proven its utility and its dedication to a mission and philosophy established a century ago. Through the capable leadership and guidance of Chancellor Jenkins, Elizabeth City State University will continue to prosper and grow into the dreams of all those who have given so much of themselves.

Jimmy R. Jenkins Sr.**Chancellor*****Early Years***

Born in Selma, North Carolina, March 18, 1943, to Willie (deceased) and Alma (Street) Jenkins.

Educational Background

ESCU, 1965, B.S. (Biology); Purdue University, 1970, M.S. (Biology); Purdue University, 1972, Ph.D. (Science Education); St. Augustine's College, Biology Institute, 1967, Radioactive Materials Certificate from Atomic Energy Commission; University of Wisconsin, Institute for Academic and Non-Academic Administrators Certificate.

***Professional Background***

Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University, 1983-; Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Elizabeth City State University and Professor of Biology, Elizabeth City State University, 1977-83; Assistant Academic Dean for Administration and Assistant, then Associate Professor (1973) of Biology, Elizabeth City State University, 1972-77; Teacher (Biology, Chemistry), Centreville Maryland High Schools.

Organizations

N. C. State Advisory Team of Examiners for College Licensing, American Association of Higher Education; National Science Teachers Association; American Biology Teachers Association; National Alliance of Black School Educators; Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development; National Caucus for Black Aged; Omega Psi Phi; Vice Chair, 1993, Horatio Alger Awards.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Pasquotank Credit Union; Elizabeth City/Pasquotank School Redistricting Study Committee; N. C. Humanities Committee; Committee on Public Understanding of Science and Technology for NC; N. C. Advisory Panel for Women Administrators in Higher Education; Governor's Oversight Committee for Official Labor Market Information; N. C. Humanities Committee (Executive Committee, 1981); N. C. Governor's Board of Science and Technology; Electronic Town Hall Task Force; Advisory Board, Elizabeth City Boys and Girls Club; Board of Directors, Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association (CIAA), and Equal Opportunity Management Institute.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Alumni Award, National Association for Equal Opportunity, 1983; Outstanding Young Men of America; Outstanding Personalities in the South; Robert R. Morton Award, National Business League, 1988.

Personal Information

Married, Faleese Moore of Darden. Children: Lisa, Ginger, and Jimmy Raymond Jr.; Member, The Howell Chapel Disciples of Christ Church, Selma and Union Chapel Missionary Baptist Church, Elizabeth City.

FAYETTEVILLE STATE UNIVERSITY



A constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, Fayetteville State University had its genesis in the Howard School. At the close of the Civil War, the need for provisions for the schooling of African-American children was a crucial problem throughout the South. In 1867, seven progressive African-American citizens—David Bryant, Nelson Carter, Matthew N. Leary, A. J. Chesnutt, Robert Simmons, George Granger, and Thomas Lomax — paid \$140.00 for a lot on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville and converted themselves into a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees to maintain this property permanently as a site for the educating of African American children in Fayetteville. Robert Harris was chosen as the first principal and served until his death in 1880.

By legislative act on March 8, 1877, the North Carolina General Assembly provided for the establishment of a Normal School for the education of African-American teachers. Because of the small amount of the appropriation, it was felt that the

money could be used more effectively if given to an existing school. Several areas of the state competed to become this first state-supported school, but the Legislature chose the Howard School as the most promising because of its success record during the previous ten years. It was designated a teacher training institution and its name was changed to the State Colored Normal School. Charles Waddell Chesnutt, formerly assistant to Principal Harris, became the second principal of the institution in 1880.

In 1883, Principal Chesnutt resigned and Mr. Ezekiel Ezra Smith was elected to fill the vacancy. On two occasions, Dr. Smith was called to serve the U.S. government. During his first absence between 1888 and 1895, George Williams was chosen to guide the destiny of the institution. During Smith's second absence from 1898 to 1899, Reverend L. E. Fairley became acting principal of State Normal School.

When Dr. Smith retired as President of the State Normal School in 1933, the institution had moved to its present location on Murchison Road in Fayetteville. The size of the new campus expanded by 42 acres, and there were eight brick buildings and several cottages on the campus.

In 1929, all high school work was discontinued at the Normal School. In May of 1937, the State Board of Education authorized the extension of the course of study to four years with authority to grant the Bachelor of Science degree in Elementary Education. In 1939, the name of the

institution was changed to Fayetteville State Teachers College under the leadership of Dr. James Ward Seabrook who served as president from 1933 until his retirement in 1956.

Dr. Seabrook was succeeded by Dr. Rudolph Jones. During Dr. Jones' administration, the curriculum was expanded to include majors in Secondary Education and programs leading to degrees outside the teaching field. The name of the school was changed to Fayetteville State College in 1963. Also under Dr. Jones' leadership, six additions were made to the physical plant to accommodate a rapidly expanding enrollment. When Dr. Jones resigned in 1969, a new Administration Building was under construction and the Rudolph Jones Student Center was on the drawing board.

In 1969, the institution acquired its present name - Fayetteville State University and Dr. Charles "A" Lyons, Jr. was elected President. By a legislative act, on July 1, 1972, Fayetteville State University became a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina and Dr. Lyons became its first Chancellor. Dr. Lyons served as chancellor for 15 years.

During his tenure, the curriculum was expanded to include a variety of both baccalaureate and master's level programs. In addition the Fort Bragg-Pope AFB Extension Centers, in conjunction with the Week-End and Evening College, were established in order to provide military personnel and other persons employed full-time with the opportunity to further their education. The general academic structure took its present configuration in 1985 when the University became a

Comprehensive Level I Institution. In addition to expanding program offerings and services, eight buildings were added to the physical plant during this period, including a \$4.8 million ultramodern Science Complex named for Chancellor Lyons, the Center for Continuing Education Building which represented a part of the first private philanthropic grant of more than \$1 million to the University given by the Kellogg Foundation, and a new library which provided stacking space for over 350,000 volumes.

On January 1, 1988, Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley became the ninth Chief Executive Officer of the University. Since this date, he has actively pursued initiatives that have further expanded program offerings and improved the campus environment in response to the needs and interests of students and the community. FSU is moving to the forefront as the fastest-growing university in North Carolina, offering over 36 baccalaureate degrees as well as master's degrees in business, education, biology, political science, sociology, psychology, mathematics, history and English. The newly approved Nursing Program has been added for licensed nurses with ADN or nursing diploma.

FSU has grown from a one-building school to an international award winning campus of 40 buildings and 156 acres. In addition to physical facilities, the quality of the faculty is an area in which there has been steady improvement. Nearly 80 percent of FSU's full-time faculty hold doctoral degrees; one of the highest percentages among degree-granting institutions in North Carolina.

Under the energetic leadership of its Chancellor, Dr. Hackley,

Fayetteville State University has made significant progress in student enrollment growth, composite SAT scores for entering classes, and retention rates for students while increasing its economic and social impact in the local Cumberland County community. With more than 500 employees and an annual payroll of \$18.5 million, Fayetteville State University is expected to generate a \$700 million impact within the local economy in the next five years.

The \$6.4 million School of Business and Economics Building and the \$10,787 million Health and

Physical Education Complex currently under construction, underscore the commitment of Dr. Hackley's administration to continued expansion and growth.

Fayetteville State University is a proud institution with an outstanding history. It is the second oldest state-supported institution in North Carolina and one of the oldest teacher education institutions in the South. The University is located in the fourth largest urban population center in North Carolina and one of the ten fastest growing counties in the South.

Lloyd V. Hackley

Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Roanoke County, Virginia, June 14, 1940, to David W. and Ernestine (Parker) Hackley (both deceased).

Educational Background

Ludy Addison High School (Roanoke, Virginia), 1958; Michigan State University, 1965, B.A.; UNC -Chapel Hill, 1976, Ph.D.; Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Business, 1980.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Fayetteville State University, 1988-; Vice President for Student Services and Special Programs, UNC General Administration (Chapel Hill, N.C.), 1985-1987; Chancellor, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (Pine Bluff, Ark.), 1981-1985; Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs, UNC General Administration (Chapel Hill, N.C.), 1979-1981.



Organizations

Member: Academia and Poverty Council, N.C. Poverty Project; Chair: MetroVisions' Task Force on Crusade for Excellence in Education; Principals' Executive Program; Member: Strategic Planning Team, Cumberland County Board of Education; Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors); Mason; Shriner; and Past Potentate. Past Member: Pine Bluff Rotary Club (Pine Bluff, Ark.); Board of Directors: Oconochee Boy Scouts of America.

Boards and Commissions

Vice Chair and Member, Southern Regional Vision for Education (SERVE); Member, Board of Directors: Southern National Bank (Fayetteville, N.C.); Fayetteville Area Health Education Center (Fayetteville, N.C.); N.C. Child Advocacy Institute (Raleigh, N. C.); N.C. Center for Public Policy Research (Raleigh, N.C.); Council of Chief State School Officers' School/Collegiate Collaboration Advancing Effective Teaching for At Risk Youth (N.C. Collegiate Representative); Advisory Member to Board of Directors, Tyson Foods, Inc. (Springdale, Ark.); Past Member: Southern National Bank (Fayetteville, N.C.); Arkansas Advisory Committee to United States Commission on Civil Rights (Chair); Arkansas Endowment for the Humanities (President; Board of Directors); Arkansas Quality Higher Education Study Committee (Chair, Subcommittee on Curriculum and Student Matters).

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1958-1978 (Major); Meritorious Service Medal, USAF, Europe, 1971; Man of the Hour, HQ, USAF, Europe, 1970; Bronze Star for Meritorious Service in Combat with Valor, Vietnam, 1968; Vietnam Cross for Gallantry, Vietnam, 1968.

Honors and Awards

Tar Heel of the Week, News and Observer (Raleigh, N.C.), 1987; Presented Key to the City of Roanoke, Virginia by Mayor, May, 1987; Resolution of Commendation by Arkansas Legislature, September, 1985; Resolution of Tribute by Michigan Legislature, 1984; Presented Key to the City of Flint, Michigan by Mayor, 1984; Listed in Who's Who in the South and Southwest, 1979; Listed in Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans, 1978; Golden Heritage Life Member, NAACP, 1991.

Personal Information

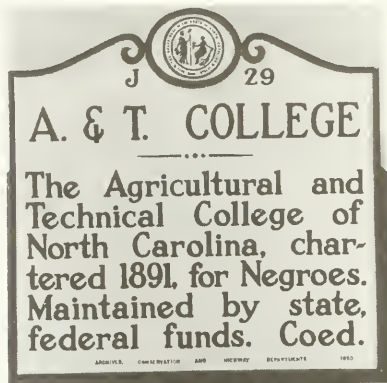
Married, Brenda L. Stewart of Roanoke, Va., June 12, 1960. Children: Dianna Hackley-Applin and Michael R. Hackley; High Street Baptist Church (Roanoke, Va.).

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University was established as the A. and M. College for the "Colored Race" by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified March 9, 1891. The act read in part: "That the leading object of the institution shall be to teach practical agriculture and the mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate thereto, not excluding academical and classical instruction."

The College began operation during the school year of 1890-91, before the passage of the state law creating it. This curious circumstance arose out of the fact that the Morrill Act passed by Congress in 1890 earmarked the proportionate funds to be allocated in bi-racial school systems to the two races. The A. and M. College for the White Race was established by the State Legislature in 1889 and was ready to receive its share of funds provided by the Morrill Act in the Fall of 1890. Before the college could receive these funds, however, it was necessary to make provisions for Colored students. Accordingly, the Board of Trustees of the A. and M. College in Raleigh was empowered to make temporary arrangements for these students. A plan was worked out with Shaw University in Raleigh where the College operated as an annex to Shaw University during the years 1890-1891, 1891-92, and 1892-1893.

The law of 1891 also provided that the College would be located in such city or town in the State as



would make to the Board of Trustees a suitable proposition that would serve as an inducement for said location. A group of interested citizens in the city of Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land for a site and \$11,000 to aid in constructing buildings. This amount was supplemented by an appropriation of \$2,500 from the General Assembly. The first building was completed in 1893 and the College opened in Greensboro during the fall of that year.

In 1915 the name of the institution was changed to The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina by an Act of the State Legislature.

The scope of the college program has been enlarged to take care of new demands. The General Assembly authorized the institution to grant the Master of Science degree in education and certain other fields in 1939. The first Master's degree was awarded in 1941. The School of Nursing was established by an Act of the State Legislature in 1953 and the first class was graduated in 1957.



Dudley Memorial Building

The General Assembly repealed previous acts describing the purpose of the College in 1957, and redefined its purpose as follows:

“The primary purpose of the College shall be to teach the Agricultural and Technical Arts and Sciences and such branches of learning as related thereto; the training of teachers, supervisors, and administrators for the public schools of the State, including the preparation of such teachers, supervisors and administrators for the Master’s degree. Such other programs of a professional or occupational nature may be offered as shall be approved by the North Carolina Board of Higher Education, consistent with the appropriations made therefore.” The General Assembly of North Carolina voted to elevate the College to the status of Regional University effective July 1, 1967.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly ratified an act to consolidate the institutions of higher learn-

ing in North Carolina. Under the provisions of this Act, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University became a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, effective July 1, 1972.

Six presidents have served the Institution since it was founded in 1891. They are as follows: Dr. J.O. Crosby, (1892-1896), Dr. James B. Dudley, (1896-1925), Dr. F. D. Bluford (1925-1955), Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs (1956-1960), Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, (1960-1964), and Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, who was elected President April 10, 1964. Dr. Cleon F. Thompson, Jr., served as Interim Chancellor of the Institution from November 1, 1980 until August 31, 1981. Dr. Edward B. Fort assumed Chancellorship responsibilities on September 1, 1981.

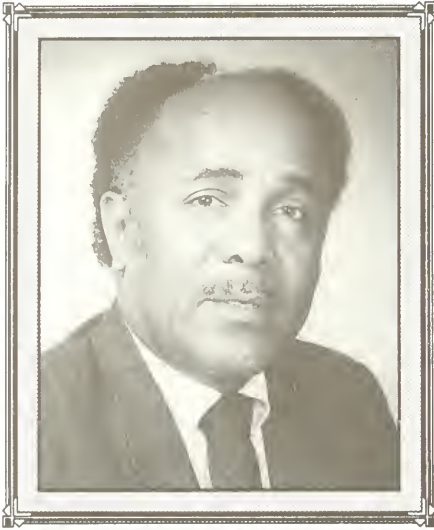
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University is one of the two land-grant institutions located in the State. It is a comprehensive

University with an integrated faculty and student body offering degrees at the baccalaureate and master's levels. The university has been authorized to plan Ph.D. degrees in electrical and mechanical engineering.

The purpose of the University is to provide an intellectual setting where students in higher education may find a sense of identification, belonging, and achievement that will prepare them for roles of leadership

and service in the communities where they will live and work. In this sense, the University serves as a laboratory for the development of excellence in teaching, research and public service.

The program of the University focuses on the broad fields of agriculture, engineering, technology, business, education, nursing, the liberal arts and science.



Edward B. Fort

Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Detroit, Michigan, to Edward and Inez (Baker) Fort.

Educational Background

Northwestern Senior High School, 1950 (Magna Cum Laude); University of California, Berkeley, Doctorate Degree; Wayne State University, honorary Doctor of Law Degree; Wayne State University, Master's Degree; Wayne State University, Bachelor's Degree.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. Agricultural and Technical University, 1981-present; Chancellor, University of Wisconsin Center System, 1974-81; Superintendent/Deputy Superintendent, Sacramento, CA, city schools, 1971-74; Superintendent of Schools, Inskster, Michigan, 1967-71; Adjunct Professor of Education, University of Michigan 1968-71; Vice Principal, Berkeley, California Schools, one year; Curriculum Coordinator, Detroit, Public Schools, three years; Public School Teacher, Detroit, Michigan and Berkeley, CA, four years.

Boards and Commissions

Member, American Association of School Administrators, National Alliance of Black School Educators; Past Member, Phi Delta Kappa Board of Editorial consultants; Boards of Advisors, Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education; Madison Wisconsin Task Force on Career Education, 1976-80; California Commission on Management of Crime and Conflict on the Schools 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 of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Elected to a 5 year term as member of the NCAA President's Commission; Elected to serve on N.C. Biotechnology Board; Nominated by UNC-System President to serve on N.C. Board of Science & Technology; Elected Chair of University (HBU/MI Waste Mgt. Consortium); 1990 Delegate to Spain meeting of International Association of University Presidents RE: Globalization of Curriculum; Selected for membership on NASA Advisory Council, Spring, 1991. Appointed by President Clinton to NASA Advisory Committee on the Redesign of the Space Station.

Accomplishments

Launched Administrative Plan which preserved Nursing School Integrity, Insured reinstatement of full State and Nation Accreditation; Revamped Fiscal Accountability Procedures, gained clean State Audit Endorsements; Established long range planning Mechanisms driven by High Tech Mission; Established University's first School of Technology; Established Office of Enrollment Management; Pushed School of Engineering to position as #1 producer of African American Engineers in U.S. (B.S. Degrees); Completed construction of New World Class School of Engineering building-dedicated to Astronaut Ronald McNair (Alumnus); Launched Task Force Study lead-

ing to the Construction of \$16M new campus library; positioned campus to become a major research complex; established Chancellor's Executive Seminar for careers on campus; Negotiated \$4M five year grant for Agricultural Research Facilities Construction (USDA); Gained largest NSF Grant (\$2.5M) given to a black campus in this decade gained for Doctoral Student Development; Overseen direction of \$5.5M (Just announced) NASA Contract for Deep Space Research, 5 years; Has petitioned University System for authorization to begin Doctoral Instruction in Engineering, 1993; University Awarded a \$5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation to operate a Transportation Institute; Awarded \$3 million from W. K. Kellogg Foundation for a Center of Engineering Excellence.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1954-57; Awarded Good Conduct Medal.

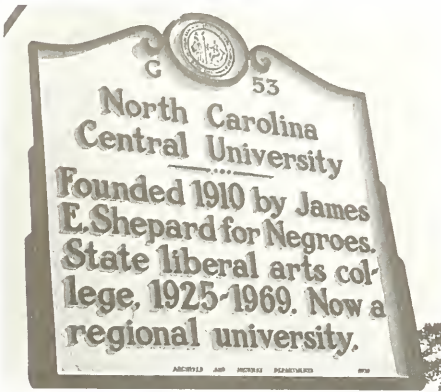
Honors and Awards

Received "80 for the 80s," Milwaukee Journal, 1979; Listed in Who's Who in America; Received Educational Press Association of America Award; Author of many articles and essays; Honorary Degree, Wayne State University.

Personal Information

Married, Mrs. Lessie (Covington) Fort, December 5, 1959. Children: Clarke and Lezlie; Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.

NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY



North Carolina Central University, chartered in 1909 and opened in 1910, is in the last quarter of its first century and looks confidently toward a new millennium.

For nearly half of its history, North Carolina Central University was led by one man, James E. Shepard, the grandson of a slave and the son of a distinguished Baptist minister. A trained pharmacist, Shepard was also a leader of the International Sunday School movement of his era. During the first decade of the twentieth century, the young Shepard began to speak of his dream of an institution which would provide both practical training and intellectual stimulation, particularly for the lay leaders of the nation's black churches.

Shepard's dream came to the attention of the Durham Merchant's Association, which invited him and his associates to examine the advantages of their city as the site of what was then referred to as "a National Training School for the Colored Race." The Durham of the early

1900's had a population of some 18,000 persons, and was served by four railroads. The association offered to Shepard a 25-acre site, one-half mile outside the existing city limits.

With moral and financial support from prominent citizens of Durham, New York, and Connecticut, Shepard established his school. The original physical plant, which was equipped with electric light and steam heat, had a value of \$60,000 and consisted of eight buildings.

The school opened its doors in July, 1910, as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The name Chautauqua had its origins in the Sunday School movement, and described a series of lectures and cultural activities designed for a general audience. Chautauqua programs were promoted as an opportunity for a vacation; nevertheless, Chautauqua registrants were required to attend all of the major lectures of the series.

During the 1910-11 school year, the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua had 15 faculty members and enrolled 201 students. Three of these students graduated from the school's Commerce program in 1911. The institution offered three-and-four year programs (all requiring extensive study of Latin, Greek, and the Bible) in the following curricula: Normal, Teacher Training, College Preparatory, Classical Course for the A.B. degree, General Science Course for the B.S. degree and Chemistry. Shorter vocational and trade courses offered

ranged from weaving to mural decorating. The school also offered special training for ministers and religious workers.

In 1915 financial difficulties forced the reorganization of the institution as the National Training School, but a large donation from Mrs. Russell Sage of New York City permitted Dr. Shepard to retain control.

In the next few years, Dr. Shepard weighed the alternative courses of seeking denominational support for the nonsectarian school and of seeking support from the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1923, the National Training School became the state-supported Durham State Normal School, devoted to "the training of teachers for the Colored Public Schools of North Carolina." Two years later, Dr. Shepard was able to persuade the General Assembly to take a revolutionary step, making the institution over into North Carolina College for Negroes, the first state-supported liberal arts college for black people in the United States. Building programs to support the institution's new role began in 1927, under the administration of Governor Angus B. McLean.

Between 1925 and 1939, North Carolina College for Negroes achieved the accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and met the educational standards of the American Medical Association, for pre-medical training, and most of the South's state departments of education.

In 1939, the General Assembly authorized the North Carolina College Board of Trustees to establish graduate courses in the liberal arts and to organize departments of

law, pharmacy, and library science. The graduate programs were opened that fall; the School of Law was established in 1940; and the School of Library Science in 1941. The pharmacy school was never established, even though that was Dr. Shepard's own profession.

By the time of Dr. Shepard's death on October 6, 1947, the institution had become North Carolina College at Durham, fully-accredited, highly respected, and the alma mater of a growing list of distinguished alumni.

An interim committee (Dr. Albert E. Manley, Miss Rugh G. Rush, and Dr. Albert L. Turner) directed the affairs of the institution until the accession of Dr. Alfonso Elder as the college's second president in 1948. Dr. Elder would lead North Carolina College at Durham for the next 15 years, overseeing an era of physical expansion, rapid growth in enrollment, and significant development in academic programs.

Dr. Elder retired in September, 1963, and was succeeded as President by Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who resigned on February 1, 1966. Vice-President William Jones, Graduate Dean Helen G. Edmonds, and Professor William H. Brown were the institution's interim administrators until July, 1967, when Dr. Albert N. Whiting became President.

Dr. Whiting directed continued physical expansion of the institution, as well as the creation of several new academic programs. Those included programs in criminal justice, public administration, elementary education, jazz, and church music, and, in 1972, the creation of the North Carolina Central University School of Business.

In 1969, North Carolina College



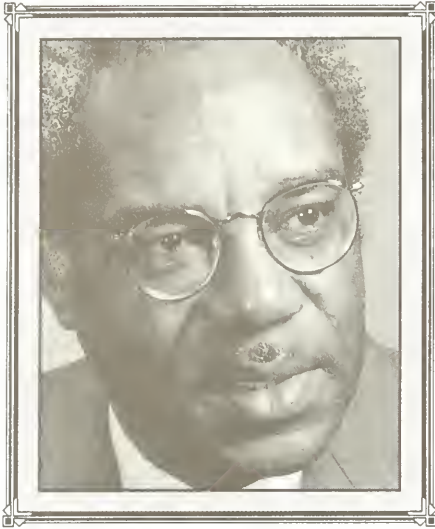
at Durham became North Carolina Central University.

In 1972, all of North Carolina's senior institutions of higher education became part of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Whiting's title was changed from President to Chancellor. He remained at the helm of North Carolina Central University for 11 more years, until June 30, 1983.

Chancellor Whiting was succeeded by Dr. LeRoy T. Walker, who served until the election in 1986 of Chancellor Tyronza R. Richmond by the UNC Board of Governors. Dr. Donna J. Benson became Interim Chancellor on January 1, 1992, with the return of Dr. Richmond to faculty duties. In the last decade, North Carolina Central University has added graduate programs in Public Administration, Criminal Justice, and Information Sciences, revised its Master of Business Administration program, and added a baccalaureate

program in computer science.

Distinguished alumni of North Carolina Central University include the President of Virginia Union University, the Chancellor of Winston-Salem State University, a Vice-President of the University of North Carolina, and university and college faculty from throughout the United States. Also alumni are a number of members of the N.C. General Assembly (including the Speaker of the N.C. House of Representatives), the current (1992) Mayor of Atlanta, former Mayors of Raleigh and Durham, and a host of distinguished public servants at all levels of government. Graduates of North Carolina Central University includes presidents of banks and other corporate entities; school superintendents, principals, and administrators in many states; performing artists; professional athletes; and representatives of most of the professions.



Julius LeVonne Chambers Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Mt. Gilead, Montgomery County, October 6, 1936, to William Lee Chambers and Matilda U. Chambers.

Educational Background

Peabody High School, 1954; NCCU, B.A. History, 1958; University of Michigan, M.A. History, 1959; UNC-Chapel Hill, J.D. Law, 1962; Columbia University School of Law, LLM Degree Law, 1963.

Professional Background

Chancellor, 1993-Present.

Organizations

N. C. State Bar Association; N. C. Bar Association; N. C. Association of Black Lawyers; American Bar Association; National Bar Association, NAFEO; NAACP Legal Def. & Educ. Fund, Children's Def. Fund; OIC, Univeristy of Penn., BOT; Prince Hall Masons.

Boards and Commissions

President's Commission on White House Fellows National Board of the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education; Indian Law Resource Center, People for the American Way.

Military Service

U. S. Navy, Reserve, Hospitalman, 1962-66; U. S. Army, Jag, Private.

Personal Information

Married, Vivian G. Chambers, August 7, 1960. Children: Judy L. and Derrick L; Friendship Baptist; Trustee.

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

In 1965, the North Carolina School of the Arts opened its doors to just over 200 students and broke new ground as the nation's first state-supported residential school for the performing arts. Just two years earlier, Governor Terry Sanford encouraged the General Assembly to pass legislation supporting such an endeavor. By an act of the General Assembly in 1963, the School was established and opened under the leadership of its first president, the late Dr. Vittorio Giannini, eminent American composer.

Today, NCSA is a formidable presence in the competitive world of arts institutions and stands, as it has throughout its 25-year history, on a tradition of professionalism.

Robert Ward, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer, served as chancellor from 1967-1974. Under his tenure the School more than doubled its faculty and enrollment.

Composer Robert Suderburg served as chancellor from 1974-1983. Suderburg promoted and extended the School's statewide performance/workshop programs in the public schools and helped diversify summer program offerings.

During the 1983-84 academic year, Dr. Lawrence Hart, retired dean of music at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, became the acting chancellor.

In 1984, Dr. Jane Milley was appointed chancellor. During Dr. Milley's tenure, faculty salaries were increased and campus facilities were expanded, including the addition of a

NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF THE ARTS

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

new theatre building, new drama studios and gymnasium; acquisition of additional campus housing; and much-needed renovation of some old classroom spaces.

Dr. Philip Nelson, former dean of music at Yale University, served as interim chancellor during the 1989-90 school year.

Alex C. Ewing was appointed the fifth chancellor of the School in the spring of 1990. Mr. Ewing is a well-known arts administrator in the national dance world as well as a businessman. He had served the School previously as head of its international Board of Visitors. During the first years of his administration, he led the School in a comprehensive planning process including the formulation of a new School of Filmmaking and preparation for a major capital campaign.

In addition to serving its students, NCSA offers special programs including a summer session, a pre-professional program in dance, the Community Music School and international programs in Hungary, France, Germany, England and Italy.

Since opening its doors 25 years ago, NCSA is still the only major arts training institution of its kind offering instruction on a high school, undergraduate and graduate level in dance, drama, music, and design and production, with a complementary academic program.

Students, are selected through strict admission standards requiring an audition or submission of a portfolio and work toward a Bachelor of Music or a Bachelor of Fine Arts in the areas of dance, drama, or design and production. NCSA's master's program offers intensive training in music, and in design and production.

Students are selected based on the ability to show potential for professional success. In addition to the rigorous demands of their arts training, accredited academic courses in math, the sciences, social sciences, and humanities are required. On the secondary level, students in the

School's dance, music, and visual arts programs work toward North Carolina high school diplomas.

In 1983 NCSA opened the now renowned Stevens Center for the Performing Arts, a 1,380 seat auditorium which very quickly became an integral part of Winston-Salem's bid to return culture and night life to its downtown area.

N.C.S.A. and its faculty, recognize that performance experience is vital to the training of young performers. Students produce and perform in more than 300 events annually--events attended by more than 60,000 people, in the Stevens Center and various other on-campus theaters.

Unique opportunities to perform across North Carolina and in Europe are also available through NCSA. Through the touring program, students take more than 200 performances and educational services to public schools and



The March, 1989 performance of
"Learned Ladies"

photo by Kurt Eslick

community arts organizations around the state each year. Each summer, young musicians study with master artists and perform before international audiences in Germany, Italy and Switzerland with the International Music Program. Dance students also study and perform abroad each summer. The Community Music School offers teaching experience to advanced students and educational opportunities to community members of all ages. One of the newest NCSA extension programs, the Adult Center for Arts Enrichment, recently opened its doors with classes in symphonic listening, community theater management, and more.

NCSA alumni speak best of the School's success. Since 1972, alumni of NCSA's School of Drama have appeared in more than 40 Broadway and regional theater productions, 15 major motion pictures, and 25 major television productions. Tom Hulce was nominated for an Academy Award in 1985 for his performance in "Amadeus." Six NCSA alumni have recurring roles in network day-time dramas. In music, bass-baritone John Cheek appears

each season with the Metropolitan Opera. Gianna Rolandi is a star of the New York City Opera. Richard Buckley conducts the Oakland Symphony and Kirk Trevor the Knoxville Symphony Orchestra. Mel Tomlinson was premier danseur with the New York City Ballet and Edward Stierle became the second American in history to win the prestigious Prix de Lausanne Gold Medal for ballet in 1985.

In its brief history, the North Carolina School of the Arts has rapidly advanced to the top of the world's arts institutions. Top flight performing arts companies continue to look to NCSA for the best in trained, professional artists.



The 1991 Winter Dance, *Adagio for Ten and Two*
Choreographed by Richard Gibson

photo by Charlie Buchanan



Alexander Ewing Chancellor

Early Years

Born in New York, February 25, 1931 to Thomas and Lucia Hosmer Chase Ewing, Jr.

Educational Background

St. Paul's School 1949; Yale University, 1953.

Professional Background

Chancellor, North Carolina School of the Arts, 1991-present; Cattle/Ranching; Hillbright Enterprises, Inc., President 1975-1980; Owner/ Operator (CEO), Ale Land and Cattle Company.

Organizations

Former General Director, Joffrey Ballet Company, New York; Board of Directors, Joffrey Ballet Foundation, School of American Ballet.

Personal Information

Married, Sheila Cobb Ewing of Mt. Kisco, New York, October 31, 1970.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY

On March 7, 1887, the North Carolina General Assembly passed the act which authorized the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The Watauga Club of Raleigh and the statewide farmers' movement had convinced the legislature of the need to transfer the funds received by the State under the provisions of the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill to a new land-grant college in Raleigh. The cornerstone of A. and M. College was laid in August, 1888, and its doors were officially opened on October 3, 1889.

Alexander Q. Holladay, the college's first president (1889-1899), and a faculty of five offered courses in agriculture, horticulture, pure and agricultural chemistry, English, bookkeeping, history, mathematics, physics, practical mechanics, and military science. The first freshman class numbered about fifty students. By the end of the institution's first decade the resident enrollment had reached 300.

During the administration of George T. Winston (1899-1908), a new curriculum in textiles was developed and normal courses were offered in the summer for public school teachers, both men and women. The Agricultural Extension Service was established during the administration of Daniel H. Hill (1908-1916), and enrollment grew to more than 700. In 1917, during the administration of Wallace C. Riddick (1916-1923), the institution's name was changed to The North Carolina



State College of Agriculture and Engineering. The introduction of the word "engineering" was intended to reflect the increasing emphasis on the professional and theoretical, as well as the practical aspects of technical education.

In 1923, a major reorganization of the administration of the College was begun, and President Riddick resigned to become the first dean of the new School of Engineering. Eugene Clyde Brooks (1923-1934), the fifth president of State College, continued the reorganization with the creation of the School of Agriculture (later renamed the School of Agriculture and Forestry), the School of Science and Business, the School of Education, the School of Textiles, and the Graduate School. Resident enrollment rose to nearly 2,000 in 1929 before the Depression caused a drop to approximately 1,500 in 1933. The first women graduates of State College received their degrees in 1927.

In the midst of the Depression, the General Assembly of 1931 attempted to promote the economy and to prevent unnecessary duplication among the

three leading state institutions of higher education by establishing a single consolidated administration for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and the North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro. Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was elected president of the Consolidated University, and Dr. Brooks, with the title of vice president, continued as chief administrative officer at State College. Among the consequences of consolidation were the phasing out of the School of Engineering at Chapel Hill and the School of Science and Business at Raleigh. A general college, later called the Basic Division, was established to provide two years of basic courses in humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences as a foundation for students in the various degree-granting technical and professional schools.

Colonel John W. Harrelson (1934-1953), Class of '09, was the first alumnus to become administrative head of State College. Under the consolidated organization, his title was Dean of Administration; later it was changed to Chancellor. During Harrelson's administration the institution experienced the beginning of extraordinary growth in the aftermath of World War II. Two new schools were established: the School of Design and the School of Forestry. A multi-million dollar expansion program was completed during the administration of Carey H. Bostian (1953-59), and the program of student activities was greatly enlarged, as the enrollment passed 5,000.

The faculty and student population

more than doubled during the administration of John T. Caldwell (1959-1975), and another new school was organized: the School of Physical Sciences and Applied Mathematics (now Physical and Mathematical Sciences). The School of General Studies, was renamed the School of Liberal Arts. The name Liberal Arts was adopted when the School was authorized to offer a full range of bachelor's and master's degree programs in the humanities and social sciences. The name of the institution itself was changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University, signifying its new role as a comprehensive university.

NCSU's enrollment passed 20,000 during the administration of Chancellor Joab L. Thomas (1976-1981). The School of Veterinary Medicine was established, the name of the School of Liberal Arts was changed to School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and North Carolina State University was recognized as one of two major research universities within the University of North Carolina system.

Bruce R. Poulton became Chancellor in the fall of 1982 as NCSU's tenth chief administrative officer. He resigned effective September 30, 1989. Dr. Larry K. Monteith was subsequently appointed as NCSU's Chancellor.

North Carolina State University is one of the nation's major public universities and shares the distinctive character of land-grant state universities nationally - broad academic offerings, extensive public service, national and international activities, and large-scale extension and research programs.

The University is organized into nine colleges, the School of Design



and the Graduate School. The colleges are Agriculture and Life Sciences, Education and Psychology, Engineering, Forest Resources, Humanities and Social Sciences, Management, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Textiles and Veterinary Medicine. In addition, a complex of divisions, institutes, and centers provides for a wide range of special academic, research, and extension programs.

Academic programs are offered in 82 fields leading to baccalaureate degrees, 77 master's degree fields and 48 fields leading to doctoral level degrees.

NCSU ranks 36th in the nation in research expenditures and 6th in industry funded research.

The NCSU College of Engineering has one of the six largest undergraduate programs in the nation, and the College of Textiles is the largest and most modern university-based textiles school in the world. The NCSU College of Agriculture and Life Sciences is the fifth largest agriculture college in the country, and operates the nation's second oldest state research service.

The College of Forest Resources boasts the largest research program of any Southeastern forestry school and is the birthplace of the nationwide acid rain research effort.

The College of Education and Psychology's community college and adult education program is ranked by peers among the top five in the country. The School of Design is the most comprehensive school of environmental design in the Southeast.

The NCSU College of Veterinary Medicine has quickly gained national stature for trailblazing programs including laser surgery, cancer treatment and avian medicine.

The pioneer Humanities Extension Program, which takes seminar series to rural areas throughout the state, is now serving as a model for a number of similar programs throughout the country.

Extension organizations in each of the 100 counties in North Carolina and on the Cherokee Indian Reservation assist in carrying the University's teaching and applied research programs throughout the State. The diversity of these programs spans such fields as agriculture, design, education, forestry, engineering, humanities, marine science, textiles, urban affairs and veterinary medicine.

There are over 150 campus buildings on the central campus of 623 acres and on an adjacent 180-acre tract that houses the College of Veterinary Medicine. In addition, the University continues to develop its Centennial Campus, an academic and research village where collaboration between university and private industry researchers is encouraged. Centennial Campus, on 1,000 acres adjacent to the main campus, houses the new \$40 million College of Textiles complex as well as two major research buildings occupied by university and private industry research groups. A third research building should be ready for occupancy by Spring, 1994, which will house a new research initiative of the College of Physical and Mathematical Sciences emphasizing marine, earth and atmospheric sciences. The Engineering Graduate Research Center (EGRC) also is planned as a magnet for industrial partners, and is intended to give North Carolina an engineering research institution of national stature.

NCSU has 88,000 acres across the state including one research and endowment forest of 78,000 acres. Near the main campus are research farms; biology and ecology sites; genetics, horticulture and floriculture nurseries; forests; and areas such as Carter-Finley Stadium, which together comprise about 2,500 acres.

North Carolina State University is one of the three Research Triangle Universities along with Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the 30-mile triangle formed by the three universities is the 5,000-acre Research Triangle Park, the Research Triangle Institute (a Universities' subsidiary), and the Triangle Universities Computation Center, a central facility for the extensive computing activities of the institutions.

NCSU enrolled more than 27,000 students in the 1992 fall semester, including approximately 3,800 life-long education students in various categories. The enrollment by school is: Agriculture and Life Science - 4,174; Design - 618; Education and Psychology - 1,656; Engineering - 7,015; Forest Resources - 822;

Humanities and Social Sciences - 3,614; Management - 2,157; Physical and Mathematical Sciences - 1,438; Textiles - 993; and Veterinary Medicine - 336. More than 1,100 students from foreign nations are enrolled.

North Carolina State University is committed to equality of educational opportunity and does not discriminate against applicants, students, or employees based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or handicap. Moreover, North Carolina State University is open to people of all races and actively seeks to promote racial integration by recruiting and enrolling a larger number of black students.

NCSU is a member of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, the Oak Ridge Associated Universities, the International University Consortium for Telecommunications in Learning, the North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities, and the Cooperating Raleigh Colleges.



Larry K. Monteith Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Bryson City, North Carolina, August 17, 1933, to Earl and Essie (King) Monteith.

Educational Background

North Carolina State University, 1960, B.S. (Electrical Engineering); Duke University, 1962, M.S. (Electrical Engineering); Duke University, 1965, Ph.D. (Electrical Engineering).

Professional Background

Interim Chancellor, N. C. State University, October 1989-May 1990; Chancellor, May 1990-present; Dean, College of Engineering, NCSU, 1978-1989; Head, Department of Electrical Engineering, NCSU, 1974-1978; Professor, Electrical Engineering, NCSU, 1972-1989; Associate Professor, Electrical Engineering, NCSU, 1968-1972; Adjunct Assistant Professor, Electrical Engineering, NCSU, 1965-1968; Group Leader, Research Triangle Institute, 1966-1968; Member of Technical Staff, RTI, 1962-1966; Member of Technical Staff, Bell Telephone Labs, 1960-1962.

Organizations

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; American Society of North Carolina; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Sigma Xi.

Boards and Commissions

Accrediting Board for Engineering and Technology; Board of Directors, Research Triangle Institute; Council of the Institute for Transportation Research and Engineering Deans; Deans Advisory Committee, Microelectronics Center of North Carolina; National Science Foundation Panel for Undergraduate Laboratory Equipment Awards; Board of Trustees, N. C. School for Science and Mathematics, 1978-1985; Executive Committee on Telecommunications; Board of Directors, Engineering College Council of Deans; Governor James B. Hunt's Committee to draft original plan for the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina; Board of Directors, National Driving Center, 1981-1989.

Honors and Awards

Tau Beta Pi; Duke University's Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award, 1984; Phi Beta Kappa, Duke University, 1993.

Personal Information

Married, Nancy Alexander, April 19, 1952. Children: Carol, Larry and Steve

PEMBROKE STATE UNIVERSITY

Founded as an all-Indian School in 1887, and until 1953 the only state-supported four-year college for Indians in the nation, Pembroke State University is proud of its heritage and the diversity of its student body. The student population which numbers more than 3,000, consists of 62 percent white students, 25 percent American Indian students, and 11 percent black students, making Pembroke State University one of the most racially diverse universities in the nation.

Located in southeastern North Carolina, 30 miles southwest of Fayetteville, the institution began when the General Assembly of North Carolina authorized the establishment of a normal (teacher-training) school for Indians in Robeson County. To establish this institution, the state legislature appropriated \$500, designating it "for payment of services rendered for teaching and no other purpose." The Indian people were given the responsibility of raising funds for land acquisition and building construction. The first building, a two-story wooden structure constructed largely through donated labor and materials, was located on a one-acre site, one mile from the Town of Pembroke, on land which was purchased for \$8.

The Croatan Normal School (the original name of the Institution), opened its doors in the fall of 1887 with an enrollment of 15 students. It was the first state-supported school of any type for Robeson County Indians. In 1909 the school was moved to the Town of Pembroke,



center of the Lumbee Native American Indian Community. The school experienced various stages of development until 1940 when the first four-year college degrees were conferred. In 1941 the state legislature renamed the school Pembroke State College for Indians, and its scope was widened in 1942 with the addition of non-teaching baccalaureate degrees.

Until 1945 only Robeson County Indians were eligible for admission but in that year, the state legislature authorized admission of people from all federally recognized Indian groups. In 1949, the General Assembly shortened the school's name to Pembroke State College. In 1954 the school was opened to all races following the Supreme Court ruling regarding segregation.

Rapid development followed when regional university status was granted in 1969 and Pembroke State University emerged. In 1972 Pembroke State University became a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina's 16-campus system, and was placed under the authority of the UNC Board of Governors.

Its growth as a university has been especially progressive in the last two decades. Master's programs in education were implemented in 1978 and now include degree programs in Educational Administration, Educational Supervision, Elementary Education, English Education, Mathematics Education, Middle Grades Education, and Reading Education. Masters programs in School Counseling and Organizational Leadership and Management have also been added to the post baccalaureate offerings.

Pembroke State University enjoys the highest accreditation possible and features 52 undergraduate specialization's (and 40 minors) through 17 undergraduate academic

departments: American Indian Studies; Art; Biology; Business Administration and Economics; Communicative Arts; Education; Geology and Geography; Health, Physical Education and Recreation; History; Mathematics and Computer Science; Music; Nursing; Philosophy and Religion; Physical Science; Political Science; Psychology; and Sociology, Social Work and Criminal Justice.

Newest additions to the institution's baccalaureate degree offerings are a Bachelor of Science in Nursing, which began in 1992; a Bachelor of Science in Community Health Education and a Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice which began in the 1993-94 academic year. With these



The Givens Performing Arts Center, one of the most beautiful buildings in the state and the center of cultural activities in the region

three programs, Pembroke State University seeks to enhance its mission of service to the region.

Pembroke State University offers a Bachelor of Arts in American Indian Studies, which is one of only two such baccalaureate programs offered east of the Mississippi River. The institution has an outstanding collection of American Indian art and artifacts in its Native American Resource Center which is visited each year by thousands of people from this country and abroad.

In the fall of 1994, Pembroke State University will be a participating campus in the North Carolina Teaching Fellows Program. The Teaching Fellows program has been hailed as the nation's top teacher recruitment program and is designed to attract today's brightest students and prepare them for their role as tomorrow's teachers.

The state-of-the-art Givens Performing Arts Center is the cultural center of the region, featuring attractions from Broadway such as *Fiddler on the Roof*, *A Chorus Line*, *42nd Street*, *My Fair Lady*, and *Brigadoon*, among others.

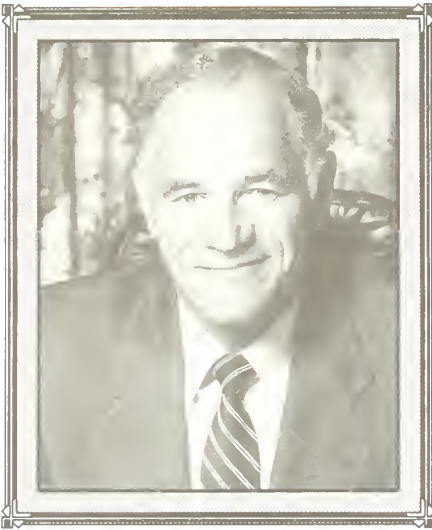
Pembroke State's modern television facility, WPSU-TV, enables the University to distribute weekly programs to a potential audience of 2.5 million people in eastern North Carolina. Audiences receive this broadcast through cable stations in

Fayetteville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh and other cities. WPSU-TV's Action News 31 is the only live, student-produced television news program in the state and one of only three in the nation.

To boost the region's economy, Pembroke State houses an Office of Economic Development whose services include providing strategic plans for the economic development of surrounding counties.

Pembroke State University is a member of the NCAA Division II Peach Belt Conference. This conference, composed of public colleges and universities in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, has enabled PSU to compete with institutions similar in size and mission and provides a high level of competition.

The University, through its mission, is committed to academic excellence in a balanced program of teaching, research and service. The faculty and administration of the University believe that commitment to education as a lifelong experience compels the University to enhance and enrich the intellectual, economic, social, cultural, and political life of the region it serves. By actively pursuing these goals, the University, by example, fulfills another aspect of its mission: to instill in students a continuing appreciation for diverse cultures and an active concern for the well-being of others.



Joseph Bruce Oxendine Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Pembroke, North Carolina, March 31, 1930, to Thomas H. and Georgie Rae Oxendine (both deceased).

Educational Background

Catawba College, 1952, A.B. (Health and Physical Education); Boston University, 1953, Ed.M. (Physical Education and Educational Administration); Boston University, 1959, Ed.D. (Physical Education and Educational Psychology).

Professional Background

Chancellor Pembroke State University, July 1989-; Professor, Temple University 1959-1989; Dean, College of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (1968-1981), Temple University.

Organizations

American Association of University Professors; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance; National Association for Sport and Physical Education; National Association for Physical Education in Higher Education.

Boards and Commissions

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Commission on Colleges; National Institute of Health, Office of Minority Programs, Fact-Finding Team; American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Committee on Cultural Diversity, Ethnic Minorities Committee; Peach Belt Athletic Conference, Vice President; North Carolina Center for Nursing Advisory Council.

Publications

American Indian Sports Heritage. 1988 Campaign, IL, Human Kinetics, Inc.; *Psychology of Motor Learning*, (2nd ed.), 1984, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, Prentice-Hall, Inc.; *Psychology of Motor Learning*, 1968, New York, Appleton, Century-Crofts, plus three dozen professional and research articles, and five chapters in books on Sport Psychology.

Honors and Awards

R. Tait McKenzie Award, American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, 1993; Charles D. Henry Award (for the enhancement of ethnic minority members) American Alliance of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, 1989; Stauffer Award for Outstanding Faculty Service, Temple University; 1989; Honor Award, American Alliance of Health, Physical Education; Recreation and Dance, 1986; Honorary Degree, Doctor of Science, Catawba College, 1979; Inducted into Sports Hall of Fame, Catawba College, 1978; Alumni Award for Distinguished Public Service, Boston University, 1978.

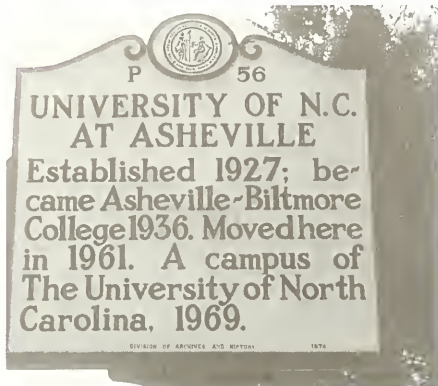
Military Service

U. S. Army, 1953-1955, Korea and Hawaii.

Personal Information

Married, Adrienne McNaughton of Philadelphia, August 19, 1961. Children: James Thomas and Jean Marie.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA— ASHEVILLE



The University of North Carolina at Asheville, the only Liberal Arts I University in the 16-campus University of North Carolina system, has received national recognition for its innovative and integrative approach to liberal arts education. With small classes and a focus on undergraduate education, UNCA students and faculty interact closely in a supportive and challenging learning environment.

UNCA's Humanities Program, a four-course sequence of world culture required of every UNCA student, has served as a model for colleges and universities across the country. Its Undergraduate Research Program, which UNCA pioneered in public higher education a decade ago, has provided undergraduates research opportunities usually reserved for graduate students. UNCA became the headquarters for the National Center for Undergraduate Research in 1991.

UNC-A was originally established as Buncombe County Junior College in 1927 and was housed in

the basement of a public school. Five changes of name, four different patterns of educational organization, and several shifts of location followed - until the college became a campus of the consolidated University of North Carolina on July 1, 1969.

After Buncombe County Junior College was established, the Asheville City School Board also started the College of the City of Asheville. The two colleges operated as free public institutions until 1930, when a financial crisis forced the city college to close and the county college to begin charging tuition. The name of the latter was changed to Biltmore Junior College, which became, in effect, the successor to both institutions. For three years the faculty exercised control of the school, but on Jan. 11, 1934, they turned their authority over to a newly-selected board of trustees. A charter was secured under the name of Biltmore College. In 1936 control passed to the Asheville City School Board, and the name was once again changed, this time to Asheville-Biltmore College, the name by which the institution was known until 1969.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the institution remained a local junior college under joint city and county control. In 1955, the General Assembly of North Carolina voted a modest appropriation for its support, increasing the amount two years later. Under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act, Asheville-Biltmore College was the first institution to qualify as a state

supported community college, with a board of trustees appointed by the Governor, the City Council, the County Board of Commissioners, and the city and county boards of education.

Vigorous development of the college began in 1958, when the voters approved a \$500,000 bond issue for capital funds for the college. This sum, plus funds allocated by the state, enabled the institution to acquire a 157-acre tract in north Asheville. The first two buildings on this new campus were completed and occupied in the fall of 1961. In that same year, area voters approved a \$750,000 bond issue, which was matched with state funds to construct five additional buildings.

On July 1, 1963, Asheville-Biltmore College became a state senior college under the control of a new board of trustees. This board, believing that the college should have a residential character, petitioned the General Assembly for dormitories, which were first occupied in 1967. In that same

year, after visits from committees of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Asheville-Biltmore became a fully accredited senior college.

As early as 1962, Asheville-Biltmore College had expressed the goal of becoming a campus of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. In 1966, the Board of Trustees of the college passed a resolution stating its intention to see the school become the University of North Carolina at Asheville. After two years of discussion, a committee of the Board of Trustees of the Consolidated University visited Asheville in April, 1968 to determine whether the college should be incorporated into the University of North Carolina. Their findings were favorable and were adopted by the full Board of Trustees on Dec. 2, 1968. Subsequently, the State Board of Higher Education endorsed the proposal which was then submitted to the General Assembly. The



Karpen Hall

General Assembly gave its approval and on July 1, 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College became the University of North Carolina at Asheville, one of six campuses of the Consolidated University. On July 1, 1972, the 10 remaining state-supported senior institutions were merged into one statewide, multi-campus system, making the University of North Carolina at

Asheville one of 16 constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina. UNCA was reclassified from Comprehensive II University to Liberal Arts I University by the UNC Board of Governors on March 6, 1992. The new designation more accurately reflects UNCA's achievements and focus on undergraduate education.

Samuel Schuman

Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Chicago, Illinois, September 26, 1942, to Stanton and Marie Schuman.

Educational Background

Grinnell College, 1964, B.A.; San Francisco State University, 1966, M.A.; Northwestern University, 1969, Ph.D.

Professional Background

Chancellor and Professor of Literature and Language, The University of North Carolina at Asheville, July 1, 1991 to Present; Vice President for Academic Affairs and Professor of English, Guilford College, 1981-91; Acting President, Guilford College, July 1-December 31, 1988; Director, Honors Program and Associate Professor of English, University of Maine, 1977-81; Assistant to Associate Professor, Department of English, Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, 1970-1977.



Organizations

Vladimir Nabokov Society (Past President); National Collegiate Honors Council, President; North Carolina Honors Association (Past President) Modern Language Association of America.

Boards and Commissions

WCQS (Public Radio); North Carolina Arboretum; Western North Carolina Development Association; United Way of Asheville and Buncombe County, Inc.; Asheville Area Cultural Action Plan; Leadership Asheville Advisory Council.

Honors and Awards

B.A. Degree "With Distinction"; M.A. Degree "With Honors".

Literary Works

Books—*Cyril Tourneur; Vladimir Nabokov: A Reference Guide; Theatre of Fine Devices: Emblems and the Emblematic in the Plays of John Webster; John Webster: A Reference Guide; Compiler, Honors Programs in Smaller Colleges: A Handbook; Beginning in Honors*. Approximately 50 scholarly articles.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA— CHAPEL HILL



From the classroom to the courtroom to the boardroom, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has a 200-year history of making the state - and the nation - a better place.

Conceived on the eve of the state's birth, the university was guaranteed by the North Carolina constitution. Leaders recognized the importance of higher learning to all residents of their fledgling state. Guided by Revolutionary war hero Gen. William Richardson Davie, the N.C. General Assembly chartered the University of North Carolina as the nation's first state university in 1789. The cornerstone of the university's first building, Old East, was laid four years later.

With the arrival of Carolina's first student, Hinton James, in 1795, and the graduation of its first class in 1798, a tradition of academic excellence and service was born.

Just as James left his mark in Wilmington and New Hanover County - first working to improve navigation on the Cape Fear River and later as mayor - Carolina students, faculty

and alumni have continued to make a difference in the world around them.

In the 1820's, the university conducted the nation's first state geological survey. Soon after, Carolina scientists made the first systematic astronomical observations in the nation, and in 1832 the first observatory at a U.S. state university was built in Chapel Hill. A university faculty member, professor Francis P. Venable, and student, William R. Kenan Jr., are credited with discovering the industrial applications of calcium carbide, the source of acetylene gas, in the late 1800's.

During the 20th century, Carolina, the flagship of the 16-campus UNC system, has continued to shape the progress of the state, producing nearly half of its governors and many of its legislators, doctors, lawyers, business executives, teachers and journalists. Most of its 193,000 living alumni continue to live in North Carolina. Others - like actor Andy Griffith, basketball star Michael Jordan, fashion designer Alexander Julian, composer Richard Adler, Cartoonist Jeff MacNelly and journalists Charles Kuralt, Roger Mudd, Deborah Potter, Tom Wicker, Jonathan Yardley and Ed Yoder - can be found around the country and the world.

With its 14 colleges and schools offering 66 bachelor's, 86 master's and 62 doctoral degrees, as well as professional degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy and law, UNC-CH's influence can be seen in nearly all walks of life.

Carolina researchers, for example,

recently developed the first animal model for the deadly disease cystic fibrosis. Computer scientists are pioneers in virtual reality research. Marine scientists are working to better manage coastal barriers and agriculture to restore bay scallops in Bogue Sound. Social work faculty are evaluating a national drop-out prevention program in Mecklenburg County.

Every day, North Carolinians benefit from the university's strong commitment to public service. Carolina devotes a larger proportion of its budget in direct service to the state - 19 percent - than any other major U. S. research university.

In 1991-92, for example, faculty from 70 departments provided services to more than 42,000 students and 14,000 teachers and administrators in Tar Heel Schools. More than 1,200 principals around the state are doing a better job today after participating in the Carolina-based Principals' Executive Program, the nation's longest running in-residence management program for principals.

Likewise, counties and municipalities from Manteo to Murphy rely on UNC-CH's Institute of Government, the nation's largest and most diversified university-based government training and research organization, for information on how to most effectively serve their residents.

And in 1992, the university's N.C. Area Health Education Centers Program trained more than 25,000 health professionals, serving as a statewide classroom for health students and residents. In 1991, AHEC conducted more than 3,700 consultation clinics by faculty in 75 locations, primarily for patients in underserved rural and urban areas.

These same faculty members

who are so dedicated in their service to the state also are committed to classroom teaching. Carolina students learn from a 2,100-member faculty that was ranked the foremost in the Southeast and among the top 20 at research universities in the most recent comprehensive study by the National Academy of Sciences. Many faculty members hold or have held major positions in nearly every national scholarly or professional association.

The university's academic programs regularly receive high rankings from the national media. In spring 1993, for example, US News and World Report's list of leading professional programs included Carolina's dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, medicine, business and law schools. Programs in public health and medicine also placed near the top of the list.

Carolina's more than 23,000-member student body also wins constant acclaim. Since 1980, for example, nine UNC-CH students have won the prestigious Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford University. The university has produced 32 Rhodes Scholars since the program began in 1902 - including the first black female winner.

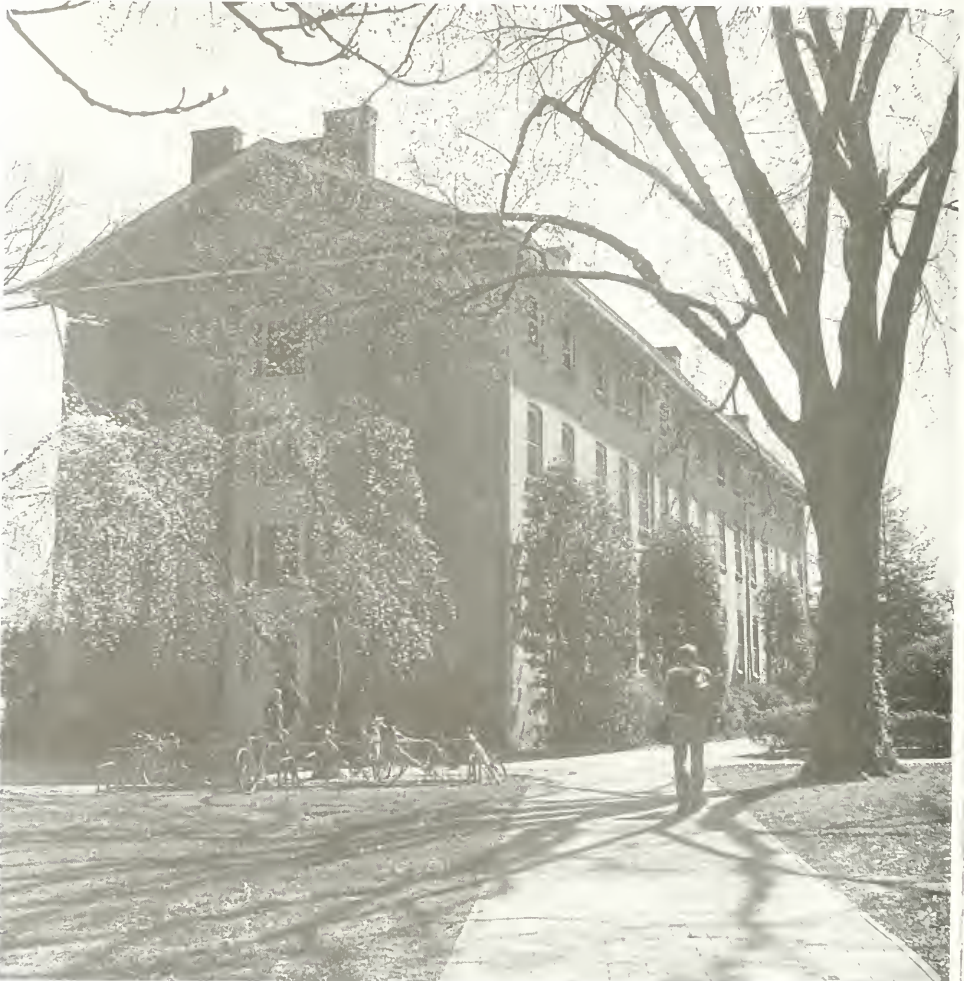
Chapel Hill has remained true to the founding ideal of providing a quality education as inexpensively as possible to the people of North Carolina. The university frequently has been cited as one of the nation's top high-quality, low-cost schools. In 1992, Money magazine selected Carolina as the nation's ninth-best overall educational bargain and the very top value among public universities. Dubbed a "Public Ivy" by author Richard Moll, UNC-CH is among eight public institutions he

says offer the equivalent of a traditional Ivy League education.

As Carolina observes its bicentennial and heads into its third century, the fire that marked the birth of public higher education remains strong. Emerging from the first birth pangs of a new state, the university's trailblazing tradition has become inseparably intertwined with North Carolina's own rich history. At the same time, Chapel Hill has become a blueprint nationally for public higher education, a

benchmark of democracy. Today Carolina, once the lone flame of public higher education, is joined by more than 1,500 other public colleges and universities nationwide.

As the people of the state celebrate the university's bicentennial, they salute the vision of their forefathers, recognize Carolina's commitment to vital teaching, cutting-edge research and distinguished public service, and look ahead at its continued role as a model and leader in the academic arena and beyond.



"Old East", the Nation's Oldest State University Building Still Serves as a Residence Hall.

Paul Hardin Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, June 11, 1931, to Paul Bishop Hardin, Jr., and the late Dorothy Reel Hardin.

Educational Background

High Point High School; Duke University, 1952, A.B. (English); Duke University School of Law, 1954, J.D.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1988-; president, Drew University, 1975-88; president, Southern Methodist University, 1972-74; president, Wofford College, 1968-72; law faculty, Duke University School of Law, 1958-68; law practice, Bradley, Arant, Rose & White, Birmingham, Ala., 1956-58; U. S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps, 1954-56.



Boards and Commissions

Co-founder, the local town-gown Coordination and Consultation Committee; board of directors, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Chamber of Commerce, 1992-; vice president, the local Public Private Partnership, 1990-; Rotary Club, 1960- (president, Durham Rotary Club, 1967-68). Founding trustee, Educate America, Inc., 1991-; board of trustees, The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 1990-; charter member, NCAA Presidents' Commission; member, New Jersey Board of Higher Education, 1983-88; board of directors, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, 1987-88; co-chair, Japan-U.S. Conference of University Presidents, 1985-89; board of trustees, Duke University, 1968-74. Boards of directors of The Italy Fund, 1985-; Shearson Daily Dividend, Inc., and related funds, 1979-; and Summit Bancorporation, 1976-Present.

Honors and Awards

Honorary member - Golden Key National Honor Society, 1993; Duke Law Alumni Association's Charles S. Murphy Award, 1991; named one of the nation's 100 most effective university presidents, 1986; LL.D. (honorary), Monmouth College, 1988; LL.D. (honorary), Adrian College, 1987; Litt.D. (honorary), Nebraska Wesleyan College, 1978; LL.D. (honorary), Coker College, 1972; L.H.D. (honorary), Clemson University, 1970.

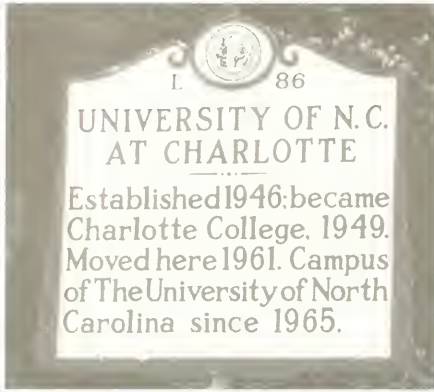
Publications

Co-author of the books; *Cases and Materials on the Administration of Criminal Justice and Evidence: Cases and Materials.*

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Russell of Rocky Mount, June 8, 1954; Children: Paul Russell Hardin, Sandra Mikush and Dorothy Holmes; President, National Association of Schools and Colleges of the United Methodist Church, 1972, 1984; chair, National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education, 1975-1977; member, University Methodist Church.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA— CHARLOTTE



The University of North Carolina at Charlotte was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1965. The legislation made Charlotte College, UNC-C's predecessor institution, the fourth campus of the consolidated University of North Carolina. In 1972, the University of North Carolina system was restructured, and UNC-C became one of the 16 public senior institutions composing the system.

UNC-C can trace its lineage to 1946 with the establishment of the Charlotte Center of the University of North Carolina. The center became Charlotte College in 1949 under the leadership of Bonnie E. Cone. Offering a junior college curriculum, the College operated under the Charlotte Board of School Commissioners until 1958 when it became a part of the North Carolina community college system. In 1963, Charlotte College became a four-year institution.

Dr. D.W. Colvard was elected the first chancellor of the Charlotte

campus on January 28, 1966. Dr. E.K. Fretwell Jr. became the second chancellor on January 1, 1979 and Dr. James H. Woodward, the third chancellor in 1989.

The University is composed of the College of Liberal Arts and five professional colleges: Architecture, Business Administration, Education, Engineering and Nursing.

Enrollment passed the 15,000 mark in the fall of 1991. The institution offers a broad range of undergraduate programs and a growing number of master's degree programs. The UNC Board of Governors has authorized doctoral programs in engineering, applied mathematics and educational administration.

UNC-C has become somewhat unique because of its role in developing its surrounding environment. This includes University Research Park, North Carolina's second such development and now the nation's sixth largest; University Hospital, a 130-bed facility; and University Place, a European-style mixed use development of housing, stores, restaurants, offices, theaters, and a hotel. The sum of all the parts is known as University City. The research park and the mixed-use development will create a substantial endowment for the university.

Another unique aspect of the University is the scope of its outreach activities. These include continuing education; an Urban Institute to provide research and service to urban areas; the Center for International Programs to help

Charlotte relate to the growing number of international people and firms locating in the area; The Ben Craig business incubator center, and The Cameron Applied Research Center.

The campus was created to provide educational opportunity to meet the needs of all citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding metropolitan region: new freshmen as well as transfer, older and part-time students; entry-level as well as graduate students; and students seeking study in the liberal arts and sciences as well as in professional arenas. In addition, UNC-Charlotte has responded to the opportunities presented by North Carolina's largest city and its surrounding area to make public service commitments, form relationships with other institutions and agencies, initiate experiential learning, and clinical placements, and become involved with a wide range of national and international commercial, industrial, cultural, governmental, health care, and educational communities.

At the same time, the needs of the metropolitan region for educational opportunity have motivated much of the academic program development of the campus. These needs first found expression in the development of new

undergraduate programs.

Later, regional needs were utilized to identify areas for addition of master's level instruction, primarily in professional areas but also in

selected liberal arts and sciences disciplines. More recently, UNC-C has responded to regional needs through development of doctoral programs in cooperation with more senior institutions of North Carolina. Indeed, much of the current programmatic development of the campus has anticipated the addition to the curriculum of doctoral programs in selected areas which responds to regional needs in education, engineering, computer science, and mathematics.

From its very beginning, UNC-

Charlotte has emphasized comprehensive undergraduate programs, comprising the traditional arts and sciences disciplines and selected professional programs. This broad definition of undergraduate education has led to a campus qualitatively different from other colleges that have evolved from a singular focus such as the traditional liberal arts or a professional base such as teacher education, business, or technical training. The professional disciplines at UNC-Charlotte have built upon a strong



The Belk Tower and Carillon

foundation of liberal arts education, making possible both a unity and a variety of programs for students. The goals of education now have been formalized into common general education requirements for graduates of all undergraduate degree programs.

Interdisciplinary programs have always been a significant aspect of campus intellectual life, responding in part to student interests and in part to regional needs for programs that join ideas from more than a single academic discipline.

James H. Woodward Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Sanford, Florida, November 24, 1939, to J. Hoyt Woodward and Bonnie Breeden Woodward.

Educational Background

Georgia Institute of Technology, 1962, B.S.A.E. (with honors); Georgia Institute of Technology, 1967, Ph.D.; The University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1973, M.B.A.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina—Charlotte, 1989-; Senior Vice President for University College, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1984-1989; Dean, School of Engineering, UAB, 1978-1983; Professor of Engineering Mechanics, UAB, 1977-1989; Assistant Vice President for University College, UAB, 1973-1978; Director of Technology Development, Rust International, 1970-1973.



Organizations

American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society of Engineering Education; National Society of Professional Engineers; Omicron Delta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Phi Kappa Phi; Tau Beta Pi; Newcomen Society.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, USAF Air University; Board of Directors, Charlotte Arts and Science Council; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Education Foundation; Greater Carolinas Chapter American Red Cross; MCNC; Sunbelt Institute; Charlotte City Club.

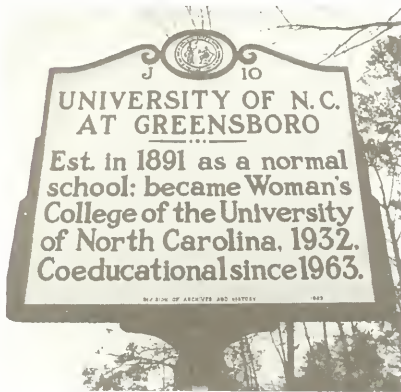
Military Service

U. S. Air Force, 1965-1968 (Captain).

Personal Information

Married, Martha Hill of Columbus, Georgia, October 13, 1956. Children: Connie Paternostro, Tracey Pearson, and Wade Woodward; Member of the Methodist Church.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA— GREENSBORO



The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, located near the center of North Carolina and in the state's third largest city, has a strong tradition of academic excellence. As The State Normal and Industrial College (1891-1919), The North Carolina College for Women (1919-1932) and The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (1932-1963), the institution's concentration for many years was on the education of young women. In 1963, Woman's College was renamed The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became coeducational. With the change came an expanded educational mission, particularly at the graduate level. Over the years, UNC-G has awarded over 65,000 degrees.

Today, UNC-G offers undergraduate degrees in 100 areas, master's degrees in 68 concentrations and doctoral degrees in 13 areas of study.

Academically, the University consists of a College of Arts and Sciences, which contains 18 departments, and six professional schools

(Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics, Education, Human Environmental Sciences, Music, Nursing and Health, and Human Performance). Walter Clinton Jackson Library has an open-stack collection of over 2,193,215 items, including books, documents and microtext.

The University's Residential College provides a program for freshmen and sophomores and a limited number of upperclassmen seeking an innovative learning environment. Interdepartmental studies are offered. In addition, the University's College of Arts and Sciences offers the Center for Critical Inquiry, which sponsors such cross-disciplinary programs as Special Programs in Liberal Studies, The Honors Program, and Freshmen Seminars. In addition, The Writing Across The Curriculum Program has been a requirement in the College of Arts and Sciences since 1989.

Faculty research and other creative work continues to increase each year at the University, and no where is that growth more obvious than in the annual summary of external grants compiled by the Office of Research Services. Total award dollars from grants and contracts for research, training, and public service amounted to \$11.4 million in 1992-93. The University's faculty are engaged in a wide variety of research projects designed both to improve the lives of North Carolina citizens and to advance knowledge. For example, in 1990 the School of Nursing received a four-year, \$2,025,776

federal grant to devise new strategies aimed at encouraging more utilization of medical services available for poverty-level children in the state. Specifically, the research - titled the Healthy Kids Project - is aimed at finding ways to encourage a greater number of parents eligible for Medicaid to enroll their children in available medical services. The research will have implications for economically disadvantaged families in rural areas throughout the South.

Several developments illustrate the progress UNC-G is continuing to make. In 1990-91, the School of Education received an \$18.5 million, five-year federal contract to establish a regional education laboratory for the Southeast. The award established the SouthEastern Regional Vision for Education (SERVE) and is the largest federal grant or contract ever awarded to a UNC campus. In 1992, UNC-G was elected to membership in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges (NASULGC), the nation's oldest higher education association. Election to NASULGC places UNC-G among the finest universities in the nation. In 1993, the U.S. Department of Education awarded a five-year, \$1.7 million contract to the School of Education to operate one of its Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) Clearinghouses. This is only one of 16 subject-specific ERIC Clearinghouses located across the country. Others are located at such prominent institutions as UCLA, Columbia University, and Ohio State University. The ERIC at UNC-G will focus on counseling and student services. The ERIC database is the world's largest source of educational information, containing over 750,000

abstracts of documents and journal articles on education research and practice.

In another development, in April of 1993 the University announced plans to develop a series of accelerated educational programs that will allow academically talented students to earn both a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in a five-year period. Normally, students require six or seven years to complete both degrees. UNC-G plans to initially create a dozen or more accelerated tracks under this program, and then expand those programs further. University officials say they have learned that, as far as can be determined, UNC-G is the first institution in the country to offer a sizable number of five-year, accelerated master's degree programs on a campus-wide basis.

While graduate study was first authorized in 1919-1920 at The North Carolina College for Women (now UNC-G), doctoral studies were not introduced until the Ph.D. in Child Development and Family Relations was approved in 1960. Since 1919, over 13,500 master's degrees have been awarded at UNC-G. Doctoral studies have grown as well, and the University has now awarded over 1,300 doctorates. The number is expected to increase even more rapidly in the years ahead.

Long known for its strength in the arts, UNC-G offers a broad performance program in theatre, music, and dance. Studies in art are enriched by Weatherspoon Art Gallery, which houses the most outstanding permanent collection of contemporary American art in the Southeast.

The University has a very distinguished faculty, many of whom

are nationally known in their fields. The University has a full-time faculty of 578 with 78.4 percent holding the doctorate/first professional degree.

Chartered in 1891, UNC-G opened its doors as the State Normal and Industrial School in 1892, with an initial student body of 223 and a 15-member faculty. Its campus in 1892 consisted of 10 acres, and its original curriculum featured three departments, with courses in business, domestic science and normal school training through a three-year course of study that led to a diploma. The institution was the first state-supported educational institution for women in the state.

Leading that crusade for higher education for women was Mr. Charles Duncan McIver, who served as the institution's first president from 1892-1906. Other pioneers in public school education - notably, Charles B. Aycock, Edwin A. Alderman and James Y. Joyner - came to Dr. McIver's assistance. However, it is to Dr. McIver, more than any other individual, that the institution owes its establishment.

In 1906, following the death of Dr. McIver, Dr. Julius I. Foust

became president and served until 1934, when he retired from active service. In 1932 the school became one of the three institutions which made up the Consolidated University of North Carolina. At that time, the institution was renamed The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

In early 1934, Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, who had served as faculty member and Vice President, was also elected head of the institution with the title of Dean of Administration. By act of the Board of Trustees in 1945, the title of the head of the institution was changed to Chancellor.

Dr. Jackson, who retired in 1950, was succeeded by Dr. Edward Kidder Graham. After Dr. Graham's resignation in 1956, Dr. W. W. Pierson, Jr. served as acting Chancellor until July 1, 1957, when

Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell became Chancellor. Dr. Pierson returned to serve again as acting chancellor in September 1960 after the resignation of Dr. Blackwell.

Dr. Otis Singletary became Chancellor July 1, 1961. In 1963, Woman's College was renamed The University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became coeducational. During the period of November 1964 through February 1966, while Dr.



Singletary was on a leave of absence, Dr. James Ferguson served as Acting Chancellor.

Dr. Singletary returned and served as Chancellor until his resignation on Nov. 1, 1966. Dr. Ferguson again served as acting Chancellor and was appointed Chancellor on Jan. 9, 1967. Dr. Ferguson served until the summer of 1979, when he left the Chancellor's office to return to teaching in the Department of History. He was succeeded as Chancellor by Dr. William E. Moran.

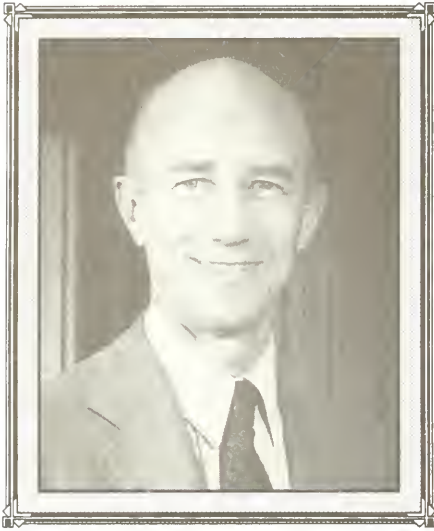
Since then, the UNC-G campus has grown to encompass approximately 180 acres with approximately 75 major buildings. Those structures include over a dozen classroom buildings, 22 residence halls, and a new \$6.9 million Student Apartments Housing Project, completed in 1993. Among other new capital improvement projects recently completed and placed in use are the new Student Recreation Center, Health and Human Performance Building, the Anne and Benjamin Cone Building which houses the Weatherspoon Art Gallery, and a newly renovated University Dining Hall. The University's first multi-level parking deck was scheduled for completion late in 1993. Renovations to other campus buildings are part of an ongoing effort.

On campus, UNC-G has ample opportunities for recreation, entertainment and social life. Elliott University Center sponsors concerts on a regular basis during the year through the Campus Activities

Board. The University and Concert Lecture Series provides a yearlong array of performances by major artists and performing groups. Other performances in the arts are provided by UNC-G Theatre, the UNC-G Dance Company, and the School of Music. Weatherspoon Art Gallery provides a continuing schedule of art exhibitions. Among approximately 140 student organizations, UNC-G also has a very active Greek system of fraternities and sororities.

UNC-G also is one of only five public or private institutions in the state that has a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholastic honorary society that recognizes academic accomplishments in the liberal arts and sciences.

In intercollegiate athletics, the University achieved its goal of reaching Division I status in the NCAA by the 1991-92 academic year. The University fields teams in 14 sports, including men's and women's soccer, men's and women's basketball, men's and women's tennis and golf, men's baseball, women's softball, women's volleyball, and men's and women's cross-country and men's wrestling. During the 1980s, the UNC-G men's soccer team won five national championships, establishing the soccer program as a national powerhouse. UNC-G student athletes have earned a variety of All-American, academic All-American and other honors. UNC-G competes as a member of the Big South Conference.



William E. Moran

Chancellor

Early Years

Born in White Plains, New York, May 28, 1932, to Frank J. and Margaret Mary (Farrell) Moran.

Educational Background

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.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1979-; Chancellor, University of Michigan at Flint, 1971-1979; Assistant to the President, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1966-71; Administrative Staff, Harvard Business School, 1961-1963; Consultant, Booz, Allen & Hamilton (New York City), 1959-1961.

Organizations

Jefferson Pilot Growth, Income and Money Market Funds, Board of Directors, Greensboro, N. C. Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; member of Appeals Committee of the Commission on Colleges; Rotary Club of Greensboro, Member of Board of Directors; Greensboro Development Corporation, Board of Directors.

Military Service

U. S. Navy, Gunnery Officer, (Lieutenant JG) 1945-1957.

Literary Works

Co-Author: *"Managing Technical Manpower"* (Series of six Articles on the modern role of the Technician); Author of numerous articles for professional journals on higher education, and pieces in several books.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Carol Baillet, April 20, 1963. Children: Kathryn, Kevin, Colin, and Christian.

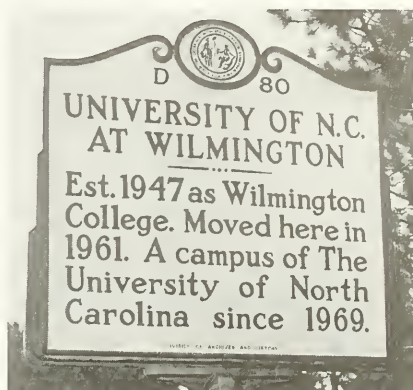
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA - WILMINGTON

The 661-acre campus of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington offers an oasis of green amidst the commercial bustle of South College Road, and the warm brick Georgian architecture of the campus buildings provides a suitable atmosphere for learning.

UNC-W, among the fastest growing universities in the 16-campus UNC system, prides itself on its undergraduate education, a marine science curriculum that ranks seventh in the nation, a commitment to increased internationalism and environmental education, and its mission to provide public service to the region it serves.

Organized into the College of Arts and Sciences, the Cameron School of Business Administration, the School of Education, the School of Nursing, and the Graduate School, the university- offers degrees in 57 areas of concentration to its student body of more than 8,000, (46 undergraduate/11 graduate degrees).

Degree Programs include: Accountancy, Anthropology, Fine Arts, **Biology, Business, *Business Management & Administration, **Chemistry, Computer Science, *Curriculum Supervision, Economics, *Educational-Administration, **Elementary Education, **English, Environmental Studies, French, Geography, **Geology, **History, **Intermediate Education, Law Enforcement and Corrections, **Mathematics, **Marine Biology, Marketing, Master of Arts in Teaching, Medical Technology, Middle



Grades Education, Music Education, Nursing, Parks & Recreation Mgmt, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, *Reading Education, Social Science, Social Work, Sociology, Spanish, **Special Education, Speech Communication. (*Denotes graduate programs; **are undergraduate and graduate programs.)

The university, founded in 1947 as Wilmington College, first moved to the College Road site in 1961 and occupied three buildings. It became the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1969. Now the campus has 70 buildings on a 661-acre tract. In five residence halls, 13 apartment buildings and seven suites, more than 1,900 students live on campus. A University Union and University Center provide for the needs of resident and commuting students and are used occasionally by the general public as well.

Three of the university's facilities are available for use by the general public: the 1,000-seat Kenan Auditorium, the 6,000-seat Trask



Alderman Hall, one of the three original buildings

Coliseum, and Randall Library (the regional Federal Document Repository). Kenan Auditorium is used for concerts, theatre productions, lectures, and public meetings. Trask Coliseum is used for exhibitions and larger shows as well as athletic events.

UNC-W offers some evening classes and two five-week summer

terms. In addition to the regular curriculum courses, the Division of Public Service offers a variety of seminars, short courses, and workshops for continuing education credit or for personal enrichment.

For additional information, contact UNC-W, 601 South College Road Wilmington, N.C. 28403, or call (910) 395-3000.

James R. Leutze

Chancellor

Early Years

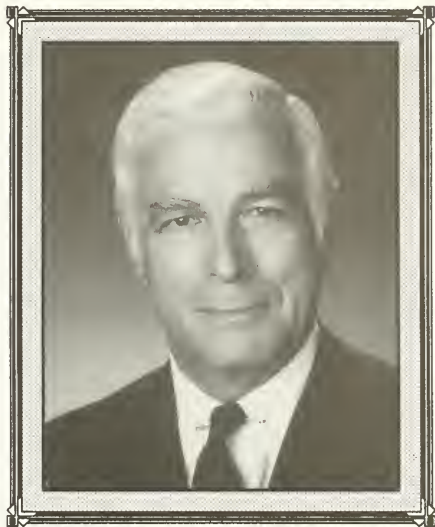
Born in Charleston, SC, December 24, 1935, to Williard Parker and Magdalene Mae Leutze.

Educational Background

Woicomco High School, Salisbury, MD, 1953; University of Maryland, B.A., 1957; University of Miami, M.A., 1959; Duke University, Ph.D., 1968.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Wilmington; Co-Creator, producer and host of Globe Watch, N. C. Center for Public TV; Professor of History, UNC-W, 1990-present.



Organizations

President, Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, VA, 1987-90; Chair, Curriculum - Peace, War & Defense - UNC, Chapel Hill, 1979-87; Professor of History - UNC Chapel Hill, 1968-87.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, State Advisory Board, Children's Museum About the World, Raleigh; Member District Court Advisory Group; Chair, Interagency Task Force on Educational Technologies; Member, Government Performance Audit Committee, 1991; Trustee, George Marshall Foundation, 1990-present; International Association of University Presidents, 1989-90; Executive Committee, Virginia Foundation of Independent Colleges, 1989-90; Coca-Cola Scholars Selection Committee, 1987-90; Educational Associate, Atlantic Council of the United States, 1985-present; Central Selection Committee, Morehead Scholarship Program, 1983-present; Divisional Vice-Chair, Social Science Division, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1986-87; Member, Curriculum Committee on Peace, War, and Defense, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972-87; Referee, McArthur Grants on International Peace and Security Studies, Social Science Research Council, 1985-86; Fund Raiser, Arts & Sciences Foundation, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1984-85; Executive Secretary, Triangle Universities Security Seminar, 1984; Commencement Speaker, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1983; Convenor, U. S. Field, Department of History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1981-83; Member, Alumni Annual giving Council, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979-82; Executive Committee, State Advisory Council on Vocational Education, 1977-80; President, Guy B. Phillips Junior High School, PTSA, 1978-79; Chair, Durham-Orange County Manpower Advisory Committee, 1976-78 (Member, 1974-78).

Honors and Awards

Recipient of Standard Oil Award for Teaching, UNC, 1971; Tanner Award, 1978; Order of Golden Fleece Award, 1983; Wowman and Gordon Gray Teaching Professor, 1982-85; Dowd Professor, 1986-87; Mem. Orgn. Am. Historians; Royal U. S. Institute (London); American History Association.

Military Service

Served, U. S. Airforce, Lt. Captain, 1960-63.

Personal Information

Married, Kathleen Erskine of Palm Beach, FL, February 11, 1960. Children: Jay Erskine Leutze, Magdalene Leigh Leutze Bordley and James Parker Leutze.

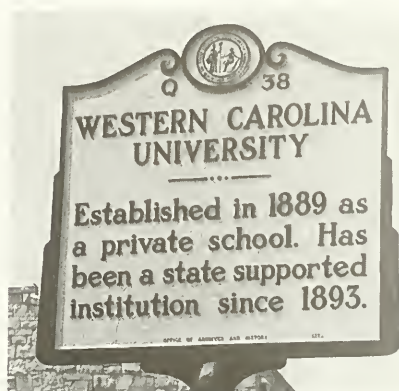
WESTERN CAROLINA UNIVERSITY

Western Carolina University was founded in August 1889 as a semi-public school. Chartered as Cullowhee High School in 1891, it served the Cullowhee community and boarding students from neighboring counties and other states.

For Professor Robert Lee Madison, the institution's founder, the aim of the school was teacher training. Impressed with mountain children, he wanted to bring them opportunities for development. In 1893, with the first state appropriation of \$1,500, a normal department was established. In 1905, the institution became Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, a title it held for 20 years.

Beginning about 1912, the status of the school was gradually raised to that of a two-year normal school or junior college. With state support increasing and work at the secondary level discontinued, the name of the school was changed in 1925 to Cullowhee State Normal School.

In 1929, under a new charter authorizing the school to extend its work to the four-year level, the name Western Carolina Teachers College was adopted. Modifications in function and rapid growth climaxed in 1951 with the addition of a postgraduate year to the curriculum, and the granting of the Master of Arts in Education degree was authorized. Demands for expanded programs in the liberal arts and in other areas of learning led to expanded offerings and a further change, in 1953, to the name Western Carolina College.



In 1967 the institution was designated a regional university by the North Carolina General Assembly and the name of the institution changed to Western Carolina University.

In 1971 the state legislature reorganized higher education in North Carolina, and on July 1, 1972, Western Carolina University became a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina.

Today, the University enrolls more than 6,500 students working toward degrees in the arts and sciences, business, education and psychology, health sciences, nursing, technology and applied sciences, and numerous other fields of academic endeavor. The university's five schools - Applied Sciences, Arts and Sciences, Business, Education and Psychology, and Graduate School - offer degrees at the bachelor's, master's and education specialist levels. In January 1994, all of the undergraduate schools will become colleges, another milestone in the expanding scope of the institution's academic program. The nation's first



The H. F. Robinson Administration Building and Mountain Heritage Center at Western Carolina University.

master's degree program in project management is offered in the School of Business. A faculty of about 340 serves students in resident - credit centers at Asheville and Cherokee, in extension classes in towns across Western North Carolina, and on the campus in Cullowhee.

Service to the region historically has been a keynote of Western Carolina University's program, now more comprehensive than ever. Its Center for Improving Mountain

Living, its Mountain Heritage Center, its Hunter Library, largest in Western North Carolina, its Institute for College and University Teaching, and its Mountain Aquaculture Research Center are outstanding examples of its research and service activities. By authorization of the University of North Carolina Board of Governors, it engages in extensive international programs of instructional and technical assistance in other lands.

Myron Lee Coulter Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Albany, Indiana, March 21, 1929, to Mark Earl and Thelma Violet Coulter.

Educational Background

Indiana State Teachers College, 1951, B.S.; Indiana University, 1956, M.S.; Indiana University, 1959, Ed.D.; The College of Idaho, 1982, honorary Doctor of Humane Letters.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Western Carolina University, 1984-; President, Idaho State University, Pocatello, 1976-84; Vice President for Administration and Professor of Education, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, 1974-76; Interim President, Western Michigan University, 1974; Vice President for Institutional Services and Professor of Education, Western Michigan University, 1968-1974; professional research and publications in area of reading; Associate Professor of Education, Penn State University, 1959-1966.



Organizations

American Association of State Colleges and Universities, (Board of Directors, 1981-84; Secretary-Treasurer, 1984-87; Chairman 1988-89); National Society for Study of Education; International Reading Association; Phi Delta Kappa; Omicron Delta Kappa; Rotary International.

Boards and Commissions

American Council of Education, Committee on Division I Intercollegiate Athletics, 1982; Idaho Task Force on Higher Education; Director, Idaho Council on Economic Education; numerous committees of AASCU; N.C. Center for Advancement of Teaching, 1985-; North Carolina Arboretum, 1986-Present; Governor's Task Force on Aquaculture, 1988-89; Center for PVO/University Collaboration in Development, 1988-; Inter-American University Council for Economics and Social Development (CUIDES), 1989; Western North Carolina Tomorrow, 1984-; Western North Carolina Development Association, 1990-; Western Carolina Manufacturers' Council, 1990-; Western North Carolina International Trade Center, 1991-Present; N.C. Board of Science and Technology, 1993-Present.

Honors and Awards

Beta Gamma Sigma; Who's Who in the South; Who's Who in Education; Phi Kappa Phi; Who's Who in America; Who's Who in the West; President's Medallion, Idaho State University, 1978; Resolution of Tribute, Michigan State Legislature, 1976; Distinguished Alumni Award, Indiana State University, 1975; Alumni Association Award, Western Michigan University, 1974; Master's Day Award, Indiana State University, 1969.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Bolinger, July 21, 1951. Children: Nan and Benjamin.

WINSTON - SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY



Winston-Salem State University was founded as the Slater Industrial Academy on September 28, 1892. It began in a one-room frame structure with 25 pupils and one teacher. In 1895, the school was recognized by the State of North Carolina, and in 1897 it was chartered by the State as the Slater Industrial and State Normal School.

From the beginning, the school has insisted upon the vital importance of elementary school teachers in any program of building an improved citizenship. Emphasis has, therefore, constantly been placed upon the quality and quantity of training for these teachers. In 1925, the General Assembly of North Carolina recognized the school's leadership in this field; granted the school a new charter, extended its curriculum above high school; changed its name to Winston-Salem Teachers College; and empowered it under authority of the State Board of Education to confer appropriate degrees. Winston-Salem Teachers College thus became the first Negro

institution in the nation to grant degrees for teaching the elementary grades.

The Nursing School was established in 1953, awarding graduates the degree of bachelor of science. The basic nursing program covers four academic years of study with equal emphasis on academic and professional education.

In 1957, the North Carolina General Assembly revised the charter of the college and authorized the expansion of the curriculum to include secondary education and any other specific types of training as directed and determined by the State Board of Higher Education. The North Carolina General Assembly of 1963 authorized the changing of the name from Winston-Salem Teachers College to Winston-Salem State College. A statute designating Winston-Salem State College as Winston-Salem State University received legislative approval in 1969.

On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly reorganized higher education in North Carolina, and on July 1, 1972, Winston-Salem State University (WSSU) became one of 16 constituent institutions of The University of North Carolina, subject to the control of a Board of Governors.

Today, Winston-Salem State has a student enrollment of approximately 2,600 and offers three degree options-bachelor of arts, bachelor of science and bachelor of science in applied science. Major programs include accounting, business administration, business music, computer science, economics mass communications,

medical technology, nursing and Spanish, among many others. The Graduate Center offers courses leading to master's degrees in both business administration and education through Appalachian State University.

Eight chief administrators have served the institution since it was founded in 1892. They are: Simon Green Atkins, (1892-1904 and 1913-34); Cadd Grant O'Kelly, (1904-10); Francis Marion Kennedy, (1910-13); Francis Loguen Atkins, (1934-61); Kenneth Raynor Williams, (1961-77); H. Douglas Covington, (1977-84); and Dr. Haywood L. Wilson, Jr., (1984-85). Dr. Cleon F. Thompson,

Jr. was named chancellor in June, 1985, with the appointment effective August 1, 1985.

Winston-Salem State University is located on a 94-acre tract in Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, North Carolina, a city of about 162,000 residents. This thriving Twin City is part of the Piedmont Triad, which encompasses the neighboring cities of Greensboro and High Point. The Triad is the most heavily populated and most rapidly growing standard metropolitan statistical area between Washington, DC, and Atlanta, GA. Winston-Salem is the industrial and cultural hub of the Triad.



"Southern Sunrise", a 12-foot stainless steel sculpture, adorns the courtyard of Williams Auditorium.



Cleon F. Thompson, Jr. Chancellor

Early Years

Born in Harlem, New York, November 1, 1931, to Mr. and Mrs. Cleon F. Thompson, Sr.

Educational Background

Marlboro High School, 1949; N.C. Central University, 1956, B.S. (Biology); N.C. Central University, 1958, M.S. (Biology); Duke University, 1977, Ph.D. (Educational Administration); doctoral studies in Political Science, Economics, and Educational Law.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Winston-Salem State University, 1985-Present; Interim Chancellor, North Carolina A & T State University, 1980-1981; Vice President for Student Services and Special Programs, General Administration, University of North Carolina system, 1975-80; Senior Vice President, Shaw University, 1973-78; Provost, Shaw University, 1971-72; Vice President for Academic Affairs, Shaw University, 1969-71; Instructor of Biology, Shaw University, 1965-69; Acting Chairman, Biology Department, Tuskegee Institute, 1963-65; Assistant Professor of Biology, Tuskegee Institute, 1961-63; Instructor, North Carolina A & T State University, 1960-61; Research Assistant, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956-60.

Organizations

American Association of University Professors; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Kappa Alpha Psi; Raleigh Business and Professional League; National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Rotary Club of Winston-Salem; Phi Delta Kappa; Winston-Salem Civic Ventures.

Boards and Commissions

Goodwill Industries; Leadership Winston-Salem; Winston-Salem Business, Inc., United Way; North Carolina Institute for Minority Economic Development; Junior League of Winston-Salem; Forsyth County Economic Development Corporation.

Honors and Awards

Doctor of Humane Letters, N.C. Central University, 1989; resolutions and citations for distinguished service as Interim Chancellor at North Carolina A & T State University from University of N. C. Board of Governors, Board of Trustees of North Carolina A & T State University and National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Citizen of The Year, Kappa Alpha Psi, 1982; Who's Who Among Black Americans, 1980-81; Outstanding Achievements in Chosen Field of Human Endeavor, Kappa Alpha Psi, 1980; Who's Who in North Carolina 1973; Man of the Year, Kappa Alpha Psi, 1964.

Military Service

Served, U. S. Army, 1953-55; research technician, Burn Surgical Research Unit, Brooks Army Hospital, Fort Sam Houston.

Literary Works

Author, numerous scholarly papers ranging from "*Design and Construction of a Lyphalization Apparatus from Scrapped Equipment for U. S. Army Medical Corps*" to '*The Revised N. C. State Plan for the Further Elimination of Racial Duality in Public Higher Education Systems, Phase II.*'

Personal Information

Married, Edwina Thompson. Children: Cleondra (Thompson) Jones.

CHAPTER TWO

The North Carolina Community College System

The North Carolina Community College System is comprised of 58 two-year, public-supported colleges, which are the state's primary provider of technical and vocational training beyond high school. In addition to their primary mission of technical/vocational training, community colleges also provide a variety of other educational opportunities, from obtaining a high school diploma through completion of the first two years of a four-year baccalaureate degree.

All 100 counties have access to one or more of the 58 community colleges, with campuses that are within 30 miles of most of the state's population. In 1992-93, more than 760,500 adults took one or more courses at a community college.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The community college system offers 174 technical programs and 95 vocational programs, each leading to a certificate, diploma or associate degree. Program offerings vary from college to college, depending on the needs of the surrounding community.

College-level academic courses are offered throughout the system through college transfer programs, general education programs, and/or contractual agreements with senior public and private colleges and universities. Most courses will transfer to one or more four-year colleges. Associate degrees in college transfer - the freshmen and sophomore years of a baccalaureate degree - are offered by 41 community colleges. All 58 colleges also offer occupational extension classes, which are short-term courses designed to upgrade employee skills. Generally, these

courses are offered on an "on request" basis by a company or business.

Customized training programs for any new or expanding industry creating at least 12 new jobs are also available. Since 1963, the New and Expanding Industry Program has trained more than 227,000 employees in skills needed by approximately 2,590 North Carolina-based companies. The training needs of already established companies and businesses are also met by community colleges through Focused Industrial Training Programs. Since 1981, more than 47,000 workers in over 5,000 industries have been trained.

The community college system also operates a small business center network at 53 sites statewide. The centers offer free services and free or low-cost classes to small business owners/managers.

SYSTEM MISSION

Support of economic growth and prosperity through education was the underlying concept in the development of the community college system. The mission of the system is defined in the North Carolina General Statutes (115D):

"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 schools system and who have left the public schools."

The mission directs the system to serve adults who have left the public schools, but are beyond compulsory school age. The statutory mission statement serves to keep the system focused on vocational and technical education.

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSE

From 1963-79, the community college system was under the purview of the State Board of Education. In 1979, the General Assembly changed the state control of the system by creating the State Board of Community Colleges. The new Board assumed full responsibility for the system on January 1, 1981.

The State Board's primary function is to adopt and execute policies, regulations and standards it deems necessary for the establishment, administration and operation of the colleges. There are 20 members of the State Board of Community Colleges: 10 members are appointed by the Governor, 4 members from the North Carolina House of Representatives, 4 members from the North Carolina Senate, and the Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer serve as ex officio members.

The Department of Community Colleges provides state-level administration, direction and leadership to the 58 colleges. It operates under the jurisdiction of the North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges. The Department is headed by the President of the North Carolina Community College System who is responsible for organizing and managing the Department, as well as carrying out the philosophy, policies, and directions of the State Board.

The major function of the Department includes distributing state funds and provides fiscal accountability, approving education programs, and carrying out the policies and procedures established by the State Board of Community Colleges or the General Assembly. The Department provides other services for the system that would be difficult for an individual college to initiate or fund on its own.

Each of the 58 community colleges within the system is administered by

a local board of trustees and a president. Local boards are comprised of individuals appointed from the college's service area. Members are appointed by the Governor, the local board of education, and the local county commissioners. The president of the student government association of the college generally serves as an ex officio member of the local board.

Since community colleges serve a broad range of persons whose needs, skills and interest vary, each college offers, in turn, a broad range of edu-

cational and training programs, many specifically attuned to the local job market. The programs and services offered by each college reflect the needs and concerns of the citizens and industries in the community.

The Department of Community Colleges publishes a listing each year of all curriculums offered in the system by colleges. To obtain a copy of the EDUCATIONAL CHART, or for more information about the North Carolina Community College System, contact:

Public Affairs Office
N.C. Department of Community Colleges
200 W. Jones St.
Raleigh, N. C. 27603-1337
(919) 733-7051

Robert W. Scott

President

North Carolina Community
College System

Early Years

Born near Haw River, Alamance County, June 13, 1929, to former Governor and U. S. Senator W. Kerr Scott and Elizabeth (White) Scott (both deceased).

Educational Background

Alexander Wilson School (Graham, N.C.), 1947; Attended Duke University, 1947-49; N. C. State University, 1952, B.S. (Dairy Husbandry).

Professional Background

President, North Carolina Community College System, 1983-present; Scott and Roney, Public Affairs Consultants, 1982-83; Consultant and Lecturer, 1973-1975; Served on Community Council, 1973-75; Federal Chair, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1977-79 (appointed by President Carter); President, Scott Enterprises, Inc. and Owner and General Manager, Melville Farms, 1958-present .

Organizations

N.C. Grange (Asst. to the Master, 1959-61; Master, 1961-63); American Society for Farm Managers and Appraisers; N.C. Farm Bureau Federation; N. C. AgriBusiness Council.

Boards and Commissions

Member: Board of Directors, American Assoc. of Community Colleges; National Council of State Directors of Community & Junior Colleges; SREB Commission for Educational Quality; Rural Economic Development Center; N.C. Commission on Jobs and Economic Growth; Governor's Advisory Council on Literacy; Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness; N. C. Air Cargo Airport Authority.

Political Activities

Governor, North Carolina, 1969-73; Lt. Governor, 1965-69; Vice Chair, Democratic National Committee, 1971-72; N.C. Steering Committee, Carter for President, 1976.

Honors and Awards

Numerous Honorary Doctors of Laws, 1969-72; Distinguished Service Award, 1972; Golden Key Award, National 4-H Congress, 1970; Jaycee International Senatorship, 1971; Medallion of Honor, N.C. B'nai B'rith Association, 1971; Distinguished Service Award from N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry, 1988; University Award from UNC, 1987.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1953-1955 (Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps).

Personal Information

Married, Jessie Rae Osborne of Swepsonville, N. C. , September 1, 1951. Children: Mary Ella Scott Cagle and Margaret Rose Scott Phipps (twins), Susan Rae Scott Sutton, William Kerr Scott and Janet Louise Scott; Member, Hawfields Presbyterian Church; Deacon, 1959-63; Elder, 1963- Present.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES

200 W. Jones Street
 Raleigh, N. C. 27603-1337
 (919) 733-7051

Switchboard open 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily

Robert W. Scott.....System President

Senior Administrators

Dr. J. Parker Chesson.....Executive Vice President
 Thomas C. King, Jr.Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
 Dr. Janice Kennedy-Sloan.....Vice President for Student Development
 Dr. James G. Wingate.....Vice President for Programs
 Dr. C. Neill McLeod.....Associate Executive Vice President
 Kathryn Baker Smith.....Associate Vice President for Planning and Research

Assistants to the System President

Roger W. Bone.....State Governmental Affairs
 Pam Hall.....Special Assistant and Board Affairs
 Clay T. Hines.....Legal Affairs
 Hal M. Miller.....Federal Governmental Affairs
 Mark R. Van Sciver.....Public Affairs

COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

(As of August 1, 1993)

Presidents of the Community and Technical Colleges

Dr. W. Ronald McCarterAlamance County Community College
 Lois Crumpler (Interim President).....Anson Community College
 Kenneth Ray Bailey.....Asheville-Buncombe Technical College
 Dr. U. Ronald ChampionBeaufort County Community College
 Lynn G. King.....Bladen Community College
 Dr. David W. Sink.....Blue Ridge Community College
 Dr. W. Michael Reaves.....Brunswick Community College
 Dr. Eric B. McKeithanCaldwell Community College
 VacantCape Fear Community College
 Dr. Donald W. Bryant.....Carteret Community College
 Dr. Cuyler Dunbar.....Catawba Valley Community College
 Dr. Marvin R. Joyner.....Central Carolina Community College
 Dr. Paul Anthony Zeiss.....Central Piedmont Community College
 Dr. L. Steve Thornburg.....Cleveland Community College

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| Dr. Ronald K. Lingle..... | Coastal Carolina Community College |
| Dr. Larry Donnithorne | College of the Albemarle |
| Dr. Lewis S. Redd | Craven Community College |
| Dr. J. Bryan Brooks | Davidson County Community College |
| Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr. | Durham Technical College |
| Charles B. McIntyre..... | Edgecombe Community College |
| Dr. Craig Allen..... | Fayetteville Technical College |
| Dr. Bob H. Greene | Forsyth Technical College |
| Dr. W. Wayne Scott | Gaston College |
| Dr. Donald W. Cameron | Guilford Technical Community College |
| Dr. Elton L. Newbern, Jr. | Halifax Community College |
| Dr. Dan W. Moore | Haywood Technical College |
| Dr. Willard L. Lewis, III..... | Isothermal Community College |
| Dr. Donald L. Reichard | James Sprunt Community College |
| Dr. John Tart | Johnston Community College |
| Dr. Lonnie H. Blizzard..... | Lenoir Community College |
| Dr. Martin Nadelman | Martin Community College |
| Dr. Virginia A. Foxx..... | Mayland Community College |
| Dr. Robert M. Boggs..... | McDowell Technical College |
| Dr. Douglas Eason..... | Mitchell Community College |
| Dr. Theodore H. Gasper, Jr. | Montgomery Community College |
| Dr. J. Reid Parrott, Jr. | Nash Community College |
| Dr. E. Douglas Kearney, Jr. | Pamlico Community College |
| Dr. H. James Owen..... | Piedmont Community College |
| Dr. Charles E. Russell | Pitt Community College |
| Dr. Larry K. Linker | Randolph Community College |
| Joseph W. Grimsley | Richmond Community College |
| Dr. Harold E. Mitchell | Roanoke-Chowan Community College |
| Fred G. Williams, Jr. | Robeson Community College |
| Dr. N. Jerry Owens | Rockingham Community College |
| Dr. Richard L. Brownell | Rowan-Cabarrus Community College |
| Dr. Clifton W. Paderick | Sampson Community College |
| Dr. John R. Dempsey | Sandhills Community College |
| Dr. Stephen C. Scott..... | Southeastern Community College |
| Dr. Barry W. Russell..... | Southwestern Community College |
| Dr. Jan J. Crawford | Stanly Community College |
| Dr. Swanson Richards..... | Surry Community College |
| Dr. Harry Jarrett..... | Tri-County Community College |
| Dr. Ben F. Currin..... | Vance-Granville Community College |
| Dr. Bruce I. Howell | Wake Technical College |
| Dr. Edward H. Wilson | Wayne Community College |
| Dr. James A. Richardson | Western Piedmont Community College |
| Dr. James R. Randolph | Wilkes Community College |
| Dr. Frank L. Eagles | Wilson County Technical College |

ALAMANCE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Graham, N. C.

One of the original industrial education centers, Alamance Community College was founded in 1958 to serve the occupational needs of area residents and remains a vital force in educating and training Alamance County's work force. Through the years, community needs have grown and changed, and in response ACC has expanded and matured. ACC's mission is to provide responsive programming consistent with the educational, occupational and cultural needs of the residents within its service area.

ACC is one of the seventh largest in the 58-member state system (based on annual full-time equivalent students in the most recent statewide statistics from the 1991-1992 school year) and is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Academic disciplines include 42 diploma and associate degree programs in four divisions (business, human services, humanities public service and industrial technology), including a two-year college transfer program. ACC has an enrollment of approximately 3,775 curriculum students and serves another 13,000 area residents annually through its comprehensive continuing education program which features industrial services, literacy programs, and courses of personal interest to local citizens.

Located in Graham along Interstate 85/40, the main campus is on a 72-acre site on the banks of the Haw River and includes a three-story building of 155,600 square feet as well as a shop building and greenhouse. The Burlington campus at 1519 N. Mebane Street has 25,730 square feet and is used primarily for continuing education classes.

ANSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Polkton, N. C.

Anson Community College was originally designated as the Ansonville Industrial Education Center in November, 1962, by action of the State Department of Public Instruction. Many local citizens were instrumental in securing this operation for the Anson County Area. Trustees of the General William A. Smith Trust, public school officials, and individuals interested in a wider range of educational opportunities for local residents completed arrangements for its establishment in Ansonville, North Carolina.

On December 2, 1967, a local board of trustees was officially appointed by the Anson County Board of Education and the County Commissioners. As a result, the Ansonville Industrial Education Center became Anson Technical Institute, a unit of the Department of Community Colleges of North Carolina.

Further progress, larger enrollment, and additional support from the community enabled Anson Technical Institute to acquire land, obtain additional funds, and construct a 28,000 square foot building in Polkton, about seven miles west of Wadesboro on U.S. Highway 74. Beginning in 1977, the new building housed the business and secretarial programs, graphic arts programs, and applied technology programs.

To better reflect the offerings of the institution, the Board of Trustees on June 7, 1979, changed the name to Anson Technical College.

Nineteen eighty-one saw the creation of a unique consortium to offer courses and programs in Union County. Over a decade later, the consortium now known as Anson/Stanly Community College and located in Monroe, N.C., continues to offer educational programs from literacy training to the associate degree level.

In 1986, a 3,600 square foot specialized Auto Body Repair Building was completed on the Ansonville Campus.

Effective November 1, 1987, the official name of Anson Technical College was changed to Anson Community College.

A third building was constructed on the Polkton Campus and occupied in 1990. This 13,000 square foot voc/tech building is currently used for electronic technology, electrical installation, drafting, science labs, nursing, and developmental studies.

In 1991, the Ansonville and Polkton Campuses were consolidated. The Polkton Campus buildings were re-modeled to accommodate the programs and administrative offices from Ansonville. Ansonville Campus continues to house the auto body, auto mechanic, and welding programs due to these programs' specialized lab areas.

The Spring of 1992 will see significant growth in enrollment due to the opening of the Brown Creek Correctional Facility. Anson Community College will be providing training ranging from literacy to vocational and technical programs for the nearly 600 inmates expected to be housed at the unit.

Located in downtown Wadesboro, the continuing education/community services division provides a variety of learning opportunities. Literacy classes, the Small Business Center, training for business and industry, and the sponsoring of civic and cultural events are only a few of the services provided by this division of the college.

ASHEVILLE - BUNCOMBE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Asheville, N. C.

For over a quarter of a century, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College has educated citizens for jobs in western North Carolina. In 1990, A-B Tech expanded its mission to add college transfer programs. Originally funded by a bond election, the mountain college was initially administered by the Asheville City Board of Education, with control passing to a local board of trustees in 1963.

A-B Tech first offered pre-employment training in machine shop, practical nurse education, and electronics along with job-related short courses. The first associate in applied science degree was awarded in August 1964.

In early years, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College served the vocational/technical education needs of 15 western North Carolina counties. Four units were established in outlying areas and administered by A-B Tech. These units gradually established independent status and became institutions in the community college system.

Located in Asheville, rated a No. 1 city by the *Places Rated Almanac*, A-B Tech serves Buncombe and Madison counties, with a combined population approaching 200,000.

Outdoor lovers enjoy the diversity offered by mountain living: skiing is a popular sport; fishing, hiking and backpacking dominate the outdoor scene in summer. Visitors attracted by the scenic mountain splendor make the travel and tourism industry the second largest employer in Buncombe County.

Asheville, also top rated as a premier retirement community, serves as a regional health center and a retail shopping area. Over the years Buncombe County has provided the necessary space for industrial development, while Madison County remains more dependent upon agricultural pursuits.

Starting with a 20-acre tract and \$300,000 for site development and two buildings, which provided 30,000 square feet of floor space, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College today is located on approximately 127 acres and occupies 483,455 square feet of floor space. A satellite campus in Madison County was opened in January 1990.

BEAUFORT COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Washington, N. C.

Beaufort County Community College began as an industrial education center and branch of Lenoir County Technical Institute. Later it operated as a branch of Pitt Technical Institute. The institution gained independence as Beaufort County Technical Institute in 1967.

Housed temporarily in an abandoned prison camp and various rented facilities, the institution began work on a 68-acre campus in 1968, the same year the institution graduated 38 students from four vocational programs.

The status of the institution was changed to that of community college in 1979, although college transfer courses had been offered in cooperation with East Carolina University for many years.

Six permanent buildings are located on the campus on U.S. Route 264, approximately four miles east of Washington in historic eastern North Carolina. U.S. Routes 264 and 17, being the main traffic arteries in this area, facilitate transportation to the institution by persons in four counties: Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington.

Each building on Beaufort County Community College's campus contains both general purpose classroom space and special purpose laboratory space.

Building 1 contains administrative offices and data processing laboratories. Building 2 houses business-subject laboratories, cosmetology, auto mechanics and electrical electronics laboratories. Building 3 includes the nursing arts laboratories. Building 4 contains the machine shop, drafting, power mechanics, diesel and welding laboratories. Building 5, the learning resources center, includes a student lounge, snack bar, library, learning laboratory and a large multi-use area. Building 8 contains Continuing Education Division Offices, classrooms, and shops and a small lecture auditorium.

BLADEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Dublin, N. C.

Bladen Community College was established as Bladen Technical Institute in 1967 under the authority of General Statute 115A, enacted by the 1963 General Assembly and subsequently amended by the 1965 and 1967 General Assemblies.

Bladen Community College formally opened on December 16, 1967, as Bladen Technical Institute, and was initially located in a composite of rented buildings in Elizabethtown. The old Johnson Cotton Company property on Highway 701 was secured and became the location for administrative offices and educational course offerings. Space for a welding shop and student service area was provided by leasing the Marks Tractor building next to the Johnson Cotton Company building. Business, secretarial, and nursing programs were housed in the old Elizabethtown Baptist Church.

The College began operation on a full-scale basis in September 1968. Initially, curriculum programs were offered in Cosmetology, Executive Secretarial Science, Business Administration, Industrial Engineering and Agricultural Engineering Technologies, Industrial Maintenance, Automotive Mechanics, and Nursing Assistant. A complete battery of extension and other part-time adult programs were started during the evenings to complement day programs.

A site for a permanent campus near Dublin was secured, and phase one of the building program began in the spring of 1970. The College moved to its permanent 25-acre campus in July 1971. Two buildings totaling 27,000 square feet were included in the initial building phase and housed administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, shops, a student lounge, and library.

A small shop was built as an MDTA welding class project in 1972. Nine acres were added to the campus in 1972 and an additional 11 acres in 1973. A combination shop/classroom building containing 10,500 square feet was completed in the summer of 1973 and was initially occupied at the beginning of the 1973 fall quarter. A 3,600 square foot storage shed, constructed as a class project, was completed early in 1974.

Construction of a multi-purpose building, an administrative building, and a learning resources center was begun in the summer of 1975. The Learning Resources Center and the Administrative Building were completed in April 1976, and the Multi-Purpose Building was completed in July 1976.

A carpentry laboratory was completed in 1978 two additional shop buildings were completed in 1980, and a high technology center was completed in 1988.

A satellite campus was started in the Kelly community in 1975 when the Bladen County Board of Education deeded the Natmore school property to the College. The 5.25 acre site included two buildings with a combined gross square footage of 7,170. In 1985, a 4,000 square foot building was completed at the Kelly campus.

Soon after the College was established, plans were formulated to attain accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The College was initially granted "correspondent" status, but in 1973 earned

"candidate for accreditation" status. Full accreditation was attained in 1976 and was reaffirmed in 1982. Following a comprehensive self-study, Bladen Community College was reaffirmed for another ten-year period in December 1992.

Bladen Community College offers post-secondary curricula in the areas of Vocational, Technical, and General Education (College Transfer). Instruction is also offered in a variety of Continuing Education programs and courses. The College is dedicated to the open-door policy and to meeting the educational and cultural needs of the people of Bladen and surrounding counties.

BLUE RIDGE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Flat Rock, N. C.

In 1963, the N.C. General Assembly authorized a system of comprehensive community colleges and technical institutes to be established in areas of the state where a definite need for such an institution was shown. On the basis of this need and through the combined efforts of interested citizens of Henderson County, the College was established as Henderson County Technical Institute in May of 1969. At that time, the citizens of Henderson County approved a bond issue and a special tax levy which provided funds for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a physical plant for the school.

The school's local board of trustees was administered the oath of office on September 9, 1969. The institution began operation on December 1, 1969 with the first course offered on January 8, 1970. The first full-time curriculum classes began on September 14, 1970. On October 12, 1970, the board of trustees voted to change the name of Blue Ridge Technical Institute. On July 9, 1979 they voted to change the name of Blue Ridge Technical College and on September 14, 1987, they approved the name of Blue Ridge Community College.

Blue Ridge Community College is one of 58 similar institutions which operate under the North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges. The College occupies facilities on a 109-acre campus located on Blue Ridge Tech Road, which connects Airport and Allen Road, two and a half miles southeast of Hendersonville in Henderson County. A 10-building complex provides more than 128,000 square feet of floor space divided into shop and laboratory space, classrooms, library, learning center, office and reception space, and student lounge areas.

The Transylvania Center in Pisgah Forest houses curriculum and continuing education classes. Renovations to this facility were completed in 1988.

BRUNSWICK COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Supply, N. C.

Brunswick Community College, the youngest of North Carolina's community colleges, serves students with campuses in Supply, Leland, and

Southport. It boasts some of the newest classrooms, laboratories and other facilities in the state. A 1,500-seat community auditorium accommodates concerts, dramatic performances and other events.

Brunswick Community College has vocational, technical, general education, and continuing education classes to suit almost every schedule. Students can attend classes during the day, evenings, or even on Saturdays to meet their education goals. Fifteen curriculum programs and numerous continuing education/extension classes are open to any adult student.

The faculty and staff at Brunswick Community College realized that a "one size fits all" approach does not apply to students. Through a flexible series of courses, called developmental guided studies, opportunities are made for all students to strengthen their basic educational background. Both individually programmed instruction and teaching in small groups assists students in overcoming their educational deficiencies. Both basic education and GED (high school equivalency certificate) studies are offered at a variety of times and locations throughout the county.

Vocational programs at Brunswick Community College include: automotive mechanics, cosmetology, air conditioning, heating and refrigeration, and industrial maintenance. Those interested in health careers can select from BCC's practical nursing or nursing assistant programs.

Students can select from technical programs in business administration, business computer programming, administrative office technology, and electronic engineering technology. Or they may study in real estate or basic law enforcement.

Those who wish to pursue a four-year (bachelor's) degree can take their first two years of study at Brunswick Community College. Students in the general education program earn credits at both the University of North Carolina at Wilmington and at BCC. The courses are also transferable to most other four year North Carolina and out-of-state colleges and universities.

Through the college's continuing education courses, students can learn basic skills, provide enrichment, or gain practical knowledge. Offered in various locations, the classes range from outboard motor repair to cabinet making to welding. These courses provide an excellent way for a person to preview an interest area.

CALDWELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Lenoir, N. C.

Caldwell Technical Institute was established April 2, 1964, and permanent facilities were occupied in September 1967. In 1970 the N.C. General Assembly authorized Caldwell Technical Institute to offer college transfer courses and the institution's name became Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute.

Since its establishment, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute has enjoyed constant community support and encouragement. The

institution has grown to include 50 occupational programs, the college transfer program and non-credit continuing education programs.

Located in the foothills of western North Carolina, CCC and TI has established a main campus on a 98-acre tract of land in Hudson. The institution also has a Watauga Division in Boone. The service area includes some 100,000 people: approximately 68,000 in Caldwell County and 32,000 in Watauga County.

A variety of industries form the basis of the economy in CCC and TI's service area: furniture, hosiery, paper, metals manufacturing and tourism.

Accessible to the population centers of Lenoir, Granite Falls and Hickory, the Hudson campus is located on Highway 321 with total square footage over 200,000.

The Watauga Campus administrative offices are located at the intersection of Highway 321 West and 105 By-pass in Boone. Curriculum and Continuing Education classes are taught at this site, Watauga High School and other sites in the county.

CAPE FEAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Wilmington, N. C.

Cape Fear Community College began in 1959 as the Wilmington Industrial Education Center and adopted the name Cape Fear Technical Institute in 1964, with the establishment of the statewide community college system. On January 1, 1988, after approval by its Board of Trustees and the New Hanover County Commissioners, Cape Fear Technical Institute became Cape Fear Community College.

From its modest beginnings with an enrollment of only several hundred students, CFCC now serves more than 24,000 adults annually in a wide range of curriculum and non-credit courses and extension and evening programs, at both on-campus and off-campus locations in Wilmington and Burgaw and throughout New Hanover and Pender counties.

CFCC's main campus is located in downtown Wilmington, with the campus extending between North Front Street and the Cape Fear River, where the institution maintains its dock, a training vessel, and various boats. A satellite campus is located in Burgaw, North Carolina, to better serve Pender County residents. CFCC also occupies a building at 926 North Front Street, several blocks from the main campus for its electronics/instrumentation programs and a building at 216 North Second Street for nursing programs.

The main campus consists of three main buildings (in addition to its dock space): a four-story administration/lab/shop building, a seven-story structure adjacent to the administration building that houses classrooms, library, labs, shop-classroom complex, student activity area, cafeteria, bookstore and lecture auditorium; and a building that houses vocational shops.

Recent growth has placed the college near the top in terms of the facilities' needs among the 58 schools in the Community College System. In the summer of 1993, the New Hanover County Commissioners took steps to alleviate the overcrowded conditions at the College by purchasing more than 6

acres of land adjacent to the College. The land has three buildings that, after some modification, will provide additional shop and classroom space.

CARTERET COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Morehead City, N. C.

On July 11, 1963, the State Board of Education authorized the establishment of the Carteret County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. The unit operated until Oct. 5, 1967, when Carteret Technical Institute was officially established under a contract with the Carteret County Board of Education. On July 9, 1979, the Board of Trustees officially changed the name of the institution to Carteret Technical College. Nine years later on September 2, 1987, the Board of Trustees approved changing the name to Carteret Community College and this action was affirmed by the local Board of Commissioners on September 8, 1987.

Carteret Community College offers a full range of technical/vocational, associate degree, certificate and diploma programs as well as the college transfer program. The campus is located on U.S. 70 West in Morehead City. The coastal allure along with quality programs provide a relaxed but sound educational environment.

The 27.6 acre campus has twelve buildings along with a civic center complex on campus. Carteret Community College is currently developing off-campus centers in the eastern and western ends of its service center.

CATAWBA VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Hickory, N. C.

Catawba Valley Community College opened its doors in 1960 as one of the original North Carolina industrial education centers. In 1988, the college was made a comprehensive community college offering academic programs that transfer to four-year colleges and universities, in addition to the occupational/ technical programs which, by this date, ranged from automation/robotics to allied health curricula to special interest continuing education courses. In 1992, CVCC enrolled more than 3,700 students in 48 curriculum programs and more than 28,000 students in continuing education classes.

The campus is located on U. S. Highways 70/321, halfway between Hickory and Newton, in Catawba County. The campus covers 73 acres and has ten buildings containing 270,000 square feet of space. The College Foundation recently purchased a tract of 27 acres on which a 100,000 square foot building is located. This property is located on Highways 70/321 about one-tenth of a mile east of the main campus. Currently some of the buildings are being renovated for college use.

CVCC has developed and implemented technology centers to assist local industry by increasing technical sophistication and human resources development. Currently the Environmental Policy and Studies Center, the Hosiery Technology Center, the Furniture Technology Center, and the recently designated North Carolina Quality Center serve this purpose.

CENTRAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Sanford, N. C.

One of the original industrial education centers, Central Carolina Community College began awarding associate degrees in 1965, the same year the institution's name became Central Carolina Technical Institute. The name was changed to the one it now bears in 1988.

In 1991-92 CCCC served more than 19,018 students and offered 44 curriculum programs ranging from automotive mechanics to nursing education. The main campus is located in Sanford in Lee County (population: 42,500) on a 41 acre site. Other locations include the new Chatham County Campus, Pittsboro, N. C. , located on 43 acres; Henry Siler School in Siler City; the Harnett County Campus, Lillington, N. C. , located on 10 acres and the N. C. School of Telecommunications located in Sanford, N. C. on 4 acres.

The libraries of the three county campuses include over 30,000 books, 238 periodicals, 25 newspapers, and numerous audio-visual materials and equipment.

Central Carolina Community College has historically emphasized technical education. It has led the state in developing innovative programs in this area and now offers these programs which are unique to North Carolina: Motorcycle mechanics, laser and electro-optics technology, telephony, quality assurance technician, and veterinary medical technology. A variety of courses in business, technical, health sciences and human services, and college transfer are available as well.

CCCC also operates a Small Business Assistance Center with offices in Sanford at the Lee County Civic Center, in Dunn at the Triangle South Enterprise Center, and in Pittsboro at the college's Chatham campus. CCCC administers the Lee County Civic Center.

CENTRAL PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Charlotte, N. C.

Central Piedmont Community College, the largest community college in North Carolina, was formed in 1963 by a merger of Mecklenburg College and the Central Industrial Education Center.

Initially, CPCC, as it is popularly known, offered a dozen vocational programs and extension courses to some 2,000 students. Today the College offers 72 career programs and college transfer, high school completion, advancement studies, basic skills enhancement, and an expanding corporate training and continuing education program. CPCC is a member of the national League for Innovation and has been identified as one of the five best community colleges in the United States.

The central campus, at Elizabeth Avenue and Kings Drive in uptown Charlotte, is located near the hub of Mecklenburg County. CPCC's North Center, Verhoeff Drive, Huntersville; West Center, 2615-3 Freedom Drive, Charlotte; and South Center, Hwy. 51 at Alexander Road, Matthews, attract an increasing number of students seeking the convenience of instruction close to their homes. Classes are also offered at a number of area high

schools, churches, and business sites.

An inviting educational environment welcomes students to the central CPCC campus. Thirty-five buildings, including the new, state-of-the-art Advanced Technology Center and Center for Automotive Technology, are situated on 33 acres of ground accented by award-winning landscaping. Central campus facilities house classrooms, well-equipped labs, and shop areas, as well as a learning resource center, greenhouse, and multi-purpose gym.

In support of the spirit of community so important at the College, a variety of clubs, student life and student government activities provide opportunities for members of the diverse student body to experience college life, make new friends and participate in activities associated with their fields of study.

CLEVELAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Shelby, N. C.

Public higher education came to Cleveland County in 1965 with the establishment of the Cleveland County Industrial and Adult Education Center. This satellite of Gaston College was renamed in a matter of months to the Cleveland County Industrial Center and then later to the Cleveland County Unit of Gaston College. In October 1967, the institution officially became Cleveland County Technical Institute.

The Cleveland County Technical Institute moved from the rented North Morgan Street location and the borrowed classrooms of churches, schools, banks and other available spaces into the old county home buildings in 1969. That site, 137 South Post Road, serves as the location of today's modern facilities.

In 1971, the County Commissioners granted land and \$500,000 to be matched with a state grant of the same amount. This money was used for the construction of a new building to house vocational and occupational programs. The building opened in 1974. In 1975, Cleveland County Technical Institute was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The voters of Cleveland County demonstrated great confidence in the future of the College with the approval of a five million dollar bond issue on June 7, 1977. Those monies were used for the construction of additional classrooms and shops. The Campus Center was completed in 1981. A field house was completed in July 1987, the Student Activities Center was completed in February 1989, and The James Broughton Petty Amphitheater was completed in 1991.

The Cleveland County Board of Commissioners approved the request of the Cleveland County Technical Institute Board of Trustees to change the name of the institution to Cleveland Technical College in March 1980. This action was in recognition of the quality and caliber of the College's programs.

In July 1987, Cleveland Technical College was authorized by the state legislature to become Cleveland Community College. This name change signaled the addition of the two-year college transfer programs making Cleveland a comprehensive community college with technical, vocational, college transfer, and continuing education programs.

COASTAL CAROLINA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Jacksonville, N. C.

One of the original industrial education centers, Coastal Carolina Community College changed its name to the one it now bears in 1970. The institution began in an abandoned prison with an enrollment of 325 extension students and one full-time employee. This year CCCC served students in 57 curriculum programs, ranging from automotive mechanics to electronic servicing and employed approximately 200 full-time employees.

The campus is located in Jacksonville "The City On The Go", which has a population of over 78,000.

The area is noted for fresh water fishing in the beautiful New River. Its close proximity to area beaches also makes it popular.

The Coastal Carolina Community College campus has 98 acres and 12 buildings and operates a Skills Center used for training personnel for new and expanding industries.

COLLEGE OF THE ALBEMARLE

Elizabeth City, N. C.

One of six colleges in North Carolina chartered under the Community College Act of 1957, College of the Albemarle was issued a new charter on July 1, 1963, pursuant to the enactment of the Community College Act of 1963.

In September 1961, five instructors conducted the college's first classes for 182 students in a renovated hospital. The college now serves curriculum students in 27 programs, ranging from traditional liberal arts or vocational programs such as Cosmetology, Nursing, and Auto Mechanics to new programs such as Microcomputer Systems Technology and Hotel and Restaurant Management. More than 5,000 people enroll annually in adult education, occupational training, or other extension programs.

The area is noted for agriculture, small business, developing industry, tourism on the Outer Banks, and the world's largest Coast Guard Aviation Technical Training Center.

College of The Albemarle's main campus is located in Elizabeth City on U.S. Highway 17 North in Pasquotank County. Pasquotank County is the center of the college's seven-county service area—the largest service area in the community college system. To serve better the residents who live near the outer fringes, satellites are located in Dare and Chowan counties.

The 40-acre main campus borders the Pasquotank River. Four buildings on this campus include a Community and Small Business Center which features a stage and a 1,000 seat auditorium available for community use.

The college's Dare County Campus, located on Russell Twiford Road in Manteo, is provided by Dare County. The campus provides facilities to offer associate degree, diploma, and continuing education programs at a location more convenient to Outer Banks residents.

Located in Edenton Village Shopping Center on business highway U.S. 17 in Edenton, the college's Chowan County Center opened in December of 1992.

Provided by Chowan County, the newly renovated site houses classrooms, offices, a seminar room, and a student lounge for students enrolled in both curriculum and continuing education programs.

CRAVEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

New Bern, N. C.

The campus of Craven Community College is located in the western area of New Bern on South Glenburnie Road at College Court. The institution serves Craven County (population: 81,613). A long-range development plan currently under study calls for an additional satellite campus on 25 acres the College owns in Havelock, N.C., in the eastern part of the county.

There are currently five permanent buildings and two temporary modular units housing four classrooms. A 286-seat auditorium houses numerous college and community activities. Outdoor physical education facilities include tennis and soccer.

Rental facilities for Cosmetology, Data Processing and other Business Programs, and a Learning Lab are located in East Plaza Professional Center on Highway 70 in Havelock. Office space and a testing center are located in Building 293 of Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station. The College uses public high school and middle school buildings in Havelock for evening classes. CCC has the third largest machinist program in the state and the only tool and die program east of I-95.

DAVIDSON COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Lexington, N. C.

Davidson County Community College was initially chartered in 1958 as an Industrial Education Center (IEC). Like other industrial education centers chartered in the 1950s and consolidated under the Community College Act of 1963, this center was designed to equip adults with the skills needed to move from an agricultural to a manufacturing-based economy. When the Sinclair Building opened on a 22-acre site in 1963, the Davidson County IEC enrolled 125 students in vocational and technical programs and 51 students in adult education and service programs. Since then, the College has grown to eight buildings on approximately 84 acres, serving over 14,000 students annually.

In 1965, the institution was chartered as Davidson County Community College. The Associate in Arts, Associate in Science, and Associate in Fine Arts were added to the existing Associate in Applied Science, Diploma, and Certificate offerings.

The College primarily serves Davidson and Davie Counties, but also plays a significant role in the development of The Piedmont Triad region.

DURHAM TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Durham, N. C.

A charter member of the North Carolina Community College System, Durham Technical Community College was established in 1961 as one of the state's first Industrial Education Centers. Subsequent name changes—to Durham Technical Institute in 1965, and to Durham Technical Community College in 1986—reflect the college's expanding educational mission. Over the past 30 years, Durham Tech has opened doors of employment opportunity and higher education to thousands of North Carolina citizens. In 1992-93 alone, the college served nearly 30,000 students at more than 100 locations in Durham and Orange counties. And, as Durham Tech enters its fourth decade of providing an "education that works" to the community, it envisions continued growth in programs, services and facilities.

Durham Tech's mission encompasses several important roles: providing post secondary entry-level occupational training; retraining and skills improvement for the local work force; opportunities for adult high school completion, vocational advancement and personal growth; two years of studies in the liberal arts and sciences for students seeking the B.A. or B.S. degree; and employee training and education for area industry. The college offers 36 programs of study leading to a degree, diploma or certificate. Durham Tech offers North Carolina's only associate degree training in Opticianry, Microelectronics Technology, and Dental Laboratory Technology.

The College currently has three permanent campus sites: A 20 acre main campus located just outside the famous Research Triangle Park; a 33 acre campus located close to the main campus and housing the college's Industrial and Engineering Technologies programs; and a 27 acre Northern Durham Center which opened in August, 1993 on Snowhill Road near Treyburn.

EDGECOMBE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Tarboro, N. C.

Edgecombe Community College began as an extension of Wilson Technical Community College, but in 1967, the college was placed under Edgecombe County administration. Later, in 1972, the College added a satellite campus in Rocky Mount.

ECC's curriculum offerings include a college transfer program (Associate in Arts, Associate in Science), nine diploma programs, and seven certificate programs. These programs include a wide variety of allied health, business/computer, industrial, and human services programs.

ECC's Continuing Education program also provides area residents with a wide range of literacy classes, as well as training seminars for local business and industry. Classes in Total Quality Management and Statistical Process Control are very popular choices. The College also offers in-plant training and classes to meet a variety of specialized needs.

The College also offers local business and industry a variety of opportunities through the Small Business Center. On a similar note, ECC offers the

REAL program—Rural Entrepreneurship Through Action Learning. REAL offers its students the chance to research, plan, set up and operate their own businesses in conjunction with the college. Currently, this program is one of just a few in the nation.

ECC's Tarboro campus includes six buildings with a total of 103,255 square feet on a 104-acre lot. The main building contains a 500 - seat auditorium, student lounge and classrooms. The college's most recent addition is a 7,200 square foot maintenance/shop building completed in 1993.

In 1987, the College completed a new facility in Rocky Mount. The new 45,000 square foot two story building, the 3,500 square foot cosmetology building acquired in 1974, and the college's existing facility provided the Rocky Mount Center with a total of 65,283 square feet.

Through a wide selection of programs and classes, ECC strives to improve both the quality of life and the economic outlook of its students and area residents. ECC is equipping its students with the basic, real life, technical, and practical skills that allow them to excel in their careers, homes and communities.

FAYETTEVILLE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville Technical Community College originated in 1961 as the Fayetteville Area Industrial Education Center, became Fayetteville Technical Institute in 1963. It was not until 1988 that it became known as Fayetteville Technical Community College. Fayetteville Tech is a public, two-year comprehensive community college located in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina. The college offers 36 Associate in Applied Science degrees, 16 diploma programs, four certificate programs, the Associate in General Education; the Associate in Arts and the Associate in Science degrees.

Serving about 37,000 students annually, approximately 10,000 in curriculum programs and 36,000 in non-credit continuing education courses, the college ranks as the second largest community college in the state. Thirty-five percent of the students enrolled in curriculum programs are minorities, and 59% of the students are female.

The college works closely with local and state employers to produce well-trained graduates ready to take a place in the workforce. Fayetteville Tech also serves a large military population from near-by Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base.

The 111.6-acre main campus has a physical plant of more than 532,000 square feet. Continuing Education classes are offered at a campus annex location and at sites throughout the community. Offices and classes are also located at Fort Bragg.

FORSYTH TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Winston-Salem, N. C.

Forsyth Technical Community College was established in 1959 as an industrial education center, part of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School System. In 1963 the IEC became part of the North Carolina Community College System as Forsyth Technical Institute. That year approximately 150 students enrolled in curriculum programs and 500 enrolled in continuing education programs.

Since 1963 the institution has undergone many changes. The name changed in 1985 to Forsyth Technical College and to Forsyth Technical Community College in 1987 with the addition of a college transfer program. Besides the college transfer program, FTCC currently offers 25 technical programs, 14 vocational programs, and twelve certificate programs. These curriculum programs serve an average of 5,000 students each quarter; continuing education courses serve 7 to 8,000 each quarter.

The main campus is located at 2100 Silas Creek Parkway, with an additional center for health technologies programs at North Carolina Baptist Hospital. Continuing education administrators and some adult education programs are located at 1300 Bolton Street, approximately one mile from the main campus. There are also 75 other sites for continuing education classes throughout Forsyth and Stokes counties.

The campus has grown to sixteen buildings for a total of 516,529 square feet. Between 1990-1992, two new facilities were constructed within the last year on the main campus. The first is a building (41,774 square feet) dedicated to nursing programs; the second (70,000 square feet) has a combination of student services offices, classrooms/labs, and administrative offices.

GASTON COLLEGE

Dallas, N. C.

Gaston College was granted a charter by the State of North Carolina in 1963 under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act and operated under the direction of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education. The College began classes in temporary headquarters at a local church in September of 1964. On July 1, 1965, Gaston College merged with Gaston Technical Institute and the Gastonia Industrial Education Center and was chartered on that date by the State Board of Education. On January 1, 1981, the College began operating under the newly formed North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges as a two-year comprehensive college.

From its humble beginnings in 1963, Gaston College has grown into one of the largest community colleges in North Carolina. Its present annual unduplicated headcount for both curriculum and extension totals over 22,000 students. The main campus, which was dedicated in 1981, is situated on 177 acres between Dallas and Gastonia, North Carolina, on Highway 321, just off Interstate 85. A satellite campus located in Lincolnton serves the citizens of Lincoln County. The addition of the Regional Emergency Services Center and the Lawrence L. Wyss Information Center in 1991 brought the number

of permanent buildings to a total of eleven.

Gaston College continues to expand through new facilities and innovative new projects such as distance learning via fiber optics, Tech Prep in conjunction with public schools in the area, and the implementation of a "quality first" program throughout the College. Through the efforts of The University of North Carolina at Charlotte and Appalachian State University, baccalaureate and master level courses are also being offered by the University Center at Gaston College as a convenience for area citizens. A new or expanded library and the possibility of a Workforce Preparedness Center to address the needs of local industry are part of the college's new master plan.

Through the past years, Gaston College has grown, not only in size, but in stature to become a strong force within Gaston and Lincoln Counties. The College continuously works to reinforce its commitment to the success of its students, as well as its strong desire to serve the surrounding communities to the fullest.

GUILFORD TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Jamestown, N. C.

Guilford Technical Community College has entered its thirty-fifth year of service to the residents of Guilford County. From a former sanitarium site in Jamestown, it has emerged as an educational complex ranking fourth in size among the state's 58 community college system institutions.

Founded in 1958 as an industrial education center, the institution began with two courses and 50 students housed in one building. By the end of the 1958-59 academic year, 11 full-time and 10 part-time instructors were teaching 593 students in six vocational courses.

In 1965 Guilford Industrial Education Center became Guilford Technical Institute. The approval was given to the institution to grant the associate in applied science degree. To more effectively serve students, GTI requested the addition of the college transfer program. This request was granted with an effective date identified in the next fiscal year with GTI being named Guilford Technical Community College in 1983.

During 1991-92 the institution served students in 50 vocational, technical and college transfer programs. More than 25,000 people enrolled in continuing education and extension courses.

The main campus of Guilford Technical Community College is located on an 85-acre wooded tract off U.S. Highway 29-70A at the eastern edge of Jamestown. It is ideally situated within easy commuting distance of Greensboro, High Point and surrounding areas of Guilford County.

In addition to the campus at Jamestown, GTCC operates other locations in Greensboro and High Point and at the Piedmont Triad International Airport. Greensboro centers are located at 501 W. Washington St. and 400 W. Whittington Street in downtown Greensboro. The GTCC Small Business Assistance Center, located at 2007 Yanceyville Street, is also in Greensboro. The High Point Center is located at 901 S. Main St. GTCC aviation programs occupy the GTCC Aviation Center at the Piedmont Triad International Airport.

Part-time teaching centers for the institution's short-term, non-credit Continuing Education program are established whenever the need arises. The courses are offered in schools, community centers, churches, housing projects and libraries throughout Guilford County.

GTCC operations are primarily housed in 26 buildings with 442,151 assignable square feet.

A ground breaking was held for Davis Hall, a three-level 28,438 square foot structure which houses Air Conditioning and Heating, Civil Engineering, Industrial Maintenance, Surveying Mechanical Drafting and Design, Electronic Data Processing, English, Humanities and Social Science programs. Adjoining this building is a 5,819 square foot facility which houses Packaging Machinery Servicing.

HALIFAX COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Weldon, N. C.

Halifax Community College, chartered Sept. 7, 1967 as Halifax County Technical Institute, began functioning in February, 1968.

Since its beginning at the Halifax County Civil Defense Building in Halifax with an enrollment of 15 curriculum students in only two programs, HCC has grown dramatically and today serves students in more than 33 program areas. With the establishment of a two-year college transfer program, the name Halifax Community College became effective in July of 1976.

The campus is located on N. C. Highway 158 in Weldon, less than a mile east of Interstate 95. HCC's service area includes all of Halifax County and parts of Northampton and Warren counties.

The demographics classify HCC's service area as primarily rural with agriculture as a strong influence. Halifax Community College serves a population of more than 68,500 people. In recent years, several large industries have moved into the area to join a large textile industry and a paper mill in varying the economic base.

A popular scenic attraction is Lake Gaston, a 20,000-acre freshwater lake, ideal for fishing and recreation.

Halifax Community College has in the main building, administrative offices, classrooms, a 150-seat auditorium, laboratories, and a full-service library housing over 30,000 volumes and more than 133 newspaper and magazine subscriptions. The Continuing Education Center houses the Small Business Center, vocational shops and bays for industrial training, classrooms, offices, and a large multi-purpose auditorium. The recently constructed Student Admissions and Nursing Education Center is headquarters for the admissions offices, nursing education, a bookstore, and a student lounge.

The campus is located on a 109-acre site, and the present physical plant contains approximately 146,000 square feet.

HAYWOOD COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Clyde, N. C.

Haywood Community College began operation in August 1965 as Haywood Industrial Education Center with one curriculum program and 15 students. Today HCC is a fully accredited community college offering thirty curriculum programs in a wide range of career options. A total of 2,216 students were enrolled in these programs during the 1991-92 academic year. Curriculum programs are supported by the Learning Resource Center which contains more than 26,000 books, over 250 serial subscriptions, and over 28,000 microfilm units.

The LRC and most other HCC facilities are located on the beautiful 83-acre campus over which the College has maintained an impressive landscaping and arboretum program from the beginning. Additionally, the college has its own 320-acre teaching forest.

Located near Clyde, N.C., 25 miles west of Asheville at the junction of U.S. Highway 19-23 and Jones Cove Road, one mile from Interstate 40, the college boasts a new 47,000 square foot Student Center, a Cosmetology building, modern-well-equipped educational facilities, a Child Development Center new this fall and the Regional High Technology Center with its state-of-the-art equipment and high tech programs such as robotics, laser optics and three-dimensional design using AutoCad and CADKEY.

ISOTHERMAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Spindale, N. C.

Isothermal Community College is a comprehensive two-year institution providing appropriate, economical and convenient learning opportunities for the people of Rutherford and Polk counties and surrounding areas. The institution is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award associate degrees.

Chartered October 1, 1964 by the State Board of Education and named Isothermal Community College on November 23, 1964 because of its location in the Isothermal Belt, the college is an open-door institution. It provides college transfer, technical, vocational and continuing education programs, as well as varied cultural and enrichment opportunities. The beautiful 132-acre main campus is located on Highway 74 By-Pass, Spindale, N.C., and houses 14 buildings, the 11-acre Isothermal Lake and a 38,750 volume library. An 11-acre satellite campus in Polk County is housed in a facility opened in early 1989 in Columbus, N.C.

During the 1991-92 year, an average of 1,690 students were enrolled in curriculum programs each quarter almost 4,655 in continuing education programs, including literacy programs. Isothermal, during the 1991-92 year, awarded 556 degrees, diplomas and certificates including 181 Adult High School Diplomas and 159 GEDs. Also during this time, almost 60,000 persons, many repeat users, utilized the college library.

JAMES SPRUNT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Kenansville, N. C.

James Sprunt Community College originated in 1960 as the Duplin County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. In 1964 the institution was named James Sprunt Institute in honor of Dr. James Sprunt, a celebrated Civil War chaplain and educator, who was headmaster of an earlier James Sprunt in 1845.

Students choose from one- and two-year degree programs, ranging from welding and commercial art to nursing and college transfer.

James Sprunt Community College is located in southeastern North Carolina in historic Kenansville, the county seat of Duplin County.

Duplin County is known as the leading producer of agricultural products in the state, and offers the only community college program in Swine Management Technology east of the Mississippi.

The institution has a 53-acre campus with five buildings that house administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, industrial shops, a 300-seat auditorium, student center and a 23,500 volume library.

JOHNSTON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Smithfield, N. C.

In September 1969, Johnston Community College (then Johnston County Technical Institute) offered its first occupational and adult educational courses at the former Forest Hill High School, located on Highway 301 South near the town of Four Oaks. The first night, a total of 659 adults enrolled in 29 classes. During 1990-91 the College served 3,929 students in 35 curriculum programs ranging from Electronics Engineering Technology to Truck Driver Training.

In the fall of 1976, the College moved to its present campus located near the center of Johnston County at the intersection of Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 70, just east of Smithfield (population: 7,540). Smithfield, chartered in 1777, is a major eastern North Carolina tobacco market.

In August 1987, the name of the institution was officially changed from Johnston Technical College to Johnston Community College.

Johnston Community College has a 100-acre campus with nine buildings. In mid-1989, construction was completed on a complex housing a new Learning Resource Center and the 1000-seat Paul A. Johnston Auditorium, to be used by the College and the community. Construction of the auditorium was made possible through contributions from a county-wide fundraising campaign.

Known as the Johnston Community College Arts and Learning Center, the facility was formally dedicated on August 20, 1989, the College's Twentieth Anniversary.

LENOIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Kinston, N. C.

Lenoir Community College was one of the original industrial education centers authorized under the 1957 legislation. Chartered in 1958, the institution offered its first classes in February 1960. Lenoir County IEC became Lenoir County Technical Institute in June 1964, and attained community college status in November of that year. Lenoir County Community College became Lenoir Community College in 1968 when "County" was dropped from the name.

From an initial enrollment of just over two dozen students in 1960, Lenoir Community College now serves several thousand citizens annually in college transfer, technical, vocational, extension, and basic skills programs. Unique programs include career pilot training, court reporting, library media, and welding technology. The college service area includes Lenoir, Jones, and Green counties with a population of approximately 85,000.

The main campus is in Kinston at the intersection of Highway 70 and 58. It has 86 acres with eight educational buildings, including a student center/gymnasium facility and a large learning resource center with over 50,000 volumes and a genealogy/local history museum. The institution also operates educational centers in Snow Hill (Greene County) and Trenton (Jones County) to better serve the residents of those areas.

The local economy is based on a good mix of agriculture and a diversified business/industrial base. The college is committed to serving the needs of its citizens and to further enhance economic development.

MARTIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Williamston, N. C.

Martin Community College was initially authorized as a technical institute by the General Assembly in 1967. Under a contractual agreement with the Martin County Board of Education, extension courses were first offered during the summer of 1968, and curriculum programs were added in the fall of 1969. The original institute was housed in an old public school facility in Everetts, N.C.

Following a successful county-wide election in June of 1969, the college obtained independent status and was subsequently granted community college status in June of 1975. The name of the institution was officially changed to Martin Community College in July 1, 1976.

In 1971 the main campus was moved to a sixty-five acre tract at the intersection of Kehukee Park Road and Highway 64 one mile west of Williamston. The initial instructional buildings of the new campus were completed in May of 1971. The campus complex includes eight buildings, housing 210,295 square feet. The campus physical plant includes instructional and laboratory facilities, an auditorium, bookstore, cafeteria, vocational shops and the Martin Arena Equine Facility. The Learning Resources Center houses over 26,500 volumes, a print shop, and genealogy/local history

area as well as a special collection of North Carolina materials.

Martin Community College serves three counties from the main campus in Williamston and branch campuses in Windsor (Bertie County) and Plymouth and Roper (Washington County).

MAYLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Spruce Pine, N. C.

Mayland Technical Institute was approved by the 1971 session of the General Assembly of North Carolina upon recommendation of the State Board of Education, the Advisory Budget Commission and the governor. MTI began operation in September 1971 in the board room of Northwestern Bank in Spruce Pine.

From September 1971 until August 1972, the institution offered courses only in continuing education. In the fall quarter of 1972, there were 80 students enrolled in four curriculum programs, and in fall quarter 1982, there were more than 700 students enrolled in 19 curriculum programs.

On December 3, 1979, the institution was formally renamed Mayland Technical College and on January 1, 1988, the institution was renamed Mayland Community College.

Mayland Community College is located in the Blue Ridge section of the Appalachian Mountains of western North Carolina on the Avery County-Mitchell County line near the town of Spruce Pine. MCC is chartered to serve Mitchell, Avery and Yancey counties (hence the name MAYland).

The institution has a 41-acre campus with five buildings, including a Vocational Solaronics Laboratory, Auto Body Repair and welding shop. MCC operates two off-campus learning centers.

McDOWELL TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Marion, N. C.

McDowell Technical Community College was established in 1964 as the Marion-McDowell Industrial Education Center. The Center, located in downtown Marion at the corner of State and South Garden Streets, operated as a satellite unit of Asheville Buncombe Technical Institute.

In 1967, the school became an independent unit of the Department of Community Colleges. A board of trustees was sworn in, giving the college local autonomy.

As enrollment at the College grew, space problems became more pressing. Finally, in 1970, the College was moved to its present permanent facilities on a 31-acre site at the intersection of Interstate 40 and Highway 226 in Marion.

The College became McDowell Technical Institute in 1971, when the N.C. General Assembly officially chartered it as an independent institution.

In 1975, the college added 39,322 square feet to the existing campus. Expansion included a 500-seat amphitheatre, Learning Resource Center, 226

seat teaching auditorium, permanent administrative offices, a campus bookstore, classrooms and an expanded student commons area.

In 1979, the N.C. General Assembly enacted a bill to change McDowell Technical Institute's name to McDowell Technical College.

Beginning with the Fall Quarter of 1982, the College thoroughly entered the computer age. The original computer lab utilized primitive but highly versatile TRS-80 microcomputers. At the beginning of 1984, the Prime mini-computer was installed, allowing a higher level of programming activities. During the late 1980's, Macintosh microcomputers became commonplace throughout the campus. Today, all full-time faculty and 90 percent of the staff and administrators at MTCC use computers daily. All of the College faculty and staff have had the opportunity to become computer-literate.

Robert M. Boggs succeeded John A. Price as President in 1984, becoming the College's second Chief Administrator. The College undertook a major county bond campaign for the addition of new facilities. A 32,000-square-foot Industrial Skills Center houses special industrial skills training and class/lab areas.

The Day Care/Classroom building houses a Day Care area for children of MTCC students, Continuing Education classrooms and offices, a teaching auditorium, and faculty offices.

In 1988, the school changed its name to McDowell Technical Community College. During that same year, the MTCC Small Business Center was funded and established to provide educational opportunities and financial assistance to small businesses in McDowell County. The Small Business Center is located in the former Marion-McDowell Industrial Education Center on State Street in Marion.

In 1989, the College began offering Continuing Education classes in the new Small Business Center location, better known as the MTCC Downtown Center. The Downtown Center currently offers students a wide range of educational opportunities, including Adult Basic Education, tutoring, English as a second language, S.A.T. preparation, foreign language studies, and literacy training. More than a dozen nationalities are represented by the students who study at the Downtown Center.

Also, the MTCC Career Center was established through the benefits of a federal Title III grant, providing students with information and help in choosing careers. A series of computerized personality and aptitude tests are given to students who are unsure of career decisions. The Career Center staff administers to students with learning disabilities and physical handicaps as well. The Career Center also supervises an innovative "peer-tutoring" program in which students are paid to tutor other students, to whom the service is free. The MTCC Library houses more than 16,000 volumes and receives 160 newspapers and periodicals.

McDowell Technical Community College currently enrolls an average of 860 students in curriculum programs each quarter, and approximately twice as many in continuing education programs.

MITCHELL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Statesville, N. C.

The institution dates back to 1852, when the Presbytery of Concord decided to establish an educational institution in western North Carolina for females. A windstorm in 1855 destroyed the nearly completed structure, but it was rebuilt and opened in 1856 with 122 students. An additional setback came in 1857 when a measles epidemic forced the first year of operation to a premature close.

Between 1817 and 1917, the name of the college changed three times: Simonton Female College (1871), Statesville Female College (1883) and Mitchell College (1917).

Mitchell College produced its first junior college graduate in 1924 and became coeducational in 1932 when five men enrolled. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted accreditation in 1955, and in 1959 the Mitchell College Foundation received the property deed from Concord Presbytery.

Through legislative action, Mitchell became the fifty-seventh community college system institution on July 1, 1973, and the only private institution ever to be admitted to the North Carolina system. Equality of educational opportunities and active recruitment of minority students continues to be an important goal of the institution.

Mitchell Community College serves the residents of Iredell County (population: 92,931) which is in the midwestern section of Piedmont North Carolina. Statesville, the county seat, is one of only a few cities to have located within its city limits the intersection of two interstate highways: I-40 East-West, and I-77 North-South. Statesville is served by U.S. Highways 21, 64, and 70 as well as N.C. Highways 90 and 115.

The main campus is situated on 16.1 acres and has 19 buildings, including a 41,508-volume Learning Resources Center, vocational building, science building and main building as well as two auditoriums, a gym and a student union. In addition to the buildings on the main campus, there is a Continuing Education Center in Statesville and a facility in Mooresville.

MONTGOMERY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Troy, N. C.

The State Board of Education issued a charter to Montgomery Technical Institute on September 7, 1967. As directed by law, eight members were appointed to the Board of Trustees.

In November 1967, administrative and teaching personnel were employed. Extension classes were conducted in 1967-68. Full-time curriculum students were accepted in August 1968. The institution's first students were graduated in June 1969.

Adult Basic Education and Adult High School Diploma Programs began in October 1968. In June 1968, the building on Page Street in Troy was occupied as a temporary location of Montgomery Technical Institute.

In June 3, 1971, the State Board of Education approved Montgomery Technical Institute as a chartered technical institution, effective July 1971.

In compliance with the law, four additional trustees were appointed by the Governor on December 1, 1971. Local control of the college is the responsibility of the Board of Trustees. The President of the Student Government Association serves as an ex officio member of the Board.

In October 1975, the citizens of Montgomery County passed a bond issue authorizing the construction of a new campus of 64,000 square feet of space on a 149 acre tract of land.

Montgomery Technical Institute became Montgomery Technical College in January 1983 in accordance with legislative and board approval.

Another change occurred in September 1987 when the Board of Trustees and County Commissioners voted for the official name - Montgomery Community College - as authorized by the N. C. General Assembly.

The Montgomery Community College campus now includes facilities of approximately 73,000 square feet on 150 acres of land.

NASH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Rocky Mount, N. C.

Nash Technical Institute was founded in 1967 and began offering courses in a local high school. By May 1968 the institution graduated fifteen students enrolled in a Nurses' Assistant training program, and a number of other programs were in progress.

At the end of one year, the institution moved to a vacant elementary school, where it expanded its program offerings and operated at its Stony Creek location until 1975.

After three different site locations and three different name changes, Nash Technical Institute is now Nash Community College, and is located on 77 acres midway between Nashville and Rocky Mount on Old Carriage Road, a few hundred yards off U. S. Highway 64 Bypass. Five modern buildings including shops, labs, classrooms and administrative offices comprise the spacious campus. An additional ten acre tract is owned by the College in Whitakers.

As a comprehensive community college, a wide range of academic programs are offered, many of which lead to a degree, diploma or certificate. Included are two-year technical and college transfer programs which give students the knowledge and expertise required for a challenging career or successful transfer to a four-year college or university.

Vocational, occupational and business and industry programs are offered which prepare students for jobs and provide a skilled workforce for the area.

In addition, a wide range of literacy and community service programs are available to meet the diverse needs of the citizenry in Nash County and surrounding area, which is in keeping with the mission of the college.

PAMLICO COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Grantsboro, N. C.

Pamlico Technical College was originally established as a unit of the Lenoir Industrial Education Center on July 1, 1962, and was then chartered as a technical institute on July 1, 1971. In accordance with a request by the board of trustees, the name was changed in July 1979, to Pamlico Technical College and in October 1987, to Pamlico Community College.

In the beginning, there was only one full-time curriculum program and an enrollment of approximately 200 in continuing education classes which were held in a one-classroom, one-lab building located at Pamlico County High School. For the past several years, PCC has annually enrolled an average of 19 percent of the area population in either curriculum or continuing education programs.

The campus is located in a totally rural setting between Grantsboro and Arapahoe.

The area is noted for summer camps and sailing. Summer visitors find plenty of access for water sports and fishing.

Pamlico Community College has a 44-acre campus with a single 40,000 square foot building which was constructed in 1976. The institution's library houses 16,175 volumes.

PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Roxboro, N. C.

Person County Technical Institute began operation on July 1, 1970. The name of the institution was changed to Piedmont Technical Institute in May of 1971.

In November of 1974, the voters of Person County showed outstanding support for the institution by overwhelmingly passing a \$2.5 million bond issue for new facilities. On October 1, 1979, the institution officially changed its name to Piedmont Technical College. A 178-acre campus is located in Roxboro in Person County (population: 30,180). A 15-acre satellite campus serving Caswell County (population: 20,693) is located adjacent to Bartlett Yancey High School in Yanceyville. The name of the institution was changed to Piedmont Community College effective January 1, 1988 in keeping with virtually all public two-year colleges in North Carolina.

The institution is within easy driving distance of many major cities and historic and resort areas. Area residents and tourists may enjoy picnicking, fishing, camping and water sports at two major lakes.

The 118,000-square foot Person County Campus includes 10 buildings. These facilities include 44 lecture classrooms, 15 shops and labs, a Library Learning Center, Campus Center, Counseling Center, Teaching Auditorium, Recreation Laboratory and a Skills Training Center. A Management Development Center and Timberlake Art Gallery were dedicated in 1987.

The Caswell County Campus is composed of approximately 15,000 square feet of space. The College has served Person County since 1970 and Caswell County since 1985.

PITT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Greenville, N. C.

Pitt Community College was chartered as an industrial education center in March 1961. It was designated a technical institute in 1964 and a community college in 1979.

Ninety students were enrolled in Pitt's six IEC programs. This year PCC is serving over 4,500 students in 51 curriculum programs and more than 6,000 students in continuing education programs.

The campus is located on 170 acres just south of the Greenville city limits, in Pitt County (population 108,000). The campus is well known for its Georgian architecture-styled buildings and pine trees. There are eight major buildings. The campus is undergoing a major construction with one building under construction and three more buildings recently completed.

PCC is a comprehensive two year college offering technical, occupational and college transfer programs. During the last decade, the college has developed a specialization in allied health programs and currently offers more allied health programs than any community college in Eastern North Carolina. The college awards Associate in Science degrees, diplomas and certificates.

Pitt Community College is the sixth largest community college in North Carolina. It operates in a spirit of excellent cooperation with East Carolina University and Pitt County Schools.

RANDOLPH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Asheboro, N. C.

Randolph Community College began operation in 1962 as Randolph Industrial Education Center, a joint city-county industrial education center. The college became a member of the state organization in 1963, when the North Carolina legislature established a separate system of community colleges.

Situated near the geographic center of North Carolina in Asheboro, Randolph Community College is located at the McDowell Road exit just south of the interchange of Highways 220, 64 and 49, and only 26 miles south of two interstate highways in Greensboro, N.C., making it accessible from all parts of the state. The college draws from a population base of just over 16,000 in Asheboro and over 107,000 countywide.

RCC's Asheboro Campus includes seven major buildings. The original building, constructed in 1962 with additions in 1968 and 1972, is now known as the Administration/Education Center. Other Buildings include a Vocational-Technical Center, Student Services Center, Business Education Center, Design Center, Computer Technology Center, and the Learning Resources Center, which houses a library containing more than 30,000 volumes.

A second campus, located in Archdale, N.C., serves residents in the fast-growing northwest corner of Randolph County.

Randolph Community College offers 23 vocational and technical degrees

and is fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges.

RICHMOND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Hamlet, N. C.

Chartered on April 2, 1964, Richmond Community College became a vital educational factor in Richmond and Scotland counties before a permanent campus was established.

The first extension courses began in 1964: supervisory development, fire service training and adult education. The first curriculum classes began in 1966 with 223 students enrolled in 12 programs. All classes were offered in temporary locations.

RCC now offers 23 technical and vocational programs, plus hundreds of continuing education courses, thereby reaching thousands of citizens each year.

Richmond Community College is located on U. S. Highway 74 between Hamlet and Rockingham.

The area is noted for its racetrack, peaches, American Legion baseball teams and state championship football teams.

The physical plant of the 160-acre campus consists of five buildings with a total of 130,000 square feet. Additional classroom, lab and office space is provided for nursing and continuing education classes at Scotland Center in Laurinburg, at the James Nursing Building in Hamlet, and the Rockingham Center.

Enrollment in 1992 included over 6,000 citizens in degree programs, industrial and public safety training, and literacy.

ROANOKE-CHOWAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Ahoskie, N. C.

Roanoke-Chowan Community College was established in August 1967 to serve all of Hertford County and parts of Bertie and Northampton Counties.

Originally founded as Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute, the institution's governing board, along with the Hertford County Board of Commissioners, approved a name change to Roanoke-Chowan Technical College in 1981. The current name, Roanoke-Chowan Community College, was approved by both boards in 1987.

Located on a 39-acre site outside the town of Ahoskie in Hertford County, the original campus was a former state correctional facility. Seven existing prison buildings were renovated for offices and classrooms, with a two-story wooden building being erected in 1969 to house additional classrooms and laboratory spaces for cosmetology, business, and architectural drafting programs. Of the original structures, only the two-story remains and is in use today.

Other modern campus buildings include the Roberts H. Jernigan, Jr. Education Center, the Julian Pittman Freeman Vocational Education

Building, the John W. "Jack" Young, Jr. Center, and the Hugh Caullie Freeland Industrial Technology Training Center. A maintenance/storage/receiving building also is located on campus, and Roanoke-Chowan Industries, which serves as a training center for the area's handicapped, is located across from the main campus.

Although its beginning was meager - less than 50 students, only a handful of staff, and very few course offerings - the College has made significant strides, growing as the needs of the people have grown.

Today, the College offers 26 areas of credit study leading to certificates, diplomas, or associate in applied science degrees. An Associate in General Education Degree also can be earned. The General Education program, as well as others, offers opportunities for students to continue their education at East Carolina University, Elizabeth City State University and Chowan College, etc.

Working with sister institutions, cooperative agreements have been established with Pitt Community College for Radiologic Technology and with Halifax Community College for Accounting.

Growth in program offerings has, of course, resulted in student body growth. During the 1992-93 fiscal year, 3,030 curricular students enrolled, equating to approximately 758 students per quarter. To date, the highest quarterly enrollment occurred in the fall of 1992, when 875 students registered.

Not unlike the college's curriculum area, significant growth also has been evidenced in the Continuing Education Department. Through the various continuing education classes, programs, and workshops, more than 1,000 residents are served each year.

Roanoke-Chowan Community College is under the leadership of its fourth president, Dr. Harold E. Mitchell.

ROBESON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Lumberton, N. C.

The Community College movement expanded into Robeson County with the establishment of Robeson Technical Institute in 1965. The Institute was located at the Barker Ten-Mile Elementary School, seven miles north of Lumberton. Twenty full-time curriculum students enrolled the first year. The College has gone through two name changes since its beginning to its present name of Robeson Community College, and it remains committed to serving all sectors of the county and surrounding area with vocational/technical and continuing education programs.

Three building phases beginning in 1972 and finishing in 1988 made RCC a 187,547 square-foot facility which now houses over \$2 million in equipment and 21 curriculum programs, along with a variety of continuing education programs.

Robeson Community College's 25th year was a monumental one. During 1990-91, the College celebrated its Silver Anniversary and the many partnerships throughout the county and state which have contributed to its success.

Southern Association of Colleges and Schools accreditation reaffirmation was received in 1990 after two intense years of concentrated self-study. Students, faculty, staff, and the 13-member Board of Trustees alike joined as a team in bringing the self-study to its successful fruition.

Commitment of RCC to its students and the citizenry of Robeson County was seen with the excellent reports of various auditing agencies in the state, as well as the enrollment of 2,242 curriculum students and 9,787 continuing education students. There are 150 carefully selected full-time employees who now serve RCC, which represents a figure of almost 25 times as many as when the College first opened its doors in 1965 with six full-time employees. Another 200 part-time personnel teach and provide services to the student body on an annual basis.

ROCKINGHAM COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Wentworth, N. C.

As the only college in Rockingham County (population: 83,000), Rockingham Community College must provide an array of services for a variety of people. Although an industrial education center in Eden predated RCC, the institution grew out of a desire of local residents to have a two-year college in the area as well. Leaders eventually proposed combining the two, and voters approved a bond issue and supplementary tax for RCC in 1963.

The institution offers programs such as auto body repair, electromechanical technology, industrial maintenance, microcomputer systems technology, nursing, business administration and college transfer.

Rockingham Community College is near the county seat of Wentworth in the center of the county, midway between Madison, Mayodan, Stoneville, Eden and Reidsville. The college is about 20 miles north of Greensboro.

The area is dotted with small tobacco farms and large manufacturing plants. Such national firms as American Tobacco Co., Fieldcrest-Cannon and Miller Brewing Co. are major employers.

The 274-acre campus has 11 buildings, including a 36,480-volume library, gymnasium, the two-story Whitcomb Student Center (built with contributions from area residents and corporations), two vocational shop buildings, a laboratory building, a two-story classroom building, and two-story Technical Laboratories Building, along with administration, maintenance, and instructional storage buildings. The campus' replacement value is approximately \$21.5 million. Azaleas, tall pines and broad lawns help make the campus one of North Carolina's most beautiful.

ROWAN-CABARRUS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Salisbury, N. C.

Rowan-Cabarrus Community College opened its doors in September, 1963, as an industrial education center. In 1964 the IEC was designated Rowan Technical Institute, and in 1979 the name was changed to Rowan Technical College. In 1988 the trustees of the college voted to change the

name of the institution to Rowan-Cabarrus Community College to more accurately reflect the comprehensive nature of its programs and the service area.

The college has experienced considerable growth since 1963 and now enrolls more than 18,000 citizens annually. Today, Rowan-Cabarrus Community College prepares individuals for careers in over thirty programs of study in business, human services, and engineering technologies. An Associate Degree Liberal Arts program is also available for those students who intend to transfer to a four-year college or university.

RCCC's North Campus is located at the intersection of Jake Alexander Boulevard and I-85. The college also has a South Campus located in Cabarrus County at the junction of I-85, N. C. 73, and Trinity Church Road that serves the southern portion of the service area.

The physical plant has expanded almost as rapidly as the curriculum. From a single building designed especially for vocational-technical training, the college's North Campus in Salisbury now consists of six educational buildings containing 179,000 square feet. These facilities are complemented by a 40,000 square foot South Campus in Cabarrus County and a 10,000 square foot Adult Education Center in Concord.

SAMPSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Clinton, N. C.

Sampson Community College was established in 1965 as an extension of Wayne Community College. From a small school with 10 students in the first graduating class in 1967, the College has grown and expanded. Today Sampson Community College is housed on 55 acres in Clinton, the county seat.

Agriculture plays a major role in the economy of Clinton and Sampson County. The county's agriculture is diversified with over 40 commodities produced commercially. Gross farm income in 1990 exceeded \$329 million. Sampson County is the largest swine producer in the world with poultry (mainly turkeys), vegetable crops, tobacco, cotton, and many other crops contributing significantly to this income.

Over 6,000 different citizens of this area will enroll in at least one course at the College this year - in literacy, GED, technical, vocational, college transfer, continuing education, and business and industry. That's 12 percent of the county's population, and over 20 percent of the county's entire workforce. SCC is a comprehensive community college and is the only postsecondary institution in Sampson County. In addition to the curriculum classes offered on campus, SCC reaches all over Sampson County offering basic skills classes, business and industry training, emergency medical services training, and other continuing education classes.

Sampson Community College celebrated its 25th birthday in 1992.

SANDHILLS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Pinehurst, N. C.

Sandhills Community College was the first comprehensive community college established under the Community College Act of 1963. It was chartered Dec. 9 of that year and began classes in 1965 at nine scattered locations throughout downtown Southern Pines.

SCC is located in southern Moore County and is situated almost equally between Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Aberdeen and Carthage.

This area is noted for peach production, golf courses and horse farms and as a quality retirement community.

Sandhills Community College has eleven major buildings, forming a core campus surrounded by longleaf pines. A 78,000-volume library, newly occupied vocational education building and an overall environment conducive to academic excellence grace the 180-acre campus.

SOUTHEASTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Whiteville, N. C.

In 1964 Southeastern Community College set up offices in the Powell Building in Whiteville. The first curriculum classes were offered in September 1965, in a temporary location - Chadbourn High School. The move to the present campus took place in September 1967. Southeastern currently serves over 5,000 students annually through its college transfer, technical, vocational, continuing education and adult literacy programs.

The College also provides customized training and other services for business and industry, educational and community programming on local cable television channels, and an annual performing arts series.

Southeastern Community College is located in Columbus County on Highway 74-76/Business 130, between Whiteville and Chadbourn in southeastern North Carolina, and about 50 miles from the Carolina coastline. The 100-acre campus now has 11 buildings, including a new Child Development building completed in 1993. A challenge course, firing range, lighted tennis courts and baseball fields augment the classrooms and offices. SCC's 50,300-volume library is available to the community as well as to the institution's students, faculty, and staff.

Columbus, a rural agricultural county, covers an area of 938 square miles and has a population of 51,037. The area is noted for its tobacco and strawberry production, garment fabrication, food processing, and chemical, wood and wood products, yarn, and textile manufacturing.

SOUTHWESTERN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Sylva, N. C.

Southwestern Community College was established in Sylva on December 1, 1964, as the Jackson County Industrial Education Center, a unit of

Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute. Since achieving independent status in the Fall of 1967, the College has greatly expanded its educational services to the residents of Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties. Initially, the Industrial Education Center only offered four curriculum courses: automotive mechanics; carpentry and cabinet making; block and brick masonry; and radio, television and small appliance repair. Today, instruction is provided in 46 academic areas on the campus in Sylva and at three off-campus centers in Franklin, Bryson City, and Cherokee.

Located on a 57-acre tract of land on North Carolina Highway 116 between Webster and Sylva, the Southwestern Community College campus consists of seven buildings, totaling 194,728 square feet and a Learning Resources Center containing 23,976 volumes. Centrally located to serve southwestern North Carolina, the college is 50 miles southwest of Asheville, N.C., and 90 miles southeast of Knoxville, T.N.

Southwestern's three-county service area totals 1,534 square miles (30% larger than the state of Rhode Island) and has a population of 62,657. The area is noted for the beautiful Smoky Mountains and the variety of recreational opportunities available.

STANLY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Albemarle, N. C.

Stanly Community College was established in July, 1971, and officially opened in temporary headquarters, previously occupied by South Albemarle High School, in December of the same year. A faculty of eight, in a period of five months, saw the college grow from 31 students to almost 400 and the SCC Trustees began talking about the construction of a new campus.

In September, 1974, a formal ground breaking ceremony was held on a beautiful hillside off West Main Street in Albemarle and in October of 1975 the Academic/Administration (now the Patterson Building) and the Vocational Shop Building were completed. The Vocational Building has been renovated and now houses the Student Center and Bookstore. A beautifully landscaped student plaza has been added for students' enjoyment and greatly enhances the beauty of the campus overall.

The Kelley Building, named for Annie Ruth Kelley, first chairperson of the Board of Trustees, was completed and occupied in October, 1981. The Industrial Training Center, built in 1960 by Kinlaw International, was purchased by the College in 1981. In 1993 after extensive renovations, this facility became the Corporate and Continuing Education Center which also houses the Auto Body and Welding Programs.

With this addition of a third major building and the 16,000 square foot Corporate and Continuing Education Center, the facilities at South Albemarle High School were closed and the consolidation of the campus was completed. Four mobile classroom units were purchased in 1984 to accommodate Adult High School classes and HRD (Human Resources Development). The Allied Health Building was completed and ready for use by Fall Quarter, 1987. In 1988, a greenhouse was constructed for use by the Horticulture curriculum.

In addition to its Albemarle Campus, SCC has been involved in a unique consortium with Anson Community College to offer courses and degree programs in Union County. Now, over a decade later, the consortium is known as Union Technical Education Center and will move into a beautiful new facility in Monroe in December, 1983.

Today, Stanly Community College offers a two-year college transfer program, technical degrees, vocational diplomas and general adult and extension courses. The total number of curriculum students registered over the past 22 years is over 32,000 with Continuing Education registering in excess of 100,000. Over 22,000 firefighters have participated in fire related training and over 10,000 individuals have received CPR and First Aid training. Over 1,000 individuals have completed Adult High School and almost 2,000 have obtained high school equivalency by successfully completing the GED.

SURRY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Dobson, N. C.

Receiving its charter in January 1964, Surry Community College was one of the earliest members of the North Carolina community college system. Classes met during the first two years in rented and borrowed facilities.

Funds to purchase the present campus site in the county seat of Dobson and to construct the first buildings came from a March 1964 \$500,000 bond issue and four-cent tax authorization by Surry County voters. SCC moved to the new campus in the spring of 1967.

The first programs offered were college parallel, business, secretarial, drafting, agriculture, electronics, adult basic education and high school completion. Various non-credit classes were also available. Some vocational programs were postponed until new facilities were completed in 1967.

In addition to the college transfer program, SCC currently offers 21 technical and seven vocational programs.

The college serves Surry and Yadkin counties, with enrollment also from adjacent counties in North Carolina and neighboring Virginia. The area is noted for its mountain music and agriculture, with a good mix of industry (textiles, apparel, hosiery, and granite products from the largest open-face quarry in the world). Mount Airy is known for its Autumn Leaves Festival and is "Mayberry," home of Andy Griffith. Surry also has the state's only active historical farm, the turn-of-the-century Horne Creek Farm, just south of Pilot Mountain State Park. Population centers other than Mount Airy are Elkin, Pilot Mountain and Dobson in Surry, and Yadkinville, Boonville, and East Bend in Yadkin. Major corporations with operations in the two counties area include Unifi, Weyerhaeuser, John S. Clark, Cross Creek Apparel, Spencer's, Renfro Chatham, Brendle's and others, making for a favorable economic mix.

Surry Community College's 100-acre campus has seven buildings valued at \$11 million. A long range campus plan projects new facilities into the 21st century to better serve the college's constituency.

TRI-COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Murphy, N. C.

Tri-County Community College began operation in 1964 as an extension unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute. In 1967 the North Carolina General Assembly approved the name change to Tri-County Technical Institute, an individual unit of the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges. In 1978, the North Carolina General Assembly approved the college transfer program for Tri-County Community College.

The campus of Tri-County Community College is situated on 75 beautiful acres in the mountains of Western North Carolina. The College serves Cherokee, Clay and Graham Counties. Currently, there are seven vocational and eleven technical programs of study offered in addition to, college transfer and continuing education.

VANCE-GRANVILLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Henderson, N. C.

Vance-Granville Community College was chartered as Vance County Technical Institute in 1969 and offered technical, vocational and continuing education courses to residents of Vance County in a renovated hospital building in downtown Henderson.

In 1972, Vance and Granville counties combined their resources to support a \$2 million bond referendum to construct a single institution for the education of their citizens. The result was the 1976 opening of the new Vance-Granville Community College campus on an 85-acre tract in Vance County, equidistant between Henderson and Oxford.

With this location still serving as its main campus, VGCC has experienced significant progress in its physical facilities and student enrollment over the years. Because of this phenomenal growth, the College area was expanded in 1978 to serve not only Vance and Granville counties, but also the citizens of Franklin and Warren counties.

Today, the main campus, with a lake and picturesque landscaping, has seven permanent buildings, including a student services building and a Civic Center. Along with administrative and faculty offices, a day care center, auditorium, student lounge and learning resources center, these facilities provide more than 30 classrooms, nine shops and four labs in which students study and train in more than 30 curriculum programs as well as extension, industry services and small business classes.

Vance-Granville also operates three satellite campuses: South Campus, located between Butner and Creedmoor in Granville County; Warren County Campus in Warrenton; and Franklin County Campus in Louisburg.

Situated on an 11-acre tract, South Campus is a single story, semicircular structure housing classrooms, shops, offices and a reception area. The Granville County Library South Branch occupies one section of the complex.

Warren County Campus, located on the John Graham Middle School campus, is housed in three one-story brick buildings totaling more than

14,000 square feet. It boasts general classrooms, an ABE/GED learning/testing center, labs, multi-purpose shop, reception areas and offices.

Occupying a 10,000-square-foot section of the Franklin County Human Resources Building, the Franklin County Campus consists of classrooms, labs, ABE/GED learning/testing center administrative and faculty offices, and student lounge.

During 1992-93, the College served 12,825 students — or one out of every seven adults residing within its service area.

The region served by Vance-Granville is primarily agrarian, but is becoming more industrialized as the area continues to attract a wide variety of manufacturing firms and other types of businesses.

WAKE TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Raleigh, N. C.

Wake Technical Community College was chartered in 1958 as the Wake County Industrial Education Center (IEC). It grew from an IEC to a technical institute and in 1987, after undergoing several name changes, it became Wake Technical Community College to better reflect its college-level instruction.

The institution began operation in 1963 at its present location with 34 full-time students, plus an additional 270 students who were enrolled in industrial training programs. Today, Wake Tech enrolls more than 11,000 curriculum students annually, and approximately 26,000 more take continuing education courses for job upgrading or personal enhancement. Wake Tech offers more than 700 continuing education courses at approximately 500 sites throughout Wake County.

The largest portion of Wake Tech's 76 curriculum programs is taught on the main campus situated in Wake County 10 miles south of Raleigh, the capital city of North Carolina. Health occupations programs are taught at the College's Health Education Complex on Holston Lane adjacent to Wake Medical Center, one of several area facilities where students receive clinical experience. Combined, the main campus and Health Education Complex consist of 82 acres and have 16 permanent structures totaling approximately 265,000 square feet. Wake Tech's Culinary Technology and Hotel and Restaurant Management programs are conducted at the Longview Hospitality Education Center, a former public school facility off New Bern Avenue.

In August 1993, the College held the formal opening of the Wake Technical Community College News and Observer Adult Education Center at 1920 Capital Boulevard. This facility houses the Basic Skills programs — Adult Basic Education, Adult High School Diploma and GED — as well as the Small Business Center. A number of credit classes also are taught at the Center.

In addition to classroom and laboratory instruction, students in many programs receive hands-on experience in the business setting through a cooperative education work-study program.

Wake Technical Community College is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award associate level degrees.

The vocational, technical and college transfer instruction that Wake Tech provides help to prepare local citizens for a wide diversity of occupations in the Triangle Area.

WAYNE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Goldsboro, N. C.

Wayne Community College was established as Goldsboro Industrial Education Center on June 1, 1957. It became Wayne Technical Institute in 1964 and then, Wayne Community College in 1967. During the early 1960's three extension units of Goldsboro IEC were established in Morehead City, Kenansville and Clinton. These extension units later became Carteret, James Sprunt, and Sampson Community Colleges.

Wayne Community College's original on-campus building was completed in November, 1960, and until fall of 1962, all courses were taught in the evening and all students attended part-time.

During 1962-63, the first full-time courses were offered in automotive mechanics, electronics, drafting and practical nursing. There were 47 students and eight faculty members. Now WCC serves approximately 9,000 students per year in continuing and adult education classes and 3,500 students per year in 48 curriculum programs. Enrollment has been at record levels for the past four years.

Wayne Community College's permanent campus is located north of Goldsboro at 3000 Wayne Memorial Drive. A campus development project which began in 1986 has relocated approximately 90 percent of the college's operations to this site. At present, WCC has more than 250,000 square feet of classrooms, labs and offices furnished with modern equipment on the 125-acre North Campus. Aviation programs are located at the Goldsboro-Wayne Municipal Airport, and a few other curriculum programs temporarily remain on the South Campus, Highway 70 East Bypass.

Plans are underway to construct another building as soon as possible to complete the relocation to the North Campus, and a long-range plan for campus development offers several options for meeting future needs.

WESTERN PIEDMONT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Morganton, N. C.

Western Piedmont Community College was chartered on April 2, 1964, as a member of the North Carolina Community College System. The citizens of Burke County had approved a bond referendum by an unprecedented margin of 17 to 1 in favor of funding such a facility. The College began operation in 1965 with a variety of continuing education classes in local shops, churches, and rented spaces.

During the following year, 14 curriculum programs enrolled over 400

students and construction was begun on a permanent campus at the intersection of I-40 and Highway 64 within the corporate limits of Morganton, the county seat. Over 12,000 students now attend classes annually in more than 80 certificate, diploma, and degree programs.

Manufacturing is diversified in Burke County with furniture, textiles, electronics, graphite products, metal work, and shoes serving as local employers. The major employer is the State of North Carolina with services at Broughton Hospital, Western Carolina Center, Western Youth Institution, and the School for the Deaf.

The main campus consists of 14 buildings on a 132 acre site. Phifer Learning Resources Center contains a replica of Senator Sam J. Ervin's home library. The recently completed "Master Campus Plan" seeks to double facility space during the next decade. Extension classes are offered at the East Burke Center in Hildebrand, Courthouse Square in Morganton, and the Morganton/Burke Senior Center.

WILKES COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Wilkesboro, N. C.

Established in 1965, Wilkes Community College offers services to the citizens of Wilkes, Ashe and Alleghany counties. The college provides opportunities for higher education throughout northwest North Carolina in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains.

The main campus is located in Wilkesboro on a wooded 112-acre site just off U.S. 421 and N.C. 268 West. Extension campuses are located in West Jefferson and Sparta.

The Wilkesboro campus includes over 200,000 square feet of classrooms, laboratories, shops and offices. Included on the main campus is the 1,100 seat John A. Walker Community Center. The Center provides numerous cultural and entertainment programs throughout the year. WCC also hosts the annual Merle Watson Memorial Festival during the last week of April.

WILSON TECHNICAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Wilson, N. C.

Established in 1958 as Wilson Industrial Education Center, Wilson Technical Community College is one of the system's oldest institutions. The first classes were held in the Charles L. Coon High School Annex. Later the present location was secured and construction was begun on the first building in 1958.

In 1964 the State Board of Education granted authority to award the associate in applied science degree and the institution's name was changed to Wilson County Technical Institute. The current name was adopted in 1989.

The main campus of Wilson Technical Community College is located at 902 Herring Avenue, N.C. Highway 42 East in Wilson. It is just off U.S. Highway 301 and is easily accessible from N.C. Highway 58 and U.S. Highway 264.

WTCC has a 33-acre campus with ten buildings which house 23 classrooms and 30 shops and labs. The estimated value of the buildings is \$11,769,818. The library houses 27,457 volumes; 245 magazines, journals and newspapers; and 3,000 audiovisual items.

CHAPTER THREE

Private Higher Education

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 and today is the nation's oldest private junior college. 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 37 independently controlled colleges and universities which are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. These institutions, affiliated with 12 different religious denominations, enroll over 60,000 students and confer nearly one-third of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the state each year. Private universities also confer over half of the state's degrees in law and medicine.

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 tuition's 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 universities. The purpose of the organization, as stated in its constitution, is "to promote and advance the interests of higher education in North Carolina, 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 works closely with the state university system, community college system and the Department of Public Instruction and State Board of Education to address major issues in education. The Association's Board of Directors is composed of the presidents of the member institutions; a Chair 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 organization's Chief Executive Officer.

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 State Contractual Scholarship Fund allocates \$450 for each North Carolina student based on full-time equivalent enrollment at an institution, from which scholarships in varying amounts are awarded to needy North Carolinians. About 7,500 North Carolina students are helped every year through this program.

The State Contractual Scholarship Fund was augmented in 1975 by the Legislative Tuition Grant, which 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 tuitions. The Legislative Tuition Grant provided \$1,150 for each of the approximately 23,000 North Carolina undergraduate students who attended private colleges and universities on a full-time basis in 1993-94.

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 North Carolina Center provides a range of service activities as an advocate for the institutions in the areas of student recruitment, teacher education, financial aid, and research. The Center administers such programs as a visiting scholars program, campus tours for counselors, and cooperative library purchasing. The Center also coordinates activities of independent constituent groups such as academic deans, admissions directors, continuing education personnel, directors of development and financial aid directors. 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 in 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 37 private colleges and universities, represents the 1,300 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*. The Association published *Partnerships for Progress* in 1992 highlighting innovative programs and collaborations with government and business. An Economic Impact Statement of Independent Universities and Colleges in North Carolina was released in 1993.

**The North Carolina Association of
Independent Colleges and Universities**

A Historical List

Presidents of the Association

| <u>President</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Virgil L. McBride | 1970-1974 |
| Senator John T. Henley | 1979-1992 |
| Dr. A. Hope Williams | 1992- Present |

Chairs of the Association

| <u>Chair</u> | <u>Institution</u> | <u>Term</u> |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Dr. Ralph Scales | Wake Forest University | 1969-71 |
| Dr. Norman W. Wiggins | Campbell University | 1971-73 |
| Dr. Arthur D. Wenger | Atlantic Christian College | 1973-75 |
| Dr. Samuel R. Spencer | Davidson College | 1975-77 |
| Terry Sanford | Duke University | 1977-81 |
| Dr. Fred B. Bentley | Mars Hill College | 1981-83 |
| Dr. James Fred Young | Elon College | 1983-87 |
| Dr. John E. Weems | Meredith College | 1987-91 |
| Dr. William R. Rogers | Guilford College | 1991-Present |

PRESIDENTS OF PRIVATE COLLEGES
AND UNIVERSITIES

A Current List

Senior Colleges and Universities

| <u>President</u> | <u>Institution</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Dr. Joel O. Nwagboraocha..... | Barber-Scotia College..... | Concord |
| Dr. James B. Hemby..... | Barton College..... | Wilson |
| Dr. Joseph S. Brosnan..... | Belmont Abbey College..... | Belmont |
| Dr. Gloria R. Scott..... | Bennett College..... | Greensboro |
| Dr. Norman A. Wiggins..... | Campbell University..... | Buies Creek |
| J. Fred Corriher, Jr..... | Catawba College..... | Salisbury |
| Dr. Jerry F. Jackson..... | Chowan College..... | Murfreesboro |
| Dr. John W. Kuykendall..... | Davidson College..... | Davidson |
| Dr. Nannerl O. Keohane..... | Duke University..... | Durham |
| Dr. James Fred Young..... | Elon College..... | Elon College |
| Dr. Christopher White..... | Gardner-Webb College..... | Boiling Springs |
| Dr. Craven E. Williams..... | Greensboro College..... | Greensboro |
| Dr. William R. Rogers..... | Guilford College..... | Greensboro |
| Dr. Jacob C. Martinson, Jr..... | High Point College..... | High Point |
| Dr. Robert Albright..... | Johnson C. Smith University..... | Charlotte |
| Dr. S. David Frazier..... | Lees-McRae College..... | Banner Elk |
| Dr. John E. Trainer, Jr..... | Lenoir-Rhyne College..... | Hickory |
| Dr. Bernard W. Franklin..... | Livingstone College..... | Salisbury |
| Dr. Fred B. Bentley..... | Mars Hill College..... | Mars Hill |
| Dr. John E. Weems..... | Meredith College..... | Raleigh |
| Dr. M. Elton Hendricks..... | Methodist College..... | Fayetteville |
| William W. Hurt..... | Montreat-Anderson College..... | Montreat |
| Dr. W. Burkette Raper..... | Mount Olive College..... | Mount Olive |
| Dr. Leslie H. Garner..... | N.C. Wesleyan College..... | Rocky Mount |
| Dr. Zane E. Eargle..... | Pfeiffer College..... | Misenheimer |
| Dr. Billy O. Wireman..... | Queens College..... | Charlotte |
| Dr. Thomas L. Reuschling..... | St. Andrews Presbyterian College..... | Laurinburg |
| Dr. Prezell R. Robinson..... | Saint Augustine's College..... | Raleigh |
| Dr. Julianne Still Thrift..... | Salem College..... | Winston-Salem |
| Dr. Talbert O. Shaw..... | Shaw University..... | Raleigh |
| Dr. Thomas K. Hearn, Jr..... | Wake Forest University..... | Winston-Salem |
| Dr. Douglas M. Orr, Jr..... | Warren Wilson College..... | Swannanoa |
| Dr. Jerry E. McGee..... | Wingate College..... | Wingate |

Junior Colleges

| <u>President</u> | <u>Institution</u> | <u>Location</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Thomas J. Bertrand..... | Brevard College | Brevard |
| Dr. Ronald L. May | Louisburg College | Louisburg |
| Dr. Garrett Briggs | Peace College..... | Raleigh |
| Dr. Clauston L. Jenkins, Jr..... | Saint Mary's College | Raleigh |

POLITICAL PARTIES
IN
NORTH CAROLINA

Part IV

North Carolina Manual

CHAPTER ONE

The Democratic Party of North Carolina 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.

0.00 STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR ALL LEVELS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

0.01 OPEN PARTY

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, handicapping condition, economic status, or philosophical persuasion.

0.02 ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION

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, handicapping condition, and ethnic origin.

0.03 NON-DISCRIMINATION

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, handicapping condition, or economic status.

0.04 PUBLICIZE MEETINGS

The time and place of 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.

0.05 BROAD REGISTRATION

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, handicapping condition, or economic status.

0.06 NOTICE OF SELECTION OF PARTY OFFICIALS

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. Such publication should be done in timely fashion so that all prospective candidates or applicants for any elected position within the Democratic Party will have full and adequate opportunity to compete for office.

1.00 PRECINCT ORGANIZATION

1.01 UNIT OF ORGANIZATION

The unit of the Democratic Party organization in the State of North Carolina shall be the voting precinct.

1.02 COMPOSITION OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE

Precinct Committee. 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 the precinct present at the annual 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, race, ethnic background, and, where practical, geography. All Democratic county and city officials elected by partisan election, and Democratic members of the North Carolina General Assembly residing in the precinct shall be ex-officio non-voting members of the Precinct Committee.

Precinct Officers. The Precinct Committee shall have as officers a chair, three vice chairs, a secretary, and a treasurer. The first vice chair must be of opposite sex to the chair and should where possible, be of that race other than that of the chair which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democrats in the Precinct. If the chair and first vice chair are of the same race, the second vice chair should, where possible, be of that race other than that of the chair and first vice chair, which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democratic voters in the precinct. One officer should be 36 years of age or under if none of the other officers of the precinct committee are 36 years of age or younger. No two officers of the Precinct Committee shall be from the same immediate family residing in the same household.

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. Newly elected officers shall take office immediately upon their election.

Election to State, District, or County Office. Should any precinct officer be elected as an officer of the State, District, County Executive Committee as provided for in Section 2.03, he or she automatically vacates their precinct office.

Vacancies. Vacancies that exist among the officers and members of the Precinct Committee for whatever reason shall be filled in accordance with Section 10.04.

Removals. Officers and members of the precinct committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

1.03 DUTIES OF PRECINCT OFFICERS

Chair. The duties of the precinct chair shall be to:

1. Establish an organization of the Party within the precinct;
2. Delegate duties to Precinct Committee members;
3. Attend County Executive Committee meetings and convey the information from those meetings to precinct committee and precinct workers;
4. Carry out duties assigned to him or her by the County Executive Committee; and the Plan of Organization; and
5. Recommend Precinct Registrar, Judge and Special Registration

Commissioners to the County Chair. The duties of the commissioners shall be to:

1. Issue all notices;
2. Prepare all correspondence; and
3. Perform any other duties that may be assigned by the Precinct Chair.

Treasurer. The duties of the Precinct Treasurer shall be to:

1. Maintain the Precinct Treasury;
2. Provide assistance to the county treasurer and in fundraising activities;
3. Maintain records for funds contributed to the county treasury by the precinct committee; and
4. Prepare and file such financial reports of the precinct committee as may be required.

Committee. The duties of the Precinct Committee members shall be such as are assigned to them by the precinct chair.

1.04 PRECINCT MEETINGS

When Held. Annual Precinct meetings shall be held prior to April 1st at a time and date designated by the State Chair pursuant to Section 4.08.

Location: The annual precinct meetings shall be held at the polling place of each precinct or other facility deemed appropriate by the Precinct Chair, pursuant to Section 4.05. If a meeting facility other than the precinct polling place is used, it must be approved in advance by the County Chair and

publicly announced seven calendar days in advance of the meeting; and the precinct chair shall also post notice at the regular polling place. In the event a quorum (ten active Democrats residing in the Precinct) is not present, there shall be a second meeting of the precinct one week following the date set by the State Chair for the first meeting. Any precinct meeting provided for in this section shall be held more than two weeks before the annual County Convention.

Unorganized Precinct. A precinct that did not meet on the second meeting date shall be considered as not organized and shall not be entitled to send delegates to the county convention or be represented on the County Executive Committee until the county chair has appointed an acting precinct chair and has called a special meeting for the purpose of organizing the precinct and the precinct is organized in accordance with Sections 1.05 and 1.08. See also Section 2.05. The acting precinct chair shall preside over the special meeting called by the county chair for the purpose of organizing the precinct.

Meeting for Newly Created 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 County Chair shall fully publicize all meeting dates established. Any precinct meeting provided for in this section shall be held more than two weeks before the annual county convention.

Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years. The order of business at the annual precinct meeting held in odd-numbered years shall be:

Called Meetings. Additional meetings may be called in accordance with Section 10.01.

Presiding Officers. The precinct meetings shall be presided over by the Chair of the Precinct Committee; but, in his or her absence, the Vice-Chairs of the Committee in order of succession, the secretary and the treasurer shall, in order of succession, preside, and in the absence of both the Chair and the Vice-Chair, the secretary and the treasurer, 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.

1.05 QUORUM REQUIRED TO ORGANIZE PRECINCT AND TO ELECT PRECINCT OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PRECINCT COMMITTEE

A quorum for a precinct meeting held for the purpose of organizing the precinct or electing precinct officers and members of the Precinct Committee at the annual precinct meetings shall consist of ten active Democrats residing in such precinct. In precincts having fewer than 20 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 a precinct

meeting held for the purpose of organizing the precinct or electing precinct officers and members of the Precinct Committee at the annual precinct meeting.

1.06 VOTING AT PRECINCT MEETINGS

Each active Democrat residing in the precinct and present at any precinct meeting, shall be entitled to cast one vote at said meeting.

1.07 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 a 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 a precinct meeting at which a quorum was present.

1.08 VOTES AT COUNTY CONVENTION

Each precinct shall be entitled to cast at any County Convention one vote for every 100 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Democratic Governor at the last gubernatorial election; provided that every precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote at the County Convention.

1.09 DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION

Each precinct shall elect at least one delegate for each vote to which said precinct is entitled at the County Convention, and the precinct may elect no more than five delegates for each vote. If the precinct elects less than one delegate for each vote to which it is entitled, then the precinct vote at the County Convention shall be limited to the number of delegates elected.

2.00 COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

2.01 COMPOSITION OF COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members. There shall be a County Executive Committee in each county composed of:

1. The chair and first vice chair of the several precinct committee in the county;
2. The elected officers of the County Executive Committee;
3. The presidents of the duly organized and chartered county Auxiliary organizations, which shall include Democratic Women's Clubs, Young Democrats Clubs, Teen Dem Clubs, and Senior Democrats Clubs within the county.

The respective State Presidents of the Democratic Party auxiliary organizations shall determine those duly organized County auxiliary organizations within a county and certify the name of the President to the State Chair.

State Party Headquarters shall provide the County Chair with the name of the presidents of duly organized and chartered

clubs within their county.

Should a precinct chair or first vice chair be elected as president of an auxiliary organization, some other member of said organization shall be certified as the representative of that organization on the County Executive Committee.

In addition, the County Teen Dem Advisor shall be a member of the Executive Committee and equally share the vote of that organization with the county Teen Dem president unless an additional vote is authorized by the County Executive Committee.

4. Any elected or appointed member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from that county, not a member of county executive committee by virtue of holding some other office, shall be an ex-officio voting member.
5. All Democratic county and city officials elected by partisan election, and Democratic members of the North Carolina General Assembly residing in the county shall be ex-officio, voting members of the County Executive Committee.
6. The County Chair shall determine what shall constitute a duly organized Democratic Men's Club within a county to represent such club on the Executive Committee.

2.02 VOTING ON THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Committee Officers, Presidents of Auxiliary Organizations, and Ex-Officio Members. Elected officers, Presidents of county auxiliary organizations, and other ex-officio members not provided for below shall be entitled to one vote each.

No individual members shall be entitled to cast more than one vote even though the individual may be serving in multiple capacities under the present County Executive Committee structure.

Precinct Officers. The several Precinct Chairs and First Vice Chairs shall be entitled, as members of the County Executive Committee, to cast for their precinct one vote for each 100 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by their precinct for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided that each precinct chair and first vice chair 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.

Under no circumstances shall one representative be able to cast more than one-half of the votes to which a precinct is entitled, even though the precinct's second representative is absent (See Action 10.03).

2.03 OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Elected Officers. The County Executive Committee shall have as officers a Chair, three vice chairs, a secretary and a treasurer. The first vice chair must be of opposite sex to the chair. If the chair and first vice chair are of the same race, the second vice chair must be of that race other than that of the chair and first vice chair, which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered

Democratic voters in the county. The third vice chair shall be 36 years of age or under, if none of the other officers of the County Executive Committee are 36 years of age or under. Officers of the County Executive Committee shall be active Democrats residing within the county. No two county officers may be from the same immediate family residing in the same household.

Municipal and County Precinct Vice Chairs. In each county that contains two or more municipalities of a population of more than 60,000 persons each, officers in addition to the ones specified above shall be elected as follows: (a) a vice chair for each such municipality, who must be a resident of that municipality and who shall be elected by the precinct chairs and first vice chairs of that municipality; and (b) a vice chair for those precincts not contained in such municipalities—if those precincts have a total population of more than 60,000 persons who must be a resident of one of those precincts and who shall be elected by the precinct chairs and first vice chairs of those precincts not contained in the said municipalities.

Term of Office. The term of office of the officers of the County Executive Committee shall be for two years and shall expire on the date set for the next succeeding county convention meeting held in the odd-numbered year or when their successors shall be elected, whichever shall occur first. Newly elected officers shall take office immediately upon election.

Limitation of Terms. A person who has served as an elected officer of a County Executive Committee for two full consecutive terms shall not be eligible for re-election to that particular office, provided that after such office has been held by another individual for one full term such person shall be eligible for election to that office again.

Election to District or State Officer. Should any county officer be elected as an officer of the district or as an officer of the State Executive Committee, he or she shall be deemed to have automatically vacated their county office.

Vacancies. Vacancies that exist among the officers and members of the county executive committee for whatever reason shall be filled in accordance with Section 10.04.

Removals. Officers and members of the county executive committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

When County Committee Is 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

When. The County Chair shall issue a call for a meeting of the County Executive Committee periodically, but not less than once every six months.

Called Meetings. Additional meetings may be called in accordance with Section 10.01.

Business Permitted. The County Executive Committee may conduct any business as is required or necessary to the county Democratic Party insofar as such business is consistent with the Plan of Organization.

2.05 DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Chair. The duties of the county chair shall be to:

1. Establish an organization of the Party in the county;
2. Carry out duties assigned to him or her by the State Chair, the District chair and County Executive Committee;
3. Have the authority to appoint committees to assist him or her in performing his or her duties (see Sections 8.03 and 10.04);
4. Designate the exact place and time at which the County Convention is to be held thirty days prior to the convention;
5. Notify the precinct chair 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;
6. Appoint an Acting precinct chair for a term of 30 days for an unorganized precinct in the event that it did not meet on the second meeting date of its annual precinct meeting in the odd-numbered years and did not duly elect a precinct chair, or for a newly created precinct as set forth in Section 1.04, for the purpose of organizing the precinct;
7. Organize political instruction classes for precinct committees;
8. Obtain all materials necessary for the proper performance of his or her duties and doing all other things necessary for the proper carrying out of the best interests of the Party.
9. Appoint a publicity chair who shall have the duties and responsibilities of disseminating information to registered Democrats of the county describing the qualification and the procedures for selection of delegates and officers at all levels of the Democratic Party;
10. Appoint a County Teen Democrat advisor who shall encourage the establishment and/or nurture of a local Teen Democratic Organization.
11. Perform such duties as set forth in Section 5.01;
12. Encourage the establishment of auxiliary organizations in the county;
13. Appoint a county Sustaining Fund chair whose responsibility it shall be to coordinate the State Party's Sustaining Fund campaign in that county. Duties of the Sustaining Fund chair shall include encouraging Democrats to check the box on their state and federal income tax forms designating money for the Democratic Party;
14. Upon receipt from the State Chair, disseminate the date, time, and place of county, district, and State conventions to the news media in his or her county;
15. Prepare and furnish all forms and blanks needed in making the returns from the precinct meetings and any reported challenges and appeals therefrom and have the authority to raise the funds necessary to pay for the expenses thereof; and
16. At the end of his or her term of office, make every effort to assist

the new county chair in the transition period. This assistance should include the transfer of important records and any information that might assist the new chair.

Vice Chair. The duties of the three county vice chairs shall be such as may be assigned by the county chair.

Secretary. The duties of the county secretary shall be to:

1. Keep all records of the county executive committee, including attendance at all meetings;
2. Issue all notices;
3. Prepare all correspondence;
4. Perform any other duties that may be assigned by the Chair; and
5. 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 chair. The County Secretary shall record the name, race, sex, address, and telephone number of the precinct officers and precinct committee members and the county officers to the state and Congressional District chairs.

Treasurer. The duties of the county treasurer shall be to:

1. Keep records of all money received and expended on behalf of the county Democratic Party;
2. Maintain a list of the names, addresses and occupations of all donors;
3. Prepare and file such reports of the finances of the County Executive Committee as are required by law; and
4. Coordinate with the county Sustaining Fund chair his or her activities.

2.06 COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTIONS AND PRECINCT JUDGES, REGISTRARS AND SPECIAL REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS

Method of Selection. The County Chair, after consulting with the precinct chair, shall submit his/her recommendations for Democratic members of the County Board of Elections in accordance with instructions provided by the State Chair. The county Chair shall call a meeting of the county Executive Committee and submit his or her recommendations for confirmation by said Executive Committee. The County Chair shall not be required to take nominations from the floor. Only when such recommendations shall be confirmed by a majority of the committee members present and voting as provided in Section 2.02 shall the same be submitted to the State Chair by the County Chair. 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 Chair.

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. No person, while acting as a member of the County Board of Elections, shall serve as a state, district, or county campaign manager or treasurer of any candidate in a primary election, general election or as a chair of any state, district or county political organization (G.S. 163-41).

Precinct Judges, Registrars, and Special Registration Commissioners. The County Chair, after consulting with the precinct chairs, shall recommend judges, registrars, and special registration commissioners to the County Board of Elections as required by law in North Carolina General Statutes 163-41.

2.07 RULES FOR PRECINCT MEETINGS

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.

2.08 MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Municipal Executive Committee. There shall be a Municipal Executive Committee when required by law to fill any vacancies in nomination to partisan municipal offices to be voted for in any town or city election. The Municipal Executive Committee shall be composed of the precinct chair and first vice chair of the precincts that comprise the city or town. Each member shall be entitled to vote as prescribed in Section 2.02 and 10.03. The county chair shall be an ex-officio, non-voting member of the committee and preside at all meetings.

3.00 CONGRESSIONAL, JUDICIAL, STATE SENATE AND STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS

3.01 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members. There shall be a Congressional District Executive Committee in each congressional district in North Carolina which shall be composed of:

1. The chair and first vice chair of each county in the congressional district as ex-officio voting members;
2. The officers of the Congressional District Executive Committee as set forth in Section 3.04;
3. An elected Congressional District representative of each statewide chartered auxiliary organization with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee as an ex-officio voting member.

State Party Headquarters shall provide the District Chair with the names of the designated representative of such chartered auxiliary.

Should a county chair or first vice chair be elected as an elected representative of a district auxiliary organization, some other member of said organization shall be certified to the congressional district chair as the representative of that auxiliary organization on the congressional district executive committee; and

4. A Congressional District chair for Minority Affairs who shall be

appointed by the Congressional District chair and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Congressional District chair and who shall be an ex-officio voting member.

5. The Democratic Congressman of the District as an ex-officio voting member.

3.02 VOTING ON THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Committee Officers and Ex-Officio Members. The Congressional District Executive Committee officers and the ex-officio members of the Congressional District Executive Committee shall be entitled to one vote each, except when voting for the nominating procedures under North Carolina General Statutes 163-13(B) when they shall be non-voting members.

County Chairs and First Vice Chairs. These 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.

In the event that the Chair and first vice chair 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 an active Democrat as his or her alternate (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

3.03 DUTIES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall perform the duties required by North Carolina General Statutes 163-13 and 163-114, and such other duties as may be delegated to it by the State Chair and State Executive Committee.

In addition, the members from their respective counties shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statutes 163-13 and 163-114.

3.04 OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Elected Officers. The Congressional District Executive Committee shall have as officers a Chair, three vice chairs, secretary, and treasurer. The first vice chair must be of the opposite sex of the chair. If the chair and the first vice chair are of the same race, the second vice chair must be of another race which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democratic voters in the Congressional District. One officer shall be 36 years of age or younger. Where there are sufficient counties in a district, no two officers shall live in the same county except for the chair and secretary. Officers of a District Executive Committee shall be active Democrats residing within the Congressional District.

Vacancies. Should any Congressional District Officer be elected as an officer of the state Executive Committee, he or she automatically vacates their Congressional District office. Vacancies occurring among the officers and members of the District Executive Committee shall be filled in accordance with Section 10.04.

3.05 DUTIES OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OFFICERS

Chair. The duties of the Congressional District chair shall be to:

1. Be the liaison between the State and County Organizations;
2. Coordinate the political activities among the counties in the district;
3. Assist the State Chair and Executive Director to disseminate and collect information;
4. Organize rallies;
5. Hold seminars and instructional sessions on Democratic Party issues and organization;
6. Appoint a Delegate Selection Chair who shall have the duties and responsibilities of disseminating information to the County Chairs and other registered Democrats in the District describing the qualifications and procedures for selection of delegates to the National Convention;
7. At least thirty days before the District Convention, the Chair shall select and designate a place at which such Convention is to be held and notify the State Chair and all County Chairs in the District;
8. Perform such duties as set forth in Section 6.01.

Vice Chairs. The duties of the three Congressional District vice chairs shall be such as may be assigned by the Congressional District chairs.

Secretary. The duties of the Congressional District Secretary shall be to:

1. Keep all records of the District Executive Committee, including attendance at all meetings;
2. Issue all notices;
3. Prepare all correspondence;
4. Perform any other duties that may be assigned by the Chair; and
5. Forward a copy of the name, race, sex, address, and telephone number of each District Executive Committee officer to the State Chair.

Treasurer. The duties of the Congressional District Treasurer shall be to

1. Maintain a list of the names, addresses and occupations of all donors; and
2. Prepare and file such reports of the finances of the Congressional District Executive Committee as required by law.

Congressional District Chair for Minority Affairs. The Congressional District chair for Minority Affairs shall serve as a liaison between the Congressional District party and the Democratic minority community and shall encourage full participation and representation in all Party affairs.

3.06 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

When and Where Held. An annual Congressional District Executive

committee meeting shall be held within the geographical boundaries of each Congressional District each year. The State Chair, after consulting with the Congressional District chairs, shall designate the date, on which such Congressional District Executive Committee meetings shall be held. The exact location and time of the Congressional District Executive Committee meetings in such city shall be determined by the Congressional District chair.

Called Meetings. The Congressional District chair shall issue a call for a meeting of the Congressional District Executive Committee periodically, but not less than once every six months. Additional meetings may be called in accordance with Section 10.01.

When Congressional District Executive Committee is not in Session. When the Congressional District Executive Committee is not in session, the officers of the Congressional District Executive Committee shall act in the place of the Congressional District Executive Committee on matters unless this Plan of Organization states that action is to be taken by the entire Congressional District Executive Committee.

3.07 SPLIT COUNTIES

Should a county be divided between two or more congressional districts, the county shall be entitled to two (2) representatives on the Congressional District Executive Committee of each district in which any portion of the county resides. The County Chair and First Vice Chair shall represent the county on the District Executive Committee in the district in which they reside. The same convention at which the county officers are elected shall elect the balance of their entitled representation on all such District Executive Committees from active Democrats from such county residing in the Congressional District to which they shall be elected, ensuring equal division between men and women.

3.08 JUDICIAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composition. 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 except that Section 3.11 shall apply to single county judicial districts.

Voting. 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. 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 the committee and the other member from that county has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

Duties. The Judicial District Executive Committee shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statutes 163-9, 163-

10 and 163-114, as amended, "Filling Vacancies in State and Judicial Offices."

Officers. The Congressional District Chair and Secretary shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the Judicial District Executive Committee. Where a Judicial District lies in more than one Congressional District, the State Chair shall designate one of the applicable Congressional District chairs and secretaries as chair and secretary of the judicial district executive committee.

The Congressional District Chair shall preside at all meetings of the Judicial District Executive Committee. The chair and secretary shall immediately certify the name of the nominee to the State Board of Elections, P.O. Box 12169, Raleigh, NC 27602, and furnish a copy to the State Chair, P.O. Box 12196, Raleigh, NC 27605.

3.09 STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composition. 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 except that Section 3.11 shall apply to single county State Senatorial Districts. These members shall be elected at their respective county conventions held in even-numbered years. In the case where only part of the county is included within a district, then in electing the members of the district executive committee, only the delegates to the county convention who reside in the district may vote in electing the district committee member, and only those delegates shall be considered as the membership of the convention in determining a quorum. If the county chair does not reside in the district, he or she may preside but shall have no vote.

Voting. The two county representatives on a district executive committee 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 in the case where less than the whole county is in the district, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing in that part of the district within the county based upon the last decennial census. 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, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

Duties. The State Senatorial District Executive Committee shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statutes 163-11 and 163-114, as amended, "Filling Vacancies in the General Assembly."

Officers. The Congressional District Chair and Secretary shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the State Senatorial District Executive Committee. Where a State Senatorial District lies in more than one Congressional District, the State Chair shall designate one of the applicable Congressional District chairs and secretaries as chair and secretary of the State Senatorial District Executive Committee.

The Congressional District chair shall preside at all meetings of the State Senatorial District Executive Committee. The chair and secretary shall immediately certify the name of the appointment to the Governor of the State of North Carolina, State Capitol, Raleigh, NC 27611, and furnish a copy to the State Chair and the State Board of Elections.

3.10 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composition. 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 except that Section 3.11 shall apply to single county State House of Representatives Districts. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. In the case where only part of a county is included within a district, then in electing the members of the district executive committee, only the delegates to the county convention who reside in the district may vote in electing the district committee members, and only those delegates shall be considered as the membership of the convention in determining a quorum. If the county chair does not reside in the district, he or she may preside but shall have no vote.

Voting. The two county representatives on a district executive committee 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 in the case where less than the whole county is in the district, one vote for each 300 persons or major fraction thereof residing in that part of the district within the county based upon the last decennial census. 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 alternate, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representatives shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

Duties. This Committee shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statutes 163-11 and 163-114, as amended, "Filling Vacancies in the General Assembly."

Officers. The Congressional District Chair and secretary shall be ex officio, non-voting members of the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee. Where a State House of Representatives District lies in more than one Congressional District, the State Chair shall designate one of the applicable Congressional District Chairs and secretaries as chair and secretary of the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee.

The Congressional District chair shall preside at all meetings of the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee. The Chair and secretary shall immediately certify the name of the appointment to the Governor of the State of North Carolina, State Capitol, Raleigh, NC 27611, and furnish a copy to the State Chair and the State Board of Elections.

3.11 SINGLE COUNTY DISTRICTS

Whole County. Should any Judicial, District Attorney, State Senatorial, or State House of Representatives District be composed of only one county, and includes all of that county, then the County Executive Committee of said county shall be the Judicial, District Attorney, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district. (See Section 3.09, 3.10 and 3.11.) Upon convening, the county Executive Committee shall resolve itself into the Judicial, District Attorney, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district; each member in attendance shall have one vote.

Partial County. Should any Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District be composed of only one county, but includes less than all of that county, then the County Executive Committee of said county shall be the State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district, but only those county executive committee members who reside in the district shall be eligible to vote and for the purpose of determining a quorum, those persons eligible to vote shall be considered as the members of the committee. If the county chair does not reside in the district, he or she may still preside but shall have no vote. Upon convening, the members of the county executive committee who reside in the applicable district shall resolve themselves into the Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives Executive Committee for the respective district; each member in attendance shall have one vote.

3.12 REMOVALS AND VACANCIES IN JUDICIAL, STATE SENATORIAL AND STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

Removal. Officers and members of the District Executive Committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

Vacancies. Vacancies occurring among members of the Judicial, State Senatorial and State House of Representatives Executive Committee shall be filled by the County Executive Committee in accordance with Section 10.04.

4.00 STATE ORGANIZATION

4.01 STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be a State Executive Committee which shall be the governing body of the North Carolina Democratic Party as follows:

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 3,000 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 Chair shall be the member

ber or one of the members elected from the county.

Method of Election. In electing members to the State Executive Committee, delegates to the county convention shall be instructed to cast one half of their votes for men and one half for women; if the number to be elected is an odd number, they shall be instructed to divide their votes equally with a difference of not more than one. This provision shall be inapplicable when only one member is to be elected.

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.

Removals. Officers and members of the State Executive Committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

4.02 ELECTED OFFICERS

Date of Election. In each odd-numbered year, the State Chair 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 chair, three vice chairs and a Secretary. The first vice chair must be of opposite sex to the chair. If the chair and first vice chair are of the same race, the Second Vice Chair must be of that race other than the race of the chair and first vice-chair which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democratic voters in the state. The third vice-chair shall be 36 years of age or younger.

Limitation of Terms. A person who has served as an elected officer of the State Executive Committee for two full consecutive terms shall not be eligible for re-election to that particular position, provided that after such position has been held by another individual for one full term such person shall be eligible for election to that position.

4.03 APPOINTED OFFICERS, EX-OFFICIO OFFICERS, AND EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The State Chair shall appoint a State Treasurer, a State Sustaining Fund Chair, a State Chair for Minority Affairs and a State Advisor for the Teen Dems, all of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the State Chair as appointed officers and all of whom shall be voting members of the State Executive Committee.

The presidents of all statewide chartered auxiliary organizations, with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee, shall be ex-officio voting members of the State Executive Committee.

The members of the Democratic National Committee from North Carolina and the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman of the Young Democrats of North Carolina shall be ex-officio voting members of the State Executive Committee.

All Democratic members of the Council of State, United States Senate,

United States House of Representatives, and the Democratic Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives and the Democratic President Pro Tem of the North Carolina Senate shall be ex-officio voting members of the State Executive Committee.

4.04 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.

4.05 DUTIES OF THE STATE CHAIR AND CERTAIN OFFICERS

Chair. The duties of the State Chair shall be to:

State Chair of the Sustaining Fund. The chair of the State Sustaining Fund shall have the duties of overseeing the raising of state Sustaining Funds. He or she shall coordinate the State Sustaining Fundraising activities with each county Sustaining Fund chair.

State Chair for Minority Affairs. The State Chair for Minority Affairs shall serve as a liaison between the State Party and the Democratic minority community and shall encourage full participation and representation in all Party affairs.

Teen Dems 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.

4.06 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 explicitly requiring action by the State Executive Committee.

Meetings. The State Executive Council shall meet at least once every three months upon call of the State Chair or upon request of 40 percent of its members.

Composition. The members of the State Executive Council are: the State Chair, each of the three state vice-chairs, the state secretary, the state treasurer, the state chair of the State Sustaining Fund, the chair for minority affairs, state advisor of the Teen Dems, the state presidents of all auxiliary organizations with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee, the Congressional District chairs, the members of the Democratic National Committee, the National Committeeman and the National Committeewoman of the Young Democrats of North Carolina, and three at large members appointed by the State Chair. These three members shall reasonably reflect the geographic, racial, and sexual makeup of the Democratic Party in North Carolina. The State Chair shall serve as chair of the Executive Council.

Voting. Each member of the Executive Council shall be entitled to cast one vote except the Teen Dem President and Advisor who shall equally share one vote.

4.07 STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Notice of All Meetings. At least 15 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 Meeting. Upon written receipt of petition from 40 percent of the State Executive Committee, the State Chair shall call a meeting of the full State Executive Committee within 30 days.

4.08 ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING

Each year, the State Chair shall convene the State Executive Committee prior to March 1. At such meeting, it shall be the duty of the State Chair to publicly announce and enter into the proceedings of that meeting the following as the first order of business:

1. The exact date and time at which annual Precinct Meetings are to be held in accordance with Section 1.04.
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 at which Congressional District Conventions are to be held each year in accordance with Section 6.01.
4. The exact date, time and place at which the State Convention is to be held each even-numbered year in accordance with Section 6.02.
5. In promulgating the dates for County, District, and State Conventions, the State Chair 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 the Resolutions and Platform Committee of the State Convention.
6. In each year, the State Chair shall announce the number of votes to which each county is entitled at the Congressional District Conventions and at the biennial State Convention.
7. The State Chair, in odd-numbered years, will submit the constitutions or by-laws of each statewide auxiliary organization for approval of the State Executive Committee.
8. Each year, to receive for information the most recent financial statement of the Party and to approve an annual budget prepared and submitted by the Budget Committee.
9. The State Executive Committee shall, as the need arises and as North Carolina law directs, create any sectional committee to nominate, replace, or recommend nomination or recommend to a higher authority, any partisan candidate.

4.09 STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A full-time Executive Director shall be selected by the State Party Chair with the approval of the State Executive Council to serve at the pleasure of the State Chair. The performance of the Executive Director shall be subject to annual review by the State Chair and the Executive Council. The adminis-

trative staff of the State Democratic Headquarters shall be employed by and under the supervision of the Executive Director.

The duties and responsibilities of the State Executive Director and the Administrative Staff of the State Democratic Headquarters shall include:

1. Planning, funding and implementation of paid media capability;
2. Planning and conducting forums of retreats for Democratic elected officials;
3. Updating precinct organizational manuals and other guides for campaigning and Democratic Party functions;
4. Calculating and providing to each County and District Chair the number of votes which the representatives of a county are entitled to as members of the Judicial, State Senate, and State House of Representatives Executive Committees; and
5. Such other duties as may be assigned by the State Chair, the State Executive Council, the State Executive Committee, or the State Convention.

4.10 NOTICE OF PARTY MEETINGS

County Chairs and District Chairs. Each year, immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the State Executive Committee, it shall be the duty of the State Chair to publish the proceedings of the same and it shall be the duty of the State Secretary to notify, in writing, the several County Chairs and Congressional District Chairs of the date and places so fixed for the holding of precinct meetings, the date, time and places for holding of conventions, and the information provided for in Section 4.08(6).

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 Chair shall disseminate by means of press release to all news media in the state, the time, location (except for county conventions and precinct meetings) and function of each meeting or convention and urge all active Democrats to participate.

In addition to the procedures outlined above, the State Chair, Congressional District Chairs, and the county chairs, shall use such other means and methods as will insure full and timely knowledge of the functions and times of all Party meetings.

4.11 ANNUAL AUDIT

The State Executive Council shall provide for an annual audit of the financial accounts and balances of the State Executive Committee funds.

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 Chair pursuant to Section 4.08(2).

Place of Convention. The County Chair shall, 30 days prior to the date such convention is to be held, designate the exact time and place where such

convention is to be held and the same shall be announced prior to the adjournment of the precinct meetings.

Presiding Officer. All county conventions shall be called to order by the County Chair, but in his or her absence, the vice-chair of the committee in order of succession, the secretary and the treasurer shall, in order of succession, preside over the Convention, and case none of the foregoing persons shall be present, then by any delegate to the convention may preside until a permanent chair is elected by the Convention.

Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years. The county convention, held in odd-numbered years, shall:

1. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, the officers of the County Executive Committee;
2. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, the members of the State Executive Committee to which the county is entitled;
3. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, the delegates to the annual Congressional District convention. The county chair shall notify in writing within five days all persons elected as delegates; and
4. Conduct any other business related to the affairs of the county.

Order of Business: Even-Numbered Years. The county convention held in even-numbered years shall:

1. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, delegates to the annual Congressional District convention and to the biennial state convention in accordance with Section 6.01 and 6.02. The county chair shall notify in writing within five days all persons elected as delegates;
2. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, two members of each of the following: 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 Judicial, State Senatorial, or State House of Representatives District; and
3. Conduct any other business related to the affairs of the county.

Certification. Within five days following the County Convention, the County Chair shall certify to the District and State Chair the names, addresses, precincts, race, sex and telephone numbers of all persons elected as delegates, officers, and 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 100 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election; provided that each precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote at the County Convention.

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, provided that the precinct originally elected at least one delegate for each vote to which it was entitled, as provided in Section 1.08. Each such delegate present from a particular precinct shall cast an equal number of the votes to which the precinct is entitled. 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 Chair shall appoint a sufficient number of secretaries or accountants, who shall reduce the votes to decimals, rounding off to the nearest hundredth and tabulate the votes.

Voice Votes. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Convention from making nominations, holding elections and conducting business by voice vote or by acclamation where a vote by precincts is not demanded by 25 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 Chair 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 chair, whose name shall be reported to the Chair 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 Chair 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 FOR COUNTY CONVENTIONS

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.

Quorum. At the County Convention a quorum shall exist at any time at which there is present on the floor at least one official delegate from 50 percent + one of the precincts with duly elected delegates to said Convention.

6.00 DISTRICT AND STATE CONVENTIONS

6.01 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

When and Where Held. An annual Congressional District convention shall be held within the geographical boundaries of each Congressional District each year. The State Chair shall designate the date which such Convention shall be held. The exact location and time of the convention in such city shall be determined by the District Chair.

Allocation of Votes. Each county in a Congressional District shall be entitled to cast at a Congressional District Convention one vote for every 300 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that county or in the applicable por-

tion thereof, 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 annually. Each county or appropriate portion thereof shall elect one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the Congressional District Convention.

Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years. The Congressional District Convention held in odd-numbered years shall:

1. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the Congressional District, officers of the Congressional District Executive Committee; and then
2. Conduct any other business related to the affairs of the Congressional District.

Order of Business: Even-Numbered Years. The Congressional District Convention held in even-numbered years shall:

1. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the Congressional District, one member of the biennial State Convention's Committee of Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business;
2. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the Congressional District, one member of the Biennial State Convention's Committee on Credentials and Appeals;
3. Elect, from among the active Democrats, one member of the Council of Review;
4. In each presidential election year, elect, from among the active Democrats in the Congressional District, the number of delegates first and then alternates to the National Convention allotted to each Congressional District;
5. In each presidential election year, nominate, from among the active Democrats in the Congressional District, one Presidential elector from that Congressional District;
6. In each presidential election year, elect, from among the active Democrats in the Congressional District, one member of the Delegate Nominating Committee; and then
7. Conduct any other business related to the affairs of the Congressional District.

6.02 STATE CONVENTION

When and Where Held. A State Convention shall be held each even-numbered year. The State Chair shall designate the date, time, and 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 300 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that county for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided that each county shall have at least one vote.

Election of Delegates. The State Convention shall be composed of dele-

gates elected by the several County Conventions held in even-numbered years. Each county shall elect one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the State Convention.

6.03 VOTING

Division of Votes Among Delegates Present. The delegates who attend a District or State Convention shall be entitled to vote the full strength of their county upon all matters of business which come before the respective District or State Conventions, and each such delegate present from a particular county shall cast an equal number of 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 in attendance representing that county.

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 Chair of said Convention.

Roll of Delegates. The State Chair shall direct the make-up of a roll of all delegates from the several counties to the District and State Conventions and transmit the same to the Chair of the District and State Conventions.

Majority Vote. In District and State Conventions, elections or nominations shall be made only by majority vote.

Reporting and Challenging a Vote. In all District and State Conventions, it shall be the duty of the delegates from the several counties to choose one of their number as chair, whose name shall be reported to the Chair 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 Chair of the Convention to cause the roll of delegates from that county to be called, upon which the vote of such county shall be tabulated and recorded according to the response of its delegates; but in no event shall the vote of one county be challenged by a delegate from another county.

Voice Votes. Nothing herein shall prevent the District and State Conventions from adopting temporary rules, making nominations, holding elections and conducting business by voice vote or by acclamation where a vote of counties is not demanded by 25 percent of the delegates present.

Quorum. A quorum at a District or State Convention shall exist at any time in which there is present on the floor at least one official delegate from 50 percent + one of the counties entitled to be at said convention.

7.00 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS 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

Composition. At the regular annual meeting of the State Executive Committee referred to in Section 4.08, the State Executive Committee shall elect one person from each Congressional District to the Resolutions and Platform Committee of the biennial State Convention. In addition, the State Chair shall appoint seven (7) members to said committee, those being the presidents of the Young Democrats, the Democratic Women, the Senior Democrats and four at-large members, and designate from members of the committee a chair, vice-chair and secretary.

Meetings. The committee shall meet at the call of its chair. It shall prepare the proposed platform of the Party for submission to the State Convention .

Matters for Consideration. The Resolutions and Platform Committee 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.

In addition, any Democratic chartered auxiliary organization with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee, and any Democratic organization, committee or convention established or recognized by this Plan of Organization may submit its platform or resolutions of both to the State Resolutions and Platform Committee.

8.02 STATE LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE

Composition. The State Legislative Policy Committee shall be composed of the following persons or a 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, or the nominee, the Democratic President Pro Tem of the Senate or the nominee, and the State Chair. Senate or the Nominee, or the following persons shall also be members of this committee: the three state vice-chairs, the North Carolina members of the Democratic National Committee, the chair of the Democratic Caucus of the State Senate, the chair of the Democratic Caucus of the State House of Representatives, each Congressional District chair, and five persons appointed by the State Chair. The State Chair or designee shall serve as Chair.

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 Chair.

Duties. This Committee shall formulate recommendations for state and national Democratic legislative policy. It shall communicate to state and national legislators grassroots sentiments on legislative issues. It shall assist

in sponsoring public forums throughout the state on state and national issues.

8.03 STATE, DISTRICT, CONGRESSIONAL AND COUNTY ISSUES COMMITTEES

Composition. The State Chair, Congressional District Chair and each county chair may appoint Issues Committees of between five and fifteen members and a Chair of each to serve until the succeeding State, District and County Conventions.

Duties. The substantive concerns of these committees shall be determined and announced by the State Chair, Congressional District and County Chairs who shall make such committees relevant to the concerns of Democratic citizens of his or her Congressional District or county. Such committees shall solicit the views of citizens of the State, Congressional Districts and counties and shall formulate and adopt, by simple majority vote, resolutions and/or proposed legislation for submission to State, the Congressional District and County Executive Committees or to the appropriate convention.

Reports. The State, Congressional, District and County Executive Committee shall meet at the call of its chair 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 next highest Democratic Executive Committee or appropriate Convention for action.

8.04 STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

In the odd-numbered year, the District Chair shall call a meeting of the District Executive Committee no later than the annual District Convention for the purpose of the election of two members of a State Campaign Committee from such Congressional District, one of whom shall be a man and one of whom shall be a woman. This committee shall serve a two-year term.

The State Chair shall be an ex-officio voting member of this committee and shall serve as its chair.

The Committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the State Chair. Its first meeting shall be held no later than July 1st in the odd-numbered year.

This Committee shall formulate overall party campaign policy for general elections and shall recommend such policies for consideration and adoption by the State Executive Committee.

8.05 COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF STATE CAMPAIGN FUND (TAX CHECK-OFF)

Allocation of these funds shall be made in accordance with the provision of G.S. 163-278.41-42 by a committee composed of the State Chair, the State Treasurer, the Congressional District Chair, and two persons appointed by the State Chair. The State Chair shall serve as chair of this committee. The term of this committee shall be two years and shall begin at the date set for the District Convention on the odd-numbered year.

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 Chair, or by the State Executive Committee, or when they are brought to the attention of the Chair of the Council of Review by an aggrieved active Democrat. Auxiliary organizations of the Democratic Party shall provide for the internal resolution of disputes within their respective organizations and shall not be subject to this section.

9.02 COMPOSITION

Members. The Council of Review shall consist of one member from each Congressional District who shall be elected at the Congressional District Conventions held in even-numbered years, and four members at-large to be appointed by the State Chair.

Officers. The State Chair shall appoint a Chair and a Secretary of the Council of Review from among the membership of the Council of Review.

Terms. Members of the Council of Review shall serve for a term of two years beginning upon the date of their election by the Congressional District Convention held in even-numbered years for two years or until their successors are elected or appointed.

9.03 RULES AND DECISIONS

Forty percent (40%) 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 Executive Council. The State Chair 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 REMOVAL OF MEMBERS

The State Executive Council shall have the right to remove from office any member of the Council of Review upon two-thirds of said Council present and voting being satisfied that the Council member has been disloyal to the Party or is 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 filed by the State Chair.

9.06 JURISDICTION

The Council of Review shall assume jurisdiction of all matters and disputes arising from any Party meeting or convention provided for in this Plan of Organization; provided such dispute or grievance is brought to the attention of the Chair of the Council of Review within 72 hours, excluding weekends or holidays, 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 Chair of the Council of Review within the 72-hour period, excluding weekends or holidays, shall be deemed to have been waived. An aggrieved Democrat shall be deemed to have brought such to the attention of the Chair of the Council of Review if written notice was filed with, or deposited in the mail to, the Chair of the Council of Review, the State Chair, Executive Director or State Democratic Headquarters within the 72-hour period, excluding weekends or holidays. The Council of Review shall assume jurisdiction of all matters and disputes referred to it by the State Chair.

The person(s) filing the grievance shall be referred to as the Petitioner(s). The person(s) against whom the grievance is filed shall be referred to as the Respondent(s).

9.07 NOTICE

County Chair. Upon receipt of the grievance by the Council of Review, it shall immediately notify the county chair 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.

Respondent. Upon receipt of a petition setting forth full details, the chair of the Council of Review shall immediately notify the Respondent of the Petition, the contents of the Petition, the date, time and place that the Council of Review will hear the matter and that the Respondent may be represented by Counsel.

9.08 PROCEDURES FOR COUNCIL OF REVIEW

Opening. The Chair of the Council of Review shall begin the hearing by ascertaining that all parties have been given notice of the hearings and copies of the Petition and Answer and such other documents as may have been filed, and that all witnesses requested by any party to be invited to attend have indeed been invited by the State Chair or the Chair of the Council of Review.

The Chair of the Council of Review shall advise the parties that the hearing is held to enable the Council of Review to hear evidence of the acts, omissions or conditions alleged in the Petition and to adjudge, on the basis of that evidence, the merits of the dispute or controversy involved, and the Council of Review has the right to confront and cross-examine the Petitioner and all witnesses adverse to a party involved, and to present evidence and argument in their own behalf.

Admissibility of Evidence. The evidence of witnesses, beginning with

those who support the Petition, shall be given under oath if any material allegations of fact are denied by the Respondent, and shall be elicited by the parties, or their representatives, and as appropriate, by any member of the Council of Review. An opportunity for cross-examination of all witnesses shall be allowed. Evidence, to be admissible before the Council of Review, shall be of a direct, non-hearsay nature.

Standard of Proof. In order to uphold the Petition, all material facts alleged therein shall be proved by clear and convincing evidence.

Procedure. The following Procedure shall be observed for the hearing by the Council of Review:

- A. Presentation of Case by the Petitioner
(One Hour Maximum)
 1. Opening Statement concerning the Petition, if desired.
 2. Petitioner's witnesses are called, examined and cross-examined.
 3. Petitioner's non-testimonial evidence is presented.
- B. Presentation of Case by Respondent
(One Hour Maximum)
 1. Opening Statement concerning Answer, if desired.
 2. Respondent's witnesses are called, examined and cross-examined.
 3. Respondent's non-testimonial evidence is presented.
- C. Closing Statement by each Party
(10 minutes maximum for each)
- D. Council of Review closes to deliberate in executive session. Council will announce its decision openly before all parties and will, upon request, announce the numerical vote.

Appeal. Notice of appeal from the decision of the Council of Review to the State Executive Council must be presented in writing to the State Chair within 30 days of the date of the hearing before the Council of Review.

9.09 ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES

Nothing herein shall prevent preliminary adjudication of grievances by appropriate Credentials or Grievance Committee at the county or district level; provided that the 72-hour notice period shall begin at the time of the decision by the said county or district Credentials or Grievance Committee. Nothing herein shall prevent the State Executive Director from mediating disputes and rendering decisions related thereto, subject to appeal to the Council of Review.

10.00 MISCELLANEOUS

10.01 COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Called Meetings. Unless otherwise provided in this Plan of Organization, the chair, or 40 percent of the membership of any committee, sub-committee, or council authorized or recognized under this Plan of Organization, may call meetings in addition to those required by this Plan of Organization upon notice mailed to each member at least seven (7) days prior to the called meeting.

When and Where. All committees shall meet at such times and places as the chair of the respective committee may from time to time appoint and des-

ignate in the call, unless otherwise set forth in this Plan of Organization.

10.02 QUORUM

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this Plan of Organization, forty percent (40%) of the persons consulting the entire membership of any committee shall constitute a quorum.

10.03 PROXY VOTING

State Executive Committee. A member of the State Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat from his or her county to serve as his or her alternate for a particular State Executive Committee meeting by notifying the State Chair, State Secretary, or Executive Director 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 from his or her county to serve as his or her alternate for a particular District Executive Committee meeting by notifying the district chair 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 a County Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat from his or her precinct to serve as his or her alternate for a particular County Executive Committee meeting by notifying the County Chair or County 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.

10.04 VACANCIES AND SUCCESSION

State and District Executive Committee Members. Vacancies among members of State or District Executive Committees who represent their county on such an Executive Committee of the county in which such vacancies occur at a meeting of the County Executive Committee held within thirty (30) days following the creation of the vacancy. This meeting shall be held not less than seven (7) days following normal notice of such meeting.

State Executive Committee Officers. Vacancies occurring in the elected officer positions of the State Executive Committee shall be filled by the State Executive Committee within sixty (60) days following notice of the creation of a vacancy. The State Chair 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 the State Executive Committee in filling that vacancy. This meeting shall not be held less than fifteen (15) days following normal notice of such a meeting.

District Executive Committee Officers. Vacancies occurring in the elected officer positions of the District Executive Committees shall be filled by the District Executive Committee within thirty (30) days following notice

of the creation of a vacancy. The District Chair shall call a meeting of the District Executive Committee to fill the vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of the District Executive Committee in filling that vacancy. This meeting shall not be held less than seven (7) days following normal notice of such a meeting.

County Executive Committee Officers. Within thirty (30) days following notice of the creation of a vacancy, which is to be filled by a County Executive Committee, the County Chair 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. This meeting shall be held not less than seven (7) days following normal notice of such meeting.

Precinct Officers and Committee Members. Vacancies occurring among the officers or members of the Precinct Committee shall be filled within 30 days following notice of creation of a vacancy. The Precinct Chair shall call a meeting of the remaining members of the Precinct Committee to fill that vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of such committee in filling that vacancy. This meeting shall be held not less than seven (7) days following normal notice of such meeting.

Succession. If, for any reason, there should occur a vacancy in the chairship of the State, precinct, county, or Congressional District Executive Committee, the vice-chair in order of succession, the secretary and the treasurer shall, in order of succession, preside and in the absence of any of the foregoing, any member of the respective committee may preside.

10.05 REMOVAL OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Grounds for Removals. Any officer or committee member of the Democratic Party at any level, including the precinct, the county, the Congressional District, the Judicial District, the State Senatorial District, the State House of Representatives District, the State Executive Committee, the State Executive Council or any committee, subcommittee, or council thereof, who gives support to, aids or helps any opposing party or candidate or any opposing political party, or who refuses or fails to perform his or her duties, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, may be removed from office.

Procedure for Removal:

1. **Petitioners.** Any active Democrat who petitions for the removal of an officer or committee member shall be called a Petitioner. Petitioners must be from the jurisdiction of the office or committee from which the officer or committee member against whom the Petition is filed; provided that the State Chair may be a petitioner against any officer or committee member of the Democratic Party at any level.
2. **Respondents.** The person against whom a petition is filed shall be called a Respondent.
3. **Petition.** A Petition setting forth full details of the allegations against the officer or committee member shall be submitted to the appropriate executive committee.
4. **State Chair as Respondent.** Upon receipt of a petition signed by

a majority of the State Executive Committee, the first vice-chair of the State Executive Committee shall perform those duties set forth below in the stead of the State Chair as to notice, referral to the Council of Review, voting and procedure of the Council of Review.

5. **Precinct Officer or Precinct Committee Member as Respondent.** The petition shall be signed by three petitioners. The petition may either be filed pursuant to Section 10.05(n) or the petition may be filed with the county chair. If the petition is filed with the county chair, the county chair shall, upon the approval of a majority of the County Executive Committee officers and, after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the County Executive Committee to hear the Petitioners, the Respondent, and 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 precinct committee member. The decision of the County Executive Committee shall be final. The county chair shall cause a detailed account of any removal and replacement, hereunder to be filed with the State Chair.

6. **Procedure in All Other Cases.**

- a. The Petition shall be signed by three petitioners.
- b. The Petition shall be filed with the State Chair.
- c. The State Chair must have the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers before referring the petition to the Council of Review.
- d. Upon the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, the State Chair must call a meeting of the Council of Review and must give five days notice thereof to the Petitioners, to the Respondent, and to the county chair of the county of residence of the Respondent setting forth the time, the date, and the place of the hearing, and the factual allegations of the Petition.
- e. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove any Respondent.
- f. Procedure. The Council of Review shall otherwise follow its procedures as set forth in Section 9.08 herein.

10.06 CANDIDATES AND CAMPAIGN MANAGERS IN PRIMARIES

Any officer of any county, district or state executive committee, who files for 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 that another Democrat files for the same elective office. Such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in this Plan of Organization.

Any officer of any county, district or state executive committee, who takes an active campaign managerial role or is treasurer appointed for campaign reporting purposes in support of a candidate who is opposed in the

Democratic primary, shall be deemed to have vacated that office as of the date that such candidate and another Democrat file for the same elective office. Such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in this Plan of Organization.

10.07 SUBCOMMITTEES

All Executive Committees shall have the power to appoint such ad hoc or standing committees for such purposes and with such powers in their respective jurisdictions as may be deemed necessary or desirable so long as the functions of the committees are consistent with this Plan of Organization.

10.08 AUDIT COMMITTEES

The county and district chairs shall appoint a committee of three members to review and oversee annually the financial accounts and balances of the committee. A report of that committee shall be made at the first meeting of the year of the Executive Committee.

10.09 FILLING VACANCIES AMONG CANDIDATES

Vacancies shall be filled among candidates, and the selection of candidates shall be as prescribed by law.

10.10 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.

10.11 REPORTS

It shall be the duty of the County Executive Committees and their Chairs to make such reports and furnish such information to the State Chair and Chairs of the several District Committees as the said State and District Chairs may desire.

10.12 ACTIVE DEMOCRAT DEFINED

An active Democrat is a person who is registered as a Democrat and who gives of his or her time and/or means to further the interests of the Democratic Party.

10.13 DEFINITION OF RESIDENCE

Residence shall be defined as voting residence in accordance with North Carolina law.

10.14 UNIT RULE ABOLISHED

The "unit rule" exists where all of a non-unanimous delegation's votes are cast according to the vote or will of less than a unanimous majority of its del-

legates. The use of the unit rule is prohibited in all activities and at all levels of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

10.15 NO CONVENTION MAY BIND ANOTHER

No Convention may vote to bind a subsequent Convention.

10.16 ELECTION OF ALTERNATE DELEGATES PROHIBITED

No alternate delegates or replacement delegates shall be elected to county, district, or State Conventions.

10.17 ROBERT'S RULES

Procedure or parliamentary questions not specifically covered by this Plan of Organization or rules adopted pursuant to authority granted herein shall be governed by the Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised, or latest edition.

11.00 AMENDMENTS

11.01 POWER TO AMEND

The State Executive Committee shall, at any regularly called meeting duly held, have the 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 of this Plan of Organization must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the members of delegates present and voting at the State Executive Committee meeting or State Convention considering same.

11.02 DATE 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; February 10, 1979; August 29, 1980; August 7, 1982, February 12, 1983; July 9, 1983; August 15, 1987; and November 9, 1991.

Tom Hendrickson
Chair

June, 1992

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PARTY

STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Chair..... | Tom Hendrickson..... | Raleigh |
| First Vice Chair | Thomasine Moore..... | Jacksonville |
| Second Vice Chair..... | Carl Bartlett..... | Black Mountain |
| Third Vice Chair | Patrick McCoy..... | Raleigh |
| Secretary | David Parker | Statesville |
| Treasurer | Lyndo Tippet..... | Fayetteville |
| At-Large Member | Hon. Martin L. Nesbitt | Asheville |
| At-Large Member | Senator Beverly Perdue..... | New Bern |
| At-Large Member | John Sledge | Southern Pines |
| Minority Affairs Chair..... | Donald Baker | Charlotte |
| National Committeewoman | Dr. Jeannette Council..... | Fayetteville |
| National Committeewoman | Muriel K. Offerman | Cary |
| National Committeeman..... | Dr. Jim Young | Greenville |
| National Committeeman..... | Hon. Harvey Gantt | Charlotte |
| President Democratic Women..... | Earline Sills Williams..... | New Bern |
| President-Senior Democrats | Mr. L. C. Bruce | Raleigh |
| President-Young Democrats | Mr. Stephen Kearney | Charlotte |
| YDC National Committeeman | Donald Andrews..... | Lumberton |
| YDC Nat'l Committeewoman..... | Ruth Fletcher | Raleigh |
| President-College Democrats..... | Bill Gheen | Greenville |
| First District Chair..... | Mr. J. C. Cole..... | Hertford |
| Second District Chair | David L. Smith..... | Durham |
| Third District Chair | David Elliott | Greenville |
| Fourth District Chair | Ms. Billie Cox..... | Chapel Hill |
| Fifth District Chair..... | Dr. Fred T. Badders | Boone |
| Sixth District Chair | Andy Meredith | Elon College |
| Seventh District Chair | Talmage S. Baggett, Jr..... | Fayetteville |
| Eighth District Chair | Charles T. Walker | Concord |
| Ninth District Chair | Buck Lattimore | Charlotte |
| Tenth District Chair | David Robinette | Taylorsville |
| Eleventh District Chair..... | Hon. William H. Stanley..... | Asheville |
| Twelfth District Chair..... | Alan Foster..... | Winston-Salem |

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRS

| | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Alamance | N. Madison Wall, II | Burlington |
| Alexander | Lahoma Warren | Hiddenite |
| Alleghany | Tom F. Smith | Sparta |
| Anson | Ross Hendley | Wadesboro |
| Ashe | Delmus Parker | Deep Gap |
| Avery | James C. Beasley | Banner Elk |
| Beaufort | Honorable David C. Everett | Bath |
| Bertie | William Davis, Jr. | Lewiston |
| Bladen | Dorothy Peterson | Elizabethtown |
| Brunswick | Roney W. Cheers | Shallotte |
| Buncombe | Hon. James Ray Elingburg | Asheville |
| Burke | Connie Ledford | Morganton |
| Cabarrus | Dennis L. Hall, Sr. | Concord |
| Caldwell | Ralph Ritch, Jr. | Lenoir |
| Camden | Winifred J. Wood | Camden |
| Carteret | James I. Phillips | Morehead City |
| Caswell | Gladys Garland | Milton |
| Catawba | Fred Fulbright | Vale |
| Chatham | Johnny Butts | Siler City |
| Cherokee | Judy Caldwell | Murphy |
| Chowan | William Phillips | Edenton |
| Clay | Bill Brooks | Warne |
| Cleveland | Robin Brackett | Shelby |
| Columbus | Leo Mercer | Chadbourr |
| Craven | Ben A. Watford | New Berr |
| Cumberland | George W. Breece | Fayetteville |
| Currituck | Rosalie Rose | Moyock |
| Dare | Gerves S. Taylor, III | Nags Head |
| Davidson | John Horne | Lexington |
| Davie | Debra Brown Groce | Mocksville |
| Duplin | Armin J. Jancis | Warsaw |
| Durham | Mr. T. E. Austin | Durham |
| Edgecombe | Florence A. Armstrong | Tarbor |
| Forsyth | John W. Totten, III | Winston-Saler |
| Franklin | R. Dean Lamm | Louisbur |
| Gaston | John Bridgeman | Gastoni |
| Gates | Pulette F. Wester | Eur |
| Graham | Curtis Griggs | Robbinsvill |
| Granville | Hon. James W. Crawford, Jr. | Oxford |
| Greene | Charlene Benner | Hakkertc |
| Guilford | Art Winstead, Jr. | Greensbor |
| Halifax | Melinda Solomon | Roanoke Rapi |
| Harnett | Toni Fitzpatrick | Spring Lal |
| Haywood | Michael L. Bonfoey | Waynesvil |
| Henderson | Kathleen Carland | Hendersonvil |
| Hertford | Anita L. Smith | Ahoshk |
| Hoke | Eva J. Hadden | Raefo |
| Hyde | Mitchell Newman | Swan Quart |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| Iredell | Dinah Daniels | Statesville |
| Jackson | Lewis Keener | Sylva |
| Johnston | Donald B. Rains | Princeton |
| Jones | William Frost | Maysville |
| Lee | D. David Riddle | Sanford |
| Lenoir | James Benjamin Stephenson | Kinston |
| Lincoln | Tommy Dale Drum | Lincolnton |
| Macon | Ronnie Beale | Franklin |
| Madison | Dr. Donald N. Anderson | Mars Hill |
| Martin | James R. Batchelor, Jr. | Williamston |
| McDowell | Hugh Franklin | Marion |
| Mecklenburg | Liz Brown Johnson | Charlotte |
| Mitchell | Ben Robinson | Bakersville |
| Montgomery | Ruthie Morris | Troy |
| Moore | David J. Caliri | Southern Pines |
| Nash | McLain Wallace | Rocky Mount |
| New Hanover | Ralph Troy | Wilmington |
| Northampton | James Melvin Boone | Garysburg |
| Onslow | Virginia K. Catalon | Jacksonville |
| Orange | Mariah G. McPherson | Hillsborough |
| Pamlico | Bill R. Moore | Grantsboro |
| Pasquotank | Cathy Meggs | Elizabeth City |
| Pender | James T. Robbins | Willard |
| Perquimans | Lillian A. Holman | Willard |
| Person | Rachel Winstead | Roxboro |
| Pitt | Max Poole | Grimesland |
| Polk | Mary Kathryn Hix | Mill Spring |
| Randolph | Eva Scotton | Liberty |
| Richmond | William R. Webb, Jr. | Ellerbe |
| Robeson | Forrest Wade Sealey | Fairmont |
| Rockingham | Rebecca Cipriani | Reidsville |
| Rowan | Carlyle Sherrill | Salisbury |
| Rutherford | Charles Z. Flack, Jr. | Forest City |
| Sampson | Henry Lee Turlington | Clinton |
| Scotland | Luther Douglas, III | Laurinburg |
| Stanly | Michael W. Taylor | Albemarle |
| Stokes | Graham Flynt | Germanton |
| Surry | Pearl M. Laws | Mount Airy |
| Swain | Hon. Maggie M. Warren | Bryson City |
| Transylvania | Paulette Wilson | Lake Toxaway |
| Tyrrell | Irdell Hassell | Columbia |
| Union | Gary Sides | Indian Trail |
| Vance | Harvey D. Jackson | Henderson |
| Wake | Mary E. Perry | Wendell |
| Warren | Ogeltree Richardson | Hollister |
| Washington | Garland O'Brien | Rober |
| Watauga | Andy Reese | Boone |
| Wayne | Wilber Shirley | Goldsboro |
| Wilkes | Joe Ware | North Wilkesboro |
| Wilson | B. Perry Morrison, Jr. | Wilson |
| Yadkin | Benjamin S. Neill | East Bend |
| Yancey | Hon. Clyde McIntosh | Burnsville |



Original Republican Elephant, circa 1870

CHAPTER TWO

Republican Party Of North Carolina Plan of Organization

(adopted MAY 22, 1993)

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

1. Biennial Precinct Meetings

- A. In every odd-numbered year, the County Chair shall call Precinct Meetings during the month of February or the first 10 days of March, after giving 10 days written notice of the time and place of holding same to each Precinct Chair, and after giving 1 week's notice of such Meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Failure of the County Chair to act in compliance with the provision above shall be cause for any Member of the County Executive Committee with the approval of the County Vice-Chair to call said Precinct Meetings by notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. The County Executive Committee will set a regis-

tration deadline of not more than 30 days, nor less than 5 days prior to convening of the Meeting. Every Republican registered prior to such deadline shall be entitled to cast 1 vote, except that the 30 day requirement shall not apply to residents who have moved into the Precinct within 30 days of the Precinct Meeting.

- B. Biennial precinct meetings, at which a quorum is 1 person, shall elect a Precinct Committee consisting of a Chair, Vice-Chair, 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 2 years or until their successors are chosen. Precinct Meetings shall elect 1 delegate and 1 Alternate to the County Convention. They shall also elect 1 additional Delegate and Alternate for every 50 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election.
- C. The Chair and Secretary of each Precinct shall certify the election of Officers, Committee Members, and Delegates and Alternates to the County Convention, on forms stipulated by the State Central Committee and furnished by the County Chair. Complete credentials shall be in the hands of the County Secretary by the deadline set by the County Chair, which shall be at least 2 days prior to the Credentials Committee Meeting, unless the Precinct Meetings and the County Convention are held on the same day.

2. Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings

- A. In each precinct in every Presidential Election year, the County Chair shall call precinct meetings within the dates designated by the State Central Committee after giving 10 days written notice of the time and place of holding same to each Precinct Chair, and after giving one week's notice of such meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Failure of the County Chair to act in compliance with this provision shall be cause for any Member of the County Executive Committee, with the approval of the County Vice-Chair, to call said Precinct Meeting by notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the county. The County Executive Committee will set a registration deadline of not more than 30 days nor less than 5 days prior to the convening of the Meetings. Every Republican registered prior to such deadline shall be entitled to cast 1 vote except that the 30 day requirement shall not apply to residents who have moved into the Precinct within 30 days of the Precinct Meeting.
- B. Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, at which a quorum is 1 person, shall elect 1 Delegate and 1 Alternate to the Presidential Election Year County Convention. They shall also elect 1 additional Delegate and Alternate for every 50 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election. No organization changes shall take place except as provided in this section.
- C. The Chair 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 Chair. Complete Credentials shall be in the hands of the County Secretary by the deadline set by the County Chair, which shall be 2 days prior to the Credentials Committee Meeting, unless the Precinct Meetings and the County Convention are held on the same day.

3. Other Precinct Meetings

- A. Other meetings of the Precinct general Membership may be held at such time as shall be designated by the Chair of the Precinct Committee after giving 5 days notice of such Meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County; or upon similar call of 1/3 of the Members of the Precinct Committee, or 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 Chair fails to act, the County Chair shall appoint a Temporary Precinct Chair to serve until a general Membership Meeting can be called and a new Chair elected, which shall be done within 30 days of appointment.

ARTICLE III PRECINCT COMMITTEE

1. Duties of Committee

The Precinct Committee shall cooperate with the County Executive Committee in all elections and Party activities; provide the County Chair with a list of Party Members within the Precinct suitable for appointment as Election Officials, and promote the objectives of the Party within the Precinct.

2. Duties of Officers

The Chair of the Precinct Committee, with the advice and consent of the Precinct Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the 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-Chair shall function as Chair in the absence of the Chair. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records and shall maintain a list of registered Republican voters and workers within the Precinct.

3. Vacancies and Removals

- A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the Precinct, removal of any Officer or Member 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 2/3 vote of the Precinct Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by no less than 1/3 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.

- C. 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

1. Biennial Conventions

- A. A County Convention shall be called in every odd-numbered year, by the Chair of the County Executive Committee, at the County seat, within the month of March, at least 10 days prior to the scheduled District Convention, and after giving 15 days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. At the time of the call of the Convention, the County Chair shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least 3 days in advance of the convening of the Convention, unless a County holds its Precinct Meetings and County Convention on the same day. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. The Delegates and Alternates elected at the Biennial Precinct Meetings, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the County Convention. If the County Chair fails, refuses or neglects to call a County Convention as required by this Article, it shall become the duty of the Vice-Chair to act in this capacity. The Vice-Chair shall give 5 days notice thereof to all Precinct Chairs and County Executive Committee Members and shall give 5 days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation with the County. If the County Chair or Vice-Chair does not call such a Meeting, it shall be cause for any Member of the County Executive Committee with the approval of the Congressional District Chair or Chair to call such County Convention.

B. Convention Action

1. Plan of Organization

The County Convention shall adopt a written 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 Chair and Vice Chair, a Secretary, a Treasurer and such other Officers as may be deemed necessary, who shall serve for a term of 2 years or until their successors are elected.
- b. The County Convention shall elect a County Executive Committee of 5 or more voters, in addition to the County Officers, who shall hold their places for a term of 2 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. The County Convention shall, in accordance with The County Plan of Organization, elect 1 delegate and 1 Alternate to Congressional District and State Conventions, plus 1 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 1 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 last election held for that office.
- d. If a county has been divided between 2 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 the last general election in the political subdivisions within the county which have been divided among the different Congressional Districts. Delegates elected to a Congressional District Convention, in addition to the other qualifications which they must meet, must reside in the Congressional District to whose Convention they are elected. The Delegates to the County Convention from the political subdivisions in different Congressional Districts shall elect the Delegates to their own Congressional District Convention.

C. Credentials

The Chair 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 Chair. No Delegates or Alternates shall be added to the Credentials list following the adjournment of the County Convention.

2. Presidential Election Year County Convention

- A. A County Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election year by the Chair of the County Executive Committee, within the

dates designated by the State Central Committee, after giving 15 days notice of such Convention, in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. At the time of the call of the Convention, the County Chair shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least 3 days in advance of the convening of the Convention, unless a County holds its Precinct Meetings and County Convention on the same day. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. The Delegates and Alternates elected at the Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the County Convention. If the County Chair fails, refuses or neglects to call a County Convention as required by this Article, it shall be cause for any Member of the County Executive Committee, with the approval of the Congressional District Chair, to call such County Convention. The Vice-Chair shall give 5 days notice thereof to all Precinct Chairs and County Executive Members and shall give 5 days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County.

- B. The Presidential Election Year County Convention shall elect 1 delegate and 1 alternate to the Congressional District and State Conventions, plus 1 additional Delegate and Alternate for every 200 votes, or major fraction thereof, for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election in said County. Each county shall further elect 1 Delegate and 1 Alternate for each Republican elected to the state legislature and to public office in the state or national level from said County in the last election held for that office. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.
- C. If a County has been divided between 1 or more Congressional Districts, it shall prorate its Delegate vote among those Congressional Districts in accordance with the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the 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 reside in the Congressional District to whose Convention they are elected. 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 Chair 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 Chair. No Delegate or Alternate shall be added to the Credentials List following the adjournment of the Presidential Election Year County Convention.

3. **\$1.00 Fee**

For each person who is elected at a County Convention to be either a Delegate or an Alternate to the State Convention, the County shall forward to the State Party \$1.00 to defray the costs of mailing Convention materials to such elected Delegates and Alternates. A County Plan of Organization may permit the County Party to recover this \$1.00 fee from the Delegates and Alternates following their election.

ARTICLE V COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. **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 Chair.

2. **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 recommend nominees to the State Chair for appointments for County Board of Election; 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 3 Members each and may approve such other Committees as may be deemed necessary. The County Chair and Vice-Chair 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.

3. **Meetings**

The County Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year upon call of the County Chair after giving 10 days notice to all Members; or upon similar call of 1/3 of the Members of the Committee. 1/3 of the Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

4. **Duties of Officers**

A. The Chair of the County Executive Committee, with the advice and consent of the County Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the County. He shall issue the call for Biennial Precinct Meetings and Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, the County Convention, the Presidential Year County Convention, and Executive Committee Meetings, and shall

preside at all the Meetings of the County Executive Committee. He shall appoint a Finance Chair, Auditing Committee and any other Chair deemed necessary to conduct the business of the County Executive committee. He shall further appoint a Temporary Chair of the County Convention, who may be himself. He shall make periodic reports on the status of the Party within his County to the District Chair. 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 Chair shall be "Ex-Officio" Member of all Committees unless otherwise designated.

- B. The Vice Chair shall function as Chair in the absence of the Chair and shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the County Executive Committee. The Vice Chair 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, including all Credentials Lists upon request, to any registered Republican within the County. The Secretary shall furnish to the Congressional District Chair and to State Headquarters up-to-date lists of all Precinct Chair.
- 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.

5. 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 2/3 vote of the Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than 1/3 of the Members of the Committee and allowing him 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 20 days to the Congressional District Chair and Members of the State Executive Committee within the District, and their decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VI COUNTY FINANCE AND AUDITING COMMITTEES

1. Finance Committee

The County Finance Committee shall be composed of the County Finance Chair, the County Chair, County Vice-Chair, the County Treasurer, and not less than 3 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.

2. Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee, appointed by the County Chair, 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

1. Membership

- A. In a single County District and County Executive Committee shall serve as the District Committee.
- B. In a single County containing more than 1 District wholly within the County, the County Plan of Organization shall address the method of election of District Officers.
- C. In those Districts encompassing more than 1 County, Membership shall consist of the County Chair and Vice-Chair of the County or their appointees, within the District, to be done by weighted voting based on the votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election within the District.
- D. In those Counties that are divided into 2 or more multi-County Legislative, Judicial or Senatorial Districts, the County Chairs and Vice-Chairs shall appoint, with the approval of the County Executive Committee, designees to serve on the District Executive Committee for Districts in which they do not reside.
- E. All District Officers shall reside within their Districts.

2. 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 Congressional District Chair. If the District is split between two Congressional Districts, the County Chair designated by the Congressional District Chair of the Congressional District in which the greater part of the District population lies shall call the Meeting. The Meeting shall elect a Chair 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 Chair shall report to the State Chair names of the Officers elected.

3. 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 Senate 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 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

1. Biennial Convention

A. Call of Convention

A Congressional District Convention shall be called in every odd numbered year by the Chair of the Congressional District Committee, within the month of April, upon 20 days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all Members of the District Committee and to the County Chair within said District. At the time of the call of the Convention the District Chair shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least 3 days in advance of the convening of the Convention. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. The Delegates and Alternates elected in the County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the Congressional District Convention. In years requiring reapportionment, the District Convention shall be called within dates designated by the Chair of the State Republican Executive Committee. These Conventions are to be held after the General Assembly has completed Congressional redistricting.

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 Chair and a Vice-Chair, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other Officers as may be deemed necessary who shall serve for a term of 2 years or until their successors are elected.
3. The Congressional District Convention shall further elect 1 Member of the State Executive Committee, plus 1 additional Member for every

6,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast within the District for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election.

C. Credentials

The Chair 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 B.3. Completed District Credentials, plus completed Credentials for the Counties within the District, shall be in the hands of the State Credentials Committee Chair by the deadline set by the State Chair.

2. 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 Chair of the Congressional District Committee within the dates designated by the State Central Committee, which dates shall be subsequent to the North Carolina Presidential Preference Primary for that year, upon 20 days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all Members of the District Committee and to the County Chair within said District. At the time of the call of the Convention the District Chair shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least 3 days in advance of the convening of the Convention. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. The Delegates and Alternates elected in the Presidential Election Year County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention.

B. Convention Action

The Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention shall elect 3 Delegates and 3 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 Chair 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 Chair by the deadline set by the State Chair.

ARTICLE IX

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. 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 Chairs and Vice Chairs within the District.
- C. The District Finance Chair.
- D. All Members of the State Executive Committee who are elected by the District Convention under the provisions in Article VIII, Section B.3.
- E. Such others as the District Plan of Organization may provide.

2. Powers and Duties

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall set the location of District Conventions; 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 Chair; and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.

3. Meetings

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall meet at least each calendar quarter of the year, upon call of the Congressional District Chair after giving 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.

4. Duties of Officers

- A. The Congressional District Chair, with the advice and consent of the District Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the District. He shall assist the State Chair 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 the District and shall be responsible for the proper organization and functioning of those Counties. He shall maintain constant liaison with all County Chairs with regard to a Republican organization in every precinct within his District and with Legislative, Senatorial, and Judicial District Chair with regard to candidate recruitment. In addition, he shall furnish, upon request, each County Chair 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 Chair and Audit Chair. 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-Chair shall be Chief Assistant to the District Chair and shall act as Chair in the absence of the Chair; shall maintain liaison with the County Vice Chair through the District (where applicable) and shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the District Committee. The Vice Chair 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.

5. 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 2/3 vote of the Congressional District Executive Committee after being notified of the charges against him signed by not less than 1/3 of the Members of the Committee, and allowing him 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 20 days, to the State Central Committee, and their decision shall be final.

ARTICLE X DISTRICT FINANCE COMMITTEE

The District Finance Chair shall serve as Chair of the Congressional District Finance Committee, which shall be composed of the Finance Chairs of all the Counties within the District, the Congressional District Chair, and the Congressional District Treasurer, plus 3 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

1. 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 Chair of the Republican State Executive Committee after giving 60 days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all Members of the State Executive Committee and to all County Chairs. At the time of the call of the Convention, the State Chair shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on

Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least 3 days in advance of the convening of the Convention. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. Delegates and Alternates elected at the County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the Biennial State Convention. In years requiring reapportionment, the Biennial State Convention shall be called on a date set by the Chair of the State Republican Executive Committee upon 60 days written notice of the time and place to all Members of the State Executive Committee.

- B. In every odd-numbered year, the Biennial State Convention shall elect a State Chair and a Vice-Chair who shall serve for a term of 2 years or until their successors are elected.

2. 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 Chair of the Republican State Executive Committee after giving 60 days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all Members of the State Executive Committee and to all County Chairs. At the time of the call of the Convention, the State Chair shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least 3 days in advance of the convening of the Convention. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. Delegates and Alternates elected at the Presidential Election Year County Convention, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to 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 Chair as determined by the National Rules. The Convention shall nominate a National Committeeman and National Committeewoman who shall serve for a term of 4 years or until their successors are elected; and nominate 2 Presidential Electors-at-Large.

ARTICLE XII STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Membership

The State Executive Committee shall be composed of the following:

- A. The Congressional District Chairs, the Congressional District Vice-Chairs, the Congressional District Finance Chairs, and those persons elected by the District Conventions under Article VIII, Section 1.B.3. of this Plan.
- B. The State Chair, all past State Chairs, the Vice Chair, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Finance Chair, General Counsel, Assistant General Counsel.
- C. The Chair, National Committeeman and National Committeewoman of the Young Republican Federation. The President, President-elect, and Past President of the Women's Federation The Chair of the North Carolina College Republicans and the Chair of the North Carolina Teenage Republicans.
- D. All current Republican Members of the United States Congress, Governor, Members of the Council of State, and the State Legislature.
- E. All past Republican Members of the United State Congress, Governors, and Members of the Council of State.
- F. All County Chairs and Vice Chairs.

2. Power and Duties of Committee

The State Executive Committee shall meet within 30 days of the adjournment of the State Convention and elect a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, a General Counsel and an Assistant General Counsel who shall serve for a term of 2 years or until their successors are elected. The Committee shall formulate and provide for the execution of such plans and measurers as it may deem conducive to the best interests of the Republican Party. It shall approve an Auditing Committee of at least 3 Members, 1 of whom shall be a Certified Public Accountant, to conduct a yearly audit; adopt a budget; and 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 2/3 vote of a quorum present, may assume any portion of such debts it deems advisable.

3. Committee Meetings

The State Executive Committee shall meet at least twice per calendar year, upon call of the Chair at such times as the State Chair shall determine after giving 15 days written notice to all Committee Members; or upon petition of 1/3 of the Members of the Committee. 25% of the Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

4. Duties of Officers

- A. The State Chair, 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 Chair who shall serve at the pleasure of the State Chair. The State Chair shall appoint Convention Committees and Temporary Officers. He shall be responsible for the campaigns of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor until such times as permanent Campaign Manager may be appointed. The State Chair may delegate authority to the District Chairs to act in his behalf on any matter.
- B. The Vice-Chair shall be chief assistant to the Chair and shall act as Chair in the absence of the Chair. The Vice-Chair shall maintain close liaison with the District and County Vice Chair, encourage and direct activities in the Party structure. The Vice-Chair shall work with the National Committeewoman and Committeeman and provide them with information and assistance on state matters. The Vice-Chair shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive and Central Committees.
- C. The National Committeewoman and National Committeeman shall maintain liaison with the National Republican Party and with 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 the Secretary in the absence of the Secretary.
- 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 with 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 in all legal matters and shall act as Parliamentarian at all Meetings of the Committee.

5. 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 from utilizing the powers and dignity of his or her office or position in any Republican Primary for public office at any level.
- C. Any Officer or Member may be removed by a 2/3 vote of the Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than 1/3 of the Members of the Committee and allowing him 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 this Plan of Organization. The decision of the State Executive Committee shall be final.

ARTICLE XIII STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

1. Membership

The State Central Committee shall be composed of the following:

- A. The Congressional District Chairs; the Congressional District Vice-Chair shall act in the absence of the Chair.
- B. The Chair, Vice-Chair, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Secretary, Treasurer, General Counsel and State Finance Chair. The Assistant Secretary, Assistant General Counsel and Assistant Treasurer shall act in the absence of their principal.
- C. The Chair of the Young Republican Federation and the President of the Republican Women's Federation, the President of the Republican Men's Federation, the Chair of the North Carolina Republican County Chairs's Association, the Chair of the North Carolina Republicans and the Chair of the North Carolina Teenage Republicans shall be voting Members. The advisor to the North Carolina Teenage Republicans shall be a non-voting member.
- D. The immediate past State Chair, the Republican Joint Caucus Leader in the General Assembly, the Republican Leader in the North Carolina House of Representatives, and the Republican Leader in the North Carolina Senate.
- E. All past State Chairs, if otherwise eligible. They are ex-officio and, except for the immediate past Chair, have no vote.

2. Powers and Duties

- A. The State Central Committee shall have the power to appoint such Committees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of Party affairs, to formulate fiscal policy, establish financial goals, prepare a budget, set the dates for the Biennial State Convention as provided for in Article XI, 1.A, and the Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, County, Congressional District, and State Conventions between February 1 and 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.

- B. The Committee may contract with, as a full-time Executive Director, a person of highest character and professional political competence to execute on a day-by-day basis the mission of the Committee. The Committee shall provide on a full-time basis in the vicinity of the capital city of North Carolina adequate offices for the Executive Director and such staff as the Committee shall provide for him, which offices shall be known as Headquarters, North Carolina Republican Party. The Central Committee is charged with, in addition to all other duties, the mission of creating an effective Republican organization in every political precinct in North Carolina.

3. Meetings

The State Central Committee shall meet at least every other month upon call of the Chair upon 10 days notice to all Members or upon petition of 1/3 of the Members of the Committee. 1/3 of the Members listed in Article XIII, Sections 1.A. through 1.D. shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

4. 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

1. Membership

The Finance Committee shall consist of the State Finance Chair, the Congressional Finance Chair, and the State Chair. The State Finance Chair shall serve as Chair of the State Finance Committee. Other Officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected by the Members of the Committee.

2. 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 Party of \$100.00 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. A permanent record of all contributions shall be maintained by the State Chair and the State Treasurer, and such records shall be available, upon request, to the appropriate County and District Chairs.

3. Duties of Officers

The State Finance Chair 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

1. Biennial Conventions and Presidential Election Year Conventions

The County, Congressional District, and State Conventions shall be called to order by their respective Chairs, or in the absence of the Chairs, by the Vice-Chair or Secretary, in order slated, who shall have the power to appoint the necessary Convention Committees and Temporary Officers at or before the convening of the Convention.

2. Voting Procedure

No Delegate, Alternate, or any 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 at 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 1 vote per Precinct, prorated among those present from that Precinct. In a Presidential Election Year Convention only Delegates present on the floor are eligible to vote.

3. Special Meetings and Conventions

The State Central Committee, at any time, in the interests of the Republican Party, may direct the State Chair or the Congressional District Chairs, 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.

4. Newspaper of General Circulation.

Notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County for the purpose of this Plan of Organization, shall include either paid advertise-

ment or a news item, provided it includes the time, date, location, and purpose of the Meeting. This in no way relieves the Chair of the responsibility of the notice.

5. Challenges

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan of Organization, challenges to Delegates and Alternates must be made in their capacity as individual Delegates. The successful challenges to Delegates and Alternates must be made individually as to their capacity as Delegates and Alternates. The successful challenges of individuals in their capacity as Delegates and Alternates shall not affect the seating of other Delegates and Alternates in the same Precinct or County Delegates unless it can be demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the previous election of such successfully challenged Delegates and Alternates resulted in the election of other Delegates and Alternates within such Delegation who would not otherwise have been elected, but for the votes of the unqualified Delegates or Alternates.

6. General Election Procedures

Notwithstanding any other Article in this Plan of Organization, the allocated Delegate slots and then the allocated Alternate slots allotted under this Plan of Organization to a Precinct or a County shall be filled first by the election of those duly qualified registered Republicans, eligible to vote, present at such Meeting or Convention, and desiring to be elected to fill such slots. No one shall be eligible for or elected as a Delegate or Alternate to any Convention who is not present at the Meeting or Convention where such Delegates or Alternates are elected to the exclusion of a duly qualified, Republican registered to vote, present at such Meeting or Convention, and desiring to be elected first as a Delegate or then as an Alternate.

ARTICLE XVI OFFICIAL RECORDS

1. 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 Chair of the appropriate Committee or Convention and with the Republican State Headquarters.

2. Financial Accounts

The Chair, Treasurer, and Finance Chair 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 whereof when so requested.

ARTICLE XVII APPOINTMENTS

1. Notification

It shall be the duty of the State Chair to transmit notice of all known vacancies on a District or State level to those persons having jurisdiction in such appointments.

2. County Appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office of any properly organized County for which a Party recommendation is called for, such vacancy shall be filled by the State Chair upon recommendation of the County Executive Committee.

3. District Appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office on a district level for which a Party recommendation is called for, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chair, only upon a majority vote of the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman and 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.

4. State Appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office on the state level for which a Party recommendation is called for, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chair, only upon majority vote of the State Executive Committee at a Meeting called for that purpose.

5. The provisions of this Article shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of Article VII.

ARTICLE XVIII FORFEITURE OF OFFICIAL PRIVILEGES

Any Officer or Member of Precinct Committee, County Executive Committee, District Committee, State Executive Committee, or State Central Committee who, for any reason is removed or resigned from said position shall forfeit all rights and privileges in any way connected with that position.

ARTICLE XIX APPLICABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THIS PLAN

1. Rules as to Towns and Cities

This Plan of Organization is not intended to extend to or establish organizations for the Republican Party of various towns and cities of the state of North Carolina as separate units from the Precinct and County Organizations. 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.

2. 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.

3. Controversies

Controversies in any County or District with respect to the organizations set up therein under this Plan shall be referred to the State Chair, State Vice-Chair, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, and General Counsel for arbitration. Ruling shall be made within 60 days and their decision shall be final.

4. 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.

5. Gender and Number

The masculine pronoun or title herein includes the feminine, and the singular herein includes the plural, wherever appropriate.

6. Effective Date of this Plan

This Plan of Organization shall become effective and repeal and supersede all other rules, except as specifically noted, immediately following adjournment of the State Convention in Asheville, North Carolina, on May 22, 1993. This, however, shall not invalidate any action taken under the previous rules prior to the date above.

1993 Plan of Organization Committee

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Bill Graham, Chair | Hazel Gill | Alan Pugh |
| Rhoda Billings | Mike Holt | Doug Stoy |
| Quintine Finch | Robin Johnson | Steve Rader, Legal Counsel |

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Primary Officers)

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Chair | R. Jack Hawke |
| Vice Chair | Jane B. Rouse |
| Secretary | Peggy Harrison |
| Treasurer | Steve Stroud |
| General Counsel..... | Steve Rader |
| Finance Chair..... | K. D. Kennedy, Jr. |
| National Committeeman..... | Jack Laughery |
| National Committeewoman..... | Linda Shaw |
| Joint Caucus Leader..... | Sen. Paul Smith |
| Senate Minority Leader..... | Sen. Bob Shaw |
| House Minority Leader..... | Rep. David Balmer |
| Young Republican Federation..... | Nate Pendley |
| Republican Men's Federation..... | Don Davis |
| Republican Women Federation..... | Dottie Salerno |
| College Republican Federation..... | Dee Stewart |

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES

First District

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Chair..... | Edwin (Sandy) Hardy..... | Washington |
| Vice Chair | Floyd White | Cove City |
| Secretary | Claudia Simpson..... | Fayetteville |
| Treasurer | Katie Lawrence | Gates |

Second District

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Chair..... | Billie C. Stevens..... | Smithfield |
| Vice Chair | Bettie West | Wilson |
| Secretary | Betty Jo Shepheard..... | Tarboro |
| Treasurer | Tom Edelen | Durham |

Third District

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Chair..... | Joseph D. Teachey, Jr. | Wallace |
| Vice Chair | June Rodd | Havelock |
| Secretary | Emily Manning | Richlands |
| Treasurer | Sue Sutton | Kinston |

Fourth District

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Chair..... | Rep. David M. Miner | Cary |
| Vice Chair | Norma de St. Aubin..... | Siler City |
| Secretary | Josephine Barbour | Hillsborough |
| Treasurer | Jim Reidy | Raleigh |

Fifth District

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Chair..... | Dallas Nance | State Road |
| Vice Chair | Jack Bailey | Walnut Cove |
| Secretary | Nena Walker | Wilkesboro |
| Treasurer | Phillip Snow..... | Toast |

Sixth District

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Chair | Melvin S. King | Mebane |
| Vice Chair | Dottie Salerno | Greensboro |
| Secretary | Connie Leonard | Lexington |
| Treasurer | Collette Hoover | Asheboro |

Seventh District

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Chair | T. Richard Rabon | Chadbourn |
| Vice Chair | Alice Cumberworth | Wilmington |
| Secretary | Joyce Costin | Fayetteville |
| Treasurer | Sam Cox | Lumberton |

Eighth District

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Chair | Kent L. Hayes | Monroe |
| Vice Chair | Betty Laphish | Concord |
| Secretary | Betty Babb | Kanapolis |
| Treasurer | Ruth Mercer | Polkton |

Ninth District

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| Chair | Carol C. Donaldson | Charlotte |
| Vice Chair | John Rayfield | Belmont |
| Secretary | Dot Presser | Charlotte |
| Treasurer | Gloria Robinson | Gastonia |

Tenth District

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Chair | Andy Wells | Hickory |
| Vice Chair | Joyce Lawing | Lenoir |
| Secretary | Jessie Crosswhite | Statesville |
| Treasurer | David Autrey | Hickory |

Eleventh District

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Chair | Herschel "Scotty" Morgan | Asheville |
| Vice Chair | Kathryn Willis | Zirconia |
| Secretary | Linda Hogue | Bryson City |
| Treasurer | Lanier Cansler | Asheville |

Twelfth District

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Chair | Dr. Quentine Finch | Durham |
| Vice Chair | Roger Hudson | Charlotte |
| Secretary | Barbour Holt | Elon College |
| Treasurer | Don Daughterty | Greensboro |

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRS

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Alamance | Charles L. Bateman | Burlington |
| Alexander | Guy Kerley | Taylorsville |
| Alleghany | Lois W. Sheets | Sparta |
| Anson | Ruth F. Mercer | Polkton |
| Ashe | David Ashley | West Jefferson |
| Avery | Dan Vance | Crossnore |
| Beaufort | James "Gene" E. Hodges | Washington |
| Bertie | James F. Hoggard, III | Windsor |
| Bladen | Billy Ray Pait | Bladenboro |
| Brunswick | Shirley Babson | Bolivia |
| Buncombe | David L. Brown | Asheville |
| Burke | Roger F. Golightly | Morganton |
| Cabarrus | Ric Starnes | Concord |
| Caldwell | Kenneth R. Moore | Lenoir |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Camden | Tony Marcello | Camden |
| Carteret | Jule Wheatly | Beaufort |
| Caswell | Diane M. Williams | Yanceyville |
| Catawba | Joe Lutz | Newton |
| Chatham | Carolyn Oldham | Chapel Hill |
| Cherokee | Curtis Dockerty | Andrews |
| Chowan | | |
| Clay | Paula Gruenert | Warne |
| Cleveland | Dennis Davis | Lattimore |
| Columbus | James C. Masten | Whiteville |
| Craven | Donald Dye | New Bern |
| Cumberland | Maj. Ret. James M. Cooper | Fayetteville |
| Currituck | E. Ray Etheridge | Elizabeth City |
| Dare | Daniel B. Gray | Avon |
| Davidson | Gerald K. Hege | Lexington |
| Davie | Mark S. Jones | Mocksville |
| Duplin | Corbett L. Quinn | Magnolia |
| Durham | J. Tom Edelen | Durham |
| Edgecombe | Vonne Reeves | Sharpsburg |
| Forsyth | Charles H. Wallschleger | Pfafftown |
| Franklin | Rubert E. Rector | Louisburg |
| Gaston | Jay W. Greene | Gastonia |
| Gates | Katie Lawrence | Gates |
| Graham | Delmas Shuler | Robbinsville |
| Granville | Jimmie V. Morris | Oxford |
| Greene | Roy Allen Keel | Snow Hill |
| Guilford | John M. Blust | Greensboro |
| Halifax | Thomas E. Youngblood | Roanoke Rapids |
| Harnett | Dan Page | Coats |
| Haywood | Vickie Ottinger | Waynesville |
| Henderson | C. Russell Burrell | Hendersonville |
| Hertford | Bruce L. Daughtry | Ahoskie |
| Hoke | James Harold Brock | Raeford |
| Hyde | Jean W. Williams | Swan Quarter |
| Iredell | Geraldine R. White | Statesville |
| Jackson | Roy L. Cox | Cullowhee |
| Johnston | Linwood Parker | Four Oaks |
| Jones | Jessie Ray Eubanks | Pollocksville |
| Lee | Joseph F. Kilmartin | Sanford |
| Lenoir | Susan Sexton Rouse | Kinston |
| Lincoln | Jim Perry | Denver |
| Macon | Dwight Vinson | Franklin |
| Madison | David Ramsey | Marshall |
| Martin | Bernard E. Williford, Jr. | Everetts |
| McDowell | Roger L. Gilliam | Nebo |
| Mecklenburg | Richard Sahlie | Charlotte |
| Mitchell | David H. Hall | Spruce Pine |
| Montgomery | Bobby L. Saunders | Troy |
| Moore | W. Y. Alex Webb | Southern Pines |
| Nash | A. Douglas Haynes | Rocky Mount |
| New Hanover | Estell C. Lee | Wilmington |
| Northampton | David Faircloth | Jackson |
| Onslow | Kerry Clancy | Jacksonville |

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Orange..... | Betty Ibrahim | Chapel Hill |
| Pamlico..... | Santa Klotz..... | Bayboro |
| Pasquotank | Frankie Meads..... | Elizabeth City |
| Pender | Martin B. Ferguson | Hampstead |
| Perquimans..... | Bobby Jones..... | Hertford |
| Person..... | Gerharda H. Sanchez | Timberlake |
| Pitt..... | Jeffrey Foster..... | Greenville |
| Polk..... | Lawrence J. Poe..... | Tryon |
| Randolph | Grace T. Steed | Randleman |
| Richmond | Richard G Buckner | Rockingham |
| Robeson | H. Dobbs Oxendine | Lumberton |
| Rockingham | Floyd C. Wulfeck | Reidsville |
| Rowan | J. Stephen Noble | Landis |
| Rutherford..... | Charles Philip Byers | Ellenboro |
| Sampson..... | Jesse L. Lindsay..... | Clinton |
| Scotland..... | Joyce S. Hamby | Laurinburg |
| Stanly | Col. B.A. Smith, Jr. | Stanfield |
| Stokes | Carol Bailey..... | Walnut Cove |
| Surry | William F. Huckaby | Pilot Mountain |
| Swain..... | David Sawyer..... | Bryson City |
| Transylvania..... | Charles R. Merrill | Brevard |
| Tyrrell | Dennis W. Swain, Sr. | Columbia |
| Union..... | Donnie Baucom | Monroe |
| Vance..... | Jerry Faulkner | Oxford |
| Wake..... | Thomas H. Robert..... | Raleigh |
| Warren | Howard B. Smith..... | Macon |
| Washington..... | Jimmy S. Davenport..... | Roper |
| Watauga..... | James Hastings | Boone |
| Wayne..... | Joe Daugherty..... | Goldsboro |
| Wilkes..... | Bill G. Anderson..... | Moravian Falls |
| Wilson..... | A. Thomas Stott | Wilson |
| Yadkin..... | James L. Graham | Yadkinville |
| Yancey..... | Wade T. Harding..... | Burnsville |

NORTH CAROLINA
COUNTIES

Part V

North Carolina Manual

CHAPTER ONE

County Government: An Historical Perspective

Early Beginnings

In pre-Revolutionary North Carolina the county was the primary political, as well as geographical unit. The colony relied heavily upon the county for administration of local government. Justices of the peace, as a body or court, administered the affairs of the county. These were men of standing and most often men of substance, and, generally, the leaders in their communities. Independence from England brought no major changes in this system. In the early days of statehood, justices were appointed by the governor to serve for good behavior; however, in making his appointments, the governor relied on recommendations from the General Assembly. The members of the legislature from a given county had a powerful voice in the selection of justices of the peace for their county. This appointment input also gave legislators a good deal of influence in the government at the county level.

As a group, justices of the peace 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. During its early existence, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions appointed the

county sheriff, the coroner, and constables. Later these offices became elective positions with the sheriff and coroner elected from the county at large and constables from captain's districts (a militia-mustering areas.) Justices of the peace 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 dual responsibilities; it performed judicial as well as administrative functions.

The administrative duties of the justices of the peace included the assessing and levying of taxes; the establishing and maintaining of roads, bridges, and ferries; the granting of licenses to taverns and controlling the prices charged for food; and the erecting and controlling of mills. Through their power of appointment, justices 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). The court was responsible for probate, dower, guardianships, and the administration of estates. In addition, 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 this 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 Constitution of North Carolina was rewritten in 1868, the drafters, many of whom were acquainted with local government systems in other parts of the country, devised a new and more democratic plan of organization for the counties.

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 North Carolina Superior Court. Its administrative work was assigned to a board of county commissioners composed of five members elected at large by the voters of the county.

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 commissioner's 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 Republican Party. The support of this party lay in the newly enfranchised blacks 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. The ballot 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 the people were disenfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States 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 signing of the Constitution of 1868 established the county commissioners and township systems, political control shifted to the conservatives. At a constitutional convention in 1875, the Constitution of North Carolina was amended to authorize the General Assembly to modify the plan of county government established in 1868. The legislature was quick to exercise its authority in this matter. 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 con-

currence of a majority of the justices - all of whom were elected by the legislature. The justices were made responsible for conducting all elections. In more than a few counties, the board of commissioners was also made subject to legislative appointment.

This troubling 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.

More than forty years ago, the North Carolina Supreme Court was called upon to define a county from a legal point of view. (In the case, Wake County was a litigant and 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."

The language used by the court is important as it established the definition of a county. A county, according to the court, is a "body politic and corporate." 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.

In *O'Berry, State Treasurer v. Mecklenburg County*, [198 N.C. 357, 151 S.E. 880 (1930)], the court stated that "the weight of authority is to 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. 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. Frequently 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 or 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 re-definitions 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.

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. Our 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 legislative 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 entity 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. G. S. 153A-12 states

that, 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.

Fifty counties have boards elected at-large, with another 31 requiring board members to meet district residency requirements but still elected at-large. Three counties actually require nomination by district residency while electing at-large. A growing number of counties have either a combination of at-large and district elected seats (11) or solely district elected seats (5).

In nearly all counties, the chairman of the board is chosen by the board members themselves. However, in two counties Jackson and Haywood, the chairman is elected separately by the voters.

The county manager form of government is very strong in North Carolina, with all but one county appointing someone to serve as the county manager or administrator. The manager/administrator supervises all county departments as the board's chief administrative officer.

All county commissioners are elected by the people in partisan elections held in November of even-numbered years at 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 1988 elections, 364 of the 521 county commissioners were Democrats and 157 were Republicans. This resulted in 68 of the 100 boards being Democrat-controlled while 32 were Republican-controlled.

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 party has the right to be consulted before the appointment is made, although

the board is not bound to follow any advice the committee may give. If the vacancy occurs in a two-year term or in the last two years of a four-year term, the appointment is for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs in the first two years of a four-year term, the appointment runs only until the next general election, when an election is held to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Occasionally, a board of commissioners finds itself deadlocked and unable to fill a vacancy. Since nearly all of the boards of commissioners have an odd number of members, one vacancy means that the remaining members can be equally divided between two candidates, so that neither candidate can receive a majority vote. Recognizing this problem, the law provides that when a board of commissioners fails to fill a vacancy in its membership for 60 days, the clerk to the board of commissioners must report the vacancy to the clerk of superior court, who must fill the vacancy within 10 days after the day the vacancy is reported to him. The law also provides for another contingency that has not yet occurred. If the number of vacancies on the board is such that a quorum cannot be obtained, the chairman of the board must appoint enough members to make up a quorum and the board then proceeds to fill the vacancies. If this situation exists and the office of 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 Constitution of North Carolina as follows:

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 reelection

retains his office until his successor takes the oath of office.

In all but two counties, the chairman of the board of commissioners is selected by the board itself. In Jackson County and Haywood County, the chairman is elected separately by the people. A referendum held in November, 1988, in Haywood County ended the county's elected chairmanship position as of November, 1990. 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 reelected 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 by the chairman or by a majority of the other board members. The law lays down specific rules for calling special meetings. A special meeting must be called by written notice stating 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 or independent contractors 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;
- (6) Matters relating to the location or expansion of industries or other businesses; and
- (7) Matters relating to contingency plans for riots, civil disorders or other emergencies involving criminal misconduct.

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 in which it is introduced only if it receives a unanimous affirmative vote, all members of the board present and voting. If it passes 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.

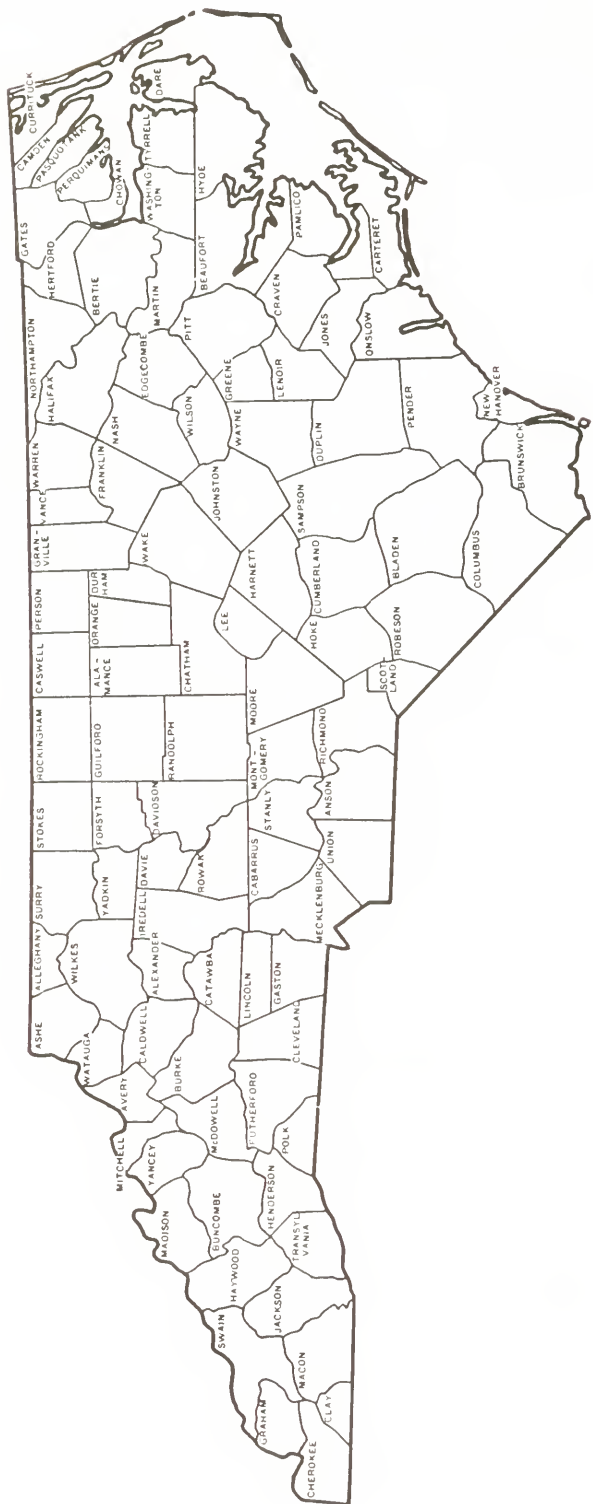
In the course of a normal year, a board of commissioners will hold several public hearings. Some hearings will be required by law, such as the hearing on the budget ordinance, or on a bond ordinance, or on a zoning ordinance or amendment thereto. Some of them maybe held on the board's own initiative 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 two counties in which the chairman of the board is a full-time administrative officer, each board of commissioners has discretionary authority to adopt the county manager form of government by appointing a manager.

The board of commissioners must have a clerk, who is responsible for keeping the minute book and the ordinance book. The clerk also has a wide variety of miscellaneous duties, all directly related to official actions of the board of commissioners. In the past, the register of deeds usually acted as clerk to the board, but this custom is passing. A few boards now have a clerk who has no other duties, but most boards have designated some county official or employee such as the manager or finance officer to act as clerk to the board. The clerk is appointed directly by the board and serves at its pleasure.

The board of commissioners must appoint a county attorney, who serves as the board's legal adviser. The exact nature of the county attorney's duties varies from county to county, as does the amount and method of his compensation. A few counties have established a full-time position of county attorney, and in those counties the county attorney may provide legal services to nearly all county agencies except the board of education (which always employs its own attorney.) The county attorney is not appointed to a definite term; he serves at the pleasure of the board.



CHAPTER TWO

North Carolina Counties

ALAMANCE

124 W. Elm St., Graham, 27253

County Seat: Graham

Formed: 1849

Clerk of Court: (910) 570-6860

Population: 109,000

N.C. Senate

George B. Daniel (21st-Caldwell)

N.C. House of Representatives

E. Nelson Cole (25th-Rockingham)

Fred J. Bowman (25th-Alamance)

Bertha M. Holt (25th-Alamance)

Alamance County gets its name from the Alamance Creek on the banks of which was fought the battle between the Colonial troops under Governor Tryon and the Regulators on May 17, 1771.

ALEXANDER

255 Liledoun Rd., Taylorsville, 28681

County Seat: Taylorsville

Formed: 1847

Clerk of Court: (704) 632-2215

Population: 27,544

N.C. Senate

Donald R. Kincaid(R) (27th-Caldwell)

Daniel R. Simpson(R) (27th-Burke)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Walter Brown(R) (41st-Wilkes)

George M. Holmes(R) (41st-Yadkin)

George S. Robinson(R) (91st-Caldwell)

Alexander County 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.

ALLEGHANY

County Office Bldg., Sparta, 28675

County Seat: Sparta

Formed: 1859

Clerk of Court: (910) 372-8949

Population: 9,590

N.C. Senate

A. P. Sands, III (12th-Rockingham)

Fred Folger Jr. (12th-Surry)

N.C. House of Representatives

David H. Diamont (40th-Surry)

Anderson Cromer (40th-Stokes)

Wade Franklin Wilmoth (40th-Watauga)

Alleghany County was named for a Native-American Indian tribe. The name is derived from the Delaware tribe's name for the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers and is said to have meant "a fine stream."

ANSON

Courthouse, Wadesboro, 28170

*County Seat: Wadesboro**Clerk of Court: (704) 694-2314**Formed: 1750**Population: 23,474***N.C. Senate**

Richard J. Conder (17th-Richmond)

Aaron W. Plyler (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

Foyle Hightower (33rd-Anson)

Anson County was named in honor of George, Lord Anson, a celebrated English admiral who circumnavigated the globe.

ASHE

P.O. Box 633, Jefferson, 28640

*County Seat: Jefferson**Clerk of Court: (910) 246-5641**Formed: 1799**Population: 22,209***N.C. Senate**

Fred Folger, Jr. (12th-Surry)

A. P. Sands, III (12th-Rockingham)

N.C. House of Representatives

David H. Diamont (40th-Surry)

Anderson Cromer (40th-Stokes)

Wade Franklin Wilmoth (40th-Watauga)

Ashe County was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, a Revolutionary patriot, a superior court judge, and a Governor of the State.

AVERY

Courthouse, P.O. Box 640, Newland, 28657

*County Seat: Newland**Clerk of Court: (704) 733-2900**Formed: 1911**Population: 14,867***N.C. Senate**

Donald R. Kincaid(R) (27th-Caldwell)

Daniel R. Simpson (27th-Burke)

N.C. House of Representatives

Gregory J. Thompson(R) (46th-Mitchell)

David T. Flaherty(R) (46th-Caldwell)

Avery County was named in honor of Colonel Waightstill Avery, a soldier of the Revolution and Attorney General of North Carolina.

BEAUFORT

P.O. Box 1027, Courthouse, Washington, 27889

*County Seat: Washington**Clerk of Court: (919) 946-5184**Formed: 1712**Population: 42,283***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

Ed N. Warren (9th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representative:

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr.(R) (2nd-Beaufort)

Beaufort County is named in honor of Henry Somerset Duke, who, in 1709 became one of the Lords Proprietors.

BERTIE

P.O. Box 530 Windsor, 27983

*County Seat: Windsor**Clerk of Court: (919) 794-3039**Formed: 1722**Population: 20,388***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter (5th-Northampton)

Richard Eugene Rogers (6th-Martin)

Bertie County was named in honor of James Bertie, a Lords Proprietor.

BLADEN

Courthouse, Elizabethtown, 28337

*County Seat: Elizabethtown**Clerk of Court: (910) 862-2143**Formed: 1734**Population: 28,663***N.C. Senate**

R. C. Soles, Jr. (18th-Columbus)

David Parnell (30th-Robeson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Edd Nye (96th-Bladen)

Bladen County was named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the Board of Trade which had charge of Colonial affairs.

BRUNSWICK

Government Ctr., Box 249, Bolivia, 28422

*County Seat: Bolivia**Clerk of Court: (800) 442-7033**Formed: 1764**Population: 50,985***N.C. Senate**

R. C. Soles, Jr. (18th-Columbus)

N.C. House of Representatives

Thomas E. Wright (98th-New Hanover)

David E. Redwine (14th-Brunswick)

Dewey L. Hill (14th-Columbus)

Brunswick County was named in honor of the town of Brunswick which was named for King George I, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

BUNCOMBE

Courthouse, Asheville, 28801

*County Seat: Asheville**Clerk of Court: (704) 255-4702**Formed: 1791**Population: 176,174***N.C. Senate**

Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)

Herbert Lee Hyde (28th-Buncombe)

Dennis J. Winner (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Marie W. Colton (51st-Buncombe)

Narvel J. Crawford (51st-Buncombe)

William M. Ives(R) (68th-Transylvania)

Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr. (51st-Buncombe)

Buncombe County was named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and in May, 1778, died a paroled prisoner in Philadelphia.

BURKE

P.O. Box 219, Human Resource Center, Morganton, 28680

County Seat: Morganton

Formed: 1777

Clerk of Court: (704) 438-5540

Population: 75,744

N.C. Senate

Herbert Lee Hyde (28th-Buncombe)
 Donald R. Kincaid(R) (27th-Caldwell)
 Daniel R. Simpson(R) (27th-Burke)
 Dennis J. Winner (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Walter G. Church, Sr. (47th-Burke)
 David T. Flaherty, Jr. (R) (46th-Caldwell)
 Robert C. Hunter (49th-McDowell)
 Gregory J. Thompson(R) (46th-Mitchell)

Burke County was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, a member of the Continental Congress and governor of North Carolina from 1781-1782.

CABARRUS

Govt. Center, 65 Church St., SE, Concord, 28025

County Seat: Concord

Formed: 1792

Clerk of Court: (704) 786-4137

Population: 98,935

N.C. Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr.(R) (22nd-Cabarrus)

N.C. House of Representatives

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr. (82nd-Stanly)
 Timothy N. Tallent(R) (81st Cabarrus)
 Robert C. Hayes(R) (90th-Cabarrus)

Cabarrus County was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus of Edenton, several times a member of the Legislature and four times speaker of the House of Commons.

CALDWELL

905 West Avenue, NW, Lenoir , 28645

County Seat: Lenoir

Formed: 1841

Clerk of Court: (704) 757-1375

Population: 70,709

N.C. Senate

Donald R. Kincaid(R) (27th-Caldwell)
 Daniel R. Simpson(R) (27th-Burke)

N.C. House of Representatives

David T. Flaherty, Jr.(R) (46th-Caldwell)
 Gregory J. Thompson(R) (46th-Mitchell)
 George S. Robinson(R) (91st-Caldwell)

Caldwell County was named in honor of Jospeh Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina. He strongly advocated a public school system and a railroad whcih would run across the center of the State from Morehead City to Tennessee.

CAMDEN

Courthouse, 117 N. 343, Camden, 27921

*County Seat: Camden**Clerk of Court: (919) 335-7942**Formed: 1777**Population: 5,904***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Vernon G. James (1st-Pasquotank)

Camden County was named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, who was one of the staunchest friends of the Americans in the British Parliament.

CARTERET

Courthouse Square, Beaufort, 28516

*County Seat: Beaufort**Clerk of Court: (919) 728-8500**Formed: 1722**Population: 52,556***N.C. Senate**

John Codington(R) (4th-New Hanover)

Beverly Purdue (3rd-Craven)

N.C. House of Representatives

Jean Rouse Preston(R) (4th-Carteret)

Carteret County is named in honor of Sir John Carteret, Earl of Granville, and one of the Lords Proprietors.

CASWELL

Courthouse, Yanceyville, 27379

*County Seat: Yanceyville**Clerk of Court: (910) 694-4171**Formed: 1771**Population: 20,693***N.C. Senate**

George B. Daniel (21st-Caldwell)

N.C. House of Representatives

Fred J. Bowman (25th-Alamance)

E. Nelson Cole (25th-Rockingham)

Bertha M. Holt (25th-Alamance)

Caswell County 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.

CATAWBA

P.O. Box 389, Newton, 28658

*County Seat: Newton**Clerk of Court: (704) 464-5216**Formed :1842**Population: 119,837***N.C. Senate**

Austin M. Allran(R) (26th-Catawba)

N.C. House of Representatives

C. Robert Brawley (43rd-Iredell)

David T. Flaherty, Jr.(R) (46th-Caldwell)

Charles R. Preston(R) (45th-Catawba)

Gregory J. Thompson(R) (46th-Mitchell)

George S. Robinson(R) (91st-Caldwell)

Cherie Killian Berry(R) (45th-Catawba)

Catawba County was named for an Indian tribe which lived in that section of the state.

CHATHAM

P.O. Box 87, Pittsboro, 27312

*County Seat: Pittsboro**Clerk of Court: (919) 542-3240**Formed: 1771**Population: 38,759***N.C. Senate**

Howard N. Lee (16th-Orange)

Russell G. Walker (16th-Randolph)

N.C. House of Representatives

Anne C. Barnes (24th-Orange)

Arlie F. Culp(R) (30th-Randolph)

Joe Hackney (24th-Orange)

Chatham County 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.

CHEROKEE

Courthouse, Murphy, 28906

*County Seat: Murphy**Clerk of Court: (704) 837-2522**Formed: 1839**Population: 20,170***N.C. Senate**

Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Thomas K. Jenkins (53rd-Macon)

Cherokee County was named in honor of the Native-American Indian tribe which still inhabits the western part of the state.

CHOWAN

P.O. Box 1030, Edenton, 27932

*County Seat: Edenton**Clerk of Court: (919) 482-2323**Formed: 1670**Population: 13,506***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Raymond M. Thompson (86th-Chowan)

Chowan County was named in honor of the Native-American Indian tribe Chowan which lived in the Northeastern part of the Colony.

CLAY

Courthouse, Hayesville, 28904

*County Seat: Hayesville**Clerk of Court: (704) 389-8334**Formed: 1861**Population: 7,155***N.C. Senate**

Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Thomas K. Jenkins (53rd-Macon)

Clay County was named in honor of Henry Clay.

CLEVELAND

100 Justice Place, Shelby, 28150

*County Seat: Shelby**Clerk of Court: (704) 484-4851**Formed: 1841**Population: 84,714***N.C. Senate**

Ollie Harris (37th-Cleveland)

David Hoyle (25th-Gaston)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Jackson Hunt (48th-Cleveland)

Edith L. Lutz (48th-Cleveland)

John Hugh Weatherly(R) (48th-Cleveland)

Cleveland County 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.

COLUMBUS

Administrative Bldg., Whiteville, 28472

*County Seat: Whiteville**Clerk of Court: (910) 642-3119**Formed: 1808**Population: 49,587***N.C. Senate**

R. C. Soles, Jr. (18th-Columbus)

N.C. House of Representatives

Dewey L. Hill (14th-Columbus)

David E. Redwine (14th-Brunswick)

Thomas E. Wright (98th-New Hanover)

Columbus County was named in honor of the discoverer of the New World.

CRAVEN

Adm. Bldg, 406 Craven St., New Bern, 28560

*County Seat: New Bern**Clerk of Court: (919) 514-4774**Formed: 1705**Population: 85,461***N.C. Senate**

Beverly Perdue (3rd-Craven)

N.C. House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr.(R) (2nd-Beaufort)

William L. Wainwright (79-Craven)

John M. Nichols (R) (3rd-Craven)

Craven County was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of King George III. Cumberland was the commander of the English Army at the Battle of Culloden in which the Scottish Highlanders were defeated in 1746.

CUMBERLAND

Courthouse, 117 Dick St., Fayetteville, 28302

*County Seat: Fayetteville**Clerk of Court: (919) 678-2902**Formed: 1754**Population: 274,566***N.C. Senate**

Lura S. Tally (24th-Cumberland)

David R. Parnell (30th-Robeson)

C. R. Edwards (41st-Cumberland)

N.C. House of Representatives

Daniel H. DeVane (16th-Hoke)

Theodore Kinney (17th-Cumberland)

Mary McAllister (17th-Cumberland)

William O. Richardson (18th-Cumberland)

Kenneth O. Spears, Jr. (18th-Cumberland)

Alex Warner (75th-Cumberland)

Edd Nye (96th-Bladen)

Cumberland County was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of King George, II.

CURRITUCK

Courthouse, Currituck, 27929

County Seat: Currituck

Clerk of Court: (919) 232-2010

Formed: 1668

Population: 13,736

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Vernon G. James (1st-Pasquotank)

Currituck County is traditionally said to be named after a Native-American Indian word for the indigenous wild geese; "Coratank."

DARE

Administration Bldg., Manteo, 27954

County seat: Manteo

Clerk of Court: (919) 473-2950

Formed: 1870

Population: 22,746

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Raymond M. Thompson (86th-Chowan)

Dare County was named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in America.

DAVIDSON

Courthouse Annex, Lexington, 27292

County Seat: Lexington

Clerk of Court: (704) 249-0351

Formed: 1822

Population: 126,677

N.C. Senate

Robert G. Shaw(R) (19th-Guilford)

Paul S. Smith(R) (23rd-Rowan)

Betsy L. Cochrane (38th-Davie)

N.C. House of Representatives

Jerry C. Dockham(R) (94th-Davidson)

Julia C. Howard(R) (74th-Davie)

Paul R. McCrary (37th-Davidson)

Steve Wood(R) (27th-Guilford)

Davidson County was named in honor of General William Lee Davidson, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was killed at Cowan's Ford.

DAVIE

123 S. Main St., Mockesville, 27028

County Seat: Mocksville

Clerk of Court: (704) 634-3507

Formed: 1836

Population: 27,859

N.C. Senate

Betsy L. Cochrane (38th-Davie)

N.C. House of Representatives

Julia C. Howard(R) (74th-Davie)

Davie County 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 extraordinaire and minister plenipotentiary to France, and one of the founders of the University of North Carolina.

DUPLIN

P.O. Box 585 Kenansville, 28349

County Seat: Kenansville

Clerk of Court: (910) 296-1686

Formed: 1750

Population: 39,995

N.C. Senate

Charles W. Albertson (5th-Duplin)

N.C. House of Representatives

Vance Alphin (10th-Duplin)

Jerry Braswell (97th-Wayne)

Duplin County was named in honor of Thomas Hay, Lord of Duplin, an English nobleman.

DURHAM

County Courthouse, Durham, 27701

County Seat: Durham

Clerk of Court: (919) 560-6833

Formed: 1881

Population: 181,835

N.C. Senate

Jeanne H. Lucas (13th-Durham)

Wilbur Gulley (13th-Durham)

N.C. House of Representatives

Paul Luebke (23rd-Durham)

Henry M. Michaux (13th-Durham)

Jane Mosley (63rd-Wake)

Erin J. Kuczumski (92nd-Wake)

Goerge Miller, Jr. (13th-Durham)

Durham County was named in honor of Bartlett Snipes Durham who donated the land on which the railroad station was located.

EDGECOMBE

Adm. Bldg., Box 10, Tarboro, 27886

County Seat: Tarboro

Clerk of Court: (919) 823-6161

Formed: 1741

Population: 56,558

N.C. Senate

Roy A. Cooper, III (10th-Nash)

R. L. Martin (6th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Dock M. Brown (7th-Halifax)

Milton F. Fitch Jr. (70th-Wilson)

Josephus L. Mavretic (71st-Edgecombe)

Linwood E. Mercer (8th-Pitt)

Edgecombe County was named in honor of Richard Edgecombe, an English nobleman and a lord of the Treasury, who became Baron Edgecombe in 1742.

FORSYTH

700 Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem, 27101

County Seat: Winston-Salem
Clerk of Court: (910) 761-2250

Formed: 1849
Population: 265,878

N.C. Senate

Ted Kaplan (20th-Forsyth)
 Betsy L. Cochrane(R) (38th- Davie)
 Marvin Ward (20th-Forsyth)

N.C. House of Representatives

Lyons Gray(R) (39th-Forsyth)
 Micheal P. Decker(R) (84th-Forsyth)
 Theresa H. Esposito(R) (88th-Forsyth)
 Annie B. Kennedy (66th-Forsyth)
 Warren Claude Oldham (67th-Forsyth)
 P. Wayne Sexton (73rd-Rockingham)

Forsyth County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, a native of Stokes County, who was killed on the northern frontier in the second war with England.

FRANKLIN

215 East Nash St., Louisburg, 27549

County Seat: Louisburg
Clerk of Court: (919) 496-5104

Formed: 1779
Population: 36,414

N.C. Senate

James D. Speed (11th-Franklin)

N.C. House of Representatives

Billy J. Creech(R) (20th-Johnston)
 Richard H. Moore (22nd-Vance)
 Michael S. Wilkins (22nd-Person)

Franklin County was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

GASTON

P.O. Box 1578, Gastonia, 28053

County Seat: Gastonia
Clerk of Court: (704) 868-5800

Formed: 1846
Population: 175,093

N.C. Senate

David Hoyle (25th-Gaston)
 James Forrester(R) (39th-Gaston)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Reeves Gamble Jr. (44th-Lincoln)
 John Jackson Hunt (48th-Cleveland)
 Edith L. Lutz (48th-Cleveland)
 W. W. Dickson(R) (76th-Gaston)
 Billy W. Joye Jr. (93rd-Gaston)
 Cherie Killian Berry(R) (45th-Catawba)
 Charles R. Preston(R) (45th-Catawba)

Gaston County was named in honor of William Gaston, a member of Congress and a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

GATES

Courthouse, Gatesville, 27938

*County Seat: Gatesville**Clerk of Court: (919) 357-1365**Formed: 1779**Population: 9,305***N.C. Senate**

Frank W. Ballance Jr. (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter Jr. (5th-Northampton)

Gates County was named in honor of General Horatio Gates who commanded the American Army at the Battle of Saratoga.

GRAHAM

Courthouse, Robinsville, 28771

*County Seat: Robinsville**Clerk of Court: (704) 479-7986**Formed: 1872**Population: 7,196***N.C. Senate**

Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (52nd-Haywood)

Liston B. Ramsey (52nd-Madison)

Graham County was named in honor of William A. Graham, United States Senator, Governor of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy, and a Confederate States Senator.

GRANVILLE

P.O. Box 906, Oxford, 27565

*County Seat: Oxford**Clerk of Court: (919) 693-2649**Formed: 1746**Population: 38,345***N.C. Senate**

Wilbur P. Gulley (13th-Durham)

Jeanne Lucas (13th-Durham)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard H. Moore (22nd-Vance)

James P. Green, Sr. (78th-Vance)

Michael S. Wilkins (22nd-Person)

Granville County was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville, who owned the Granville District.

GREENE

Courthouse, P.O. Box 675, 2nd & Greene St., Snow Hill, 28580

*County Seat: Snow Hill**Clerk of Court: (919) 747-3505**Formed: 1799**Population: 15,384***N.C. Senate**

John H. Kerr, III (8th-Wayne)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles McLawhorn (9th-Pitt)

Linwood E. Mercer (8th-Pitt)

Carolyn B. Russell(R) (77th-Wayne)

Greene County was named in honor of James Glasgow. However, when he became publicly involved in land frauds, it was changed to Greene in honor of Nathaniel Greene, Washington's right-hand man. Greene is regarded as the greatest soldier of the Revolution.

GUILFORD

301 W. Market St., P.O. Box 3427, Greensboro, 27402

County Seat: Greensboro

Formed: 1771

Clerk of Court: (910) 574-4302

Population: 347,420

N.C. Senate

William N. Martin (31st-Guilford)

Mary Seymour (32nd-Guilford)

Robert G. Shaw(R) (19th-Guilford)

N.C. House of Representatives

Herman C. Gist (26th-Guilford)

Steve Wood(R) (27th-Guilford)

William A. Burton,III (28th-Guilford)

Joanne W. Bowie(R) (29th-Guilford)

Harold J. Brubaker(R) (38th-Randolph)

Guilford County was named in honor of Francis North who was Earl of Guilford. He was father of the Lord North who was Prime Minister under George III during the Revolution. Lord North afterward succeeded his father as Earl of Guilford.

HALIFAX

Courthouse, P.O. Box 38, Halifax, 27839

County Seat: Halifax

Formed: 1758

Clerk of Court: (919) 583-5061

Population: 55,516

N.C. Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (2nd-Warren)

Roy A. Cooper, III (10th-Nash)

N.C. House of Representatives

Dock M. Brown (7th-Halifax)

Richard H. Moore (22nd-Vance)

Micheal S. Wilkins (22nd-Person)

Halifax County was named in honor of George Montague, Second Earl of Halifax.

HARNETT

County Office Bldg., P.O. Box 759, Lillington, 27546

County Seat: Lillington

Formed: 1855

Clerk of Court: (919) 893-5164

Population: 67,822

N.C. Senate

Elaine Marshall (15th-Harnett)

N.C. House of Representatives

Bobby Ray Hall (19th-Lee)

Clarence P. Stewart (19th-Harnett)

Harnett County was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, an eminent Revolutionary patriot, president of the Council of Safety, delegate to the Continental Congress, and author of the Halifax Resolutions of April 12, 1776.

HAYWOOD

Courthouse, Waynesville, 28786

County Seat: Waynesville
Clerk of Court: (704) 456-3540

Formed: 1808
Population: 46,942

N.C. Senate

Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)
 James C. Plexico (29th-Henderson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (52nd-Haywood)
 Liston B. Ramsey (52nd-Madison)

Haywood County is named in honor of John Haywood, Treasurer of North Carolina, 1787-1827.

HENDERSON

100 N. King St., Hendersonville, 28792

County Seat: Hendersonville
Clerk of Court: (704) 697-4872

Formed: 1838
Population: 69,285

N.C. Senate

James C. Plexico (29th-Henderson)
 Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Larry T. Justus(R) (50th-Henderson)
 William M. Ives(R) (68th-Transylvania)

Henderson County was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

HERTFORD

County Office Bldg., #1, P.O. Box 116, Winton, 27986

County Seat: Winton
Clerk of Court: (919) 358-7845

Formed: 1759
Population: 22,523

N.C. Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr. (5th-Northampton)
 Richard Eugene Rogers (6th-Martin)

Hertford County was named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, a nobleman.

HOKE

227 N. Main St., Box 226, Raeford, 28376

County Seat: Raeford
Clerk of Court: (910) 875-3728

Formed: 1911
Population: 22,856

N.C. Senate

Richard J. Conder (17th-Richmond)
 David Parnell (30th-Robeson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Daniel H. DeVane (16th-Hoke)
 Ronnie N. Sutton (85th-Robeson)
 Frances M. Cummings (87th-Robeson)

Hoke County was named in honor of Robert F. Hoke, a major-general in the Confederate States Army.

HYDE

Courthouse, Swan Quarter, 27885

County Seat: *Swan Quarter*
 Clerk of Court: (919) 926-4101

Formed: 1712
 Population: 5,411

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr.(R) (2nd-Beaufort)

Hyde County was named in honor of Edward Hyde, Governor of North Carolina and a grandson of the Earl of Clarendon.

IREDELL

P.O. Box 788, Statesville, 28687

County Seat: *Statesville*
 Clerk of Court: (704) 878-4204

Formed: 1788
 Population: 96,384

N.C. Senate

James Forrester(R) (39th-Gaston)
 Paul S. Smith(R) (23rd-Rowan)

N.C. House of Representatives

Robert C. Brawley(R) (43rd-Iredell)
 W. Franklin Mitchell(R) (42nd-Iredell)

Iredell County was named in honor of James Iredell of Edenton. He was one of the leaders of the state, advocating the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Washington appointed him a judge of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1790.

JACKSON

County Adm. Bldg., 8 Ridgeway St., Sylva, 28779

County Seat: *Sylva*
 Clerk of Court: (704) 586-4312

Formed: 1851
 Population: 26,846

N.C. Senate

James C. Plexico (29th-Henderson)
 Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (52nd-Haywood)
 Thomas K. Jenkins (53rd-Macon)
 Liston B. Ramsey (52nd-Madison)

Jackson County was named in honor of Andrew Jackson who won an overwhelming victory from the British at New Orleans in 1815 and who was twice President of the United States.

JOHNSTON

Courthouse, Box 1049, Smithfield, 27577

County Seat: *Smithfield*
 Clerk of Court: (919) 934-3191

Formed: 1746
 Population: 81,306

N.C. Senate

James D. Speed (11th-Franklin)
 Joseph E. Johnson (14th-Wake)
 Elaine Marshall (15th-Harnett)
 J. K. Sherron, Jr. (14th-Wake)

N.C. House of Representatives

Billy J. Creech(R) (20th-Johnston)
 Namon Leo Daughtry(R) (95th-Johnston)

Johnston County was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, Governor of North Carolina 1734-1752.

JONES

Courthouse, Box 266, Trenton, 28585

*County Seat: Trenton**Clerk of Court: (919) 448-7351**Formed: 1779**Population: 9,414***N.C. Senate**

Charles W. Albertson (5th-Duplin)

Luther Henry Jordan, Jr. (7th-New Hanover)

N.C. House of Representatives

Vance Alphin (10th-Duplin)

William L. Wainwright (79th-Craven)

Jones County 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.

LEE

Lee County Govt. Center, Box 1968, Sanford, 27331-1968

*County Seat: Sanford**Clerk of Court: (919) 775-5606**Formed: 1907**Population: 42,500***N.C. Senate**

Howard N. Lee (16th-Orange)

Russell G. Walker (16th-Randolph)

Elaine Marshall (15th-Harnett)

N.C. House of Representatives

Bobby Ray Hall (19th-Lee)

Clarence P. Stewart (19th-Harnett)

Lee County was named in honor of Robert E. Lee.

LENOIR

Courthouse, P.O. Box 3289, Kinston, 28501

*County Seat: Kinston**Clerk of Court: (919) 527-6231**Formed: 1791**Population: 57,274***N.C. Senate**

Henry Luther Jordan, Jr. (7th-New Hanover)

John H. Kerr, III (8th-Wayne)

Ed N. Warren (9th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Phillip A. Baddour, Jr. (11th-Wayne)

Carolyn B. Russell(R) (77th-Wayne)

William L. Wainwright (79th-Craven)

Lenoir County was named in honor of William Lenoir, one of the heroes of Kings Mountain.

LINCOLN

115 W. Main St., Lincolnton, 28092

*County Seat: Lincolnton**Clerk of Court: (704) 732-9000**Formed: 1779**Population: 50,319***N.C. Senate**

David Hoyle (25th-Gaston)

Austin M. Allran(R) (26th-Catawba)

Thomas L. Odom, Sr. (34th-Mecklenburg)

James Forrester(R) (39th-Gaston)

N.C. House of Representative

John Reeves Gamble, Jr. (44th-Lincoln)

Cherie Killian Berry(R) (45th-Catawba)

Charles R. Preston(R) (45th-Catawba)

Lincoln County was named in honor of General Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of the Revolution whom George Washington appointed to receive the sword of Cornwallis when he surrendered at Yorktown.

MACON

Courthouse, Franklin, 28734

County Seat: Franklin

Clerk of Court: (704) 524-6421

Formed: 1828

Population: 23,499

N.C. Senate

James C. Plexico (29th-Henderson)

Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Thomas K. Jenkins (53rd-Macon)

Macon County was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator, and president at the Constitutional Convention of 1835.

MADISON

Courthouse, Box 579, Marshall, 28753

County Seat: Marshall

Clerk of Court: (704) 649-2531

Formed: 1851

Population: 16,953

N.C. Senate

Herbert Lee Hyde (28th-Buncombe)

Dennis J. Winner (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (52nd-Haywood)

Liston B. Ramsey (52nd-Madison)

Madison County was named in honor of James Madison, the fourth President of the United States.

MARTIN

P.O. Box 668, Williamston, 27892

County Seat: Williamston

Clerk of Court: (919) 792-2515

Formed: 1774

Population: 25,078

N.C. Senate

R.L. Martin (6th-Pitt)

Ed N. Warren (9th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers (6th-Martin)

Dock M. Brown (7th-Halifax)

Linwood E. Mercer (8th-Pitt)

Martin County 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 from 1782-1785 and again from 1789-1792.

MCDOWELL

County Adm. Bldg, Marion, 28752

*County Seat: Marion**Clerk of Court: (704) 652-7717**Formed: 1842**Population: 35,681***N.C. Senate**

Herbert Lee Hyde (28th-Buncombe)

Dennis J. Winner (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Robert C. Hunter (49th-McDowell)

McDowell County was named in honor of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an officer of the Revolution.

MECKLENBURG

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Govt. Center
600 E. 4th St., P.O. Box 31787, Charlotte, 28231

*County Seat: Charlotte**Clerk of Court: (704) 347-7811**Formed: 1762**Population: 511,433***N.C. Senate**

James F. Richardson (33rd-Mecklenburg)

Thomas L. Odom, Sr. (34th-Mecklenburg)

John G. Blackmon(R) (35th-Mecklenburg)

Leslie Winner (40th-Mecklenburg)

N.C. House of Representatives

James B. Black (36th-Mecklenburg)

John B. McLaughlin (54th-Mecklenburg)

David Balmer(R) (55th-Mecklenburg)

Martha B. Alexander (56th-Mecklenburg)

Constance K. Wilson(R) (57th-Mecklenburg)

Ruth Easterling (58th-Mecklenburg)

Pete W. Cunningham (59th-Mecklenburg)

Howard C. Barnhill (60th-Mecklenburg)

Joseph S. Lemmond(R) (69th-Mecklenburg)

W. W. Dickson(R) (76th-Gaston)

Billy W. Joye, Jr. (93rd-Gaston)

Mecklenburg County was named in honor of Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, the wife of George III who was King of England.

MITCHELL

Courthouse Annex, Bakersville, 28705

*County Seat: Bakersville**Clerk of Court: (704) 688-2161**Formed: 1861**Population: 14,433***N.C. Senate**

Daniel R. Simpson(R) (27th-Burke)

Donald R. Kincaid(R) (27th-Caldwell)

N.C. House of Representatives

David T. Flaherty, Jr.(R) (46th-Caldwell)

Gregory J. Thompson(R) (46th-Mitchell)

Mitchell County was named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor at the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition of Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi, Dr. Mitchell fell and was killed. He was buried on the top of this lofty mountain.

MONTGOMERY

P.O. Box 425, Troy, 27371

*County Seat: Troy**Clerk of Court: (910) 576-4211**Formed: 1779**Population: 23,346***N.C. Senate**

Aaron J. Plyler (17th-Union)

Richard J. Conder (17th-Richmond)

N.C. House of Representatives

Hugh A. Lee (32nd-Richmond)

Foyle Hightower (33rd-Anson)

Montgomery County was named in honor of Richard Montgomery who, in 1775, lost his life at the battle of Quebec in the attempt to conquer Canada.

MOORE

Courthouse Square, Carthage, 28327

*County Seat: Carthage**Clerk of Court: (910) 947-2396**Formed: 1784**Population: 59,013***N.C. Senate**

Howard N. Lee (16th-Orange)

Russell G. Walker (16th-Randolph)

N.C. House of Representatives

Daniel H. DeVane (16th-Hoke)

Richard T. Morgan(R) (31st-Moore)

Moore County was named in honor of Captain Alfred Moore of Brunswick, a soldier of the Revolution and afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

NASH

Courthouse, Nashville, 27856

*County Seat: Nashville**Clerk of Court: (919) 459-4081**Formed: 1777**Population: 76,677***N.C. Senate**

Roy A. Cooper, III (10th-Nash)

N.C. House of Representatives

Dock M. Brown (7th-Halifax)

Billy J. Creech(R) (20th-Johnston)

Milton F Fitch, Jr. (70th-Wilson)

Josephus L. Mavretic (71st-Edgecombe)

Gene G. Arnold(R) (72nd-Nash)

Nash County was named in honor of General Francis Nash who was mortally wounded while fighting under George Washington in Germantown.

NEW HANOVER

320 Chestnut St., Wilmington, 28401

*County Seat: Wilmington**Clerk of Court: (910) 341-4430**Formed: 1729**Population: 123,309***N.C. Senate**

John Codington(R) (4th-New Hanover)

Luther Henry Jordan, Jr. (7th-New Hanover)

R. C. Soles, Jr. (18th-Columbus)

N.C. House of Representatives

Karen Eckburg Gottovi (13th-New Hanover)

David E. Redwine (14th-Brunswick)

Dewey L. Hill (14th-Columbus)

Edd Nye (96th-Bladen)

Thomas E. Wright (98th-New Hanover)

New Hanover County was named in honor of the royal family of England, members of the House of Hanover.

NORTHAMPTON

P.O. Box 808, Jackson, 27845

County Seat: Jackson

Clerk of Court: (919) 534-1631

Formed: 1741

Population: 20,798

N.C. Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr. (5th-Northampton)

Northampton County was named in honor of James Crompton, Earl of Northampton, an English nobleman.

ONSLOW

521 Mill Ave., Jacksonville, 28540-4259

County Seat: Jacksonville

Clerk of Court: (910) 455-4458

Formed: 1731

Population: 149,838

N.C. Senate

John Codington(R) (4th-New Hanover)

Charles W. Albertson (5th-Duplin)

Luther Henry Jordan, Jr. (7th-New Hanover)

N.C. House of Representatives

Ronald L. Smith (4th-Carteret)

Vance Alphin (10th-Duplin)

Edward C. Bowen (12th-Sampson)

Robert Grady(R) (80th-Onslow)

Jean R. Preston(R) (4th-Carteret)

Onslow County was named in honor of Arthur Onslow who, for more than thirty years, was speaker of the House of Commons in the British Parliament.

ORANGE

Orange County Gvt. Services Ctr., 200 S. Cameron, Hillsborough, 27278

County Seat: Hillsborough

Clerk of Court: (919) 732-8181

Formed: 1752

Population: 97,708

N.C. Senate

Howard N. Lee (16th-Orange)

Russell G. Walker (16th-Randolph)

N.C. House of Representatives

Anne C. Barnes (24th-Orange)

Fred J. Bowman (25th-Alamance)

E. Nelson Cole (25th-Rockingham)

Joe Hackney (24th-Orange)

Bertha M. Holt (25th-Alamance)

Orange County was named in honor of the infant William V of Orange.

PAMLICO

Courthouse, Box 776, Bayboro, 28515

County Seat: Bayboro

Clerk of Court: (919) 745-3881

Formed: 1872

Population: 11,372

N.C. Senate

Beverly Perdue (3rd-Craven)

N.C. House of Representatives

John M. Nichols(R) (3rd-Craven)

William L. Wainwright (79th-Craven)

Pamlico County was named after the sound of the same name. Pamlico was the name of an Indian tribe in Eastern North Carolina.

PASQUOTANK

Courthouse, Room E201, Elizabeth City, 27909

County Seat: Elizabeth City
Clerk of Court: (919) 331-4751

Formed: 1668
Population: 31,212

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Vernon G. James (1st-Pasquotank)

Pasquotank County was derived from an Indian word pasketanki which meant "where the current of the stream divides or forks."

PENDER

Administration Bldg., Box 5, Burgaw, 28425

County Seat: Burgaw
Clerk of Court: (910) 259-1229

Formed: 1875
Population: 28,855

N.C. Senate

John Codington(R) (4th-New Hanover)
Charles W. Albertson (5th-Duplin)
Luther H. Jordan, Jr. (7th-New Hanover)

N.C. House of Representatives

Edward C. Bowen (12th-Sampson)
Edd Nye (96th-Bladen)
Thomas E. Wright (98th-New Hanover)

Pender County was named in honor of General William D. Pender of Edgecombe, a Confederate soldier who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

PERQUIMANS

P.O. Box 45, Hertford, 27944

County Seat: Hertford
Clerk of Court: (919) 426-5676

Formed: 1668
Population: 10,447

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Vernon G. James (1st-Pasquotank)
Raymond M. Thompson (86th-Chowan)

Perquimans County was named in honor of an Indian tribe.

PERSON

Courthouse, Roxboro, 27573

County Seat: Roxboro
Clerk of Court: (910) 597-7228

Formed: 1791
Population: 30,180

N.C. Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley (13th-Durham)
George B. Daniel (21st-Caswell)
Jeanne Lucas (13th-Durham)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard A. Moore (22nd-Vance)
Micheal S. Wilkins (22nd-Person)

Person County 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.

PITT

1717 West Fifth St., Greenville, 27834

*County Seat: Greenville**Clerk of Court: (919) 830-6400**Formed: 1760**Population: 107,924***N.C. Senate**

R. L. Martin (6th-Pitt)

Ed N. Warren (9th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Zeno L. Edwards, Jr.(R) (2nd-Beaufort)

Richard Eugene Rogers (6th-Martin)

Linwood E. Mercer (8th-Pitt)

Charles McLawhorn (9th-Pitt)

Josephus L. Mavretic (71st-Edgecombe)

Pitt County was named in honor of William Pitt.

POLK

Box 308, Columbus, 28722

*County Seat: Columbus**Clerk of Court: (704) 894-8231**Formed: 1855**Population: 14,416***N.C. Senate**

Robert Carpenter (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Jackson Hunt (48th-Cleveland)

Larry T. Justus(R) (50th-Henderson)

John Hugh Weatherly(R) (48th-Cleveland)

Edith L. Lutz (48th-Cleveland)

Polk County 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."

RANDOLPH

725 McDowell Rd., P.O. Box 4728, Asheboro, 27204-4728

*County Seat: Asheboro**Clerk of Court: (910) 318-6701**Formed: 1779**Population: 106,546***N.C. Senate**

Howard N. Lee (16th-Orange)

Robert G. Shaw(R) (19th-Guilford)

Russell G. Walker (16th-Randolph)

N.C. House of Representatives

Arlie F. Culp(R) (30th-Randolph)

Harold J. Brubaker(R) (38th-Randolph)

Jerry C. Dockham(R) (94th-Davidson)

Randolph County was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia who was president of the Continental Congress.

RICHMOND

Box 504, Rockingham, 28379

*County Seat: Rockingham**Clerk of Court: (910) 997-8208**Formed: 1779**Population: 44,518***N.C. Senate**

Richard J. Conder (17th-Richmond)

Aaron W. Plyler (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

Hugh A. Lee (32nd-Richmond)

Richmond County was named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and a principal secretary in William Pitts' 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.

ROBESON

Courthouse, Lumberton, 28358

County Seat: Lumberton
Clerk of Court: (910) 671-3377

Formed: 1787
Population: 105,179

N.C. Senate

David Parnell (30th-Robeson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Dewey L. Hill (14th-Columbus)
Daniel H. DeVane (16th-Hoke)
Ronnie N. Sutton (85th-Robeson)
Frances M. Cummings (87th-Robeson)
David E. Redwine (14th-Brunswick)

Robeson County 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.

ROCKINGHAM

Courthouse, Hwy. 65, Wentworth, 27375

County Seat: Wentworth
Clerk of Court: (910) 342-8700

Formed: 1785
Population: 86,131

N.C. Senate

Fred Folger, Jr. (12th-Surry)
A. P. Sands, III (12th-Rockingham)

N.C. House of Representatives

Fred J. Bowman (25th-Alamance)
P. Wayne Sexton, Sr. (73rd-Rockingham)
E. Nelson Cole (25th-Rockingham)
Bertha M. Holt (25th-Alamance)

Rockingham County 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.

ROWAN

202 N. Main St., Salisbury, 28144

County Seat: Salisbury
Clerk of Court: (704) 639-7505

Formed: 1753
Population: 110,605

N.C. Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr.(R) (22nd-Cabarrus)
Paul S. Smith(R) (23rd-Rowan)
Betsy L. Cochrane(R) (38th-Davie)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charlotte A. Gardner(R) (35th-Rowan)
Eugene W. McCombs(R) (83rd-Rowan)

Rowan County 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.

RUTHERFORD

601 N. Main St., Rutherfordton, 28139

County Seat: Rutherfordton
*Clerk of Court: (704) 286-9136**Formed: 1779*
*Population: 56,918***N.C. Senate**

Ollie Harris (37th-Cleveland)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Jackson Hunt (48th-Cleveland)

Edith L. Lutz (48th-Cleveland)

John Hugh Weatherly(R) (48th-Cleveland)

Rutherford County 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 important services both in the Legislature and on the battlefield.

SAMPSON

County Office Bldg., Rowan St., Clinton, 28328

County Seat: Clinton
*Clerk of Court: (910) 592-5191**Formed: 1784*
*Population: 47,297***N.C. Senate**

Charles W. Albertson (5th-Duplin)

Elaine Marshall (15th-Harnett)

David Parnell (30th-Robeson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Edward C. Bowen (12th-Sampson)

Bobby Ray Hall (19th-Lee)

Edd Nye (96th-Bladen)

Jerry Braswell (97th-Wayne)

Clarence P. Stewart (19th-Harnett)

Sampson County was named in honor of Colonel John Sampson who was a member of Josiah Martin's council.

SCOTLAND

Co. Complex, Box 489, Laurinberg, 28352

County Seat: Laurinberg
*Clerk of Court: (910) 276-1951**Formed: 1899*
*Population: 33,754***N.C. Senate**

Richard J. Conder (17th-Richmond)

Aaron W. Plyler (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

Daniel H. DeVane (16th-Hoke)

Hugh A. Lee (32nd-Richmond)

Frances M. Cummings (87th-Robeson)

Scotland County was named for the country of Scotland, the northern portion of the British Isles.

STANLY

Courthouse, Albermarle, 28001

County Seat: Albermarle
*Clerk of Court: (704) 982-2161**Formed from Montgomery*
*Population: 51,765***N.C. Senate**

Richard J. Conder (17th-Richmond)

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr.(R) (22nd-Cabarrus)

Aaron W. Plyler (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

Foyle Hightower (33rd-Anson)

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr.(R) (82nd-Stanly)

Stanly County 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.

STOKES

Government Center, Danbury, 27016

County Seat: Danbury
Clerk of Court: (910) 593-2811

Formed: 1789
Population: 37,223

N.C. Senate

Fred Folger, Jr. (12th-Surry)
A. P. Sands, III (12th-Rockingham)

N.C. House of Representatives

David H. Diamont (40th-Surry)
Anderson Cromer (40th-Stokes)
Wade Franklin Wilmoth (40th-Watauga)

Stokes County was named in honor of Captain John Stokes, a soldier of the Revolution, who was seriously 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.

SURRY

Box 706, Dobson, 27017

County Seat: Dobson
Clerk of Court: (910) 386-8131

Formed: 1771
Population: 61,704

N.C. Senate

Fred Folger, Jr. (12th-Surry)
A. P. Sands, III (12th-Rockingham)

N.C. House of Representatives

David H. Diamont (40th-Surry)
Anderson Cromer (40th-Stokes)
Wade Franklin Wilmoth (40th-Watauga)

Surry County was named in honor of the county Surrey in England, birthplace of then Governor William Tryon.

SWAIN

P.O. Drawer A, Bryson City, 28713

County Seat: Bryson City
Clerk of Court: (704) 488-2288

Formed: 1871
Population: 11,628

N.C. Senate

James C. Plexico (29th-Henderson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (52nd-Haywood)
Liston B. Ramsey (52nd-Madison)

Swain County was named in honor of David L. Swain, president of the University of North Carolina.

TRANSYLVANIA

208 E. Main St., Brevard, 28712

*County Seat: Brevard**Clerk of Court: (704) 884-3120**Formed: 1861**Population: 25,940***N.C. Senate**

James C. Plexico (29th-Henderson)

Robert Carpenter(R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

William M. Ives(R) (68th-Transylvania)

Transylvania County was derived from the Latin words trans meaning "across" and sylva meaning "woods".

TYRRELL

County Office Bldg., Water St., Columbia, 27925

*County Seat: Columbia**Clerk of Court: (919) 796-6281**Formed: 1729**Population: 3,856***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Raymond M. Thompson (86th-Chowan)

Tyrrell County was named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell who, at one time, was one of the Lords Proprietors.

UNION

Courthouse, P.O. Box 218, Monroe, 28111-0218

*County Seat: Monroe**Clerk of Court: (704) 283-3681**Formed: 1842**Population: 84,211***N.C. Senate**

Richard J. Conder (17th-Richmond)

Aaron W. Plyler (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

Bobby H. Griffin (34th-Union)

Timothy N. Tallent(R) (81st-Cabarrus)

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr.(R) (82nd-Stanly)

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.

VANCE

Courthouse, Young St., Henderson, 27536

*County Seat: Henderson**Clerk of Court: (919) 492-0031**Formed: 1881**Population: 38,892***N.C. Senate**

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (2nd-Warren)

James D. Speed (11th-Franklin)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard H. Moore (22nd-Vance)

James P. Green, Sr. (78th-Vance)

Micheal S. Wilkins (22nd-Person)

Vance County was named in honor of Zebulon Baird Vance, a member of Congress, Governor of North Carolina, and a United States Senator.

WAKE

P.O. Box 550, Raleigh, 27602

County Seat: Raleigh
 Clerk of Court: (919) 755-4112

Formed: 1771
 Population: 423,380

N.C. Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley (13th-Durham)
 Joseph E. Johnson (14th-Wake)
 Linda Gunter (36th-Wake)
 Jeanne Lucas (13th-Durham)
 J.K. Sherron, Jr. (14th-Wake)

N.C. House of Representatives

James Samuel Ellis (15th-Wake)
 Daniel T. Blue, Jr. (21st-Wake)
 Bradley R. Miller (61st-Wake)
 David Miner(R) (62nd-Wake)
 Jane Mosley (63rd-Wake)
 Robert J. Hensley, Jr. (64th-Wake)
 Aaron E. Fussell (65th-Wake)
 Erin J. Kuczarski (92nd-Wake)

Wake County was named in honor of Margaret Wake, wife of William Tryon.

WARREN

Box 619, Warrenton, 27589

County Seat: Warrenton
 Clerk of Court: (919) 257-3261

Formed: 1779
 Population: 17,265

N.C. Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard H. Moore (22nd-Vance)
 James P. Green, Sr. (78th-Vance)
 Michael S. Wilkins (22nd-Person)

Warren County was named in honor of Joseph Warren, a soldier of Massachusetts who fell while fighting at Bunker Hill.

WASHINGTON

Box 1007, Courthouse, Plymouth, 27962

County Seat: Plymouth
 Clerk of Court: (919) 793-3013

Formed: 1799
 Population: 13,997

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (1st-Dare)
 R. L. Martin (6th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers (6th-Martin)
 Raymond M. Thompson (86th-Chowan)

Washington County was named in honor of George Washington.

WATAUGA

Courthouse, Box 1, Boone, 28607

County Seat: Boone
 Clerk of Court: (704) 265-5364

Formed: 1849
 Population: 36,952

N.C. Senate

Fred Folger, Jr. (12th-Surry)
 A. P. Sands, III (12th-Rockingham)

N.C. House of Representatives

David H. Diamont (40th-Surry)
 Anderson Cromer (40th-Stokes)
 Wade Franklin Wilmoth (40th-Watauga)

Watauga County was named for the Watauga River whose name came from an Indian word meaning "beautiful water."

WAYNE

P.O. Box 727, Goldsboro, 27533-0227

County Seat: Goldsboro

Formed: 1779

Clerk of Court: (919) 731-7910

Population: 104,666

N.C. Senate

John H. Kerr, III (8th-Wayne)

N.C. House of Representatives

Phillip A. Baddour, Jr. (11th-Wayne)

Carolyn B. Russell(R) (77th-Wayne)

Jerry Braswell (97th-Wayne)

Wayne County was named in honor of Anthony Wayne, one of Washington's most trusted soldiers.

WILKES

Wilkes Co. Office Bldg., Wilkesboro, 28697

County Seat: Wilkesboro

Formed: 1777

Clerk of Court: (919) 667-1201

Population: 59,393

N.C. Senate

Donald R. Kincaid(R) (27th-Caldwell)

Daniel R. Simpson(R) (27th-Burke)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Walter Brown (41st-Wilkes)

George M. Holmes(R) (41st-Yadkin)

Wilkes County was named in honor of John Wilkes who was a violent opponent of the Tory party in England. He was not allowed to take his seat in Parliament to which he had been elected. The Americans imagined that he was suffering in the cause of liberty and named this county in his honor.

WILSON

WCAO & LEC, Box 1728, Wilson, 27893

County Seat: Wilson

Formed: 1855

Clerk of Court: (919) 291-7500

Population: 66,061

N.C. Senate

R. L. Martin, (6th-Pitt)

Roy A. Cooper, III (10th-Nash)

James D. Speed (11th-Franklin)

N.C. House of Representatives

Milton F. Fitch, Jr. (70th-Wilson)

Josephus L. Mavretic (71st-Edgecombe)

Gene G. Arnold(R) (72nd-Nash)

Wilson County was named in honor of Louis D. Wilson, many times a member of the Legislature from Edgecombe Co., a soldier of the Mexican war who died near Vera Cruz of fever, and a benefactor of the poor of his native county.

YADKIN

Human Resources Bldg., Box 146, Yadkinville, 27055

*County Seat: Yadkinville**Formed: 1850**Clerk of Court: (910) 679-8838**Population: 30,488***N.C. Senate**

Daniel R. Kincaid(R) (27th-Caldwell)

Daniel R. Simpson(R) (27th-Burke)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Walter Brown(R) (41st-Wilkes)

George M. Holmes(R) (41st-Yadkin)

Yadkin County's was derived from the Yadkin River which runs through it.

YANCEY

Courthouse, Rm 11, Burnsville, 28714

*County Seat: Burnsville**Formed: 1833**Clerk of Court: (704) 682-2122**Population: 15,419***N.C. Senate**

Herbert Lee Hyde (28th-Buncombe)

Dennis J. Winner (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Robert C. Hunter (49th-McDowell)

Yancey County was named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, an eloquent orator, many times a member of the Legislature, speaker of the State Senate, and member of Congress. He was also one of the earliest advocates of the public school system in North Carolina.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

Part VI

North Carolina Manual



CHAPTER ONE

The Constitution of the United States

THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

On April 24, 1778, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified the Articles of Confederation, the first "constitution" of the new United States. It proved weak and ineffective in holding the nation together. A decade later North Carolina was caught up in a bitterly divisive contest over a second federal constitution. While the Articles of Confederation had been approved in North Carolina with little debate, the Constitution engendered a two-year war of words before its ratification at a convention in Fayetteville on November 21, 1789.

In 1777, debate over the nature of the Articles of Confederation in the Continental Congress had been lackluster until the arrival of Thomas Burke, a delegate from North Carolina. Burke was outraged at what he found contained in the draft of the Articles--too much authority to a national government and too little reserved to the states.

He wrote back to Governor Richard Caswell "[t]hat the more experience I acquire, the stronger is my conviction that unlimited power cannot be safely trusted to any man, or set of men, on earth." He feared seeing power coalesce around a small number of men removed from the close supervision of their electorate. Burke, then, argued convincingly for a "constitution" that secured the states' powers against national encroachment and that created among the states "a firm league of

friendship."

Not quite a decade later, it was apparent to many that the combination of the states in the Continental Congress was not "firm" and was decidedly lacking in "friendship." During the summer of 1787, delegates from twelve states including five gentlemen from North Carolina assembled in Philadelphia to write a new constitution for the nation.

George Washington wrote a friend that it was his "wish that the convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not." Others among the leaders in the states and among those attending the convention in Philadelphia concurred. All were concerned that the nation's republican experiment would collapse before having a chance to succeed. William Richardson Davie of North Carolina noted the "repeated and decisive proofs of the total inefficiency of our general government."

Among those assembled in Philadelphia, most agreed with General Washington on the nation's need for a "radical cure." From May 25 to September 17, 1787, delegates debated the requirements of a "more perfect union," always fearful that the nation was teetering on the brink of anarchy and that their efforts would be too little, too late.

The document that emerged from the Philadelphia convention provided

for more latitude for national intervention into the affairs of the individual, set limits on what states might do, and expanded the ability of the general government to set and act upon a national agenda for the economy.

The history behind the choices made during those four months in Philadelphia reflect the quick pace of

development in the new nation in its first decade from the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, to the summer of 1787. It also presented the United States with the first opportunity in history for a people to take the future in their own hands and mold it to their own ideas of liberty and freedom.

North Carolina - Creating a First Government

For the people of North Carolina, the experiment in republican government began with the creation of their state constitution in 1776. As all people then realized, it was one thing to declare oneself independent and quite another to determine how one would employ that independence.

In November 1776, the citizens of Mecklenburg County issued a series of instructions to their delegates to the North Carolina Provincial Congress that would meet in Halifax to draft the state's first constitution. They required that their representatives endeavor "to establish a free government under the authority of the people of the State of North Carolina and that the government be a simple democracy or as near it as possible" and that the document contain a bill of rights, a separation of powers provision, and a supremacy clause. Most importantly, the constitution should recognize that "[t]he principal supreme power is possessed by the people at large."

Although the North Carolina constitution as ratified on December 17-18, 1776 did not fully accord with the instructions to the Mecklenburg delegation, it did recognize that political sovereignty rested ultimately in the people and was prefaced with a declaration of rights, securing to citizens freedom of the press, assembly and religion among other rights.

The North Carolina constitution contrasted sharply with the Articles of Confederation. The latter had no bill of rights, rested sovereignty in the states, and failed to establish the apparatus of a government. It lacked both an executive and a judiciary branch (except in the limited area of admiralty law).

While the state government was often times ineffective and slow to respond to the needs of the Revolution, with the coming of peace it did provide an adequate framework for governance. Some might complain - as many did - that the General Assembly was too quick to issue paper money or place a moratorium on suits for debt. It was able, though, to provide leadership and direction for reconstructing the state's economy following the end of the Revolution.

The Continental Congress, in contrast, was hamstrung. It was unable to collect funds other than through loans or voluntary payment of requisitions from the states; moreover, it was unable to effectively enforce the peace or to make the states abide by the terms of the peace treaty with Great Britain.

Crisis of National Leadership - 1784-1787

While the Continental Congress brought the war to a successful end, it could not manage the peace. Contrary to the Treaty of Paris signed between the United States and Great Britain in 1783, states still refused to honor debts outstanding to English merchants and to return land or pay compensation to loyalists whose properties were confiscated during the Revolution.

These failures led to the British maintaining troops on American territory and preventing U.S. ships from carrying British products. Such international problems were compounded by the inability of the Continental Congress to help resolve disputes among the states. During the Revolution, Vermont had seceded from New Hampshire and New York without approval from either state. Congress was unable to resolve the conflict successfully despite repeated pleas from Governor Clinton of New York for help. Conflicts over boundaries also developed between Delaware and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and North Carolina and Virginia. With the partial exception of the dispute between Pennsylvania and Delaware, Congress failed to mediate the conflicts.

Among the states there was also a growing concern over competition for international trade, import duties that adversely affected states like North Carolina that did not have adequate harbors, and the use of interstate waterways. These issues were further compounded by problems faced by states to their west, who were confronted by hostile English, Spaniards, and Native Americans as well as settlers anxious to expand beyond the recognized limits of the nation.

For example, in 1785 the Continental Congress negotiated the Treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees. North Carolina, on behalf of its western interests, issued an official protest of the treaty "as containing several stipulations which infringe and violate the legislative rights of the State." Such dual interpretation reinforced the confusion of settlers as to who held political authority in the western region.

Earlier, a group of western North Carolina citizens in what today is Tennessee had assembled to address their relationship to the state and the Continental Congress. In 1784, the North Carolina General Assembly had ceded, but later revoked the actions, the western territories of the state to the national government. In anticipation of becoming a state, these citizens had, on December 17, 1784, signed and ratified a constitution for the new State of Franklin. Although they did so under the impression that they were soon to be separated from North Carolina, they continued to assert their autonomy even after the state had revoked its secession. The creation of the State of Franklin under the leadership of John Sevier, a Revolutionary war hero, represented widespread dissatisfaction in the west with the treatment accorded them by the eastern dominate General Assembly. They felt themselves ignored, excluded from the benefits of state government, yet liable for taxes.

Although dissatisfaction was widespread in North Carolina and in the other states, not everyone felt the need for major revisions of the Articles of Confederation. Many state leaders were witnessing their states' emergence

from a post-war economic slump. Harbors were filling and farm goods were reaching new price levels. By the eve of the Philadelphia convention, many thought that the states were well on the road to political stability and economic prosperity.

Yet many were concerned that the states exerted too much influence over the national economy. A group of strong nationalists, including James Madison of Virginia, Alexander Hamilton of New York, and James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, feared that the parochial economic concerns of the states would always be permitted to outweigh the general economic welfare of the nation. They felt greater direction must come from a unified and powerful national government.

The first attempt to remedy some of the ills brought on by too much state influence on the national economy was the Mount Vernon Conference in March of 1785. Meeting at the home of George Washington, delegates from Virginia and Maryland sat together to discuss their mutual problems concerning harbor facilities and interstate waterways. These representatives resolved to work together to overcome conflicts on fishing rights, navigational safety, piracy, and interstate currency rates. Most importantly the delegates identified the need for more states to participate in future discussions.

The Virginia House of Delegates, when it ratified the Mount Vernon Accord in 1786, also called for a second meeting to be held in Annapolis to discuss "such commercial regulations [as] may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony." The call went out to all the states to send delegates to attend this second meeting.

In the end, representatives from only five states were in attendance at Annapolis when the meeting convened in September, 1786. Some states like North Carolina had appointed delegates. Hugh Williamson of North Carolina apparently arrived in town the day the convention adjourned.

The lack of a quorum at the Annapolis convention resulted in no major headway being made to resolve the commercial problems plaguing the new nation. There was one significant proposal from the meeting—the delegates agreed to Alexander Hamilton's proposal to call for yet another meeting, this time in Philadelphia. The convention of state representatives was to meet in May, 1787 "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the existence of the Union..."

The Confederation Congress agreed to issue a call for a convention in Philadelphia and all the states but Rhode Island appointed delegations to attend.

North Carolina and The Constitution

Although the meeting was scheduled to begin on May 14, 1787, a quorum of seven states was not reached until May 25.

James Iredell, one of North Carolina's leading lawyers, was concerned for the health of the nation and was very much aware of how things had changed locally. He felt that if the nationalists were to succeed in strength-

ening the union they needed to move promptly; however, on May 25 he was in New Bern, not Philadelphia. Why this was the case is unclear; nonetheless in less than four months Iredell was to take a commanding role in defending the new Constitution before the people of North Carolina. Iredell was ready with a quick pen and clear thinking to promote the need for a strengthened union.

Four years earlier, Iredell had been the anonymous author of a set of instructions to the Chowan County representatives in which he outlined the requirements for a more effective state government within the context of a national union. He had then called for payment of North Carolina's requisition to the Continental Congress; stringent controls over the printing and redemption of the state's paper money; prohibition of legislative intrusion into civil suits; better organization of the administration of the state; an independent judiciary; and, support of trade, commerce, and manufacturing. Many of these same issues faced the delegates from the states as they met in Philadelphia to begin their deliberations. Among those delegates were eventually five from North Carolina.

Back in November 1786, responding to the report from Annapolis, the North Carolina General Assembly had selected five state leaders to participate in Philadelphia: Governor Richard Caswell, William Richardson Davie, Willie Jones, Alexander Martin, and Richard Dobbs Spaight. Jones declined to attend, some said because it would then free him to oppose any changes emanating from Philadelphia. Governor Caswell also declined for reasons of health. He then appointed William Blount and Hugh Williamson to complete the North Carolina delegation.

The first of North Carolina's delegation to reach Philadelphia was Richard Dobbs Spaight on May 15. Spaight was also among the youngest and least experienced of the delegates. He spoke little in the Convention but returned home an ardent Federalist and supporter of the Constitution. He was among the three North Carolina delegates who were able to remain at the convention long enough to sign the Constitution on September 17.

William Richardson Davie was the second delegate to arrive in Philadelphia. With Hugh Williamson, Davie was the leading spokesman for the state at the convention. He was an early advocate of both state and popular representation in the national legislature. He sat on the committee that formulated the compromise between the Virginia plan that would have conditioned national representation on population and the New Jersey plan that would have relied upon the old Confederation formula of one state, one vote. This first great compromise of the convention was worked out by the committee over the Fourth of July recess. The committee reported out the idea of Roger Sherman of Connecticut that representation in the House be based on population, while that of the Senate reflected equal representation among the states.

Davie was forced to leave the convention early to return to his law practice. Throughout the next two years of debate in North Carolina over the Constitution, Davie's voice stood out as one of the principal advocates for the Constitution. Only he and Spaight, of the five at Philadelphia, participated in the first ratification convention in North Carolina.

When the convention opened on May 25, two more North Carolina delegates were in attendance: Hugh Williamson and Alexander Martin. Both settled into the Indian Queen Inn, where James Madison, George Mason, Alexander Hamilton and other leading delegates were lodged.

William Pierce of Georgia, who wrote brief character sketches of the delegates, characterized Williamson as "a worthy man, of some abilities, and fortune" and not to be recognized for a stylish way of speaking. Although not among the greats of the convention, Williamson contributed his share to the debates. He participated in the committee of the states that recommended the initial number of representatives in the House for each state and it was he who proposed a decennial census to determine changes in representation. Williamson was also greatly concerned over the powers and limitations of the executive branch; he feared a single executive and thought that the executive should be ineligible for a second term. On the veto power of the executive, Williamson spoke in favor of a limited negative. Both Williamson and Davie expressed strong approval of an impeachment process, Williamson believing that impeachment was "an essential security for the good behavior of the Executive."

Near the close of the convention, a series of essays authored by Williamson under the pseudonym "Sylvius" was published. Although authored before the convention, their contents spoke directly to some of the major concerns about a strong national government. He examined in them the need for a strong national government to take command of the economy and foreign affairs as well as expounded upon the ills created by a paper money economy.

Williamson was the second of North Carolina's delegates to sign the Constitution.

Williamson did not attend the first ratification convention in Hillsborough in July 1788, but rather stayed north to attend the Continental Congress and protect the interests of the state. He remained there even after the new government was formed in the Spring of 1789 without North Carolina's official participation, returning only to take part in the Fayetteville Convention in November, 1789.

Alexander Martin, the fourth of the state's delegates, was a former governor of North Carolina and a general during the American Revolution. Judged a moderate and practical politician, Martin stood midstream between the federalists and antifederalist camps in North Carolina.

A fellow delegate of Martin's rather unkindly described his contribution to the convention: "The great exertions of political wisdom in our late Governor, while he sat at the helm of our State, have so exhausted his fund, that time must be required to enable him again to exert his abilities to the advantage of the nation." Needless to say, Martin contributed little to the discussions. Like Davie, he was unable to stay to the close of the convention.

The last of North Carolina's delegation to arrive in Philadelphia was William Blount, who reached the convention on June 20. He had been involved in representing North Carolina's interests in the Continental Congress meeting in New York. Although he took no part in the debates at Philadelphia, he was there to sign the document - the third of the state's signers.

Blount was not elected to the convention at Hillsborough but was involved in the ratification convention at Fayetteville, where he may have played a key role in securing the necessary votes for the Constitution in 1789.

The work of North Carolina's delegates and those from the other states received a chilly response at home. A long battle began with leading federalists like James Iredell of Edenton, and Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington preparing lengthy defenses of the Constitution.

In a series of essays published in January 1788 under the name "Marcus," James Iredell sought to refute the criticisms of George Mason. Mason's attack on the Constitution was especially threatening since he had been at the convention (although he refused to sign) and was widely respected for his disinterested attachment to the new nation. Mason opposed the Constitution on numerous grounds, but principally for its lack of a bill of rights.

Iredell responded to each point of Mason's attack, examining why the Constitution did not need a bill of rights; why it was representative of the people; why the Senate could amend money bills; why the country needed a national judiciary; and, why the Constitution proposed a single executive without a constitutional council.

His refutation of Mason was reasoned and measured; not as much can be said concerning some other defenses of the Constitution. Archibald Maclaine was particularly vitriolic. He referred to those who would oppose the Constitution as "petty tyrants."

The principal confrontation of ideas and interests came naturally, during the convention that met in Hillsborough from July 21 to August 4, 1788. The convention came after ten states had ratified the Constitution and assured the formation of a new national government under its auspices. Even this imminent inauguration of a new government was not persuasive enough to convince a majority of the Hillsborough convention to approve, and the Constitution was rejected by a 184 to 83 vote.

Two issues stood out above all others in the attack on the Constitution: the lack of a bill of rights and the placing of too much authority to a distant government. The ideas of Thomas Burke remained alive in the state.

At the convention, Willie Jones of Halifax, Samuel Spencer of Anson, Thomas Person of Granville, David Caldwell of Guilford, and William Lenoir of Wilkes helped lead the opposition to the Constitution. It would be a mistake, however, to assume unity among this opposition. Some like Samuel Spencer were most concerned about the loss of authority for the states. As one of the three highest judges in the state, he appeared especially concerned with having his authority overshadowed by that of the federal courts.

David Caldwell provides a notable contrast to Spencer. A Presbyterian minister and renowned for the school he operated in Guilford County, Caldwell was principally concerned about the lack of a fundamental philosophical framework against which to judge and operate the Constitution.

And again, Willie Jones of Halifax seemed concerned, along with many others, about the danger of removing power so far away from the people without, in turn, safeguarding their interests with a bill of rights.

With such diversity of opposition, it is no wonder that those federalists favoring the Constitution appear to have the better of the arguments, if not the vote. The federalists appear to have given more advanced consideration to their opposition in the convention with James Iredell taking on the role of theorist, Governor Samuel Johnston acting as a mediator and accommodation, while Archibald Maclaine and William R. Davie functioned as the proverbial "loose cannons" at the convention. But despite all these gentlemen could say, in and out of convention, the Constitution was doomed to defeat from the outset.

Ratification waited another fifteen months, coming only in November 1789 at Fayetteville on a vote of 194 to 77.

Historians know quite a lot about the Hillsborough convention because James Iredell and Samuel Johnston hired a secretary to record the debates. Nothing like that was done for Fayetteville; explanations for acceptance are, in consequence, far more conjectural than explanations for rejection at Hillsborough. Congress's sending of a bill of rights to the states is one clear candidate while fear of being outside the union is another. Also the concern about a central government was apparently diminished with Washington elected president. Whatever the reason, the convention took only seven days to ratify and report out their vote. Then, one month later, the North Carolina General Assembly became the second state to ratify the Bill of Rights.

The legacy of the debates in North Carolina has been a widespread appreciation of the role of popular discussion of critical issues and how these may balance among a nation, the states, and the people.

NORTH CAROLINA SIGNERS OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

William Blount was born on March 26, 1749, in Bertie County. With his brother, John Grey Blount, he became a leading businessman after Independence. His heavy speculation and activities in western territories created enormous problems for him later in life.

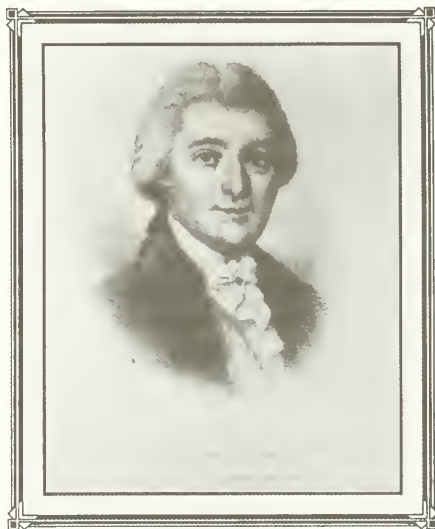
Blount was first elected to the General Assembly in 1780 as a Town Representative from New Bern. He was elected to the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia in 1782, 1783, and 1784. He returned to the legislature representing Craven County in 1783, 1784, and 1784-85; and during the latter session was elected Speaker.

On March 14, 1787, Blount was elected one of the delegates to go to Philadelphia for the Constitutional Convention. In 1789 he went to the state convention in Fayetteville and voted for ratification of the newly-written Constitution. Blount returned to the state legislature, serving in the Senate in 1788 and 1789.

On August 17, 1790, Blount was appointed Governor of the Territories South of the Ohio River. He had autocratic authority in the territories. In 1791 Blount helped arrange the Treaty of Holston which resulted in the Cherokee Indians ceding to the United States a large portion of land, much of which was already occupied by whites. In 1794 when the territories were large enough to call a territorial assembly, a bill was passed establishing Blount College (a forerunner of the University of Tennessee).

On July 8, 1797, while serving as one of Tennessee's first two United States Senators, Blount was expelled from the Senate for what was known as Blount's Conspiracy. There was a rumor that Spain was going to cede New Orleans and Louisiana to France. This would deny America's right to the Mississippi River. Blount took charge of a plan that was underway to recruit frontiersmen and Indians into fighting with Great Britain to take those areas in war. (Great Britain was bound by the treaty of peace of 1783 to permit free navigation of the Mississippi River to America and France.) President John Adams had a letter fall into his hands that was written by Blount concerning this. In July, 1797 President Adams turned the letter over to Congress; Blount's expulsion followed. On December 17, the House of Representatives opened Blount's impeachment trial. This was the first such trial in United States history. In 1799 the proceedings were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

The people still had faith in Blount, electing him to the Tennessee State Senate in 1798; he was elected Speaker. He died in Tennessee in 1800.



WILLIAM BLOUNT



RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, SR.

NORTH CAROLINA SIGNERS OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr., the first native-born governor of North Carolina, was born in New Bern on March 25, 1758, to Richard and Elizabeth Wilson Spaight.

He studied abroad, finishing at the University of Glasgow in Scotland. After returning to America, Spaight served briefly as the military aide de camp to General Richard Caswell.

Spaight served in the House of Commons as a Town Representative from New Bern in the Assemblies of 1779, 1781, 1782, and 1783. In 1783 his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Confederation Congress.

On December 13, 1783, Spaight took his seat at the Congress in Annapolis. He also served as a delegate to the 1784 Congress in New York City.

In 1785 Spaight returned to the General Assembly representing Craven County in the House of Commons, where he was elected Speaker. He continued his legislative service in the assemblies of 1786-87 and 1787. He was elected as one of North Carolina's representatives to the Federal Convention in Philadelphia, arriving there on May 15, 1787. He was the first of the North Carolina delegates to arrive and stayed long enough to be one of the signers of the constitution. After the Philadelphia meeting he returned to North Carolina and attended the state convention in Hillsborough.

Spaight served in the General Assembly of 1792 as the Town Representative from New Bern, but resigned following his election as governor on December 11, 1792. He was elected to serve as governor for two more terms. He served one more term in the General Assembly as a state senator in 1801.

In 1798 Spaight was elected to the Fifth United States Congress as a member of the House of Representatives following the death of Congressman Nathan Bryan on June 4. He was elected to the 6th Congress but was defeated for reelection to a third term by John Stanly.

The political differences between Spaight and Stanly caused bitter and personal discussions. One of these resulted in Stanly challenging Spaight to a duel. On September 5, 1802, Stanly's fourth discharge mortally wounded Spaight, who died the next day. Criminal proceedings against Stanly began, but he applied to the governor and was granted pardon. This prompted the law making any participant in a duel ineligible for any office of "trust, honor, or profit."

NORTH CAROLINA SIGNERS OF THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

Hugh Williamson was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1735. A doctor, natural scientist, preacher, merchant, and politician, Williamson was frequently called the "Ben Franklin of North Carolina."

Graduating in the first class from the College of Philadelphia (which later became the University of Pennsylvania), Williamson went to Connecticut to study theology. After two years he left the ministry to be a math professor. While teaching, he became interested in medicine, which led him to the University of Edinburgh and studies in London and Utrecht. His poor physical condition made him subject to contracting a fever from his patient which led him to forego medicine.

His scientific interests and reputation resulted in his appointment as a commissioner to study the transit of Venus (June 3, 1769), and Mercury (November 9, 1769). Afterwards, he published "An Essay on Comets", for which the University of Leyden awarded him an LL.D. degree.

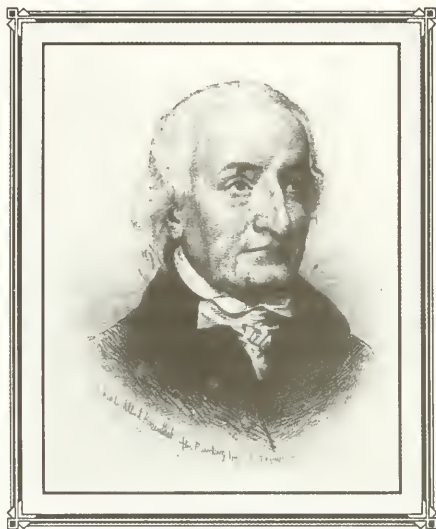
Williamson was an eyewitness to the Boston Tea Party and was the first to carry the news to England. He predicted the colonies' revolt and heard of the Declaration of Independence while he was in Holland.

Upon returning to America, he offered his medical services to Governor Caswell and was sent to New Bern to vaccinate troops against smallpox. He crossed British lines to treat American prisoners of war as well as the British. He was a pioneer advocate in inoculation against diseases.

Williamson was a Town Representative for Edenton in the General Assembly of 1782. On May 3, his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Williamson took his seat on July 19, 1782. Along with Thomas Jefferson, he was one of only two southern delegates who voted in favor of excluding slavery from the Western Lands Ordinance of 1784.

Williamson returned to the House of Commons in 1785 representing Chowan County. In 1787 he was appointed by Governor Caswell to replace Willie Jones at the Federal Convention in Philadelphia. Williamson arrived in time for its start and attended the entire convention. He also attended the State Convention in Fayetteville where the Constitution was eventually ratified by North Carolina.

The final years of Williamson's political career were spent in Congress. He served in the United States House of Representatives as a representative from the Edenton and New Bern district from 1789-1793. Williamson retired to New York City. He wrote one of the nation's first ecological histories in his two-volume study of North Carolina's early history, published in 1812. He died in 1819.



HUGH WILLIAMSON

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 tranquillity, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

*See Article XIV Amendments.

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 have not 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 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.

*See Article XVII, Amendments.

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 persons 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 in 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 the 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 post offices 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 herein before 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 analyzing, prince, or foreign state.

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

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

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

ARTICLE II

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

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

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same

*See Article XVI, Amendments.

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 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 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,

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

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 the 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, or 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 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 .*

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

Signers of the United States Constitution

PRESIDENT/DEPUTY FROM VIRGINIA

Geo[rge] Washington

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

DELEWARE

Geo[rge] Read
John Dickinson
Jaco[b] Broom
Gunning Bedford, Jr.
Richard Bassett

MARYLAND

James McHenry
Dan[iel] Carroll
Dan[iel] of St. Thos. Jenifer
Pierce Butler

GEORGIA

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[ma]s 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

VIRGINIA

William Few
Abr[aham] Baldwin

ATTEST:

William Jackson, Secretary

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.

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

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.

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; 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 any 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, 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 for 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 held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

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

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

[The Reconstruction Amendment, by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th day of June, 1866, was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States, it was rejected by Delaware Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Later it was ratified by the 10 Southern States. 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 presentation 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 election 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 became 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 liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

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

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

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 States; was declared in effect on January 16, 1920. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 16, 1919 (Resolution 8, *Public Laws of 1919*).]

ARTICLE XIX

1. The rights 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 been qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither 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 for 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 30th 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 departments 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*).]

CHAPTER TWO

The United States Executive Branch

The Presidential Inauguration
January 20, 1993

Dr. Maya Angelou, Professor at Wake Forest University, delivers her poem, *On the Pulse of Morning*, at the inauguration of President William Jefferson Clinton.

(photo courtesy of The White House)

On the Pulse of Morning

*A Rock, A River, A Tree
Hosts to species long since departed,
Marked the mastodon,
The dinosaur, who left dried tokens
Of their sojourn here
On our planet floor,
Any broad alarm of their hastening doom
Is lost in the gloom of dust and ages.*

*But today, the Rock cries out to us, dearly,
forcefully,
Come, you may stand upon my
Back and face your distant destiny,
But seek no haven in my shadow,
I will give you no hiding place down here.*

*You, created only a little lower than
The angels, have crouched too long in
The bruising darkness
Have lain too long
Facedown in ignorance,
Your mouths spilling words.*

*Armed for slaughter,
The Rock cries out to us today,
You may stand upon me;
But do not hide your face.*

* * * * *

*Across the wall of the world,
A River sings a beautiful song. It says,
Come, rest here by my side.*

*Each of you, a bordered country,
Delicate and strangely made proud,
Yet thrusting perpetually under siege.
Your armed struggles for profit
Have left collars of waste upon
My shore, currents of debris upon my breast.
Yet today I call you to my riverside,
If you will study war no more.*

*Come, clad in peace,
 And I will sing the songs
 The Creator gave to me when I and the
 Tree and the Rock were one.
 Before cynicism was a bloody sear across your brow
 And when you yet knew you still knew nothing.
 The River sang and sings on.*

*There is a true yearning to respond to
 The singing River and the wise Rock.
 So say the Asian, the Hispanic, the Jew
 The African, the Native American, The Sioux,
 The Catholic, the Muslim, the French, the Greek,
 The Irish, the Rabbi, the Priest, the Sheik,
 The Gay, the Straight, the Preacher,
 The privileged, the homeless, the Teacher.
 They hear. They all hear
 The speaking of the Tree.*

*They hear the first and last of every Tree
 Speak to humankind today.
 Come to me,
 Here beside the River.
 Plant yourself beside the River.*

*Each of you, descendant of some passed-
 On traveler, has been paid for.*

*You, who gave me my first name, you,
 Pawnee, Apache, Seneca, you
 Cherokee Nation, who rested with me, then
 Forced on bloody feet,
 Left me to the employment of
 Other seekers--desperate for gain,
 Starving for gold.*

*You, the Turk, the Arab, the Swede,
 The German, the Eskimo, the Scot,
 The Italian, the Hungarian, the Pole,
 You the Ashanti, The Yoruba, the Kru, bought
 Sold, stolen, arriving on a nightmare
 Praying for a dream.*

*Here, root yourselves beside me.
 I am that Tree planted by the River,
 Which will not be moved.
 I, the Rock, I, the River, I, the Tree
 I am yours - your passages have been paid.*

*Lift up your faces, you have a piercing need
 For this bright morning dawning for you.
 History, despite its wrenching pain,
 Cannot be unlived, but if faced
 With courage, need not be lived again.
 Lift up your eyes
 Upon this day breaking for you.
 Give birth again
 To the dream.*

*Women, children, men,
 Take it into the palms of your hands,
 Mold it into the shape of your most
 Private need. Sculpt it into
 The image of your most public self.
 Lift up your hearts
 Each new hour holds new chances
 For a new beginning.
 Do not be wedded forever
 To fear, yoked eternally
 To brutishness.*

*The horizon leans forward,
 Offering you space
 To place new steps of change
 Here, on the pulse of this fine day
 You may have the courage
 To look up and out and upon me,
 The Rock, the River, the Tree, your country.
 No less to Midas than the mendicant.
 No less to you now than the mastodon then.*

*Here on the pulse of this new day
You may have the grace to look up and out
And into your sister's eyes,
And into your brother's face,
Your country,
And say simply
Very simply
With hope -
Good Morning.*

Dr. Maya Angelou
Wake Forest University



William J. (Bill) Clinton

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Democrat)

Early Years

Born in Hope, Arkansas, August 19, 1946.

Educational Background

Georgetown University, BA, 1968; Yale Law School, law degree, 1973. Also studied at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar from 1968 to 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney in Private Practice in Little Rock, from 1981 to 1982; Served on the law school faculty at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville.

Political Activities

President of the United States, 1993-; Elected Attorney General of Arkansas in 1976, President Clinton ran for Governor two years later and won, the people of Arkansas re-elected him four more times. He served as Governor longer than all of his predecessors except one. Served on the Democratic Governor's Association; Democratic Leadership Council.

Organizations

Served as chair of the National Governor's Association; Education Commission of the States; Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission; Southern Growth Policies Board.

Personal Information

Married, Hillary Rodham Clinton. Children: Chelsea.



Albert Gore, Jr.

Vice President of the United States*(Democrat)****Early Years***

Born in Carthage, Tennessee, March 31, 1948, to Albert Gore, Sr. (former senator) and Pauline Gore.

Educational Background

Harvard University, Government, with honors, 1969; Vanderbilt University Divinity School; Vanderbilt Law School.

Political Activities

Vice President of the United States; U.S. Senate, 1984-92; Chair, U.S. Senate Delegation to the Earth Summit in June of 1992; National Performance Review.

Military Service

U.S. Army; Vietnam Veteran.

Awards and Honors

Won re-election to the U. S. Senate in 1990, becoming the first candidate in modern history, Republican or Democrat town all 95 of Tennessee's Counties; Candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1988.

Publications

Author of National best seller, *Earth In The Balance: Ecology and The Human Spirit*.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Elizabeth "Tipper" Aitcheson. Children: Karenna, Kristin, Sarah and Albert III; New Salem Missionary Baptist Church.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

| <u>Number</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Native State</u> | <u>Born</u> | <u>Inau.</u> |
|---------------|--|---------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1..... | George Washington (F) | VA | 1732 | 1789 |
| 2..... | John Adams (F)..... | MA | 1735 | 1797 |
| 3..... | Thomas Jefferson (D-R)..... | VA | 1743 | 1801 |
| 4..... | James Madison (D-R) | VA | 1751 | 1809 |
| 5..... | James Monroe (D-R)..... | VA | 1758 | 1817 |
| 6..... | John Quincy Adams (N-R) | MA | 1767 | 1825 |
| 7..... | Andrew Jackson (D) | NC..... | 1767 | 1829 |
| 8..... | Martin Van Buren (WHIG)..... | NY..... | 1782 | 1837 |
| 9..... | William H. Harrison ¹ (A) | VA | 1773 | 1841 |
| 10..... | John Tyler (W)..... | VA | 1790 | 1841 |
| 11..... | James Knox Polk (D)..... | NC..... | 1795 | 1845 |
| 12..... | Zachary Taylor ² (WHIG)..... | VA | 1784 | 1849 |
| 13..... | Millard Fillmore (WHIG) | NY..... | 1800 | 1850 |
| 14..... | Franklin Pierce (D)..... | NH..... | 1804 | 1853 |
| 15..... | James Buchanan (D) | PA..... | 1791 | 1857 |
| 16..... | Abraham Lincoln ³ (R)..... | KY..... | 1809 | 1861 |
| 17..... | Andrew Johnson ⁴ (D)..... | NC..... | 1808 | 1865 |
| 18..... | Ulysses S. Grant (R)..... | OH..... | 1822 | 1869 |
| 19..... | Rutherford B. Hayes (R)..... | OH..... | 1822 | 1877 |
| 20..... | James A. Garfield ⁵ (R)..... | OH..... | 1831 | 1881 |
| 21..... | Chester A. Arthur (R)..... | VT..... | 1830 | 1881 |
| 22..... | Grover Cleveland ⁶ (D) | NJ..... | 1837 | 1885 |
| 23..... | Benjamin Harrison (R)..... | OH..... | 1833 | 1889 |
| 24..... | Grover Cleveland ⁷ (D) | NJ..... | 1837 | 1893 |
| 25..... | William McKinley ⁸ (R) | OH..... | 1843 | 1897 |
| 26..... | Theodore Roosevelt (R)..... | NY..... | 1858 | 1901 |
| 27..... | William H. Taft (R)..... | OH..... | 1857 | 1909 |
| 28..... | Woodrow Wilson (D)..... | VA..... | 1856 | 1913 |
| 29..... | Warren G. Harding ⁹ (R) | OH..... | 1865 | 1921 |
| 30..... | Calvin Coolidge (R)..... | VT..... | 1872 | 1923 |
| 31..... | Herbert C. Hoover (R) | IO..... | 1874 | 1929 |
| 32..... | Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹⁰ (D)..... | NY..... | 1882 | 1933 |
| 33..... | Harry S. Truman (D)..... | MO..... | 1884 | 1945 |
| 34..... | Dwight D. Eisenhower (R) | TX..... | 1890 | 1953 |
| 35..... | John F. Kennedy ¹¹ (D)..... | MA..... | 1917 | 1961 |
| 36..... | Lindon B. Johnson (D)..... | TX..... | 1908 | 1963 |
| 37..... | Richard M. Nixon ¹² (R) | CA..... | 1913 | 1969 |
| 38..... | Gerald R. Ford (R) | MI..... | 1913 | 1974 |
| 39..... | James Earl Carter (D)..... | GA..... | 1924 | 1977 |
| 40..... | Ronald Wilson Reagan (R) | IL..... | 1911 | 1981 |
| 41..... | George H.W. Bush (R) | TX..... | 1924 | 1989 |
| 42..... | William J. Clinton (D) | AR..... | 1946 | 1993 |

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 40 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.

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 | Albert Gore, Jr. |
| Secretary of Agriculture | Mike Espy |
| Secretary of Commerce | Ronald H. Brown |
| Secretary of Defense..... | William Perry |
| Secretary of Education | Richard W. Riley |
| Secretary of Energy..... | Hazel R. O'Leary |
| Secretary of Health and Human Services..... | Donna E. Shalala |
| Secretary of Housing and Urban Development..... | Henry Cisneros |
| Secretary of the Interior..... | Bruce Babbitt |
| Secretary of Labor | Robert B. Reich |
| Secretary of State | Warren M. Christopher |
| Secretary of Transportation..... | Federico Pena |
| Secretary of the Treasury..... | Lloyd Bentsen |
| Attorney General | Janet Reno |
| Ambassador to the United Nations | Madeleine K. Albright |
| Veterans' Affairs | Jesse Brown |

MAJOR APPOINTMENTS

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| White House Chief of Staff..... | Thomas F. "Mack" McLarty |
| National Security Adviser | Anthony Lake |
| U.S. Trade Representative | Mickey Kantor |
| Press Secretary..... | Mark Gearan |
| Director, Central Intelligence Agency..... | R. James Woolsey, Jr. |
| Director, Office of Management and Budget..... | Leon E. Panetta |
| Economic Security Advisor (chairman) | Laura D. Andrea Tyson |
| Environmental Protection Agency | Carol M. Browner |



The United States Capitol

CHAPTER THREE

One Hundred and Third Congress of The United States

THE SENATE

President of the Senate

Albert Gore, Jr.

President Pro-Tempore

Robert C. Byrd

Secretary of the Senate

Walter J. Stewart

Majority Leader

George J. Mitchell

Minority Leader

Robert Dole

Majority Whip

C. Abbot Saffold

Minority Whip

Howard O. Greene, Jr.

Senators from North Carolina

Senior Senator

Jesse Helms

Junior Senator

Lauch Faircloth

STANDING COMMITTEES

Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry

Appropriations

Armed Services

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs

Budget

Commerce, Science & Transportation

Energy and Natural Resources

Environment & Public Works

Finance

Foreign Relations

Government Affairs

Judiciary

Labor and Human Resources

Rules and Administration

Small Business

Veteran's Affairs

SELECT COMMITTEES

Ethics

Indian Affairs

Intelligence

Aging

JOINT COMMITTEES

Economic

Library of Congress

Printing

Taxation



Jesse Helms United States Senator

Early Years

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

Educational Background

Monroe High School; Wingate College; Wake Forest College.

Professional Background

Former Executive Vice President, Vice Chair of the Board, and Asst. Chief Executive Officer, Capitol Broadcasting Co.

Organizations

Raleigh Rotary Club (former President and Vice President), Raleigh Exchange Club (former President); United Fund of Raleigh (former Director); Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (former Director); Young Americans for Freedom (State Advisor); 33° Mason, Raleigh Lodge No. 500; Grand Lodge of NC (Grand Orator, 1975, 82, and 91).

Boards and Commissions

Former Trustee: Campbell University, Wingate College, Meredith College, John F. Kennedy College, Douglas MacArthur Freedom Academy, Delaware Law School, and Camp Willow Run; N.C. Tobacco Council.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 1973-Present; Raleigh City Council, 1957-61; Administrative Assistant to U.S. Senators Willis Smith and Alton Lennon; Director of radio television campaign for Richard B. Russell of Georgia (Democratic candidate for President, 1952).

Honors and Awards

Honorary degrees, Grove City College and Bob Jones University; Honorary Director, N.C. Cerebral Palsy Hospital; Freedom Foundation Award, 1962 (best television editorial); Taxpayer's Best Friend Award, National Taxpayer's Union, 1981-91, Watchdog of the Treasury Award, 1973-91; Christian Action Council, 1983; Most Admired Conservative in Congress, Conservative Digest, 1980, 1983; N.C. Public Service Award, 1980; National Man of the Year in Politics, Christian Voice, 1980; Legislator of the Year, Christians for a Better America.

Personal Information

Married, Dorothy Jane Coble. Three children: Jane Helms Knox, Nancy Helms Stuart and Charles Helms; seven grandchildren. Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Foreign Relations (Ranking Republican Member)
 International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment (Subcommittee)
 Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations (Subcommittee)
 Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs (Subcommittee)
 Rules and Administration
 Agriculture
 Domestic and Foreign Marketing and Product Promotion (Subcommittee)
 Nutrition and Investigations (Subcommittee)
 Agriculture Production and Stabilization of Prices (Subcommittee)

Duncan M. Faircloth
United States Senator

Early Years

Born in Salemburg, Sampson County, January 14, 1928, to James Faircloth and Mary McLauchlin Faircloth.

Educational Background

Roseboro High School; High Point College.

Professional Background

Businessman and Farmer, Faircloth Farms, Coharie Farms.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 1993-present; Chair, N.C. Highway Commission, 1969-71; Secretary, N.C. Department of Commerce, 1977-83.



Military Service

U.S. Army, 1954-55.

Personal Information

Children: Anne Faircloth. Member: Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Armed Services
 Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs
 Housing and Urban Affairs (Subcommittee)
 Securities (Subcommittee)
 Economic Stabilization and Rural Development , Ranking (Subcommittee)
 Environment and Public Works
 Toxic Substances, Research and Development (Subcommittee)
 Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife (Subcommittee)
 Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation (Subcommittee)

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker of the House

Thomas S. Foley

Majority Leader

Richard Gephart

Majority Whip

David E. Bonoir

Clerk of the House

Donald K. Anderson

Minority Leader

Robert H. Michel

Minority Whip

Newt Gingrich

Representatives from North Carolina

Eva Clayton (First District)
I.T. Valentine, Jr. (Second District)
H. Martin Lancaster (Third District)
David E. Price (Fourth District)
Stephen L. Neal (Fifth District)
J. Howard Coble (Sixth District)
Charles G. Rose (Seventh District)
W.G. Hefner (Eighth District)
J. Alex McMillan (Ninth District)
T. Cass Ballenger (Tenth District)
Charles H. Taylor (Eleventh District)
Melvin Watt (Twelfth District)

STANDING COMMITTEES

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

SELECT COMMITTEES

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Aging | Hunger |
| Children, Youth and Families | Narcotics Abuse and Control |
| Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence | |

JOINT COMMITTEES

| | |
|---------------------|----------|
| Economics | Printing |
| Library of Congress | Taxation |

Eva McPherson Clayton

(First Congressional District)

Democrat

[Counties: Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Greene, Hertford, Northampton, Perquimans, Warren, Washington, and portions of Beaufort, Bladen, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Edgecombe, Halifax, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Pasquotank, Pender, Pitt, Vance, Wayne and Wilson.]

Early Years

Born in Savannah, Richmond County, GA, September 16, 1933, to Thomas McPherson, Sr. and Josephine McPherson.



Educational Background

Lucy C. Laney High School, 1951; Johnson C. Smith University, B.S., Biology, 1955; NCCU, M.S., Biology, 1962; NCCU, M.S., General Science, 1962.

Professional Background

Founder/President, Technical Resources, Ltd., 1981-92; Planning Consultant Firm.

Organizations

NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Cancer Drive; Community Health; Rural Housing; Family Institute.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-present; County Commissioner, Warren County, Board of Commissioners, 1982-92, Chair, Warren County Board of Commissioners, 1982-90.

Personal Information

Married, Theaoseus T. Clayton, Sr., December 24, 1955. Children: Joanne Clayton, Theaoseus T. Clayton, Jr., Martin Clayton and Reuben Clayton. Cotton Memorial Presbyterian Church; Chair of Pastoral Committee, 1991; Moderator, Women's Association, 1989-90; National Denominational Eco-Justice Committee; Attended Ecumenical Consultation on the Environment in Berne, Switzerland, 1991.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Agriculture

Environment, Credit and Rural Development (Subcommittee)

Department Operations and Nutrition (Subcommittee)

Speciality Crops and Natural Resources (Subcommittee)

Committee on Small Business

Procurement, Taxation and Tourism (Subcommittee)

Rural Enterprises, Exports and Environment (Subcommittee)



Tim Valentine

(Second Congressional District)

(Democrat)

[Counties: Franklin, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, and portions of Durham, Edgecomb, Granville, Halifax, Moore, Nash, Vance, Wake, and Wilson.]

Early Years

Born in Nashville, Nash County, March 15, 1926, to Itimous T. and Hazel Valentine.

Educational Background

The Citadel, A.B. (Political Science), 1948; School of Law, UNC-CH, J.D., 1967.

Professional Background

Attorney (Senior member, Valentine, Adams & Lamar).

Organizations

Nash-Edgecombe (former President), Seventh Judicial, N.C. and American Bar Associations; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Morning Star Lodge No. 85 A.F. & A.M. (former Master); Nashville Lions Club (former President); Nashville Jaycees (former President); Nashville Chamber of Commerce (former President).

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Courts Commission; former Trustee, Nash General Hospital.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1983-present (elected November, 1982; reelected in subsequent elections; N.C. House of Representatives, 1955-1960; Chair, N.C. Democratic Executive Committee, 1966-1968; Legislative Counsel to Governor Dan K. Moore, 1967; Legal Advisor to Governor Dan K. Moore, 1965.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army Air Corps, 1944-1946.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Reynolds Valentine. Children: Stephen M. Valentine, Mark L. Valentine, Philip C. Valentine, and Anna E. Valentine Nowell; and three step-children: Mark Connelly Berry, Barbara Vaughan Berry Anthony, and Bryan Edmonds Berry. Member, Nashville Baptist Church; former Chair, Board of Deacons.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Public Works and Transportation

Aviation (Subcommittee)

Surface Transportation, Vice Chairman (Subcommittee)

Water Resources and Environment (Subcommittee)

Science, Space and Technology

Science (Subcommittee)

Technology, Environment and Aviation, Chairman (Subcommittee)

H. Martin Lancaster

(Third Congressional District)

Democrat

[Counties: Camden, Carteret, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pamlico, Sampson, Tyrrell, and portions of Beaufort, Craven, Duplin, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pender, Pitt, and Wayne.]

Early Years

Born in Patetown, N.C., March 24, 1943, to Harold W. and Eva Madena (Pate) Lancaster.

Educational Background

Pikeville High School, 1958-1961; UNC-CH, A.B., 1965; UNC-CH, J.D., 1967.

Professional Background

U.S. House of Representatives; N.C. State Representative; Attorney at Law.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association (Board of Governors, 1984), and American Bar Associations; Mason; Shriner; Elk; Goldsboro Kiwanian; N.C. Society for Historic Preservation.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, 1984; Chair, N.C. Arts Council, 1977-81; Chair, Wayne County Public Library, 1979-80; Chair, Wayne County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1978-79; Chair, Goldsboro-Wayne County Bicentennial Commission, 1975-76; President, Goldsboro Community Arts Council, 1973-74; President, Wayne Community Concert Association, 1972-73.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1987-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-86.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1967-70 (Lieutenant); Air Force Reserves, 1971-82 (Major); Naval Reserves, 1982-Present (Commander).

Honors and Awards

Valand Award, N.C. Mental Health Association, 1985; N.C. Crime and Justice Award, Governor's Crime Commission, 1984; Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Association of School Counselors, 1983; Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1981; Distinguished Service Award, Goldsboro Jaycees, 1977.

Personal Information

Married, Alice Matheny, May 31, 1975. Children: Ashley Elizabeth and Mary Martin. Member, First Presbyterian Church; Elder, 1986-Present; Deacon, 1972-75.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Armed Services

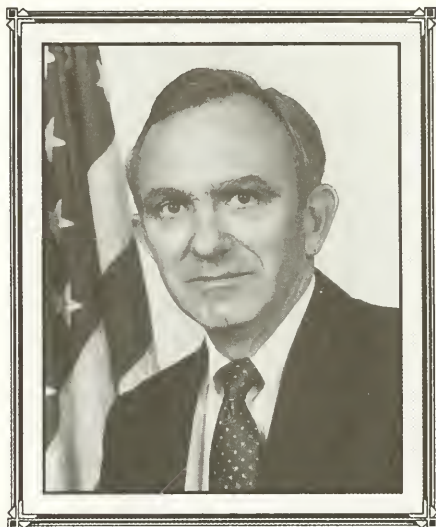
Readiness (Subcommittee)

Military Forces and Personnel (Subcommittee)

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Coast Guard and Navigation (Subcommittee)

Fisheries Management (Subcommittee)





David Eugene Price

(Fourth Congressional District)

Democrat

[Counties: Chatham, and portions of
Orange and Wake.]

Early Years

Born in Johnson City, Tennessee, on August 17, 1940, to Albert and Elna (Harrell) Price.

Educational Background

Unicoi County High School (Erwin, Tennessee); Mars Hill College; UNC-CH, BA, 1961; Yale University, B.D., 1964, Ph.D., 1969.

Professional Background

Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, Duke University, 1973-1986; Assistant Professor of Political Science and American Studies, Yale University, 1969-1973; American Political Science Association.

Organizations

Chapel Hill Kiwanis Club.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1986- Present; Chair, N.C. Democratic Party, 1983-84; Executive Director, N.C. Democratic Party, 1979-80; Commission on Presidential Nomination, Democratic National Committee; Staff Director, 1981-82; Legislative Aide to Senator E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska), 1963-67; Member, Democratic National Committee, 1983-88.

Personal Information

Married, Lisa Beth Kanwit of Fairfax, Virginia, July 27, 1968. Children: Karen and Michael. Member, Binkley Memorial Baptist Church (Moderator; Sunday School Teacher).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary (Subcommittee)

Transportation (Subcommittee)

Budget

Stephen Lybrook Neal

(Fifth Congressional District)

Democrat

[Counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Caswell, Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Watauga, and portions of Burke, Caldwell, Forsyth, Granville, and Wilkes.]

Early Years

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

Educational Background

University of California at Santa Barbara; University of Hawaii, A.B. (Psychology), 1963.



Professional Background

Former community newspaper publisher in Forsyth, Stokes and Yadkin counties (president, Community Press, Inc.) and former small business owner and manager.

Boards and Commissions

Trustee, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1975-Present; Chair, Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future; executive committee, Congressional Textile Caucus; member and former Chair, Congressional Sunbelt Caucus; Congressional Rural Caucus; Conservative Democratic Forum; Travel and Tourism Caucus; Environmental and Energy Study Conference; Democratic Leadership Conference; Democratic Study Group; Congressional Arts Caucus.

Personal Information

Married, Rachel Landis Miller, June 6, 1964. Children: Mary Piper and Stephen L. Neal, Jr. Member: Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Deposit (Subcommittee)

Insurance, Chairman (Subcommittee)

International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy (Subcommittee)

Economic Growth and Credit Information (Subcommittee)

General Oversight, Investigations and the Resolution of Failed Financial Institutions (Subcommittee)

Government Operations

Legislation and National Security (Subcommittee)



J. Howard Coble

(Sixth Congressional District)

Republican

[Counties: Randolph and portions of Alamance, Davidson, Davie, Guilford, and Rowan.]

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, Guilford County, March 18, 1931, to Joe Howard and Johnnie E. (Holt) Coble.

Educational Background

Alamance High School, 1949; Guilford College, A.B. (History), 1958; School of Law, UNC-CH, J.D., 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney (Firm of Turner, Enochs & Sparrow, 1979-1983).

Organizations

N.C. State Bar Associations; American Legion; Lions Club; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1985-present (Elected November, 1984; re-elected in 1986 and 1988, 1990-92); Secretary, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1973-1979; Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Middle District, 1969-1973.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Coast Guard Reserves, 1952 - 1982 (Commanding Officer, Wilmington Unit).

Personal Information

Member, Alamance Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Judiciary

Civil and Constitutional Rights (Subcommittee)

Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration (Subcommittee)

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Coast Guard and Navigation, Ranking (Subcommittee)

Fisheries Management (Subcommittee)

Charles G. Rose III

(Seventh Congressional District)

Democrat

[Counties: Brunswick and portions of Bladen, Columbus, Cumberland, New Hanover, Onslow, Pender and Robeson.]

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville, Cumberland County, August 10, 1939, to Charles G. and Frances (Duckworth) Rose.

Educational Background

Fayetteville High School, 1957; Davidson College, B.A., 1969; School of Law, UNC-CH, LL.B., 1964.



Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Organizations

Cumberland County and N.C. State Bar Associations.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1973-present (Elected in November, 1972; reelected in subsequent elections); Chief District Court Prosecutor, 12th Judicial District, 1967-1970.

Literary Works

Editor, Davidson College Yearbook.

Personal Information

Married, Joan Teague, September 25, 1982. Children: Charles G. Rose, IV, Sara Louise Rose and Kelly Josephine. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville (former Sunday School Teacher).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Agriculture

Foreign Agriculture and Hunger (Subcommittee)

Department Operations and Nutrition (Subcommittee)

Speciality Crops and Natural Resources, Chairman (Subcommittee)

General Farm Commodities (Subcommittee)

Livestock (Subcommittee)

House Administration, Chairman

Administrative Oversight, Chairman (Subcommittee)



W. G. (Bill) Hefner

(Eighth Congressional District)

Democrat

[Counties: Anson, Cabarrus, Hoke, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly, Union, and portions of Cumberland, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Moore, Robeson, and Rowan.]

Early Years

Born in Elora, Tennessee, April 1, 1930.

Professional Background

President, WRKB Radio (Kannapolis); Harvesters Quartet; Television Performer.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1975-present (Elected November, 1974; reelected in subsequent elections); Deputy Majority Whip; Congressional Textile Caucus; Travel and Tourism Caucus; Sportsmen's Caucus; Rural Health Coalition; Army Caucus; Caucus for Women's Issues; Pork Industry Caucus; Environmental and Energy Study Caucus; Board of Visitors, U.S. Military Academy.

Personal Information

Married, Nancy Hill of Gadsden, Alabama. Children: Stacey and Shelly Hefner. Member, North Kannapolis Baptist Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Appropriations

Defense (Subcommittee)

Military Construction, Chairman (Subcommittee)

Alex McMillan

(Ninth Congressional District)

Republican

[Counties: Portions of Cleveland, Gaston and Mecklenburg.]

Early Years

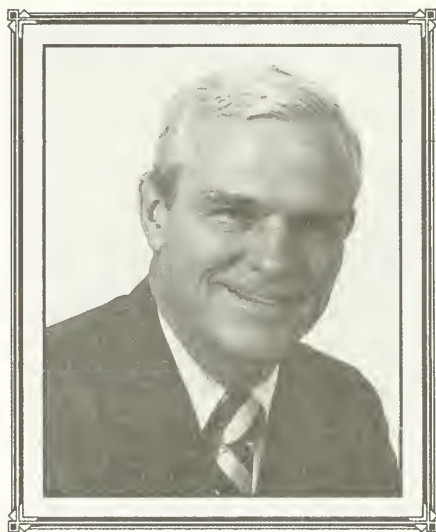
Born in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, May 9, 1932, to J. Alex, Jr. and Mildred Elizabeth (Shepherd) McMillan.

Educational Background

Woodberry Forest School, 1950; UNC-CH, B.A. (History), 1954; University of Virginia, M.B.A., 1958.

Professional Background

President and Chief Executive Officer, Ruddick Corporation (Vice President for Finance and Treasurer, 1968-83); Officer and Liaison, Harris-Teeter Super Markets, Inc.; R.S. Dickson & Company (Secretary and Vice President, 1963-70); Sales and Control, Carolina Paper Board Corporation, 1958-60.



Organizations

Charlotte City Club (Director), 1981-84; Greater Charlotte Chamber of Commerce (Director), 1980-82.

Boards and Commissions

Union Theological Seminary (Trustee), 1978-86; UNC Center for Public Broadcasting, 1986-present; Woodberry Forest School (Trustee), 1978-1985; Darden School of Business, University of Virginia (President, Alumni Board, 1979-81; Trustee, 1977-present); Board of Visitors, Davidson College, 1983-84; Spirit Square Board, 1975-84 (First President); United Community Services Board, 1973-84; Inroads, Inc. (Director), 1982-83; WTVI Public Television, 1978-83 (First Chair); Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education (Committee Vice Chair), 1978-79; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Arts and Science Council (Director), 1974-79; Mecklenburg County Board of Social Services (Director; Chair, 1975-77), 1974-77; Charlotte Speech and Hearing Center (Director), 1974-77.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1985-present; Board of County Commissioners, Mecklenburg County, 1972-74.

Military Service

Served U.S. Army, 1954-1956 (Counter-Intelligence).

Personal Information

Married, Caroline Houston of Greenville, SC, November 21, 1959. Children: Elizabeth H. and John A. McMillan, IV. Member, Myers Park Presbyterian Church, Charlotte (Elder); Mecklenburg Presbyterian Task Force on Hunger, 1975-76.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Energy and Commerce

Telecommunications and Finance (Subcommittee)

Health and the Environment (Subcommittee)

Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness (Subcommittee)

Budget



Thomas Cass Ballenger

(Tenth Congressional District)

Republican

[Counties: Alexander, Avery, Catawba, Lincoln, Mitchell, Yadkin, and portions of Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Davie, Forsyth, Henderson, Iredell, McDowell, Polk, Rutherford and Wilkes.]

Early Years

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 6, 1926, to Richard E. and Dorothy (Collins) Ballenger (both deceased).

Educational Background

Episcopal High School, 1944; UNC-CH, 1944-45; Amherst College, B.A., 1948.

Professional Background

Founder and Chair of the Board, Plastic Packaging, Inc.

Organizations

Community Ridge Day Care Center, Hickory, co-founder; Greater Hickory United Fund, Past Chairman; Lenoir Rhyne College, Member, Board of Directors; Salvation Army, Member, Board of Directors; Florence Crittenton Home, Member, Board of Trustees; Greater Hickory Chamber of Commerce, Director; N.C. School of the Arts, Sustaining Member; N.C. Symphony, Patron; N.C. Arts Society, Patron.

Boards and Commissions

Lenoir Rhyne College Board of Development; Salvation Army; Florence Critton Home; Greater Hickory Chamber of Commerce.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1987-Present; N.C. State Senate, 1977-86 (Former Minority Leader); N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76; Catawba County Board of Commissioners, 1966-1974 (Chair, 1970-74); Catawba County Republican Party (Past Chair); Jim Martin for Governor Steering Committee; N.C. Reagan-Bush Campaign (Western Co-Chair, 1984); N.C. Legislative Forum (Co-Founder and Former Chair).

Military Service

Airman Cadet, U.S. Navy Air Corps, 1944-45.

Honors and Awards

N.C. Commissioner of the Year, Association of County Commissioners, 1973; Most Effective Republican Legislator, (Institute of Government survey), 1981; Honorary Volunteer Fireman, Guatemala City; Alan Ray Boyd Outstanding Citizenship Award, Catawba County Chamber of Commerce, 1987; Legislator of the Month, American Subcontractors Association, 1987; VIP Award, The American Furniture Manufacturers Association, 1988; W.C. Lassiter Award, NC Press Association, 1988; Wallace F. Bennett Leadership Award, National Association of Manufacturers, 1989; Deputy National Vice Chair, National Republican Congressional Committee, 1993-94.

Personal Information

Married, Donna Davis, June 14, 1952. Children: Lucinda (Cindy) Garrison Ballenger, Melissa (Missy) Jane Ballenger Jordan and Davis (D.D.). Episcopal Church of the Ascension (Past Senior Warden and Lay Reader).

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Education and Labor

Select Education and Civil Rights, Ranking (Subcommittee)

Labor Standards, Occupational Health and Safety (Subcommittee)

Labor - Management Relations (Subcommittee)

Foreign Affairs

Western Hemisphere Affairs (Subcommittee)

Economic Policy, Trade and Environment (Subcommittee)

District of Columbia

Fiscal Affairs and Health, Ranking (Subcommittee)

Judiciary and Education (Subcommittee)



Charles H. Taylor

(Eleventh Congressional District)

Republican

[Counties: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Madison, Swain, Transylvania, Yancey, and portions of Buncombe, Cleveland, Henderson, McDowell, Polk, and Rutherford.]

Early Years

Born in Transylvania County, to Robert and Loe Taylor, on January 23, 1941.

Educational Background

Graduated from Brevard High School; Wake Forest University; B.A. and Juris Doctorate degree.

Professional Background

Managing Director, Transylvania Tree Farm; Registered Forester.

Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Board of Transportation; Chair, Conservation Committee of the N.C. Energy Policy Council; Chair, N.C. Parks and Recreation Council; Vice Chair, Western N.C. Environmental Council; Chair, Western N.C. 4-H Leadership Trust.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1991-present; served three-county district for three terms until it was abolished by re-districting; served as Minority Leader of the House for two years; ran for State Senate, carried the new district by some 10,000 votes and was chosen to be Senate Minority Leader; filed for election for a three-county N.C. House of Representatives seat during his last year at Wake Forest University.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church of Brevard.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Appropriations

Legislative (Subcommittee)

Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary (Subcommittee)

Melvin Watt

(Twelfth Congressional District)

Democrat

[Counties: Portions of Alamance, Davidson, Durham, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Orange and Rowan.]

Early Years

Born in Mecklenburg County, August 26, 1945.

Educational Background

Attended York Road High School, Charlotte; UNC, Chapel Hill, B.S. in Business Administration, 1967; Yale University Law School, J.D. Degree, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney and Businessman, Ferguson, Stein, Watt, Wallas, Adkins and Gresham 1972; Part Owner, East Towne Manor (a health care facility for the elderly and disabled).

Boards and Commissions

President, Mecklenburg County Bar; Johnson C. Smith University, Board of Visitors; Central Piedmont Community College Foundation; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Legal Aid of Southern Piedmont; NCNB Community Development Corporation; Auditorium-Coliseum-Civic Center Authority; United Way; Inroads, Inc.; Family Housing Services; Cities in schools; West Charlotte Business Incubator; Housing Authority Scholarship Board; Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee; President, Business Honors Fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-present; Served in the N.C. Senate, 1985-86; Campaign Manager of Harvey Gantt's campaigns for City Council, Mayor of Charlotte and the 1990 Gantt for U.S. Senate Campaign against Jesse Helms.

Publications

Author of "Tax Exemption for Organizations Investing in Black Business", 78 Yale L.J. 1212 (1969).

Personal Information

Married, the former Eulada Paysour in 1967. Children: Brian and Jason. Member, Mt. Olive Presbyterian Church.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

Housing and Community Development (Subcommittee)

Consumer Credit and Insurance (Subcommittee)

International Development, Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy (Subcommittee)

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal Operations and Services (Subcommittee)

Judiciary

Economic and Commercial Law (Subcommittee)

Administrative Law and Governmental Relations (Subcommittee)

Democratic Steering and Policy





CHAPTER THREE

The United States Judiciary

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Chief Justice..... | William H. Rehnquist..... | Arizona |
| Associate Justice..... | Byron R. White..... | Colorado |
| Associate Justice..... | Clarence Thomas..... | District of Columbia |
| Associate Justice..... | Harry A. Blackmun..... | Minnesota |
| Associate Justice..... | John Paul Stevens..... | Illinois |
| Associate Justice..... | Sandra Day O'Connor..... | Arizona |
| Associate Justice..... | Antonin Scalia..... | Virginia |
| Associate Justice..... | Anthony M. Kennedy..... | California |
| Associate Justice..... | David H. Souter..... | New Hampshire |

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

(The Fourth Circuit is composed of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. Court sits at Richmond, Virginia the first full week of each month, October through June.)

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Circuit Justice..... | William H. Rehnquist..... | Arizona |
| Chief Judge..... | Sam J. Ervin, III..... | North Carolina |
| Circuit Judge..... | Donald S. Russell..... | South Carolina |
| Circuit Judge..... | H. Emory Widener, Jr. | Virginia |
| Circuit Judge..... | Kenneth Kendall..... | Virginia |
| Circuit Judge..... | James Dickson Phillips, Jr. | North Carolina |
| Circuit Judge..... | Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr. | Maryland |
| Circuit Judge..... | James M. Sprouse..... | West Virginia |
| Circuit Judge..... | Robert F. Chapman..... | South Carolina |
| Circuit Judge..... | J. Harvie Wilkinson, III..... | Virginia |
| Circuit Judge..... | William W. Wilkins, Jr. | South Carolina |
| Circuit Judge..... | Paul V. Niemeyer..... | Maryland |
| Senior Judge..... | John D. Butzner, Jr. | Virginia |

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Eastern District

(Federal Building, Raleigh)

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| Chief Judge | James C. Fox | Wilmington |
| Senior Judge..... | Franklin T. Dupree, Jr. | Raleigh |
| Judge | Terrence W. Boyle* | Elizabeth City |
| Judge | W. Earl Britt..... | Raleigh |
| Judge | Malcolm J. Howard..... | Greenville |
| Clerk | J. Rich Leonard | Raleigh |
| U.S. Attorney | Margaret Person Currin | Raleigh |

Middle District

(U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, Greensboro)

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Chief Judge | Richard C. Erwin | Winston-Salem |
| Senior Judge..... | Eugene A. Gordon | Greensboro |
| Senior Judge..... | Hiram H. Ward..... | Winston-Salem |
| Judge | Frank W. Bullock, Jr. | Greensboro |
| Judge | William L. Osteen, Sr. | Greensboro |
| Judge | Carlton Tilley, Jr. | Durham |
| Clerk | Joseph P. Creekmore | Greensboro |
| U.S. Attorney | Robert H. Edmunds, Jr. | Greensboro |

Western District

(Charles R. Jonas Federal Building, Charlotte)

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Chief Judge | Richard L. Voorhees | Asheville |
| Senior Judge..... | James B. McMillan | Charlotte |
| Judge | Graham C. Mullen..... | Asheville |
| Judge | Robert D. Potter | Charlotte |
| Clerk | Thomas J. McGraw | Charlotte |
| U.S. Attorney | Thomas J. Ashcraft | Charlotte |

* Judge Boyle declined to submit biographical information

Samuel James Ervin, III

Chief Judge

*United States Fourth Circuit
Court of Appeals*

Early Years

Born in Morganton, Burke County, March 2, 1926, to Samuel James and Margaret Bruce (Bell) Ervin, Jr.

Educational Background

Morganton Public Schools; Morganton High School, 1943; Davidson College, 1948, B.S.; Harvard Law School, 1951, LL.B.

Professional Background

Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit Judge, N.C. Superior Court, 25th District. 1967-80; legal practice, 1952-67; Solicitor. Burke County Criminal Court, 1954-56.

Organizations

Burke County Bar Association; Mason.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1965-67.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1944-46, 1951-52 (Colonel); infantry; Judge Advocate General's Corps. Served, N.C. Army National Guard, 1955-69.

Honors and Awards

Young Man of the Year; Distinguished Service Award, Morganton, Chamber of Commerce, 1954.

Personal Information

Married, Elisabeth Crawford, October 25, 1952. Children: Samuel James, IV, Elizabeth Fore, Robert Crawford and Margaret Bell. Member, First Presbyterian Church; Elder; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher.





James Dickson Phillips, Jr.

Judge

*United States Fourth Circuit
Court of Appeals*

Early Years

Born in Scotland County, September 23, 1922, to James Dickson (deceased) and Helen (Shepherd) Phillips.

Educational Background

Public Schools, Laurinburg, Graduate 1939; Davidson College, 1943; B.S., cum laude; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1945-48, J.D. with honors.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit.

Political Activities

Member, Democratic Party.

Military Services

Served, U.S. Army, 1943-46 (1st Lieutenant); parachute infantry.

Honors and Awards

John J. Parker Memorial Award; Thomas Jefferson Award; Distinguished Alumni Professor, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law.

Personal Information

Married, Jean Duff Nunalee, July 16, 1960. Children: Evelyn, James Dickson, III, Elizabeth Duff and Ida Wills Phillips. Member since 1960, former Trustee, Elder, Deacon, University Presbyterian Church; Chapel Hill, NC, former member, 1970-76; Chair, 1971-74, Permanent Judicial Commission of the Presbyterian Church, USA.

James Carroll Fox

Chief Judge, Eastern District

*United States District Court
Eastern District*

Early Years

Born in Atchinson, Kansas, November 6, 1928, to Jared Copeland and Ethel (Carroll) Fox.

Educational Background

Woodberry Forest School, 1946; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1950, B.S. (Business Administration); UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1957, LL.B. with honors.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1982-present; New Hanover County Attorney, 1967-81; Attorney at Law [partner, firm of Murchison, Fox & Newton, 1960-1982 (associate, 1958-59)].

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Wilmington Civitan; Director, First Union Bank, 1974-1982 (Chair, 1982).

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army Reserves, 1951-59 (corporal); honorable discharge.

Personal Information

Married, Katharine deRosset Rhett of Wilmington, December 30, 1950. Children: James C. Fox Jr., Jane Haskell (Fox) Brown and Ruth Rhett (Fox) Jordan. Member, St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington; Senior Warden, 1979-82; Vestryman, 1974-75.





Franklin T. Dupree, Jr.

Senior Judge

*United States District Court
Eastern District*

Early Years

Born in Angier, Harnett County, October 18, 1913, to Franklin T. and Elizabeth Mason (Wells) Dupree.

Educational Background

Angier High School, 1925-28; Campbell College High School, 1928-29; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1933, A.B.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1936, LL.B.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, 1970-present.

Organizations

Wake County, Bar Association; N.C. and American Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lions Club of Raleigh; Stag Club.

Political Activities

Member, Republican Party.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, 1943-46 (Lieutenant).

Personal Information

Married, Rosalyn Dupree, December 30, 1939. Children: Elizabeth Rosalyn (Dupree) and Nancy (Dupree) Miller. Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church.

W. Earl Britt

Judge

*United States District Court
Eastern District*

Early Years

Born in McDonald, Robeson County, December 7, 1932, to Dudley H. and Martha Mae (Hall) Britt.

Educational Background

Rowland High School, 1950; Campbell College, 1950-52; Wake Forest University, 1956, B.S.; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1958, LL.B.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Associations; Fourth Circuit Representative to the Judicial Conference of the United States; Federal Judges Association; Director and member of Executive Committee.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1953-55 (Corporal).

Honors and Awards

"Tar Heel of the Week," The News and Observer, 1981.

Personal Information

Married, Judith Moore, April 17, 1976. Children: Clifford Paul, Mark Earl and Elizabeth Carol.





Malcolm Jones Howard

Judge

*United States District Court
Eastern District*

Early Years

Born in Kinston, Lenoir County, June 24, 1939, to Clayton and Thelma Lee (Jones) Howard.

Educational Background

Deep Run School; The Citadel (Charleston, SC); U.S. Military Academy (West Point, NY), B.S., 1962; School of Law, Wake Forest University, J.D., 1970.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court (Eastern District, North Carolina), 1988-Present; Attorney (Senior Partner, Howard, Browning, Sams, and Poole, 1975-1988); Counsel, Executive Office of the President (White House, Washington, D.C.), 1974; Assistant U.S. Attorney (Raleigh, N.C.), 1973-74.

Organizations

Rotary Club of Greenville; East Carolina Vocational Center (Director).

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1988-present.

Political Activities

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of North Carolina (appointed by President Reagan in 1988); Member, Republican Party; Chair, 1st District Republican Party (3 terms), 1974-1980; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1976 & 1980; Candidate, U.S. Congress, 1st District, 1972.

Military Service

Served in U.S. Army (Lt. Col), 1962-1972; Reserves, 1972-1982, Silver Star, Bronze Star of Valor (two), Meritorious Service Medal, Purple Heart, Air Medal (two), Combat Infantryman's Badge, Parachute Badge.

Personal Information

Married, Eloise K. McGinty of Marshallton, Iowa, November 24, 1964. Children: Shannon Lea and Joshua Brian. Member, Memorial Baptist Church, Greenville; Sunday School Teacher, Deacon; Director, N.C. Baptist Foundation.

Richard Cannon Erwin

Senior Judge, Middle District

*United States District Court
Middle District*

Early Years

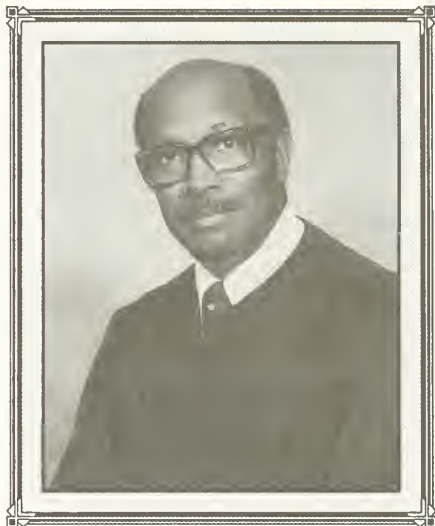
Born in Marion, August 23, 1923, to John Adam and Flora (Cannon) Erwin.

Educational Background

McDowell County Public Schools; Johnson C. Smith University, 1947, B.A.; Howard University, School of Law, 1951, LL.B.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District; Attorney (firm of Erwin and Beatty).



Organizations

Forsyth County (former President); N.C. State Bar Association; Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court; Kappa Alpha Psi.

Political Activities

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1977-80; member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-77.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1945-46 (1st Sergeant).

Honors and Awards

L.L.D., Pfeiffer College, 1980; L.L.D., Johnson C. Smith University, 1981.

Personal Information

Married, Demerice Whitley, August 25, 1946. Children: Aurelia Whitley and Richard Cannon, Jr. Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church; National Methodist Layman.



Eugene Andrew Gordon

Senior Judge

*United States District Court
Middle District*

Early Years

Born in Brown Summitt, July 10, 1917, to Charles Robert and Carrie (Scott) Gordon.

Educational Background

Elon College, 1939, A.B.; Duke University, School of Law, 1941, LL.B.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District of N.C., 1964-Present; Chief Judge, 1971-82;

Senior U.S. District Judge, 1982-present; Attorney (private) practice, 1946-64 and also served as Alamance County Attorney during a portion of this period.

Organizations

Duke University Law Alumni Association; Federal District Judges Association; N.C. Retired Governmental Employees Association; Greensboro Bar Association.

Political Activities

Member, Democratic Party.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1942-46 (Captain); field artillery.

Personal Information

Married, Virginia Stoner, January 1, 1943. Children: Eugene Andrew and Rosemary Ann. Member, Starmount Presbyterian Church.

Hiram Hamilton Ward

Senior Judge

*United States District Court
Middle District*

Early Years

Born in Thomasville, Davidson County, April 29, 1923, to O. L. Ward and Margaret A. (Lowdermilk) Ward.

Educational Background

Denton High School; Wake Forest University; Wake Forest University, School of Law, 1950, J.D.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1972; Chief Judge 1982-88, Chair; Federal Land Condemnation Commission, 1964-65.

Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Mason; Phi Alpha Delta; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law.

Political Activities

Member, Republican Party; N.C. State Board of Elections, 1964-72.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force, 1940-45, Air Medal, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation.

Personal Information

Married, Evelyn McDaniel, June 1, 1947. Children: William M. and James Randolph. Member, Baptist Church; Deacon, Sunday School teacher. Liberty Baptist Association.





Frank William Bullock, Jr.

Chief Judge

*United States District Court
Middle District*

Early Years

Born in Oxford, Granville County, November 3, 1938, to Frank William and Wilma (Long) Bullock.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, 1957; Duke University; UNC-Chapel Hill, B.S. (Business Administration), 1961; School of Law, UNC-CH, LL.B., 1963.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court (Middle District, North Carolina), 1982-Present; Attorney (Private practice, 1973-1982; 1964-1968;) Assistant Director, N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts, 1968-1973; Law clerk to Federal Judge, 1963-64.

Organizations

Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; N.C. State Bar.

Political Activities

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District of North Carolina (appointed by President Reagan in 1982).

Literary Works

Numerous articles in law reviews and legal publications.

Personal Information

Married, Frances D. Haywood of Raleigh, May 5, 1984. Children: Frank William, III. Member, Presbyterian Church.

William L. Osteen, Sr.*

Judge

*United States District Court
Middle District*

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, July 15, 1931.

Educational Background

Guilford College, A.B. Degree in Economics, 1953; Schooling interrupted 1950-51 for military service; UNC-Chapel Hill, LL.B. Degree, 1956.

Professional Background

United States District Court Judge (Middle District, North Carolina), 1991-present; Osteen, Adams & Osteen, 1974-91; U.S. Department of Justice, 1969-74; Booth & Osteen, 1959-69; William L. Osteen, 1958-59; W. H. McElwee, Jr., 1956-58.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar, 1989-91; Greensboro Bar Association, 1989-90, Member of Executive Committee, 1988-; Eighteenth Judicial District Bar, President, 1985; Permanent member of the Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals Judicial Conference; Past member of Federal Bar Association; Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers; Law Alumni Association, UNC; Guilford College Alumni Association; Greensboro Country Club.

Military Service

Member of U.S. Army Reserves, 1948-51; Called to active duty October 10, 1950 and served until December 12, 1951; Entered as Private and discharged as Staff Sergeant.

Honors and Awards

Martindale-Hubbell, "A" Rating.

Personal Information

Married, Joanne Bennett Snow now Osteen, May 16, 1959.

* Subject declined to provide biographical photograph.



Norwood Carlton Tilley, Jr.

Judge

*United States District Court
Middle District*

Early Years

Born in Rock Hill, December 16, 1943, to Norwood Carlton and Rebecca Westbrook Tilley.

Educational Background

Rock Hill High School, 1962; Wake Forest College, B.S. in Biology, 1966; Wake Forest University School of Law, J.D., 1969.

Professional Background

Presently U.S. District Judge; Law Clerk to the Honorable Eugene A. Gordon, U.S. District Judge, Middle District of N.C., 1969-71; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1971-74; U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1974-77; Partner, Osteen, Adams, Tilley & Walker, 1977-88.

Organizations

American Inns of Court, (Chief Justice Joseph Branch Chapter).

Personal Information

Married, Greta Medlin of Charleston, SC, September 25, 1970.

Richard Lesley Voorhees

Chief Judge, Western District

*United States District Court
Western District*

Early Years

Born in Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York, June 5, 1941, to Henry Austin and Catherine Adeline (Fait) Voorhees.

Educational Background

R. J. Reynolds High School (Winston-Salem), 1959; Davidson College, A.B. (French), 1963; School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, J.D., 1968.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court (Western District, North Carolina), 1988-Present; Attorney at Law [Sole practitioner, 1980-1988; Firm of Garland and Alala, 1968-1979 (Partner, 1972-1979)].

Organizations

Buncombe County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Federal Judges Association; District Judges Association; Fourth Circuit Judicial Council, 91-92; Committee on Court Administration and Case Management of the U.S. Judicial Conference.

Military Service

Served in U.S. Army (1st Lieutenant), 1963-1965; Reserves (Captain), 1965-1969.

Personal Information

Married, Barbara Holway Humphries, of Holland Patent, N.Y., 1968. Children: Martha Northrop and Steven Coerte. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Gastonia (Deacon, 1972-1975; Elder, 1983-present).





James Bryan McMillan

Senior Judge

*United States District Court
Western District*

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, December 19, 1916, to Robert Hunter and Louise (Outlaw) McMillan.

Educational Background

Presbyterian Junior College 1934; A.B., U.N.C., 1937; J.D., Harvard University, 1940, LL.D. (hon); Belmont Abbey College, 1982; Davidson College, 1984; Johnson C. Smith College, 1985; UNC 1988; St.

Andrews Presbyterian College, 1989; UNC-Charlotte, 1990; L.H.D., Queens College, 1991.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District; Member staff N.C. attorney general, 1940-42, partner Helms, Mullis, McMillan & Johnston, Charlotte, 1946-68.

Organizations

Charlotte City Court, 1945-51; member faculty National Institute of Trial Advocacy, Boulder, Co., 1973-81; Instr. Trial Advocacy course Harvard Law School, 1975 - present, UNC Law School, 1976-78; U. Fla. Law School, 1978-80, Member, N.C. Cts. Commn., 1963-71; President; Travelers Aid Society, 1957-59; Board of Visitors, Davidson College; Recipient, Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award, St. Andrews Presbyterian College; Fellow International Academy Trial Lawyers; member ABA, 26th District Bar Association (President 1957-58); N.C. Bar District Bar Association (President 1957-58; N.C. Bar Association (President 1960-61); American Judicature Society (Director. 1984-Present). United World Federalists, Newcome Society, St. Andrews College Alumni Assn. (President 1965-66); Order of Coif, Golden Fleece, Omicron Delta Kappa. Democrat.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, 1942-45. Served from apprentice seaman to Lt. USNR, 1942-46, ETO.

Literary Works

Author of numerous case opinions and orders.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Blair Miles, February 27, 1944. (deceased); Children: James Bryan and Marjorie Miles Rodell. Married, Holly Smith Neaves, August 23, 1987. Member, First Presbyterian Church; Ruling Elder, 1963-71, 1975-; former Treasurer and Deacon.

Graham C. Mullen*

Judge

*United States District Court
Western District*

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, April 21, 1940, to James Mullen and Margaret Calder Mullen.

Educational Background

Frank L. Ashley High School, Gastonia, N.C., 1958; Duke University, A.B., History, 1962; Duke University School of Law, J.D., 1969.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District of N.C., 1990-present; Attorney, Mullen, Holland & Cooper, PA, 1969-90.

Organizations

North Carolina State Bar; North Carolina Bar Association, Member Board of Governors, 1980-83.

Military Service

Served U.S. Navy, 1962-66, Lieutenant USN.

Personal Information

Married, Judith Marie Graves, July 9, 1966. Children: Katharine and Jennifer. Member, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Gastonia.

*Subject declined to provide biographical photo.



Robert D. Potter

Judge

*United States District Court
Western District*

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, April 4, 1923.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1938-1940;
Duke University, 1940-1943, 1947, A.B.
(Chemistry); Duke University, 1947-50,
LL.B.

Professional Background

Chief Judge, U.S. District Court, Western
District, 1984-1991; Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1981; Private legal
practice, 1951-81.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Army, 1945-46 (2nd Lieutenant); infantry.

Personal Information

Married, Kathleen Neilson, February 13, 1954. Children: Robert D., Jr., Mary Louise
and Catherine Ann.

VOTERS, VOTING
AND
ELECTION RETURNS

Part VII

North Carolina Manual

CHAPTER ONE

Voting in North Carolina

VOTER REGISTRATION

In 1966, the State Board of Elections began publishing statistical data on voter registration for the 100 counties in North Carolina. The first report 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. Subsequent reports have been issued at periodic intervals, usually every two years, following the close of the registration books for each voting period.

During the past 20 years, there has been a steady increase in voter registration in North Carolina. Aide from the growth in the voting population attributed to the "baby boom" years, two other factors have influenced this rise—the passage of the 26th amendment to the Constitution of the United States and major emphasis on encouraging non-white, eligible citizens to register to vote.

The 26th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which granted the right to vote to those citizens in the 18 - 20 year old age bracket, was declared in force in June, 1971. However, there was not a sudden, dramatic increase in the number of registered voters. The new eligible voters did not immediately exercise their new right to vote by registering. Census figures for 1970 census indicated that there were around 400,000 people living in North Carolina that fell within the

18-20 age bracket, yet a report issued in October, 1973 by the State Board of Elections indicates that only 130,813 had actually registered. Recent indications are that the numbers have only slightly improved.

Better results appear to have occurred in the area of minority voter registration. Political parties and leaders in the minority rights movement have spent a lot of effort encouraging non-white citizens to register to vote, thereby becoming more active in the political process. In October, 1968, records indicated there were 326,487 non-white registered voters in North Carolina. Ten years later in 1978, this figure had increased only 20 percent to 393,327; however, in the past ten years, voter registration statistics released on October 10, 1988, show 681,375 non-white registered voters, an increase of 73 percent since 1978.

The most recent report issued by the State Board of Elections shows a total registration of 3,432,042 voters (2,247,759 Democrats, 1,016,546 Republicans, and 167,737 unaffiliated or minor third party registrations). Politically speaking, the Republican Party has made the most gains over the past twenty-two years with an increase of 671,846 voters compared to 313,996 for the Democratic Party. However, these increases seem relatively insignificant when viewed in light of those eligible citizens who are not registered. Projected census figures for 1988 indicate that more than 4,800,000 residents of voting

age (18 years or older) lived in North Carolina. This means there were nearly 1.4 million citizens who, for whatever reason, were not registered to vote, but could have been. This represents over 29 percent of the eligible voting population of North Carolina.

Voter registration is a function of the County Boards of Elections who operate under guidelines set out in the General Statutes of North Carolina. Each county has its own board, and citizens are registered based on the county in which they reside.

Periodically, purges of voter registration files are conducted in accordance with laws to remove voters who have not exercised their right to vote during a specified period of time. G.S. 163-69 states that "Any voter who neither voted in the first or the second of the two most recent consecutive presidential elections, and who failed to vote in any other election conducted in the period between the two presidential elections shall be purged." However, removal is not automatic. Individuals are notified of their impending removal and given an opportunity to have their name remain on the books. The purge process ensures accuracy and provides a means of keeping the voter registration books as up to date as possible.

The North Carolina Electoral College

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College originated with the Constitutional Convention of 1787 held in Philadelphia. One of the most difficult tasks facing the delegates to the convention was the question of an executive department. The colonial experience of a single powerful executive had hardened many against allowing one man to head the country. Delegates deliberated for a long time before agreeing on a singular head of the executive. Their next problem was to decide how the president would be selected. They had to consider checks and balances on the three branches of government, the balance of power between the large and small states and the role of the citizens in the democracy they were establishing.

Five basic plans were suggested and debated. One by one they fell as the delegates debated the advantages and disadvantages of each. A plan recommending that the governors of each state choose the president was rejected because the large states felt it gave the small states a disproportionate share of the vote in the selection process. Another idea called for Congress to select the president. This plan was rejected because the delicate system of checks and balances might be destroyed through corruption. A proposal to allow the state legislatures to select the president was thrown out with little debate. A fourth proposal providing for the direct election of the president met with resistance from the delegates. These men viewed the average voter as uneducated and uninformed;

therefore, the voters could not be trusted to make an informed decision. The people would be easily deceived by the candidates or might just vote for the candidate from their state. It seemed that no solution would be found.

Finally, James Wilson proposed a plan whereby the citizens in each state would select a special group of people called electors who would then vote for president. If the uninformed citizens selected the wrong person, the electors, in their wisdom, could correct the mistake. Although the electoral college system was a bit confusing, the founding fathers were confident that they were leaving the final selection of the president to some of the most educated and knowledgeable leaders of their country - the electors.

The operation of the electoral college is found in Article II of the Constitution of the United States. Each state was given a number of electors equal to the number of senators and representatives in the United States Congress. The state legislatures in each state were given the power to determine how its electors would be chosen. Senators, representatives, or other "Persons holding an office of trust or profit under the United States" could not be electors. Electors were to convene in their state to vote for two people. The candidate receiving the most votes would become president, while the candidate with the second highest number of votes would become vice-president. The electors were allowed

to vote for only one candidate from their own state. Each state sent their electoral votes to the President of the Senate. These votes were totaled with those of the other states to determine the winners.

The Electoral College Today

Organization

Each state is assigned a number of electors equal to the total number of senators and representatives each has in the United States Congress. There are 538 electors representing the 100 senators and the 435 representatives, plus three for the District of Columbia. A total of 270 electoral votes is needed to win the election. If no candidate receives a majority, the United States House of Representatives selects the president and the United States Senate selects the vice-president.

Selection of Electors

Today, each state selects its electors on a statewide basis except for Maine, which uses a district plan. In 35 states, including North Carolina, electors are nominated by party conventions. The state political committees choose them in five states, and Arizona has a primary for presidential elector. Pennsylvania calls for the national candidates to select 25 people to serve in the college, and the other eight states use a combination of these methods.

In North Carolina, each party selects its fourteen electors in conventions. Twelve electors, one chosen at each of the respective Congressional District Conventions, are called district electors. Two others, representing the United States Senators, are selected statewide at the State Conventions of each political party and are called the at-large electors. Each political party appearing on the ballot has a state of fourteen electors.

Ballots

Voting methods have undergone many changes in North Carolina. In 1796 a voter went to the courthouse of any county in which he held land and voted. From 1796 to 1808 either voice voting or signing by the voter beneath the name of the nominee was used. The sheriff in each county was responsible for conducting the election. Since there were typically only two candidates, there were usually no problems unless a sheriff held the election on the wrong day, as happened in Montgomery County in 1804 and in Chatham County in 1808. In each of these cases, the winning candidate lost the district election when that county's returns were thrown out.

After the legislature returned the election of the electors to the people in 1816, the ballot was much more complex. Each ballot consisted of the fifteen statewide candidates for elector of one party. To cast a vote for a candidate for president, a voter had to vote for all fifteen candidates for the electoral college of their party.

Because newspapers had the only printing presses around, they printed the paper ballots. Ballots were sold by the papers to the political leaders of the counties, who in turn dispersed them to the voters they thought they could trust to vote for that state. Eventually, the newspapers printed ballots in their editorial columns.

When the Republicans gained control of the state in 1868, they recognized the need for a better system of voting. Most whites and practically all of the newly freed blacks could not read and had trouble with whites who tricked them into voting for the state Conservative ticket in the state elections of April 1868. As a result, the legislature had the parties to print colored ballots. All the voters had to know was that the Republican ticket was green.

A major problem was that the presidential candidates of the parties did not appear on the ballots. In 1920, the Democrats were worried so much about women voting for their candidate, James M. Cox, that they nominated Albert L. Cox for elector.

The General Assembly of 1929 passed the Australian ballot. This ballot is still in use today and lists the nominees of each party. Before this time ballots had only the names of the candidates of the party which printed them. A result of this ballot was the disappearance of the Socialist and Prohibition Parties, which could not retain "ballot status." An additional change occurred in North Carolina in 1936 when the names of the electors were removed from the ballots. In their place was the statement "Electors pledged to" the national ticket. Today, these words have also been removed and only the names of each presidential nominee appear.

In some states the names of the electors do appear on the ballot. This practice makes the voter more aware that he is voting for electors who will in turn vote for president, as specified in the Constitution of the United States. Ballots in Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia list the electors.

Weaknesses in the Electoral College System

Throughout the years, history has pointed out many weaknesses in the electoral college system. In the past 200 years, over 500 proposals (one as early as 1797) have been made to improve it but only one, the 12th Amendment, has passed.

Many people call the electoral college system undemocratic because it violates the principle of one-man-one-vote. The small states have a larger voice than their population dictates giving the weight of an electoral vote in Alaska more than in California; moreover, if the election is thrown into the Congress, each state has an equal vote, regardless of population.

The "winner-take-all" theory is another area of concern. If a candidate carries the state by one vote or one million, he gets all the electoral votes of that state. This, in effect, does not even count or reflect the votes cast for the minority candidate. The electoral vote does not reflect the popular vote as exhibited by the past two elections. In 1984, President Reagan received 98%

of the electoral votes while obtaining only 58% of the popular votes in the race against Walter Mondale, the Democratic candidate. In 1988, Vice President George Bush won 79% of the electoral votes but got only 54% of the popular votes.

A third area of concern rests with the electors themselves. In a majority of the states, they are not bound to vote for the candidate that carries their state. As a result, since 1848, there have been six faithless electors who did not vote for their party's nominee. Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia have taken action to make sure this will not happen in their states. Fifteen states including Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming and the District of Columbia require their electors to vote according to the popular vote in their state. Failure to do so results in fines in some states such as in North Carolina. Three other states, California, Tennessee, and Wisconsin require the electors to vote for the winner in their state if he is living. Massachusetts and Oregon take it seriously enough to require their electors to make a pledge of support for the candidate they represent. South Carolina provides for the unbinding of its electors if it deems it necessary. Needless to say, electors who are not bound by law would be subject to bribes and corruption if no candidate received a majority of the electoral votes. The thought that an elector could overturn the expressed wishes of the voting citizens of their state is a possibility. The selection of the President would hinge on this if the vote was close.

Finally, there is the problem of a nominee being able to win a majority of the electoral votes but not get a majority of the popular votes. Fact became reality for Grover Cleveland in 1888 when he lost the presidency because of this. Cleveland received 48.7% of the popular votes to 47.9% for Harrison, but lost in the electoral college by a vote of 233 to 168. Other minority-vote presidents include John Quincy Adams and Benjamin Harrison. John Quincy Adams was selected by vote in the United States House in 1824 over Andrew Jackson. Rutherford B. Hayes won in 1876 after a special electoral commission decided the election in his favor over Samuel Tilden who had received 51% of the popular vote.

While the small states have a disproportionate share of the vote, a few large states can also control the election of the President. If a Presidential candidate wins in the 11 most populated states he would have 267 electoral votes. Therefore, it is possible for a candidate to win in only 12 states and become President while being rejected by the voters of the other 38 states and the District of Columbia.

Registration Statistics
PRIMARY ELECTIONS, APRIL 6, 1992

| County | Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Unaffiliated |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Alamance..... | 33 | 59,453 | 37,107 | 18,434 | 3,912 |
| Alexander..... | 16 | 18,276 | 8,504 | 8,420 | 1,352 |
| Alleghany..... | 7 | 6,296 | 4,507 | 1,559 | 230 |
| Anson..... | 12 | 11,466 | 10,250 | 1,034 | 182 |
| Ashe..... | 19 | 14,886 | 7,536 | 6,673 | 677 |
| Avery..... | 19 | 9,303 | 1,698 | 7,144 | 461 |
| Beaufort..... | 30 | 21,415 | 15,960 | 4,754 | 701 |
| Bertie..... | 12 | 11,362 | 10,497 | 732 | 133 |
| Bladen..... | 17 | 15,769 | 13,886 | 1,524 | 359 |
| Brunswick..... | 22 | 29,921 | 17,691 | 10,783 | 1,447 |
| Buncombe..... | 56 | 101,519 | 60,994 | 33,574 | 6,951 |
| Burke..... | 35 | 39,080 | 21,918 | 14,371 | 2,791 |
| Cabarrus..... | 33 | 55,319 | 30,388 | 21,100 | 3,831 |
| Caldwell..... | 24 | 35,110 | 17,248 | 15,201 | 2,661 |
| Camden..... | 3 | 3,550 | 3,092 | 346 | 112 |
| Carteret..... | 36 | 27,805 | 15,417 | 10,152 | 2,236 |
| Caswell..... | 11 | 11,380 | 10,026 | 1,156 | 198 |
| Catawba..... | 39 | 63,055 | 27,799 | 29,327 | 5,929 |
| Chatham..... | 20 | 22,569 | 15,762 | 5,607 | 1,200 |
| Cherokee..... | 16 | 13,549 | 7,284 | 5,461 | 804 |
| Chowan..... | 6 | 7,011 | 5,516 | 1,229 | 266 |
| Clay..... | 9 | 5,604 | 2,570 | 2,403 | 631 |
| Cleveland..... | 23 | 41,151 | 29,389 | 9,608 | 2,154 |
| Columbus..... | 26 | 30,231 | 25,494 | 4,174 | 563 |
| Craven..... | 26 | 35,868 | 22,931 | 10,368 | 2,569 |
| Cumberland..... | 57 | 94,239 | 64,685 | 22,922 | 6,632 |
| Currituck..... | 11 | 6,534 | 5,031 | 1,052 | 451 |
| Dare..... | 16 | 13,334 | 7,987 | 4,055 | 1,292 |
| Davidson..... | 41 | 65,568 | 32,749 | 29,358 | 3,461 |
| Davie..... | 14 | 15,559 | 5,823 | 8,950 | 786 |
| Duplin..... | 19 | 20,416 | 16,501 | 3,680 | 235 |
| Durham..... | 52 | 109,315 | 75,953 | 23,518 | 9,844 |
| Edgecombe..... | 21 | 30,904 | 26,104 | 3,997 | 803 |
| Forsyth..... | 95 | 148,345 | 84,000 | 52,487 | 11,858 |
| Franklin..... | 13 | 18,182 | 14,063 | 3,618 | 501 |
| Gaston..... | 45 | 81,770 | 47,273 | 29,724 | 4,773 |
| Gates..... | 7 | 5,263 | 4,869 | 306 | 88 |
| Graham..... | 5 | 5,621 | 2,823 | 2,539 | 259 |
| Granville..... | 14 | 17,020 | 14,611 | 1,999 | 410 |
| Greene..... | 13 | 7,785 | 6,952 | 705 | 128 |
| Guilford..... | 117 | 212,958 | 126,437 | 70,756 | 15,765 |
| Halifax..... | 30 | 26,855 | 23,630 | 2,577 | 648 |
| Harnett..... | 22 | 27,189 | 19,955 | 6,616 | 618 |
| Haywood..... | 31 | 29,377 | 20,467 | 7,273 | 1,637 |
| Henderson..... | 33 | 42,272 | 16,912 | 21,991 | 3,369 |
| Hertford..... | 12 | 13,607 | 12,165 | 1,268 | 174 |
| Hoke..... | 13 | 9,052 | 7,809 | 1,006 | 237 |
| Hyde..... | 7 | 3,292 | 3,000 | 234 | 58 |
| Iredell..... | 24 | 51,067 | 29,031 | 18,970 | 3,066 |
| Jackson..... | 18 | 16,299 | 10,202 | 4,993 | 1,104 |
| Johnston..... | 29 | 40,926 | 28,460 | 10,988 | 1,478 |

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, APRIL 6, 1992 (Continued)

| County | Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Unaffiliated |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Jones | 7 | 5,285 | 4,757 | 470 | 58 |
| Lee..... | 11 | 19,511 | 14,383 | 4,395 | 733 |
| Lenoir..... | 22 | 26,976 | 21,388 | 5,140 | 448 |
| Lincoln..... | 21 | 29,041 | 16,036 | 10,992 | 2,013 |
| Macon..... | 15 | 15,412 | 7,961 | 6,220 | 1,231 |
| Madison..... | 12 | 11,880 | 7,796 | 3,478 | 606 |
| Martin..... | 13 | 12,595 | 10,597 | 1,681 | 317 |
| McDowell..... | 17 | 18,400 | 12,483 | 5,005 | 912 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 138 | 291,184 | 155,762 | 110,248 | 25,174 |
| Mitchell..... | 11 | 10,525 | 1,655 | 8,084 | 786 |
| Montgomery..... | 15 | 12,706 | 8,842 | 3,312 | 552 |
| Moore..... | 20 | 34,043 | 15,541 | 15,480 | 3,022 |
| Nash..... | 23 | 39,906 | 27,073 | 11,343 | 1,490 |
| New Hanover..... | 35 | 68,475 | 39,031 | 25,381 | 4,063 |
| Northampton..... | 18 | 12,737 | 12,231 | 444 | 62 |
| Onslow..... | 24 | 33,841 | 22,633 | 9,174 | 2,034 |
| Orange..... | 39 | 60,201 | 40,582 | 13,184 | 6,435 |
| Pamlico..... | 8 | 6,489 | 5,111 | 1,113 | 265 |
| Pasquotank..... | 13 | 14,314 | 10,929 | 2,623 | 762 |
| Pender..... | 17 | 16,381 | 11,738 | 3,946 | 697 |
| Perquimans..... | 7 | 5,692 | 4,782 | 737 | 173 |
| Person..... | 14 | 14,319 | 11,724 | 2,183 | 412 |
| Pitt..... | 27 | 54,600 | 38,754 | 12,759 | 3,087 |
| Polk..... | 9 | 10,069 | 5,076 | 4,089 | 904 |
| Randolph..... | 39 | 52,578 | 20,548 | 28,580 | 3,450 |
| Richmond..... | 16 | 22,976 | 19,145 | 3,229 | 602 |
| Robeson..... | 41 | 54,924 | 49,377 | 4,662 | 885 |
| Rockingham..... | 29 | 41,689 | 29,274 | 10,092 | 2,323 |
| Rowan..... | 40 | 57,762 | 29,503 | 24,158 | 4,101 |
| Rutherford..... | 30 | 27,573 | 18,912 | 7,558 | 1,103 |
| Sampson..... | 23 | 27,024 | 16,465 | 9,913 | 646 |
| Scotland..... | 10 | 17,067 | 12,841 | 2,560 | 1,666 |
| Stanly..... | 24 | 28,315 | 15,189 | 11,178 | 1,948 |
| Stokes..... | 20 | 22,364 | 11,758 | 9,641 | 965 |
| Surry..... | 28 | 31,842 | 18,830 | 11,536 | 1,476 |
| Swain..... | 5 | 8,245 | 5,481 | 2,205 | 559 |
| Transylvania..... | 18 | 16,832 | 8,812 | 6,352 | 1,668 |
| Tyrrell..... | 6 | 2,168 | 1,997 | 157 | 14 |
| Union..... | 27 | 44,175 | 25,010 | 15,883 | 3,282 |
| Vance..... | 16 | 18,877 | 16,852 | 1,759 | 266 |
| Wake..... | 99 | 243,023 | 142,449 | 78,745 | 21,829 |
| Warren..... | 14 | 10,192 | 9,595 | 484 | 113 |
| Washington..... | 6 | 7,661 | 6,745 | 741 | 175 |
| Watauga..... | 20 | 25,505 | 11,270 | 11,234 | 3,001 |
| Wayne..... | 20 | 39,942 | 29,298 | 9,523 | 1,121 |
| Wilkes..... | 30 | 36,151 | 13,573 | 20,728 | 1,850 |
| Wilson..... | 25 | 33,924 | 25,788 | 7,142 | 994 |
| Yadkin..... | 12 | 16,312 | 5,884 | 9,763 | 665 |
| Yancey..... | 11 | 11,787 | 6,433 | 4,553 | 801 |
| Totals..... | 2,454 | 3,527,187 | 2,188,850 | 1,114,573 | 223,764 |

Registration Statistics
GENERAL ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 5, 1992

| County | Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Libertarians | Unaffiliated |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Alamance..... | 33 | 63,270 | 38,720 | 19,737 | 12 | 4,801 |
| Alexander..... | 16 | 19,233 | 8,897 | 8,810 | 1 | 1,525 |
| Alleghany..... | | 6,480 | 4,613 | 1,616 | 0 | 251 |
| Anson..... | 12 | 12,030 | 10,665 | 1,143 | 0 | 222 |
| Ashe..... | 19 | 15,421 | 7,757 | 6,886 | 3 | 775 |
| Avery..... | 19 | 9,794 | 1,820 | 7,380 | 0 | 594 |
| Beaufort..... | 30 | 22,712 | 16,663 | 5,174 | 3 | 872 |
| Bertie..... | 12 | 11,716 | 10,791 | 769 | 0 | 156 |
| Blade..... | 17 | 16,465 | 14,380 | 1,665 | 0 | 420 |
| Brunswick..... | 22 | 32,769 | 18,995 | 11,761 | 6 | 2,007 |
| Buncombe..... | 56 | 109,805 | 64,746 | 36,469 | 17 | 8,573 |
| Burke..... | 35 | 41,850 | 23,094 | 15,304 | 4 | 3,448 |
| Cabarru..... | 33 | 60,252 | 32,143 | 23,259 | 14 | 4,836 |
| Caldwell..... | 24 | 38,196 | 18,330 | 16,443 | 3 | 3,420 |
| Camden..... | 3 | 3,829 | 3,207 | 423 | 0 | 199 |
| Carteret..... | 37 | 30,526 | 16,541 | 11,144 | 4 | 2,837 |
| Caswell..... | 11 | 11,900 | 10,381 | 1,257 | 0 | 262 |
| Catawba..... | 39 | 68,487 | 29,645 | 31,527 | 21 | 7,294 |
| Chatham..... | 20 | 24,907 | 16,968 | 6,224 | 6 | 1,709 |
| Cherokee..... | 16 | 14,394 | 7,690 | 5,697 | 1 | 1,006 |
| Chowan..... | 6 | 7,412 | 5,720 | 1,348 | 1 | 343 |
| Clay..... | 9 | 5,715 | 2,617 | 2,426 | 2 | 670 |
| Cleveland..... | 23 | 43,359 | 30,420 | 10,302 | 10 | 2,627 |
| Columbus..... | 26 | 31,344 | 26,276 | 4,391 | 1 | 676 |
| Craven..... | 26 | 39,362 | 24,279 | 11,708 | 2 | 3,373 |
| Cumberland..... | 57 | 104,468 | 69,299 | 26,022 | 12 | 9,205 |
| Currituck..... | 11 | 7,311 | 5,344 | 1,317 | 2 | 648 |
| Dare..... | 16 | 14,941 | 8,663 | 4,579 | 1 | 1,698 |
| Davidson..... | 41 | 69,608 | 34,233 | 31,213 | 8 | 4,164 |
| Davie..... | 14 | 16,369 | 6,086 | 9,330 | 0 | 953 |
| Duplin..... | 19 | 21,182 | 16,945 | 3,939 | 1 | 297 |
| Durham..... | 53 | 117,678 | 80,334 | 25,405 | 34 | 11,905 |
| Edgecombe..... | 21 | 31,927 | 26,735 | 4,254 | 0 | 938 |
| Forsyth..... | 95 | 161,423 | 89,374 | 57,270 | 20 | 14,759 |
| Franklin..... | 13 | 19,860 | 14,931 | 4,186 | 0 | 743 |
| Gaston..... | 45 | 87,728 | 49,323 | 32,467 | 11 | 5,927 |
| Gates..... | 7 | 5,546 | 5,013 | 382 | 0 | 151 |
| Graham..... | 5 | 5,370 | 2,856 | 2,578 | 0 | 296 |
| Granville..... | 14 | 18,327 | 15,420 | 2,318 | 2 | 587 |
| Greene..... | 13 | 8,136 | 7,166 | 785 | 1 | 184 |
| Guilford..... | 117 | 229,000 | 133,448 | 76,114 | 62 | 19,376 |
| Halifax..... | 30 | 27,839 | 24,233 | 2,818 | 0 | 788 |
| Harnett..... | 22 | 29,522 | 21,117 | 7,494 | 0 | 941 |
| Haywood..... | 31 | 30,910 | 21,186 | 7,731 | 1 | 1,992 |
| Henderson..... | 33 | 45,893 | 18,113 | 23,568 | 2 | 4,210 |
| Hertford..... | 12 | 14,019 | 12,457 | 1,362 | 1 | 199 |
| Hoke..... | 13 | 9,741 | 8,237 | 1,148 | 1 | 355 |
| Hyde..... | 7 | 3,388 | 3,049 | 264 | 0 | 75 |
| Iredell..... | 24 | 55,014 | 30,748 | 20,700 | 5 | 3,831 |
| Jackson..... | 18 | 17,529 | 10,744 | 5,402 | 0 | 1,383 |
| Johnston..... | 29 | 44,429 | 30,021 | 12,395 | 4 | 2,009 |

Registration Statistics
GENERAL ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 5, 1992 (Continued)

| County | Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Libertarians | Unaffiliated |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Jones..... | 7 | 5,467 | 4,863 | 532 | 0 | 72 |
| Lee..... | 12 | 21,035 | 15,224 | 4,487 | 2 | 962 |
| Lenoir..... | 22 | 28,335 | 22,160 | 5,531 | 2 | 642 |
| Lincoln..... | 21 | 30,871 | 16,639 | 11,803 | 4 | 2,425 |
| Macon..... | 15 | 16,417 | 8,372 | 6,562 | 0 | 1,483 |
| Madison..... | 12 | 12,435 | 8,054 | 3,640 | 2 | 739 |
| Martin..... | 13 | 13,282 | 11,071 | 1,823 | 0 | 388 |
| McDowell..... | 17 | 19,608 | 12,993 | 5,480 | 0 | 1,135 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 138 | 326,005 | 168,846 | 122,671 | 79 | 34,409 |
| Mitchell..... | 11 | 10,782 | 1,738 | 8,188 | 0 | 856 |
| Montgomery..... | 15 | 13,153 | 9,035 | 3,484 | 1 | 633 |
| Moore..... | 20 | 37,001 | 16,523 | 16,698 | 1 | 3,779 |
| Nash..... | 24 | 42,600 | 28,342 | 12,340 | 0 | 1,918 |
| New Hanover..... | 35 | 77,169 | 42,536 | 28,805 | 43 | 5,785 |
| Northampton..... | 18 | 12,951 | 12,388 | 476 | 0 | 87 |
| Onslow..... | 24 | 36,947 | 23,619 | 10,503 | 5 | 2,820 |
| Orange..... | 39 | 68,606 | 44,856 | 15,255 | 39 | 8,456 |
| Pamlico..... | 8 | 7,000 | 5,406 | 1,252 | 1 | 341 |
| Pasquotank..... | 13 | 15,609 | 11,673 | 2,938 | 4 | 994 |
| Pender..... | 17 | 17,757 | 12,411 | 4,403 | 3 | 940 |
| Perquimans..... | 7 | 5,948 | 4,853 | 811 | 0 | 284 |
| Person..... | 14 | 15,235 | 12,227 | 2,457 | 0 | 547 |
| Pitt..... | 27 | 59,372 | 41,057 | 14,388 | 0 | 3,927 |
| Polk..... | 9 | 11,040 | 5,506 | 4,409 | 2 | 1,123 |
| Randolph..... | 39 | 56,783 | 22,013 | 30,537 | 11 | 4,222 |
| Richmond..... | 16 | 24,316 | 20,029 | 3,497 | 3 | 787 |
| Robeson..... | 41 | 56,869 | 50,733 | 5,064 | 1 | 1,071 |
| Rockingham..... | 29 | 44,424 | 30,719 | 10,929 | 1 | 2,775 |
| Rowan..... | 40 | 61,716 | 31,027 | 25,840 | 7 | 4,842 |
| Rutherford..... | 30 | 29,280 | 19,683 | 8,243 | 1 | 1,353 |
| Sampson..... | 23 | 28,074 | 16,984 | 10,311 | 1 | 778 |
| Scotland..... | 10 | 17,997 | 13,397 | 2,764 | 2 | 1,834 |
| Stanly..... | 24 | 29,884 | 15,733 | 11,873 | 1 | 2,277 |
| Stokes..... | 20 | 23,012 | 12,023 | 9,858 | 2 | 1,129 |
| Surry..... | 28 | 34,164 | 19,784 | 12,324 | 0 | 2,056 |
| Swain..... | 5 | 8,568 | 5,604 | 2,316 | 0 | 648 |
| Transylvania..... | 18 | 17,868 | 9,148 | 6,751 | 3 | 1,966 |
| Tyrrell..... | 6 | 2,213 | 2,012 | 178 | 0 | 23 |
| Union..... | 27 | 48,511 | 26,631 | 17,712 | 2 | 4,166 |
| Vance..... | 16 | 19,862 | 17,451 | 1,975 | 2 | 434 |
| Wake..... | 99 | 278,030 | 156,350 | 91,598 | 144 | 29,938 |
| Warren..... | 14 | 10,987 | 10,202 | 618 | 0 | 167 |
| Washington..... | 6 | 7,882 | 6,862 | 819 | 1 | 200 |
| Watauga..... | 20 | 27,705 | 12,067 | 11,982 | 9 | 3,647 |
| Wayne..... | 20 | 42,720 | 30,698 | 10,580 | 4 | 1,438 |
| Wilkes..... | 30 | 37,484 | 14,116 | 21,215 | 2 | 2,151 |
| Wilson..... | 25 | 36,212 | 26,976 | 7,963 | 9 | 1,264 |
| Yadkin..... | 12 | 17,144 | 6,140 | 10,252 | 0 | 752 |
| Yancey..... | 11 | 12,274 | 6,663 | 4,715 | 0 | 896 |
| Totals..... | 2,458 | 3,817,380 | 2,313,520 | 1,217,114 | 677 | 286,069 |

Registration Statistics

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1990

| County | No. Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Unaffiliated |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Alamance | 33 | 51,954 | 33,798 | 15,321 | 2,835 |
| Alexander | 16 | 16,895 | 7,761 | 7,941 | 1,193 |
| Alleghany | 7 | 5,868 | 4,297 | 1,405 | 166 |
| Anson | 12 | 11,247 | 10,171 | 933 | 143 |
| Ashe | 19 | 14,637 | 7,471 | 6,577 | 589 |
| Avery | 19 | 8,863 | 1,663 | 6,839 | 361 |
| Beaufort | 30 | 19,334 | 14,726 | 4,148 | 460 |
| Bertie | 12 | 10,749 | 10,039 | 613 | 97 |
| Bladen | 17 | 14,748 | 13,156 | 1,324 | 268 |
| Brunswick | 22 | 26,661 | 16,272 | 9,352 | 1,037 |
| Buncombe | 55 | 91,293 | 56,109 | 29,943 | 5,241 |
| Burke | 35 | 36,301 | 20,971 | 13,198 | 2,132 |
| Cabarrus | 33 | 47,214 | 27,437 | 17,366 | 2,411 |
| Caldwell | 24 | 32,709 | 16,320 | 14,160 | 2,229 |
| Camden | 3 | 3,242 | 2,966 | 240 | 36 |
| Carteret | 36 | 25,450 | 14,618 | 9,075 | 1,757 |
| Caswell | 11 | 10,713 | 9,676 | 921 | 116 |
| Catawba | 39 | 55,926 | 25,518 | 26,015 | 4,393 |
| Chatham | 20 | 20,659 | 14,836 | 4,917 | 906 |
| Cherokee | 16 | 12,356 | 6,774 | 4,973 | 609 |
| Chowan | 6 | 6,560 | 5,311 | 1,059 | 190 |
| Clay | 9 | 5,146 | 2,430 | 2,235 | 481 |
| Cleveland | 23 | 36,920 | 27,142 | 8,296 | 1,482 |
| Columbus | 26 | 27,479 | 23,848 | 3,271 | 360 |
| Craven | 25 | 31,424 | 21,055 | 8,507 | 1,862 |
| Cumberland | 53 | 80,126 | 57,036 | 18,831 | 4,259 |
| Currituck | 11 | 6,209 | 5,044 | 855 | 310 |
| Dare | 16 | 11,668 | 7,272 | 3,408 | 988 |
| Davidson | 41 | 58,110 | 29,891 | 25,576 | 2,633 |
| Davie | 14 | 14,619 | 5,616 | 8,376 | 627 |
| Duplin | 19 | 19,317 | 16,079 | 3,108 | 130 |
| Durham | 49 | 94,123 | 67,581 | 19,733 | 6,809 |
| Edgecombe | 21 | 27,732 | 24,103 | 3,212 | 417 |
| Forsyth | 83 | 135,008 | 78,898 | 46,913 | 9,197 |
| Franklin | 13 | 16,450 | 13,275 | 2,851 | 324 |
| Gaston | 45 | 74,142 | 43,990 | 26,241 | 3,911 |
| Gates | 7 | 4,921 | 4,634 | 232 | 55 |
| Graham | 5 | 5,395 | 2,740 | 2,448 | 207 |
| Granville | 14 | 15,832 | 13,950 | 1,615 | 267 |
| Greene | 13 | 7,352 | 6,722 | 558 | 72 |
| Guilford | 107 | 185,479 | 113,167 | 60,993 | 11,319 |
| Halifax | 30 | 25,390 | 22,763 | 2,194 | 433 |
| Harnett | 22 | 24,603 | 18,820 | 5,436 | 347 |
| Haywood | 31 | 25,760 | 18,741 | 6,100 | 919 |
| Henderson | 33 | 37,799 | 15,609 | 19,759 | 2,431 |
| Hertford | 12 | 13,366 | 12,064 | 1,151 | 151 |
| Hoke | 13 | 8,096 | 7,171 | 809 | 116 |
| Hyde | 7 | 3,208 | 2,962 | 211 | 35 |
| Iredell | 24 | 45,028 | 26,898 | 16,150 | 1,980 |
| Jackson | 18 | 14,881 | 9,602 | 4,458 | 821 |

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1990 (Continued)

| County | No. Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Unaffiliated |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Johnston | 29 | 36,466 | 26,582 | 8,831 | 1,053 |
| Jones | 7 | 5,092 | 4,673 | 381 | 38 |
| Lee | 11 | 17,978 | 13,697 | 3,766 | 515 |
| Lenoir | 22 | 25,877 | 20,703 | 4,868 | 306 |
| Lincoln | 21 | 25,589 | 14,954 | 9,306 | 1,329 |
| Macon | 15 | 13,951 | 7,478 | 5,631 | 842 |
| Madison | 12 | 10,587 | 6,989 | 3,148 | 450 |
| Martin | 13 | 11,560 | 10,053 | 1,326 | 181 |
| McDowell | 17 | 17,360 | 11,973 | 4,621 | 766 |
| Mecklenburg | 126 | 254,640 | 140,370 | 97,152 | 17,118 |
| Mitchell | 11 | 10,118 | 1,507 | 7,862 | 749 |
| Montgomery | 15 | 12,147 | 8,615 | 3,110 | 422 |
| Moore | 21 | 30,294 | 14,205 | 13,865 | 2,224 |
| Nash | 23 | 34,992 | 25,067 | 9,133 | 792 |
| New Hanover | 35 | 56,935 | 34,643 | 19,924 | 2,368 |
| Northampton | 18 | 12,723 | 12,345 | 352 | 26 |
| Onslow | 24 | 30,202 | 21,350 | 7,490 | 1,362 |
| Orange | 39 | 50,418 | 35,123 | 11,209 | 4,086 |
| Pamlico | 8 | 6,354 | 5,187 | 957 | 210 |
| Pasquotank | 13 | 12,779 | 10,020 | 2,234 | 525 |
| Pender | 17 | 14,118 | 10,722 | 2,998 | 398 |
| Perquimans | 7 | 5,090 | 4,351 | 642 | 97 |
| Person | 14 | 12,680 | 10,820 | 1,614 | 246 |
| Pitt | 25 | 48,228 | 35,605 | 10,564 | 2,059 |
| Polk | 10 | 9,511 | 4,856 | 3,902 | 753 |
| Randolph | 39 | 47,799 | 19,326 | 25,844 | 2,629 |
| Richmond | 16 | 19,510 | 16,744 | 2,465 | 301 |
| Robeson | 41 | 50,877 | 46,199 | 3,924 | 754 |
| Rockingham | 31 | 38,674 | 27,928 | 8,942 | 1,804 |
| Rowan | 40 | 49,818 | 26,753 | 20,282 | 2,783 |
| Rutherford | 34 | 26,304 | 18,440 | 6,950 | 914 |
| Sampson | 23 | 25,066 | 15,767 | 8,916 | 383 |
| Scotland | 8 | 14,630 | 11,570 | 2,077 | 983 |
| Stanly | 24 | 25,865 | 14,443 | 9,998 | 1,424 |
| Stokes | 20 | 19,907 | 10,808 | 8,379 | 720 |
| Surry | 28 | 28,584 | 17,400 | 10,151 | 1,033 |
| Swain | 5 | 7,655 | 5,282 | 2,002 | 371 |
| Transylvania | 18 | 15,781 | 8,478 | 5,894 | 1,409 |
| Tyrell | 6 | 2,108 | 1,952 | 140 | 16 |
| Union | 27 | 36,955 | 22,406 | 12,501 | 2,048 |
| Vance | 16 | 18,120 | 16,337 | 1,583 | 200 |
| Wake | 100 | 208,556 | 126,683 | 66,124 | 15,749 |
| Warren | 14 | 9,821 | 9,331 | 406 | 84 |
| Washington | 6 | 7,435 | 6,666 | 638 | 131 |
| Watauga | 20 | 22,103 | 10,171 | 9,926 | 2,006 |
| Wayne | 20 | 36,819 | 27,676 | 8,371 | 772 |
| Wilkes | 30 | 34,860 | 13,356 | 19,957 | 1,547 |
| Wilson | 25 | 29,759 | 23,369 | 5,903 | 487 |
| Yadkin | 12 | 15,410 | 5,617 | 9,280 | 513 |
| Yancey | 11 | 10,810 | 6,217 | 3,963 | 630 |
| Totals | 2,416 | 3,147,867 | 2,019,800 | 969,349 | 158,718 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 6, 1990

| County | No. Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Unaffiliated |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Alamance | 33 | 55,675 | 35,797 | 16,623 | 3,255 |
| Alexander | 16 | 18,059 | 8,409 | 8,352 | 1,298 |
| Alleghany | 7 | 5,912 | 4,286 | 1,442 | 184 |
| Anson | 12 | 11,352 | 10,242 | 959 | 151 |
| Ashe | 19 | 14,724 | 7,478 | 6,613 | 633 |
| Avery | 19 | 8,812 | 1,624 | 6,799 | 389 |
| Beaufort | 30 | 20,120 | 15,070 | 4,476 | 574 |
| Bertie | 12 | 10,831 | 10,097 | 633 | 101 |
| Bladen | 17 | 15,058 | 13,400 | 1,381 | 277 |
| Brunswick | 22 | 27,743 | 16,820 | 9,802 | 1,121 |
| Buncombe | 55 | 97,107 | 59,374 | 31,759 | 5,974 |
| Burke | 35 | 37,904 | 21,647 | 13,865 | 2,392 |
| Cabarrus | 33 | 50,822 | 29,173 | 18,805 | 2,844 |
| Caldwell | 24 | 34,143 | 17,057 | 14,682 | 2,404 |
| Camden | 3 | 3,349 | 3,027 | 268 | 54 |
| Carteret | 36 | 26,289 | 14,966 | 9,455 | 1,868 |
| Caswell | 11 | 10,902 | 9,818 | 953 | 131 |
| Catawba | 39 | 59,000 | 26,801 | 27,288 | 4,911 |
| Chatham | 20 | 22,292 | 15,838 | 5,369 | 1,085 |
| Cherokee | 16 | 12,844 | 7,018 | 5,177 | 649 |
| Chowan | 6 | 6,729 | 5,416 | 1,103 | 210 |
| Clay | 9 | 5,434 | 2,530 | 2,353 | 551 |
| Cleveland | 23 | 38,984 | 28,522 | 8,776 | 1,686 |
| Columbus | 26 | 28,584 | 24,725 | 3,470 | 389 |
| Craven | 25 | 33,687 | 22,431 | 9,082 | 2,174 |
| Cumberland | 53 | 87,376 | 62,210 | 20,298 | 4,868 |
| Currituck | 11 | 6,374 | 5,103 | 941 | 330 |
| Dare | 16 | 12,304 | 7,545 | 3,657 | 1,102 |
| Davidson | 41 | 60,866 | 31,218 | 26,709 | 2,939 |
| Davie | 14 | 14,983 | 5,748 | 8,562 | 673 |
| Duplin | 19 | 19,619 | 16,089 | 3,380 | 150 |
| Durham | 49 | 103,502 | 73,742 | 21,353 | 8,407 |
| Edgecombe | 21 | 29,406 | 25,357 | 3,518 | 531 |
| Forsyth* | 84 | 143,015 | 82,818 | 49,643 | 10,554 |
| Franklin | 13 | 17,681 | 13,938 | 3,322 | 421 |
| Gaston | 45 | 76,748 | 45,477 | 27,167 | 4,104 |
| Gates | 7 | 5,066 | 4,758 | 250 | 58 |
| Graham | 5 | 5,593 | 2,817 | 2,533 | 243 |
| Granville | 14 | 16,335 | 14,265 | 1,769 | 301 |
| Greene | 13 | 7,572 | 6,864 | 619 | 89 |
| Guilford* | 107 | 199,856 | 121,670 | 64,456 | 13,730 |
| Halifax | 30 | 25,959 | 23,191 | 2,303 | 465 |
| Harnett | 22 | 25,550 | 19,325 | 5,822 | 403 |
| Haywood | 31 | 27,153 | 19,441 | 6,578 | 1,134 |
| Henderson | 33 | 39,914 | 16,266 | 20,827 | 2,821 |
| Hertford | 12 | 13,462 | 12,114 | 1,195 | 153 |
| Hoke | 13 | 8,554 | 7,500 | 897 | 157 |
| Hyde | 7 | 3,266 | 2,959 | 221 | 46 |
| Iredell | 24 | 47,320 | 27,955 | 17,132 | 2,233 |
| Jackson | 18 | 15,495 | 9,880 | 4,705 | 910 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 6, 1990 (Continued)

| County | No. Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Unaffiliated |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Johnston | 29 | 37,820 | 27,354 | 9,352 | 1,114 |
| Jones | 7 | 5,172 | 4,684 | 441 | 47 |
| Lee | 11 | 18,588 | 14,027 | 3,982 | 579 |
| Lenoir | 22 | 26,428 | 21,061 | 5,027 | 340 |
| Lincoln | 21 | 27,361 | 15,654 | 10,154 | 1,553 |
| Macon | 15 | 14,481 | 7,687 | 5,854 | 940 |
| Madison | 12 | 10,912 | 7,253 | 3,182 | 477 |
| Martin | 13 | 11,774 | 10,166 | 1,414 | 194 |
| McDowell | 17 | 17,804 | 12,226 | 4,772 | 806 |
| Mecklenburg | 126 | 281,392 | 155,639 | 104,744 | 21,009 |
| Mitchell | 11 | 10,284 | 1,638 | 7,934 | 712 |
| Montgomery | 15 | 12,375 | 8,708 | 3,199 | 468 |
| Moore | 21 | 32,377 | 15,317 | 14,531 | 2,529 |
| Nash | 23 | 36,646 | 25,847 | 9,828 | 971 |
| New Hanover | 35 | 60,644 | 36,360 | 21,397 | 2,887 |
| Northampton | 18 | 12,624 | 12,228 | 369 | 27 |
| Onslow | 24 | 31,734 | 22,099 | 8,065 | 1,570 |
| Orange | 40 | 57,458 | 39,658 | 12,503 | 5,297 |
| Pamlico | 8 | 6,521 | 5,277 | 1,007 | 237 |
| Pasquotank | 13 | 13,526 | 10,606 | 2,351 | 569 |
| Pender | 17 | 14,752 | 11,031 | 3,253 | 468 |
| Perquimans | 7 | 5,365 | 4,604 | 658 | 103 |
| Person | 14 | 13,323 | 11,246 | 1,813 | 264 |
| Pitt | 25 | 52,188 | 37,915 | 11,688 | 2,585 |
| Polk | 9 | 9,737 | 4,933 | 3,976 | 828 |
| Randolph | 39 | 50,585 | 20,282 | 27,325 | 2,978 |
| Richmond | 16 | 21,349 | 18,217 | 2,774 | 358 |
| Robeson | 41 | 53,874 | 48,999 | 4,093 | 782 |
| Rockingham | 31 | 40,138 | 28,765 | 9,387 | 1,986 |
| Rowan | 40 | 52,647 | 27,889 | 21,622 | 3,136 |
| Rutherford | 34 | 27,029 | 18,843 | 7,178 | 1,008 |
| Sampson | 23 | 26,156 | 16,258 | 9,438 | 460 |
| Scotland | 8 | 15,288 | 11,958 | 2,158 | 1,172 |
| Stanly | 24 | 26,752 | 14,854 | 10,368 | 1,530 |
| Stokes | 20 | 21,468 | 11,483 | 9,157 | 828 |
| Surry | 28 | 30,083 | 18,218 | 10,694 | 1,171 |
| Swain | 5 | 8,010 | 5,470 | 2,108 | 432 |
| Transylvania | 18 | 16,293 | 8,685 | 6,098 | 1,510 |
| Tyrell | 6 | 2,140 | 1,975 | 150 | 15 |
| Union | 27 | 39,926 | 23,790 | 13,701 | 2,435 |
| Vance | 16 | 18,588 | 16,723 | 1,648 | 217 |
| Wake | 100 | 231,053 | 139,827 | 71,939 | 19,287 |
| Warren | 14 | 10,385 | 9,842 | 447 | 96 |
| Washington | 6 | 7,514 | 6,700 | 675 | 139 |
| Watauga | 20 | 24,818 | 11,223 | 10,888 | 2,707 |
| Wayne | 20 | 38,592 | 28,793 | 8,912 | 887 |
| Wilkes | 30 | 35,371 | 13,512 | 20,234 | 1,625 |
| Wilson | 25 | 31,722 | 24,855 | 6,264 | 603 |
| Yadkin | 12 | 15,679 | 5,762 | 9,367 | 550 |
| Yancey | 11 | 11,604 | 6,422 | 4,431 | 751 |
| Totals | 2,417 | 3,347,635 | 2,132,379 | 1,029,892 | 185,364 |

*Estimated by County Board

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988

| County | No. Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Unaffiliated |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Alamance | 31 | 53,567 | 36,747 | 14,012 | 2,808 |
| Alexander | 16 | 16,319 | 7,778 | 7,527 | 1,014 |
| Alleghany | 7 | 6,431 | 4,788 | 1,488 | 155 |
| Anson | 12 | 11,322 | 10,441 | 791 | 90 |
| Ashe | 19 | 15,351 | 8,132 | 6,634 | 585 |
| Avery | 19 | 8,765 | 1,900 | 6,626 | 239 |
| Beaufort | 30 | 21,200 | 16,736 | 4,026 | 458 |
| Bertie | 12 | 12,094 | 11,423 | 555 | 116 |
| Bladen | 17 | 17,044 | 15,594 | 1,234 | 216 |
| Brunswick | 22 | 26,166 | 17,182 | 8,140 | 844 |
| Buncombe | 54 | 92,885 | 59,256 | 28,759 | 4,870 |
| Burke | 35 | 36,258 | 21,656 | 12,651 | 1,951 |
| Cabarrus | 31 | 45,309 | 28,282 | 15,154 | 1,873 |
| Caldwell | 24 | 33,876 | 17,341 | 14,151 | 2,384 |
| Camden | 3 | 3,417 | 3,229 | 167 | 21 |
| Carteret | 35 | 25,922 | 15,725 | 8,448 | 1,749 |
| Caswell | 10 | 11,343 | 10,396 | 847 | 100 |
| Catawba | 39 | 55,711 | 27,287 | 24,199 | 4,225 |
| Chatham | 20 | 21,252 | 15,722 | 4,680 | 850 |
| Cherokee | 16 | 12,903 | 7,364 | 4,915 | 624 |
| Chowan | 6 | 6,699 | 5,633 | 913 | 153 |
| Clay | 9 | 5,621 | 2,678 | 2,446 | 497 |
| Cleveland | 24 | 39,517 | 30,377 | 7,796 | 1,344 |
| Columbus | 26 | 29,761 | 26,656 | 2,794 | 311 |
| Craven | 25 | 30,208 | 21,476 | 7,311 | 1,421 |
| Cumberland | 53 | 82,526 | 61,309 | 17,391 | 3,826 |
| Currituck | 11 | 6,243 | 5,268 | 708 | 267 |
| Dare | 16 | 11,211 | 7,635 | 2,740 | 836 |
| Davidson | 41 | 58,552 | 31,832 | 24,193 | 2,527 |
| Davie | 12 | 14,516 | 5,907 | 8,068 | 541 |
| Duplin | 19 | 19,550 | 16,947 | 2,499 | 104 |
| Durham | 47 | 92,273 | 70,596 | 16,275 | 5,402 |
| Edgecombe | 21 | 29,515 | 25,737 | 3,335 | 443 |
| Forsyth | 83 | 138,725 | 85,997 | 44,146 | 8,582 |
| Franklin | 13 | 16,505 | 14,018 | 2,253 | 234 |
| Gaston | 45 | 74,989 | 47,559 | 23,980 | 3,450 |
| Gates | 7 | 5,504 | 5,275 | 180 | 49 |
| Graham | 5 | 5,464 | 2,866 | 2,432 | 166 |
| Granville | 19 | 16,869 | 15,258 | 1,370 | 241 |
| Greene | 13 | 7,951 | 7,372 | 514 | 65 |
| Guilford | 96 | 180,413 | 115,653 | 55,132 | 9,628 |
| Halifax | 30 | 27,718 | 25,294 | 2,010 | 414 |
| Harnett | 22 | 26,538 | 20,913 | 5,243 | 382 |
| Haywood | 31 | 25,712 | 19,364 | 5,639 | 709 |
| Henderson | 32 | 37,580 | 16,349 | 19,065 | 2,166 |
| Hertford | 12 | 14,070 | 12,945 | 999 | 126 |
| Hoke | 13 | 8,881 | 8,211 | 604 | 66 |
| Hyde | 7 | 3,409 | 3,115 | 249 | 45 |
| Iredell | 24 | 45,636 | 28,916 | 14,874 | 1,846 |
| Jackson | 18 | 15,344 | 10,111 | 4,464 | 769 |

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988 (Continued)

| County | No. Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | Unaffiliated |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| Johnston | 29 | 35,770 | 27,488 | 7,482 | 800 |
| Jones | 7 | 5,570 | 5,185 | 348 | 37 |
| Lee | 11 | 18,871 | 14,910 | 3,505 | 456 |
| Lenoir | 22 | 28,910 | 23,696 | 4,922 | 292 |
| Lincoln | 22 | 25,662 | 15,722 | 8,792 | 1,148 |
| Macon | 15 | 13,664 | 7,754 | 5,111 | 799 |
| Madison | 12 | 11,143 | 7,561 | 3,213 | 369 |
| Martin | 13 | 12,688 | 11,365 | 1,156 | 167 |
| McDowell | 17 | 17,805 | 12,083 | 4,911 | 811 |
| Mecklenburg | 118 | 259,902 | 153,373 | 91,497 | 15,032 |
| Mitchell | 11 | 9,873 | 2,112 | 7,526 | 235 |
| Montgomery | 15 | 12,695 | 9,193 | 3,100 | 402 |
| Moore | 21 | 30,836 | 15,885 | 13,139 | 1,812 |
| Nash | 23 | 35,419 | 26,889 | 7,887 | 643 |
| New Hanover | 35 | 56,944 | 37,049 | 17,874 | 2,021 |
| Northampton | 18 | 12,396 | 12,102 | 267 | 27 |
| Onslow | 24 | 32,179 | 23,623 | 7,060 | 1,496 |
| Orange | 39 | 50,165 | 36,569 | 9,984 | 3,612 |
| Pamlico | 17 | 6,438 | 5,412 | 863 | 163 |
| Pasquotank | 13 | 13,564 | 11,008 | 1,992 | 564 |
| Pender | 17 | 13,891 | 11,201 | 2,364 | 326 |
| Perquimans | 7 | 5,057 | 4,486 | 489 | 82 |
| Person | 14 | 13,886 | 12,276 | 1,386 | 224 |
| Pitt | 25 | 45,702 | 35,001 | 9,191 | 1,510 |
| Polk | 10 | 9,709 | 5,232 | 3,823 | 654 |
| Randolph | 39 | 48,384 | 21,059 | 24,909 | 2,416 |
| Richmond | 16 | 20,633 | 18,114 | 2,266 | 253 |
| Robeson | 40 | 51,555 | 47,075 | 3,710 | 770 |
| Rockingham | 31 | 40,158 | 30,053 | 8,423 | 1,682 |
| Rowan | 40 | 48,986 | 27,913 | 18,652 | 2,421 |
| Rutherford | 23 | 26,764 | 19,417 | 6,549 | 798 |
| Sampson | 24 | 28,932 | 18,956 | 9,570 | 406 |
| Scotland | 8 | 13,231 | 10,941 | 1,636 | 654 |
| Stanly | 24 | 25,954 | 15,057 | 9,628 | 1,269 |
| Stokes | 20 | 20,965 | 11,870 | 8,433 | 662 |
| Surry | 28 | 29,602 | 18,550 | 10,062 | 990 |
| Swain | 5 | 7,332 | 5,060 | 1,934 | 338 |
| Transylvania | 17 | 14,557 | 7,727 | 5,531 | 1,299 |
| Tyrrell | 6 | 2,158 | 2,003 | 143 | 12 |
| Union | 26 | 34,996 | 23,302 | 10,211 | 1,482 |
| Vance | 16 | 19,688 | 18,053 | 1,445 | 190 |
| Wake | 96 | 198,073 | 129,287 | 56,237 | 12,549 |
| Warren | 14 | 10,465 | 10,018 | 372 | 75 |
| Washington | 6 | 7,742 | 7,090 | 529 | 123 |
| Watauga | 20 | 23,507 | 11,384 | 10,251 | 1,872 |
| Wayne | 20 | 39,592 | 30,885 | 7,946 | 761 |
| Wilkes | 30 | 35,688 | 14,601 | 19,698 | 1,389 |
| Wilson | 25 | 31,877 | 26,140 | 5,337 | 400 |
| Yadkin | 12 | 16,110 | 6,239 | 9,338 | 533 |
| Yancey | 11 | 11,159 | 6,737 | 3,843 | 579 |
| Totals | 2,395 | 3,191,502 | 2,152,952 | 899,162 | 139,388 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988

| County | No. Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | New Alliance | Unaffiliated |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Alamance | 31 | 56,983 | 37,887 | 15,959 | — | 3,137 |
| Alexander | 16 | 17,829 | 8,299 | 8,310 | — | 1,220 |
| Alleghany | 7 | 6,624 | 4,879 | 1,556 | — | 189 |
| Anson | 12 | 11,670 | 10,644 | 912 | — | 114 |
| Ashe | 19 | 15,806 | 8,225 | 6,956 | — | 625 |
| Avery | 19 | 9,107 | 1,961 | 6,855 | — | 291 |
| Beaufort | 30 | 21,821 | 17,056 | 4,285 | — | 480 |
| Bertie | 12 | 12,265 | 11,503 | 646 | — | 116 |
| Bladen | 17 | 17,678 | 16,011 | 1,411 | — | 256 |
| Brunswick | 22 | 28,346 | 18,046 | 9,267 | — | 1,033 |
| Buncombe | 54 | 101,474 | 62,908 | 32,814 | — | 5,752 |
| Burke | 35 | 38,853 | 22,715 | 13,888 | — | 2,250 |
| Cabarrus | 31 | 49,651 | 29,872 | 17,481 | — | 2,298 |
| Caldwell | 24 | 35,815 | 18,003 | 15,243 | — | 2,569 |
| Camden | 3 | 3,538 | 3,283 | 220 | — | 35 |
| Carteret | 36 | 27,842 | 16,421 | 9,453 | — | 1,968 |
| Caswell | 10 | 11,799 | 10,690 | 979 | — | 130 |
| Catawba | 39 | 59,856 | 28,242 | 26,864 | — | 4,750 |
| Chatham | 20 | 23,125 | 16,702 | 5,360 | — | 1,063 |
| Cherokee | 16 | 13,686 | 7,632 | 5,320 | — | 734 |
| Chowan | 6 | 6,986 | 5,717 | 1,087 | — | 182 |
| Clay | 9 | 5,742 | 2,736 | 2,469 | — | 537 |
| Cleveland | 24 | 41,458 | 31,094 | 8,754 | 1 | 1,609 |
| Columbus | 26 | 30,475 | 27,077 | 3,036 | — | 362 |
| Craven | 25 | 33,305 | 22,606 | 8,799 | — | 1,900 |
| Cumberland | 53 | 89,521 | 64,695 | 20,341 | — | 4,485 |
| Currituck | 11 | 6,524 | 5,359 | 857 | — | 308 |
| Dare | 16 | 12,323 | 7,978 | 3,301 | — | 1,044 |
| Davidson | 41 | 62,200 | 32,877 | 26,500 | — | 2,823 |
| Davie | 12 | 15,350 | 6,086 | 8,627 | — | 637 |
| Duplin | 19 | 20,162 | 17,437 | 2,623 | — | 102 |
| Durham | 47 | 100,203 | 74,554 | 19,049 | 5 | 6,595 |
| Edgecombe | 21 | 29,994 | 25,918 | 3,590 | — | 486 |
| Forsyth | 83 | 151,021 | 89,930 | 50,703 | — | 10,388 |
| Franklin | 13 | 17,886 | 14,647 | 2,904 | — | 335 |
| Gaston | 45 | 80,854 | 49,490 | 27,354 | 6 | 4,004 |
| Gates | 7 | 5,697 | 5,413 | 226 | — | 58 |
| Graham | 5 | 5,630 | 2,883 | 2,555 | — | 192 |
| Granville | 14 | 17,943 | 15,888 | 1,751 | — | 304 |
| Greene | 13 | 8,180 | 7,499 | 590 | — | 91 |
| Guilford | 96 | 201,139 | 124,768 | 64,436 | — | 11,935 |
| Halifax | 30 | 28,688 | 25,896 | 2,333 | — | 459 |
| Harnett | 22 | 28,049 | 21,645 | 5,974 | — | 430 |
| Haywood | 31 | 26,633 | 19,767 | 6,034 | — | 832 |
| Henderson | 32 | 41,552 | 17,581 | 21,350 | — | 2,621 |
| Hertford | 12 | 14,682 | 13,312 | 1,207 | — | 163 |
| Hoke | 13 | 9,343 | 8,475 | 780 | — | 88 |
| Hyde | 7 | 3,553 | 3,290 | 223 | — | 40 |
| Iredell | 24 | 48,452 | 29,743 | 16,609 | — | 2,100 |
| Jackson | 18 | 16,197 | 10,421 | 4,857 | — | 919 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988 (Continued)

| County | No. Precincts | Total Registration | Democrats | Republicans | New Alliance | Unaffiliated |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Johnston | 29 | 37,886 | 28,309 | 8,600 | — | 977 |
| Jones | 7 | 5,714 | 5,249 | 418 | — | 47 |
| Lee | 11 | 20,224 | 15,534 | 4,144 | — | 546 |
| Lenoir | 22 | 29,476 | 23,852 | 5,296 | — | 328 |
| Lincoln | 22 | 27,202 | 16,197 | 9,643 | — | 1,362 |
| Macon | 15 | 13,939 | 7,838 | 5,287 | — | 814 |
| Madison | 12 | 11,204 | 7,586 | 3,236 | — | 382 |
| Martin | 13 | 12,980 | 11,520 | 1,262 | — | 198 |
| McDowell | 17 | 18,677 | 12,396 | 5,355 | — | 926 |
| Mecklenburg | 118 | 286,430 | 162,376 | 105,232 | — | 18,822 |
| Mitchell | 11 | 10,104 | 2,169 | 7,655 | — | 280 |
| Montgomery | 15 | 13,381 | 9,504 | 3,357 | — | 520 |
| Moore | 21 | 32,119 | 16,064 | 13,964 | — | 2,091 |
| Nash | 23 | 37,959 | 27,737 | 9,451 | — | 771 |
| New Hanover | 35 | 60,109 | 38,229 | 19,612 | — | 2,268 |
| Northampton | 18 | 12,651 | 12,292 | 330 | — | 29 |
| Onslow | 24 | 34,324 | 24,463 | 8,182 | — | 1,679 |
| Orange | 39 | 56,439 | 39,695 | 12,126 | — | 4,618 |
| Pamlico | 17 | 6,642 | 5,485 | 964 | — | 193 |
| Pasquotank | 13 | 14,357 | 11,395 | 2,350 | — | 612 |
| Pender | 17 | 14,811 | 11,543 | 2,886 | — | 382 |
| Perquimans | 7 | 5,298 | 4,623 | 570 | — | 105 |
| Person | 14 | 13,970 | 12,263 | 1,477 | — | 230 |
| Pitt | 25 | 50,571 | 37,627 | 11,012 | — | 1,932 |
| Polk | 10 | 10,233 | 5,355 | 4,108 | — | 770 |
| Randolph | 39 | 53,080 | 22,292 | 27,925 | — | 2,863 |
| Richmond | 16 | 21,367 | 18,581 | 2,514 | — | 272 |
| Robeson | 40 | 53,692 | 48,739 | 4,111 | — | 842 |
| Rockingham | 31 | 41,921 | 30,776 | 9,275 | — | 1,870 |
| Rowan | 40 | 52,804 | 29,216 | 20,682 | — | 2,906 |
| Rutherford | 34 | 27,989 | 19,844 | 7,239 | — | 906 |
| Sampson | 24 | 29,961 | 19,348 | 10,177 | — | 436 |
| Scotland | 8 | 13,953 | 11,284 | 1,882 | — | 787 |
| Stanly | 24 | 27,414 | 15,571 | 10,434 | — | 1,409 |
| Stokes | 20 | 21,950 | 12,284 | 8,951 | — | 715 |
| Surry | 28 | 31,097 | 19,178 | 10,799 | — | 1,120 |
| Swain | 5 | 7,490 | 5,150 | 1,957 | — | 1,813 |
| Transylvania | 17 | 15,839 | 8,078 | 6,211 | — | 1,550 |
| Tyrrell | 6 | 2,169 | 2,005 | 149 | — | 15 |
| Union | 26 | 38,402 | 24,486 | 12,103 | — | 1,813 |
| Vance | 16 | 20,570 | 18,658 | 1,692 | — | 220 |
| Wake | 96 | 228,112 | 141,116 | 69,879 | — | 17,117 |
| Warren | 14 | 10,816 | 10,325 | 400 | — | 91 |
| Washington | 6 | 7,930 | 7,182 | 611 | — | 137 |
| Watauga | 20 | 25,126 | 11,926 | 10,886 | — | 2,314 |
| Wayne | 20 | 41,315 | 31,484 | 8,966 | — | 865 |
| Wilkes | 30 | 36,764 | 14,956 | 20,330 | — | 1,478 |
| Wilson | 25 | 33,671 | 26,916 | 6,263 | — | 492 |
| Yadkin | 12 | 16,748 | 6,452 | 9,737 | 1 | 558 |
| Yancey | 11 | 11,652 | 6,850 | 4,140 | — | 662 |
| Totals | 2,391 | 3,432,042 | 2,247,759 | 1,016,546 | 13 | 167,724 |

ELECTION DISTRICTS

1993 U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

- 1st District - Beaufort (part), Bertie, Bladen (part), Chowan, Columbus (part), Craven (part), Cumberland (part), Duplin (part), Edgecombe (part), Gates, Greene, Halifax (part), Hertford, Jones (part), Lenoir (part), Martin (part), Nash (part), New Hanover (part), Northampton, Pasquotank (part), Pender (part), Perquimans, Pitt (part), Vance (part), Warren, Washington, Wayne (part), Wilson (part)
- 2nd District - Durham (part), Edgecombe (part), Franklin (part), Granville (part), Halifax (part), Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Moore (part), Vance (part), Wake (part), Wilson
- 3rd District - Beaufort (part), Camden, Carteret, Craven (part), Currituck, Dare, Duplin (part), Hyde, Jones (part), Lenoir (part), Martin (part), Onslow (part), Pamlico, Pasquotank (part), Pender (part), Pitt (part), Sampson, Tyrrell, Wayne (part)
- 4th District - Chatham, Orange (part), Wake (part)
- 5th District - Alleghany, Ashe, Burke (part), Caldwell (part), Caswell, Forsyth (part), Granville (part), Person, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Watauga, Wilkes (part)
- 6th District - Alamance (part), Davidson (part), Davie (part), Guilford (part), Randolph, Rowan (part)
- 7th District - Bladen (part), Brunswick, Columbus (part), Cumberland (part), New Hanover (part), Onslow (part), Pender (part), Robeson (part)
- 8th District - Anson, Cabarrus, Cumberland (part), Hoke, Iredell (part), Mecklenburg (part), Montgomery, Moore (part), Richmond, Robeson (part), Rowan (part), Scotland, Stanly, Union
- 9th District - Cleveland (part), Gaston (part), Mecklenburg (part)
- 10th District - Alexander, Avery, Buncombe (part), Burke (part), Caldwell (part), Catawba, Davie (part), Forsyth (part), Henderson (part), Iredell (part), Lincoln, McDowell (part), Mitchell, Polk (part), Rutherford (part), Wilkes (part), Yadkin
- 11th District - Buncombe (part), Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland (part), Graham, Haywood, Henderson (part), Jackson, McDowell (part), Macon, Madison, Polk (part), Rutherford (part), Swain, Transylvania, Yancey
- 12th District - Alamance (part), Davidson (part), Durham (part), Forsyth (part), Gaston (part), Guilford (part), Iredell (part), Mecklenburg (part), Orange (part), Rowan (part)

1993 SENATE DISTRICTS

- 1st District - Beaufort (part), Bertie (part), Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrell, Washington (part)
- 2nd District - Bertie (part), Gates, Halifax (part), Hertford, Northampton, Vance (part), Warren
- 3rd District- Carteret (part), Craven, Pamlico
- 4th District- Carteret (part), New Hanover (part), Onslow (part), Pender (part)
- 5th District- Duplin, Jones (part), Onslow (part), Pender (part), Sampson(part)
- 6th District- Edgecombe (part), Martin (part), Pitt (part), Washington (part), Wilson (part)
- 7th District- Jones (part), Lenoir (part), New Hanover (part), Onslow (part), Pender (part)
- 8th District- Greene, Lenoir (part), Wayne
- 9th District- Beaufort (part), Lenoir (part), Martin (part), Pitt (part)
- 10th District- Edgecombe (part), Halifax (part), Nash, Wilson (part)
- 11th District- Franklin, Johnston (part), Vance (part), Wilson (part)
- 12th District- Alleghany, Ashe, Guilford (part), Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Watauga
- 13th District- Durham, Granville, Person (part), Wake (part)
- 14th District- Johnston (part), Wake (part)
- 15th District- Harnett, Johnston (part), Lee (part), Sampson (part)
- 16th District- Chatham, Lee (part), Moore, Orange, Randolph (part)
- 17th District- Anson, Hoke (part), Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Stanly (part), Union
- 18th District- Bladen (part), Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover (part)
- 19th District- Davidson (part), Guilford (part), Randolph (part)
- 20th District- Forsyth (part)
- 21st District- Alamance, Caswell, Person (part)
- 22nd District- Cabarrus, Rowan (part), Stanly (part)
- 23rd District- Davidson (part), Iredell (part), Rowan (part)
- 24th District- Cumberland (part)
- 25th District- Cleveland (part), Gaston (part), Lincoln (part)
- 26th District- Catawba, Lincoln (part)
- 27th District- Alexander, Avery, Burke (part), Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin
- 28th District- Buncombe (part), Burke (part), McDowell, Madison, Yancey
- 29th District- Haywood (part), Henderson (part), Jackson (part), Macon (part), Swain, Transylvania (part)
- 30th District- Bladen (part), Cumberland (part), Hoke (part), Robeson, Sampson (part)
- 31st District- Guilford (part)
- 32nd District- Guilford (part)
- 33rd District- Mecklenburg (part)
- 34th District- Lincoln (part), Mecklenburg (part)
- 35th District- Mecklenburg (part)
- 36th District- Wake (part)
- 37th District- Cleveland (part), Rutherford
- 38th District- Davidson (part), Davie, Forsyth (part), Rowan (part)
- 39th District- Gaston (part), Iredell (part), Lincoln (part)
- 40th District- Mecklenburg (part)
- 41st District- Cumberland (part)
- 42nd District- Bumcombe (part), Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson (part), Jackson (part), Macon (part), Polk, Transylvania (part)

1993 HOUSE DISTRICTS

- 1st District - Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimans (part)
 2nd District - Beaufort, Craven (part), Hyde, Pitt (part)
 3rd District - Craven (part), Pamlico (part)
 4th District - Carteret, Onslow (part)
 5th District - Bertie (part), Gates, Hertford (part), Northampton
 6th District - Bertie (part), Hertford (part), Martin (part), Pitt (part), Washington (part)
 7th District - Edgecombe (part), Halifax (part), Martin (part), Nash (part)
 8th District - Edgecombe (part), Greene (part), Martin (part), Pitt (part)
 9th District - Greene (part), Pitt (part)
 10th District - Duplin (part), Jones (part), Onslow (part)
 11th District - Lenoir (part), Wayne (part)
 12th District - Onslow (part), Pender (part), Sampson (part)
 13th District - New Hanover (part)
 14th District - Brunswick (part), Columbus (part), New Hanover (part), Robeson (part)
 15th District - Wake (part)
 16th District - Cumberland (part), Hoke (part), Moore (part), Robeson (part), Scotland (part)
 17th District - Cumberland (part)
 18th District - Cumberland (part)
 19th District - Harnett, Lee, Sampson (part)
 20th District - Franklin (part), Johnston (part), Nash (part)
 21st District - Wake (part)
 22nd District - Franklin (part), Granville (part), Halifax (part), Person, Vance (part), Warren (part)
 23rd District - Durham (part)
 24th District - Chatham (part), Orange (part)
 25th District - Alamance, Caswell, Orange (part), Rockingham (part)
 26th District - Guilford (part)
 27th District - Davidson (part), Guilford (part)
 28th District - Guilford (part)
 29th District - Guilford (part)
 30th District - Chatham (part), Guilford (part), Randolph (part)
 31st District - Moore (part)
 32nd District - Montgomery (part), Richmond, Scotland (part)
 33rd District - Anson, Montgomery (part), Stanly (part)
 34th District - Union (part)
 35th District - Rowan (part)
 36th District - Mecklenburg (part)
 37th District - Davidson (part)
 38th District - Guilford (part), Randolph (part)
 39th District - Forsyth (part)
 40th District - Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry, Watauga
 41st District - Alexander (part), Wilkes, Yadkin
 42nd District - Iredell (part)
 43rd District - Catawba (part), Iredell (part)
 44th District - Gaston (part), Lincoln (part)
 45th District - Catawba (part), Gaston (part), Lincoln (part)
 46th District - Avery, Burke (part), Caldwell (part), Catawba (part), Mitchell

1993 HOUSE DISTRICTS, (continued)

- 47th District - Burke (part)
- 48th District - Cleveland, Gaston (part), Polk (part), Rutherford
- 49th District - Burke (part), McDowell, Yancey
- 50th District - Henderson (part), Polk (part)
- 51st District - Buncombe (part)
- 52nd District - Graham, Haywood, Jackson (part), Madison, Swain
- 53rd District - Cherokee, Clay, Jackson (part), Macon
- 54th District - Mecklenburg (part)
- 55th District - Mecklenburg (part)
- 56th District - Mecklenburg (part)
- 57th District - Mecklenburg (part)
- 58th District - Mecklenburg (part)
- 59th District - Mecklenburg (part)
- 60th District - Mecklenburg (part)
- 61st District - Wake (part)
- 62nd District - Wake (part)
- 63rd District - Durham (part), Wake (part)
- 64th District - Wake (part)
- 65th District - Wake (part)
- 66th District - Forsyth (part)
- 67th District - Forsyth (part)
- 68th District - Buncombe (part), Henderson (part), Transylvania
- 69th District - Mecklenburg (part)
- 70th District - Edgecombe (part), Nash (part), Wilson (part)
- 71st District - Edgecombe (part), Nash (part), Pitt (part), Wilson (part)
- 72nd District - Nash (part), Wilson (part)
- 73rd District - Forsyth (part), Rockingham (part)
- 74th District - Davidson (part), Davie
- 75th District - Cumberland (part)
- 76th District - Gaston (part), Mecklenburg (part)
- 77th District - Greene (part), Lenoir (part), Wayne (part)
- 78th District - Granville (part), Vance (part), Warren (part)
- 79th District - Craven (part), Jones (part), Lenoir (part), Pamlico (part)
- 80th District - Onslow (part)
- 81st District - Cabarrus (part), Union (part)
- 82nd District - Cabarrus (part), Stanly (part), Union (part)
- 83rd District - Rowan (part)
- 84th District - Forsyth (part), Guilford (part)
- 85th District - Hoke (part), Robeson (part)
- 86th District - Chowan, Dare, Perquimans (part), Tyrrell, Washington (part)
- 87th District - Hoke (part), Robeson (part), Scotland (part)
- 88th District - Forsyth (part)
- 89th District - Guilford (part)
- 90th District - Cabarrus (part)
- 91st District - Alexander (part), Caldwell (part), Catawba (part)
- 92nd District - Durham (part), Wake (part)
- 93rd District - Gaston (part), Mecklenburg (part)
- 94th District - Davidson (part), Randolph (part)
- 95th District - Johnston (part)

1993 HOUSE DISTRICTS, (continued)

- 96th District - Bladen, Cumberland (part), New Hanover (part), Pender (part),
Sampson (part)
- 97th District - Duplin (part), Sampson (part), Wayne (part)
- 98th District - Brunswick (part), Columbus (part), New Hanover (part), Pender
(part)

CHAPTER TWO

ELECTION RESULTS

President Of The United States

The procedure by which the American people elect their president is outlined in Article II of the Constitution of the United States. The only major change to this procedure since its inception in 1789 occurred in 1804 with the passage of the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. 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 ballots for vice president.

In more modern times, the practice has been for the political parties to select their presidential nominee at their national convention. The nominee would then select his "running mate" who would be formally nominated and approved by the delegates at the convention. The party nominees for president and vice president then run as a team, and their names might appear as a single entry on the ballot although in many states only the name of the presidential nominee appears.

As the complexity of selecting party nominees increased and more candidates began to run for the office of president, states looked for an alternative method for selecting a nominee, at least partially, prior to the respective national conventions of the political parties. The method devised was the Presidential Preference Primary. In North Carolina this method was not initiated until 1972, following approval by the 1971 General Assembly. The popularity of the Presidential Preference Primary has grown so much that many states have informally set one date for holding the primary - "Super Tuesday."

Democratic Presidential Preference Primary May 5, 1992

| County | J. Brown | B. Clinton | T. Harkin | B. Kerrey | P. Tsongas | NP |
|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|
| Alamance..... | 1,508 | 6,522 | 110 | 137 | 1,281 | 2,081 |
| Alexander..... | 125 | 1,401 | 14 | 10 | 96 | 155 |
| Alleghany..... | 132 | 1,290 | 18 | 20 | 108 | 206 |
| Anson..... | 262 | 2,498 | 63 | 50 | 185 | 533 |
| Ashe..... | 137 | 1,713 | 14 | 16 | 115 | 302 |
| Avery..... | 58 | 381 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 59 |
| Beaufort..... | 861 | 4,085 | 63 | 57 | 536 | 1,707 |
| Bertie..... | 336 | 2,543 | 26 | 31 | 124 | 384 |
| Bladen..... | 419 | 4,084 | 65 | 47 | 326 | 682 |
| Brunswick..... | 545 | 4,981 | 59 | 60 | 482 | 919 |
| Buncombe..... | 2,102 | 11,521 | 157 | 187 | 1,984 | 2,817 |
| Burke..... | 554 | 3,683 | 42 | 48 | 382 | 674 |
| Cabarrus..... | 901 | 4,701 | 81 | 88 | 692 | 1,335 |
| Caldwell..... | 326 | 2,506 | 25 | 28 | 214 | 438 |
| Camden..... | 105 | 737 | 17 | 11 | 82 | 368 |
| Carteret..... | 567 | 3,408 | 72 | 66 | 526 | 812 |
| Caswell..... | 365 | 2,641 | 39 | 55 | 255 | 943 |
| Catawba..... | 667 | 4,199 | 53 | 67 | 517 | 856 |
| Chatham..... | 707 | 3,630 | 45 | 36 | 494 | 675 |
| Cherokee..... | 147 | 1,423 | 11 | 11 | 96 | 136 |
| Chowan..... | 141 | 1,252 | 16 | 12 | 112 | 324 |
| Clay..... | 48 | 560 | 3 | 4 | 37 | 62 |
| Cleveland..... | 784 | 5,365 | 70 | 84 | 656 | 1,855 |
| Columbus..... | 804 | 7,945 | 91 | 68 | 524 | 1,195 |
| Craven..... | 920 | 4,643 | 70 | 66 | 650 | 1,189 |
| Cumberland..... | 2,077 | 13,612 | 167 | 189 | 1,619 | 4,195 |
| Currituck..... | 229 | 1,137 | 24 | 25 | 162 | 566 |
| Dare..... | 470 | 1,739 | 28 | 40 | 327 | 876 |
| Davidson..... | 712 | 5,334 | 133 | 68 | 674 | 1,418 |
| Davie..... | 135 | 1,148 | 11 | 16 | 129 | 285 |
| Duplin..... | 518 | 4,095 | 51 | 45 | 381 | 857 |
| Durham..... | 3,587 | 19,230 | 174 | 173 | 2,875 | 4,603 |
| Edgecombe..... | 1,015 | 6,685 | 109 | 93 | 523 | 1,350 |
| Forsyth..... | 2,566 | 13,475 | 178 | 216 | 2,562 | 3,574 |
| Franklin..... | 552 | 3,757 | 45 | 45 | 337 | 529 |
| Gaston..... | 1,410 | 8,309 | 129 | 163 | 1,213 | 2,890 |
| Gates..... | 151 | 1,239 | 16 | 27 | 103 | 442 |
| Graham..... | 44 | 726 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 83 |
| Granville..... | 681 | 4,045 | 55 | 49 | 395 | 1,276 |
| Greene..... | 267 | 2,012 | 33 | 47 | 187 | 705 |
| Guilford..... | 3,364 | 20,134 | 233 | 238 | 3,359 | 4,270 |
| Halifax..... | 877 | 5,186 | 84 | 72 | 496 | 1,368 |
| Harnett..... | 783 | 5,164 | 86 | 88 | 510 | 1,443 |
| Haywood..... | 643 | 5,555 | 56 | 54 | 566 | 1,010 |
| Henderson..... | 454 | 2,787 | 19 | 43 | 482 | 567 |
| Hertford..... | 349 | 2,086 | 20 | 26 | 146 | 370 |
| Hoke..... | 245 | 2,161 | 60 | 50 | 151 | 659 |
| Hyde..... | 116 | 885 | 22 | 13 | 84 | 325 |
| Iredell..... | 926 | 5,367 | 71 | 94 | 689 | 1,906 |
| Jackson..... | 331 | 2,820 | 23 | 31 | 286 | 347 |
| Johnston..... | 1,000 | 6,157 | 94 | 104 | 742 | 2,140 |
| Jones..... | 124 | 1,289 | 22 | 16 | 85 | 268 |
| Lee..... | 512 | 3,187 | 41 | 34 | 490 | 1,284 |

VOTERS, VOTING, AND ELECTION RESULTS

1001

| County | J. Brown | B. Clinton | T. Harkin | B. Kerrey | P. Tsongas | NP |
|--------------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| Lenoir | 813 | 5,077 | 87 | 86 | 577 | 1,202 |
| Lincoln | 315 | 2,856 | 43 | 37 | 274 | 489 |
| Macon | 237 | 2,173 | 25 | 22 | 205 | 306 |
| Madison | 136 | 1,644 | 3 | 5 | 87 | 60 |
| Martin | 354 | 2,793 | 34 | 37 | 207 | 521 |
| McDowell | 337 | 2,411 | 26 | 29 | 244 | 687 |
| Mecklenburg | 4,717 | 27,389 | 279 | 326 | 3,793 | 4,653 |
| Mitchell | 37 | 322 | 6 | 7 | 39 | 52 |
| Montgomery | 192 | 2,136 | 32 | 27 | 147 | 485 |
| Moore | 484 | 3,259 | 23 | 43 | 360 | 580 |
| Nash | 948 | 5,111 | 102 | 88 | 708 | 1,342 |
| New Hanover | 1,284 | 7,585 | 87 | 111 | 1,420 | 2,334 |
| Northampton | 445 | 2,880 | 27 | 21 | 153 | 684 |
| Onslow | 847 | 4,042 | 56 | 96 | 610 | 1,554 |
| Orange | 2,261 | 7,380 | 146 | 105 | 1,719 | 1,651 |
| Pamlico | 239 | 1,130 | 22 | 27 | 140 | 383 |
| Pasquotank | 369 | 2,538 | 18 | 18 | 199 | 566 |
| Pender | 483 | 3,328 | 41 | 38 | 349 | 729 |
| Perquimans | 123 | 1,030 | 18 | 26 | 106 | 420 |
| Person | 407 | 2,673 | 49 | 38 | 242 | 641 |
| Pitt | 1,516 | 8,995 | 108 | 129 | 1,201 | 2,094 |
| Polk | 98 | 1,305 | 14 | 8 | 120 | 174 |
| Randolph | 381 | 2,982 | 31 | 43 | 309 | 671 |
| Richmond | 542 | 3,949 | 53 | 54 | 351 | 940 |
| Robeson | 1,551 | 12,122 | 181 | 169 | 847 | 2,497 |
| Rockingham | 732 | 5,004 | 59 | 59 | 654 | 1,445 |
| Rowan | 1,022 | 4,900 | 90 | 82 | 636 | 1,479 |
| Rutherford | 387 | 3,130 | 33 | 28 | 299 | 828 |
| Sampson | 334 | 3,656 | 29 | 21 | 225 | 436 |
| Scotland | 268 | 2,516 | 32 | 18 | 238 | 680 |
| Stanly | 365 | 2,697 | 47 | 40 | 285 | 531 |
| Stokes | 258 | 2,455 | 17 | 22 | 163 | 330 |
| Surry | 350 | 3,086 | 32 | 39 | 289 | 464 |
| Swain | 60 | 867 | 4 | 8 | 41 | 105 |
| Transylvania | 227 | 1,768 | 22 | 26 | 230 | 367 |
| Tyrell | 105 | 678 | 9 | 19 | 64 | 211 |
| Union | 611 | 4,004 | 47 | 66 | 542 | 1,075 |
| Vance | 664 | 3,634 | 62 | 49 | 386 | 1,251 |
| Wake | 6,266 | 28,041 | 367 | 494 | 6,624 | 6,884 |
| Warren | 344 | 2,883 | 36 | 26 | 188 | 571 |
| Washington | 174 | 1,665 | 24 | 36 | 137 | 265 |
| Watauga | 380 | 1,795 | 20 | 15 | 261 | 378 |
| Wayne | 1,179 | 5,784 | 126 | 140 | 844 | 1,213 |
| Wilkes | 300 | 2,678 | 26 | 28 | 234 | 470 |
| Wilson | 868 | 4,926 | 62 | 55 | 502 | 1,181 |
| Yadkin | 132 | 1,413 | 9 | 13 | 113 | 289 |
| Yancey | 183 | 1,775 | 15 | 17 | 120 | 216 |
| Totals | 71,984 | 443,489 | 5,891 | 6,216 | 57,589 | 106,697 |

Republican Presidential Preference Primary Tues. May 5, 1992

| County | Patrick Buchanan. | George Bush | No Preference |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Alamance..... | 1,126 | 3,696 | 455 |
| Alexander..... | 230 | 963 | 70 |
| Alleghany..... | 43 | 234 | 20 |
| Anson..... | 35 | 198 | 12 |
| Ashe..... | 190 | 1,269 | 113 |
| Avery..... | 477 | 2,135 | 494 |
| Beaufort..... | 290 | 1,076 | 116 |
| Bertie..... | 44 | 124 | 17 |
| Bladen..... | 65 | 271 | 36 |
| Brunswick..... | 468 | 1,946 | 383 |
| Buncombe..... | 1,209 | 5,494 | 825 |
| Burke..... | 508 | 2,009 | 212 |
| Cabarrus..... | 1,011 | 3,284 | 428 |
| Caldwell..... | 689 | 2,497 | 325 |
| Camden..... | 23 | 72 | 6 |
| Carteret..... | 555 | 2,501 | 333 |
| Caswell..... | 47 | 163 | 29 |
| Catawba..... | 1,255 | 4,963 | 624 |
| Chatham..... | 255 | 991 | 141 |
| Cherokee..... | 117 | 828 | 108 |
| Chowan..... | 68 | 337 | 62 |
| Clay..... | 60 | 520 | 43 |
| Cleveland..... | 342 | 1,288 | 196 |
| Columbus..... | 211 | 852 | 106 |
| Craven..... | 602 | 2,092 | 307 |
| Cumberland..... | 1,067 | 4,423 | 619 |
| Currituck..... | 45 | 172 | 22 |
| Dare..... | 222 | 1,041 | 200 |
| Davidson..... | 1,276 | 4,438 | 536 |
| Davie..... | 575 | 2,541 | 269 |
| Duplin..... | 191 | 885 | 62 |
| Durham..... | 1,444 | 5,586 | 911 |
| Edgecombe..... | 186 | 588 | 85 |
| Forsyth..... | 3,528 | 8,619 | 1,221 |
| Franklin..... | 271 | 592 | 49 |
| Gaston..... | 1,553 | 6,057 | 661 |
| Gates..... | 9 | 56 | 7 |
| Graham..... | 48 | 639 | 46 |
| Granville..... | 101 | 330 | 49 |
| Greene..... | 39 | 162 | 12 |
| Guilford..... | 3,531 | 11,318 | 1,684 |
| Halifax..... | 114 | 363 | 62 |
| Harnett..... | 399 | 1,339 | 96 |
| Haywood..... | 244 | 1,178 | 136 |
| Henderson..... | 825 | 3,986 | 670 |
| Hertford..... | 45 | 186 | 20 |
| Hoke..... | 44 | 244 | 25 |
| Hyde..... | 16 | 62 | 8 |
| Iredell..... | 968 | 3,634 | 485 |
| Jackson..... | 157 | 937 | 105 |
| Johnston..... | 614 | 1,902 | 178 |
| Jones..... | 23 | 79 | 8 |
| Lee..... | 207 | 983 | 103 |

| County | Patrick Buchanan | George Bush | No Preference |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Lenoir | 202 | 705 | 62 |
| Lincoln..... | 391 | 1,663 | 161 |
| Macon | 254 | 1,275 | 149 |
| Madison | 50 | 338 | 26 |
| Martin..... | 97 | 403 | 45 |
| McDowell..... | 154 | 793 | 71 |
| Mecklenburg | 5,914 | 17,664 | 3,508 |
| Mitchell | 467 | 2,502 | 469 |
| Montgomery | 122 | 658 | 43 |
| Moore..... | 896 | 5,199 | 746 |
| Nash | 745 | 1,654 | 165 |
| New Hanover | 1,139 | 4,295 | 767 |
| Northampton | 28 | 67 | 19 |
| Onslow..... | 427 | 1,568 | 256 |
| Orange..... | 610 | 1,715 | 413 |
| Pamlico..... | 73 | 297 | 34 |
| Pasquotank | 115 | 421 | 79 |
| Pender | 239 | 819 | 146 |
| Perquimans | 40 | 135 | 30 |
| Person | 83 | 388 | 59 |
| Pitt..... | 673 | 2,403 | 284 |
| Polk..... | 190 | 1,041 | 171 |
| Randolph | 1,258 | 4,862 | 563 |
| Richmond | 112 | 446 | 68 |
| Robeson | 188 | 688 | 88 |
| Rockingham | 468 | 1,435 | 189 |
| Rowan..... | 1,435 | 4,725 | 610 |
| Rutherford..... | 214 | 1,045 | 131 |
| Sampson | 278 | 2,031 | 106 |
| Scotland..... | 70 | 351 | 79 |
| Stanly | 317 | 1,653 | 115 |
| Stokes | 341 | 1,539 | 98 |
| Surry..... | 297 | 1,118 | 103 |
| Swain..... | 34 | 258 | 24 |
| Transylvania | 243 | 1,165 | 180 |
| Tyrrell..... | 8 | 48 | 1 |
| Union..... | 811 | 2,539 | 318 |
| Vance | 76 | 308 | 27 |
| Wake..... | 5,853 | 14,616 | 2,184 |
| Warren..... | 32 | 166 | 24 |
| Washington | 43 | 133 | 11 |
| Watauga | 335 | 1,586 | 223 |
| Wayne..... | 439 | 1,436 | 105 |
| Wilkes..... | 891 | 5,172 | 529 |
| Wilson..... | 420 | 1,223 | 123 |
| Yadkin | 570 | 2,592 | 261 |
| Yancey | 116 | 1,106 | 111 |
| Totals..... | 55,420 | 200,387 | 27,764 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 3, 1992 (Presidential)

| County | Bill Clinton Al Gore (D) | George Bush Dan Quayle (R) | Andre Marrou Nancy Lord (L) | Ross Perot James Stockdale (U) |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Alamance..... | 15,521 | 20,637 | 99 | 6,444 |
| Alexander..... | 4,849 | 6,764 | 11 | 2,002 |
| Alleghany..... | 2,271 | 1,853 | 6 | 600 |
| Anson..... | 5,269 | 2,334 | 15 | 921 |
| Ashe..... | 4,624 | 5,200 | 26 | 1,220 |
| Avery..... | 1,755 | 3,895 | 14 | 1,123 |
| Beaufort..... | 6,445 | 7,337 | 24 | 2,174 |
| Bertie..... | 4,382 | 1,756 | 5 | 600 |
| Bladen..... | 5,700 | 3,214 | 15 | 1,248 |
| Brunswick..... | 10,177 | 8,833 | 39 | 3,349 |
| Buncombe..... | 32,955 | 30,892 | 163 | 11,481 |
| Burke..... | 12,565 | 13,397 | 36 | 4,124 |
| Cabarrus..... | 13,513 | 21,281 | 78 | 6,251 |
| Caldwell..... | 9,033 | 12,543 | 35 | 3,965 |
| Camden..... | 1,153 | 1,039 | 4 | 479 |
| Carteret..... | 8,028 | 10,334 | 56 | 3,401 |
| Caswell..... | 4,725 | 2,793 | 18 | 827 |
| Catawba..... | 16,334 | 25,466 | 86 | 7,523 |
| Chatham..... | 9,520 | 6,568 | 63 | 2,425 |
| Cherokee..... | 3,686 | 4,021 | 11 | 1,040 |
| Chowan..... | 2,136 | 1,661 | 9 | 700 |
| Clay..... | 1,600 | 1,890 | 5 | 465 |
| Cleveland..... | 13,037 | 13,650 | 45 | 3,784 |
| Columbus..... | 11,469 | 5,462 | 22 | 1,963 |
| Craven..... | 9,998 | 11,575 | 35 | 3,679 |
| Cumberland..... | 30,291 | 27,139 | 246 | 6,792 |
| Currituck..... | 1,935 | 2,188 | 11 | 1,163 |
| Dare..... | 3,925 | 4,357 | 26 | 2,388 |
| Davidson..... | 16,462 | 24,869 | 70 | 8,324 |
| Davie..... | 3,675 | 6,796 | 13 | 1,903 |
| Duplin..... | 6,816 | 5,286 | 9 | 1,636 |
| Durham..... | 47,331 | 27,581 | 248 | 7,504 |
| Edgecombe..... | 11,174 | 6,275 | 33 | 2,175 |
| Forsyth..... | 49,006 | 52,787 | 215 | 14,262 |
| Franklin..... | 6,517 | 4,669 | 18 | 2,062 |
| Gaston..... | 19,121 | 34,714 | 106 | 7,490 |
| Gates..... | 2,206 | 1,158 | 4 | 466 |
| Graham..... | 1,551 | 1,919 | 3 | 403 |
| Granville..... | 6,178 | 4,538 | 91 | 1,321 |
| Greene..... | 2,768 | 2,180 | 4 | 780 |
| Guilford..... | 66,319 | 60,140 | 319 | 19,601 |
| Halifax..... | 9,960 | 5,769 | 28 | 2,047 |
| Harnett..... | 8,473 | 9,751 | 19 | 2,684 |
| Haywood..... | 10,385 | 7,292 | 29 | 3,303 |
| Henderson..... | 10,747 | 17,010 | 55 | 5,260 |
| Hertford..... | 4,609 | 2,208 | 9 | 846 |
| Hoke..... | 3,370 | 1,711 | 9 | 887 |
| Hyde..... | 1,206 | 740 | 2 | 340 |
| Iredell..... | 13,263 | 19,411 | 102 | 6,204 |
| Jackson..... | 5,753 | 4,275 | 13 | 1,516 |
| Johnston..... | 11,284 | 15,418 | 38 | 4,939 |
| Jones..... | 1,962 | 1,438 | 2 | 444 |

| County | Bill Clinton Al Gore (D) | George Bush Dan Quayle (R) | Andre Marrou Nancy Lord (L) | Ross Perot James Stockdale (U) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Lee | 5,852 | 6,658 | 24 | 2,125 |
| Lenoir | 8,793 | 8,932 | 10 | 2,107 |
| Lincoln | 8,150 | 11,018 | 44 | 3,142 |
| Macon | 4,624 | 4,797 | 29 | 1,829 |
| Madison | 3,980 | 3,121 | 31 | 857 |
| Martin | 4,069 | 2,958 | 8 | 981 |
| McDowell | 5,309 | 6,090 | 15 | 1,881 |
| Mecklenburg | 97,065 | 99,496 | 519 | 31,283 |
| Mitchell | 1,727 | 4,405 | 6 | 877 |
| Montgomery | 4,422 | 3,543 | 11 | 1,185 |
| Moore | 9,649 | 12,448 | 46 | 4,448 |
| Nash | 10,809 | 14,446 | 86 | 4,544 |
| New Hanover | 20,291 | 24,338 | 119 | 7,401 |
| Northampton | 5,195 | 1,845 | 11 | 916 |
| Onslow | 8,045 | 11,842 | 44 | 4,387 |
| Orange | 28,595 | 13,009 | 161 | 5,535 |
| Pamlico | 2,229 | 1,929 | 8 | 809 |
| Pasquotank | 4,709 | 3,419 | 19 | 1,434 |
| Pender | 5,825 | 4,857 | 20 | 1,725 |
| Perquimans | 1,818 | 1,429 | 7 | 624 |
| Person | 4,323 | 4,460 | 16 | 1,431 |
| Pitt | 17,959 | 16,609 | 64 | 5,262 |
| Polk | 2,939 | 3,448 | 12 | 1,134 |
| Randolph | 11,274 | 20,697 | 61 | 6,870 |
| Richmond | 9,163 | 4,356 | 19 | 2,015 |
| Robeson | 19,378 | 7,777 | 42 | 3,277 |
| Rockingham | 13,880 | 12,678 | 40 | 4,671 |
| Rowan | 14,308 | 21,297 | 73 | 7,053 |
| Sampson | 8,698 | 8,007 | 11 | 1,852 |
| Scotland | 5,175 | 2,980 | 9 | 1,196 |
| Stanly | 7,735 | 11,030 | 44 | 2,855 |
| Stokes | 6,463 | 7,979 | 32 | 2,183 |
| Surry | 9,392 | 10,866 | 31 | 3,164 |
| Swain | 2,117 | 1,640 | 5 | 568 |
| Transylvania | 5,120 | 5,984 | 27 | 2,006 |
| Tyrrell | 928 | 553 | 4 | 189 |
| Union | 10,789 | 16,542 | 60 | 4,601 |
| Vance | 6,598 | 4,747 | 11 | 1,444 |
| Wake | 88,979 | 86,798 | 528 | 31,140 |
| Warren | 4,656 | 1,767 | 7 | 693 |
| Washington | 2,902 | 1,780 | 8 | 563 |
| Watauga | 8,262 | 7,899 | 57 | 3,007 |
| Wayne | 10,307 | 14,397 | 30 | 2,798 |
| Wilkes | 7,991 | 12,547 | 23 | 3,307 |
| Wilson | 10,105 | 10,176 | 26 | 2,630 |
| Yadkin | 3,913 | 7,311 | 28 | 1,725 |
| Yancey | 4,285 | 3,994 | 12 | 917 |
| Totals | 1,114,042 | 1,134,661 | 5,171 | 357,864 |

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DEMOCRATIC PREFERENCE PRIMARY, MARCH 8, 1988

| County | Bruce Babbitt | Michael S. Dukakis | Richard A. Gephardt | Al Gore | Gary Hart | Jesse Jackson | Paul Simon | No Preference |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Alamance | 74 | 2,296 | 520 | 4,767 | 224 | 3,160 | 149 | 316 |
| Alexander | 6 | 417 | 114 | 1,213 | 41 | 224 | 14 | 22 |
| Alleghany | 4 | 192 | 91 | 783 | 37 | 74 | 8 | 12 |
| Anson | 9 | 583 | 174 | 963 | 89 | 1,369 | 21 | 73 |
| Ashe | 24 | 878 | 325 | 2,388 | 197 | 198 | 40 | 197 |
| Avery | 1 | 162 | 15 | 254 | 10 | 41 | 3 | 6 |
| Beaufort | 29 | 875 | 619 | 3,048 | 301 | 1,701 | 93 | 593 |
| Bertie | 36 | 178 | 98 | 1,047 | 106 | 2,249 | 6 | 29 |
| Bladen | 43 | 666 | 337 | 1,746 | 188 | 2,397 | 29 | 210 |
| Brunswick | 19 | 1,120 | 354 | 1,507 | 206 | 1,663 | 34 | 95 |
| Buncombe | 152 | 4,636 | 1,094 | 5,565 | 328 | 3,297 | 254 | 386 |
| Burke | 18 | 1,876 | 339 | 2,657 | 135 | 821 | 76 | 108 |
| Cabarrus | 79 | 3,056 | 802 | 3,719 | 340 | 2,144 | 111 | 668 |
| Caldwell | 13 | 801 | 197 | 2,036 | 93 | 526 | 37 | 45 |
| Camden | 5 | 109 | 45 | 409 | 23 | 405 | 5 | 16 |
| Carteret | 44 | 1,373 | 437 | 2,231 | 143 | 907 | 69 | 121 |
| Caswell | 9 | 262 | 97 | 1,077 | 60 | 1,409 | 7 | 58 |
| Catawba | 42 | 1,924 | 461 | 2,782 | 178 | 1,264 | 102 | 81 |
| Chatham | 28 | 1,054 | 219 | 1,917 | 117 | 2,183 | 101 | 72 |
| Cherokee | 13 | 372 | 128 | 878 | 35 | 86 | 24 | 22 |
| Chowan | 11 | 179 | 84 | 458 | 20 | 736 | 10 | 55 |
| Clay | 3 | 128 | 40 | 471 | 20 | 34 | 8 | 9 |
| Cleveland | 50 | 2,499 | 705 | 3,400 | 298 | 2,067 | 100 | 426 |
| Columbus | 24 | 846 | 370 | 2,259 | 197 | 2,457 | 50 | 116 |
| Craven | 110 | 949 | 398 | 2,972 | 227 | 2,580 | 71 | 153 |
| Cumberland | 62 | 3,837 | 650 | 5,987 | 471 | 7,870 | 173 | 396 |
| Currituck | 10 | 255 | 120 | 654 | 62 | 420 | 12 | 61 |
| Dare | 24 | 501 | 417 | 811 | 85 | 301 | 73 | 92 |
| Davidson | 39 | 2,631 | 415 | 3,498 | 156 | 1,329 | 75 | 117 |
| Davie | 9 | 363 | 142 | 1,085 | 59 | 443 | 16 | 29 |
| Duplin | 38 | 648 | 327 | 2,060 | 219 | 1,958 | 35 | 106 |
| Durham | 138 | 4,868 | 662 | 5,223 | 288 | 12,392 | 465 | 513 |
| Edgecombe | 15 | 749 | 284 | 2,289 | 187 | 5,204 | 33 | 120 |
| Forsyth | 117 | 5,809 | 1,542 | 9,715 | 405 | 12,155 | 386 | 370 |
| Franklin | 18 | 636 | 168 | 1,770 | 127 | 2,160 | 21 | 69 |
| Gaston | 71 | 2,442 | 707 | 3,923 | 240 | 2,371 | 110 | 286 |
| Gates | 7 | 125 | 79 | 540 | 39 | 981 | 6 | 31 |
| Graham | 3 | 117 | 60 | 419 | 21 | 43 | 5 | 10 |
| Granville | 12 | 679 | 195 | 1,741 | 121 | 2,418 | 25 | 87 |
| Greene | 8 | 131 | 145 | 1,170 | 71 | 1,027 | 14 | 48 |
| Guilford | 218 | 8,586 | 2,060 | 12,625 | 603 | 14,363 | 642 | 1,001 |
| Halifax | 43 | 1,388 | 487 | 3,310 | 396 | 4,215 | 77 | 482 |
| Harnett | 17 | 1,067 | 277 | 3,156 | 166 | 1,332 | 54 | 139 |
| Haywood | 29 | 1,610 | 571 | 2,305 | 148 | 451 | 69 | 108 |
| Henderson | 29 | 1,469 | 480 | 1,662 | 96 | 643 | 95 | 95 |
| Hertford | 39 | 265 | 122 | 1,071 | 157 | 2,480 | 30 | 54 |
| Hoke | 8 | 255 | 83 | 833 | 70 | 1,239 | 19 | 51 |
| Hyde | 4 | 108 | 84 | 415 | 34 | 423 | 12 | 45 |
| Iredell | 26 | 1,740 | 388 | 3,452 | 178 | 1,921 | 55 | 148 |
| Jackson | 21 | 824 | 252 | 1,292 | 82 | 276 | 55 | 66 |

DEMOCRATIC PREFERENCE PRIMARY, MARCH 8, 1988 (Continued)

| County | Bruce Babbitt | Michael S. Dukakis | Richard A. Gephardt | Al Gore | Gary Hart | Jesse Jackson | Paul Simon | No Preference |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Johnston | 29 | 1,324 | 485 | 4,049 | 299 | 1,784 | 66 | 208 |
| Jones | 6 | 131 | 103 | 645 | 54 | 1,012 | 10 | 38 |
| Lee | 30 | 835 | 189 | 1,854 | 116 | 940 | 37 | 98 |
| Lenoir | 25 | 862 | 526 | 3,396 | 271 | 3,502 | 61 | 244 |
| Lincoln | 19 | 1,039 | 267 | 1,698 | 112 | 350 | 32 | 77 |
| Macon | 21 | 800 | 275 | 1,106 | 56 | 165 | 36 | 33 |
| Madison | 10 | 266 | 102 | 838 | 33 | 129 | 10 | 16 |
| Martin | 31 | 292 | 195 | 1,377 | 92 | 1,491 | 26 | 92 |
| McDowell | 20 | 755 | 202 | 1,180 | 76 | 265 | 24 | 40 |
| Mecklenburg | 323 | 11,885 | 2,293 | 9,710 | 581 | 20,345 | 609 | 948 |
| Mitchell | 1 | 103 | 33 | 200 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 2 |
| Montgomery | 8 | 409 | 149 | 1,301 | 88 | 787 | 22 | 47 |
| Moore | 24 | 1,303 | 292 | 2,102 | 113 | 1,375 | 72 | 83 |
| Nash | 45 | 1,420 | 587 | 3,536 | 215 | 3,533 | 74 | 165 |
| New Hanover ... | 52 | 3,596 | 664 | 2,730 | 269 | 3,664 | 157 | 254 |
| Northampton ... | 76 | 326 | 141 | 1,069 | 242 | 2,389 | 21 | 69 |
| Onslow | 65 | 1,691 | 671 | 3,323 | 314 | 2,313 | 103 | 487 |
| Orange | 77 | 4,537 | 439 | 3,176 | 175 | 4,277 | 542 | 216 |
| Pamlico | 8 | 229 | 93 | 744 | 65 | 885 | 10 | 58 |
| Pasquotank | 23 | 397 | 149 | 1,004 | 102 | 1,792 | 20 | 62 |
| Pender | 8 | 709 | 218 | 878 | 128 | 1,561 | 22 | 100 |
| Perquimans | 8 | 172 | 85 | 508 | 32 | 580 | 10 | 53 |
| Person | 25 | 489 | 146 | 1,420 | 82 | 1,204 | 26 | 92 |
| Pitt | 25 | 1,677 | 870 | 4,841 | 256 | 4,716 | 117 | 238 |
| Polk | 16 | 325 | 111 | 443 | 43 | 255 | 18 | 35 |
| Randolph | 12 | 1,191 | 306 | 2,840 | 132 | 1,007 | 53 | 100 |
| Richmond | 12 | 962 | 266 | 1,428 | 105 | 1,257 | 23 | 90 |
| Robeson | 132 | 2,912 | 1,169 | 4,828 | 1,150 | 8,536 | 130 | 1,262 |
| Rockingham | 33 | 1,612 | 463 | 3,493 | 208 | 2,594 | 59 | 204 |
| Rowan | 33 | 2,050 | 656 | 2,962 | 207 | 2,123 | 74 | 197 |
| Rutherford | 32 | 1,055 | 376 | 1,787 | 96 | 469 | 29 | 123 |
| Sampson | 21 | 587 | 191 | 1,729 | 107 | 2,065 | 27 | 33 |
| Scotland | 28 | 417 | 131 | 891 | 53 | 1,084 | 24 | 69 |
| Stanly | 34 | 1,302 | 383 | 1,821 | 134 | 803 | 47 | 86 |
| Stokes | 10 | 504 | 209 | 1,674 | 122 | 583 | 31 | 29 |
| Surry | 30 | 809 | 331 | 2,748 | 125 | 586 | 39 | 51 |
| Swain | 9 | 315 | 132 | 349 | 36 | 80 | 12 | 14 |
| Transylvania ... | 12 | 632 | 246 | 898 | 63 | 308 | 35 | 72 |
| Tyrell | 5 | 84 | 43 | 262 | 23 | 320 | 6 | 43 |
| Union | 50 | 2,213 | 489 | 3,157 | 212 | 1,399 | 83 | 419 |
| Vance | 15 | 708 | 202 | 1,664 | 115 | 2,795 | 37 | 104 |
| Wake | 347 | 11,726 | 2,156 | 15,653 | 805 | 14,030 | 964 | 755 |
| Warren | 13 | 345 | 108 | 851 | 92 | 2,346 | 17 | 38 |
| Washington | 6 | 207 | 155 | 802 | 68 | 1,335 | 9 | 40 |
| Watauga | 16 | 720 | 149 | 1,148 | 43 | 397 | 53 | 36 |
| Wayne | 74 | 1,162 | 541 | 3,296 | 198 | 3,944 | 61 | 210 |
| Wilkes | 11 | 698 | 238 | 1,654 | 95 | 363 | 25 | 42 |
| Wilson | 51 | 1,082 | 321 | 3,089 | 185 | 3,640 | 65 | 116 |
| Yadkin | 2 | 252 | 106 | 1,150 | 44 | 190 | 4 | 12 |
| Yancey | 2 | 342 | 121 | 814 | 51 | 162 | 17 | 24 |
| Totals | 3,816 | 137,993 | 37,553 | 235,669 | 16,381 | 224,177 | 8,032 | 16,337 |

REPUBLICAN PREFERENCE PRIMARY, MARCH 8, 1988

| County | George Bush | Bob Dole | Pete DuPont | Alexander Haig, Jr. | Jack Kemp | Pat Robertson | No Preference |
|------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Alamance | 2,078 | 1,835 | 10 | 6 | 230 | 353 | 44 |
| Alexander | 760 | 777 | 1 | 5 | 47 | 184 | 6 |
| Alleghany | 151 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 21 | 8 |
| Anson | 143 | 85 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 27 | 4 |
| Ashe | 2,288 | 1,379 | 7 | 14 | 76 | 119 | 81 |
| Avery | 767 | 492 | 4 | 3 | 60 | 140 | 29 |
| Beaufort | 1,012 | 439 | 18 | 4 | 93 | 225 | 71 |
| Bertie | 65 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 3 |
| Bladen | 198 | 119 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 24 | 15 |
| Brunswick | 1,326 | 714 | 10 | 8 | 95 | 361 | 29 |
| Buncombe | 4,134 | 2,588 | 28 | 20 | 457 | 792 | 63 |
| Burke | 1,628 | 1,342 | 14 | 5 | 128 | 251 | 25 |
| Cabarrus | 2,658 | 2,730 | 24 | 9 | 175 | 762 | 121 |
| Caldwell | 1,386 | 1,415 | 5 | 7 | 80 | 247 | 25 |
| Camden | 26 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Carteret | 1,684 | 857 | 20 | 8 | 153 | 516 | 40 |
| Caswell | 106 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 27 | 4 |
| Catawba | 3,141 | 329 | 16 | 10 | 261 | 368 | 37 |
| Chatham | 685 | 668 | 3 | 2 | 57 | 84 | 28 |
| Cherokee | 723 | 292 | 2 | 2 | 57 | 89 | 9 |
| Chowan | 123 | 78 | 3 | 1 | 19 | 31 | 4 |
| Clay | 386 | 179 | 3 | 2 | 39 | 60 | 12 |
| Cleveland | 1,156 | 858 | 18 | 4 | 130 | 279 | 38 |
| Columbus | 338 | 203 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 83 | 7 |
| Craven | 1,387 | 742 | 19 | 11 | 114 | 403 | 26 |
| Cumberland | 2,002 | 1,657 | 10 | 7 | 141 | 770 | 60 |
| Currituck | 106 | 52 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 62 | 8 |
| Dare | 506 | 265 | 9 | 4 | 58 | 253 | 18 |
| Davidson | 2,716 | 2,780 | 14 | 8 | 176 | 447 | 33 |
| Davie | 1,132 | 1,140 | 12 | 6 | 67 | 170 | 21 |
| Duplin | 352 | 210 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 79 | 6 |
| Durham | 1,709 | 2,545 | 17 | 8 | 256 | 524 | 87 |
| Edgecombe | 363 | 336 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 146 | 13 |
| Forsyth | 6,312 | 6,379 | 56 | 28 | 650 | 1,063 | 130 |
| Franklin | 294 | 272 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 93 | 7 |
| Gaston | 2,925 | 2,141 | 12 | 8 | 241 | 822 | 31 |
| Gates | 27 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 |
| Graham | 444 | 173 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 34 | 5 |
| Granville | 146 | 167 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 42 | 7 |
| Greene | 70 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 18 | 1 |
| Guilford | 8,829 | 7,961 | 76 | 39 | 750 | 1,608 | 228 |
| Halifax | 396 | 299 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 110 | 32 |
| Harnett | 608 | 526 | 3 | 3 | 56 | 190 | 6 |
| Haywood | 782 | 468 | 4 | 5 | 86 | 179 | 11 |
| Henderson | 3,720 | 1,849 | 19 | 10 | 386 | 415 | 40 |
| Hertford | 106 | 101 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 54 | 4 |
| Hoke | 89 | 68 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 4 |
| Hyde | 54 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 4 |
| Iredell | 1,688 | 1,648 | 13 | 4 | 158 | 539 | 22 |
| Jackson | 594 | 360 | 0 | 2 | 66 | 72 | 8 |

REPUBLICAN PREFERENCE PRIMARY, MARCH 8, 1988 (Continued)

| County | George Bush | Bob Dole | Pete DuPont | Alexander Haig, Jr. | Jack Kemp | Pat Robertson | No Preference |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| Johnston | 857 | 880 | 5 | 3 | 89 | 195 | 12 |
| Jones | 63 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 1 |
| Lee | 464 | 428 | 5 | 4 | 46 | 78 | 6 |
| Lenoir | 689 | 416 | 5 | 1 | 75 | 198 | 20 |
| Lincoln | 1,209 | 1,072 | 8 | 1 | 83 | 290 | 6 |
| Macon | 1,053 | 429 | 2 | 3 | 111 | 134 | 13 |
| Madison | 351 | 170 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 28 | 0 |
| Martin | 137 | 119 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 39 | 8 |
| McDowell | 482 | 374 | 1 | 0 | 79 | 85 | 5 |
| Mecklenburg | 12,159 | 13,935 | 94 | 51 | 1,272 | 3,010 | 276 |
| Mitchell | 755 | 464 | 3 | 2 | 59 | 66 | 16 |
| Montgomery | 491 | 328 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 56 | 12 |
| Moore | 3,037 | 1,915 | 33 | 16 | 229 | 218 | 32 |
| Nash | 1,129 | 870 | 7 | 3 | 99 | 426 | 20 |
| New Hanover | 2,994 | 1,822 | 28 | 13 | 206 | 1,001 | 41 |
| Northampton | 55 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 2 |
| Onslow | 1,295 | 650 | 14 | 13 | 110 | 221 | 67 |
| Orange | 1,118 | 1,638 | 27 | 12 | 158 | 226 | 64 |
| Pamlico | 226 | 90 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 33 | 4 |
| Pasquotank | 243 | 151 | 7 | 0 | 30 | 90 | 12 |
| Pender | 455 | 244 | 5 | 2 | 49 | 88 | 7 |
| Perquimans | 76 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 27 | 6 |
| Person | 179 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 27 | 6 |
| Pitt | 1,246 | 1,081 | 19 | 7 | 139 | 527 | 39 |
| Polk | 831 | 330 | 8 | 1 | 94 | 53 | 5 |
| Randolph | 2,879 | 2,608 | 5 | 9 | 136 | 637 | 26 |
| Richmond | 212 | 197 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 56 | 3 |
| Robeson | 758 | 677 | 5 | 17 | 55 | 138 | 84 |
| Rockingham | 1,069 | 918 | 11 | 4 | 112 | 166 | 12 |
| Rowan | 1,765 | 4,503 | 9 | 5 | 128 | 601 | 30 |
| Rutherford | 853 | 535 | 0 | 0 | 74 | 211 | 8 |
| Sampson | 851 | 807 | 4 | 4 | 38 | 113 | 7 |
| Scotland | 165 | 160 | 4 | 0 | 19 | 38 | 11 |
| Stanly | 1,275 | 1,178 | 6 | 2 | 47 | 244 | 19 |
| Stokes | 927 | 760 | 1 | 2 | 68 | 87 | 16 |
| Surry | 1,056 | 692 | 1 | 3 | 72 | 126 | 14 |
| Swain | 230 | 109 | 1 | 0 | 29 | 28 | 2 |
| Transylvania | 1,121 | 587 | 8 | 5 | 172 | 177 | 18 |
| Tyrell | 21 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Union | 1,566 | 1,585 | 11 | 9 | 130 | 488 | 50 |
| Vance | 131 | 147 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 46 | 3 |
| Wake | 7,157 | 8,848 | 91 | 46 | 1,105 | 2,157 | 181 |
| Warren | 54 | 60 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 14 |
| Washington | 77 | 47 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 23 | 5 |
| Watauga | 903 | 932 | 9 | 7 | 91 | 149 | 23 |
| Wayne | 928 | 818 | 8 | 7 | 88 | 338 | 22 |
| Wilkes | 2,030 | 1,539 | 11 | 6 | 103 | 204 | 12 |
| Wilson | 711 | 585 | 0 | 1 | 63 | 266 | 8 |
| Yadkin | 1,127 | 950 | 3 | 5 | 65 | 124 | 17 |
| Yancey | 481 | 223 | 2 | 1 | 27 | 86 | 15 |
| Totals | 124,260 | 107,032 | 944 | 546 | 11,361 | 26,861 | 2,797 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988

| County | (D) Michael S. Dukakis Lloyd M. Bensen | (R) George Bush Dan Quayle | (NA) Lenora B. Fulani Wynonia Brewington Burke | (L) Write-In Ron Paul Andre Marrou |
|------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Alamance | 12,642 | 24,131 | 69 | 9 |
| Alexander | 4,148 | 7,968 | 33 | 5 |
| Alleghany | 2,087 | 2,174 | 3 | |
| Anson | 4,831 | 2,782 | 20 | |
| Ashe | 4,034 | 6,019 | 17 | 13 |
| Avery | 1,367 | 4,277 | 22 | 12 |
| Beaufort | 5,352 | 8,190 | 28 | |
| Bertie | 3,762 | 2,145 | 12 | |
| Bladen | 5,031 | 3,770 | 13 | |
| Brunswick | 7,881 | 10,007 | 32 | 19 |
| Buncombe | 26,964 | 36,828 | 185 | 15 |
| Burke | 10,848 | 15,933 | 26 | 12 |
| Cabarrus | 10,686 | 22,524 | 71 | 3 |
| Caldwell | 7,862 | 15,176 | 33 | |
| Camden | 1,081 | 1,144 | 24 | |
| Carteret | 6,859 | 11,076 | 51 | 8 |
| Caswell | 4,189 | 3,299 | 20 | 1 |
| Catawba | 12,922 | 28,872 | 44 | |
| Chatham | 7,600 | 6,999 | 27 | 13 |
| Cherokee | 2,567 | 4,557 | 21 | |
| Chowan | 1,756 | 1,844 | 14 | |
| Clay | 1,289 | 2,174 | 13 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 10,321 | 14,039 | 28 | 9 |
| Columbus | 9,172 | 6,659 | 51 | |
| Craven | 7,313 | 12,057 | 46 | 1 |
| Cumberland | 23,789 | 27,057 | 121 | 12 |
| Currituck | 1,555 | 2,443 | 5 | 3 |
| Dare | 2,806 | 5,234 | 29 | 2 |
| Davidson | 13,215 | 28,374 | 70 | 3 |
| Davie | 3,166 | 7,988 | 38 | |
| Duplin | 5,945 | 5,774 | 7 | |
| Durham | 35,441 | 29,928 | 478 | 36 |
| Edgecombe | 9,044 | 6,831 | 31 | 10 |
| Forsyth | 39,726 | 57,688 | 302 | 19 |
| Franklin | 5,438 | 5,499 | 22 | 1 |
| Gaston | 14,582 | 34,775 | 87 | 7 |
| Gates | 2,024 | 1,451 | 10 | |
| Graham | 1,313 | 2,019 | 15 | |
| Granville | 5,280 | 4,880 | 274 | 5 |
| Greene | 2,729 | 2,498 | 11 | |
| Guilford | 50,351 | 66,060 | 276 | 545 |
| Halifax | 8,726 | 7,462 | 23 | |
| Harnett | 7,259 | 9,749 | 21 | |
| Haywood | 9,010 | 8,957 | 48 | 13 |
| Henderson | 9,338 | 19,711 | 58 | 18 |
| Hertford | 4,943 | 2,977 | 9 | 1 |
| Hoke | 3,281 | 2,020 | 32 | |
| Hyde | 1,316 | 940 | 8 | |
| Iredell | 10,530 | 21,536 | 62 | 7 |
| Jackson | 4,933 | 5,166 | 24 | |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988
(Continued)

| County | (D) Michael S. Dukakis Lloyd M. Benseo | (R) George Bush Dan Quayle | (NA) Lenora B. Fulani Wynonia Brewington Burke | (L) Write-In Ron Paul Andre Marrou |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Johnston | 8,717 | 15,563 | 35 | 14 |
| Jones | 1,946 | 1,649 | 7 | |
| Lee | 4,231 | 7,104 | 34 | 2 |
| Lenoir | 7,649 | 10,669 | 34 | 1 |
| Lincoln | 6,444 | 11,651 | 32 | 3 |
| Macon | 3,773 | 6,026 | 13 | 4 |
| Madison | 3,033 | 3,453 | 20 | |
| Martin | 3,598 | 3,149 | 7 | 2 |
| McDowell | 4,449 | 6,526 | 22 | |
| Mecklenburg | 71,907 | 106,236 | 619 | 34 |
| Mitchell | 1,377 | 4,620 | 17 | |
| Montgomery | 3,995 | 4,504 | 31 | |
| Moore | 7,642 | 14,543 | 27 | 36 |
| Nash | 8,740 | 15,906 | 32 | 44 |
| New Hanover | 15,401 | 23,807 | 82 | 23 |
| Northampton | 4,599 | 2,415 | 19 | |
| Onslow | 7,162 | 12,253 | 71 | 2 |
| Orange | 22,326 | 14,503 | 131 | 107 |
| Pamlico | 2,188 | 2,297 | 21 | |
| Pasquotank | 3,860 | 4,006 | 25 | 1 |
| Pender | 4,377 | 4,926 | 13 | 7 |
| Perquimans | 1,543 | 1,781 | 14 | 2 |
| Person | 3,777 | 4,832 | 17 | 2 |
| Pitt | 14,777 | 18,245 | 72 | 33 |
| Polk | 2,534 | 3,874 | 13 | 2 |
| Randolph | 8,641 | 23,881 | 49 | |
| Richmond | 7,151 | 5,073 | 26 | 7 |
| Robeson | 16,968 | 9,908 | 104 | |
| Rockingham | 11,551 | 14,591 | 21 | 1 |
| Rowan | 12,127 | 23,192 | 96 | 1 |
| Rutherford | 6,926 | 10,337 | 43 | |
| Sampson | 8,009 | 8,524 | 22 | |
| Scotland | 3,865 | 3,199 | 20 | |
| Stanly | 6,627 | 11,885 | 17 | 3 |
| Stokes | 5,319 | 8,661 | 27 | 5 |
| Surry | 7,245 | 11,393 | 22 | |
| Swain | 1,821 | 1,795 | 9 | |
| Transylvania | 4,280 | 7,009 | 19 | 22 |
| Tyrell | 785 | 637 | 3 | |
| Union | 8,820 | 17,015 | 46 | 15 |
| Vance | 5,631 | 5,625 | 18 | 2 |
| Wake | 61,352 | 81,613 | 482 | 57 |
| Warren | 4,249 | 2,163 | 17 | |
| Washington | 2,806 | 2,186 | 11 | 1 |
| Watauga | 6,048 | 8,662 | 57 | 18 |
| Wayne | 9,135 | 15,292 | 47 | |
| Wilkes | 7,230 | 15,231 | 53 | |
| Wilson | 8,214 | 10,997 | 40 | 6 |
| Yadkin | 3,195 | 7,918 | 24 | |
| Yancey | 3,803 | 4,160 | 37 | |
| Totals | 890,167 | 1,237,258 | 5,682 | 1,263 |

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

When the Constitution of the United States was first adopted, Article I, Section 3 provided for the election of United States Senators by the legislatures of the various states. This method continued until 1913 when the Seventeenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution ended the practice and provided for the popular election of senators. Vacancies could be filled either by special election or temporary appointment by the governor as determined by each state.

When the 1915 General Assembly passed the Primary Elections Act, party nominees for United States Senator were included in the provision. The act 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 conducted under the new law was not held in North Carolina until 1926; however, the Democratic Party had conducted its own "primary elections" in 1900 and again in 1912. These primaries had been used to determine the party's nominee for senator.

Should a United States Senator from North Carolina vacate his office for whatever reason, the Governor has the authority to fill the vacancy on a temporary basis. A vacancy that occurs sixty or more days prior to an election for members of the General Assembly requires an election to complete the "unexpired" term of the former senator be held. If the former senator was up for reelection, two separate sections would appear on the ballot - one for the unexpired term and one for the full term.

Vacancies in the United States House of Representatives are filled in accordance with guidelines outlined in G.S. 163-13. The Governor does not have the authority to make a temporary appointment to fill the vacancy.

U.S. Senate Primary Elections-Republican*
May 5, 1992

| County | Lauch Faircloth | Larry Harrington | Eugene Johnston | Sue Myrick |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Alamance..... | 2,461 | 195 | 1,375 | 908 |
| Alexander..... | 493 | 32 | 159 | 584 |
| Alleghany..... | 174 | 9 | 65 | 52 |
| Anson..... | 78 | 64 | 14 | 89 |
| Ashe..... | 711 | 75 | 207 | 456 |
| Avery..... | 1,116 | 183 | 267 | 1,232 |
| Beaufort..... | 963 | 96 | 70 | 303 |
| Bertie..... | 112 | 14 | 15 | 21 |
| Bladen..... | 194 | 44 | 39 | 68 |
| Brunswick..... | 1,581 | 275 | 202 | 711 |
| Buncombe..... | 3,854 | 185 | 634 | 2,042 |
| Burke..... | 1,309 | 127 | 253 | 964 |
| Cabarrus..... | 1,883 | 246 | 605 | 1,923 |
| Caldwell..... | 1,390 | 112 | 452 | 1,488 |
| Camden..... | 27 | 18 | 19 | 22 |
| Carteret..... | 2,122 | 143 | 204 | 767 |
| Caswell..... | 95 | 14 | 53 | 62 |
| Catawba..... | 2,898 | 253 | 1,249 | 2,328 |
| Chatham..... | 712 | 57 | 273 | 306 |
| Cherokee..... | 397 | 97 | 75 | 387 |
| Chowan..... | 201 | 44 | 25 | 106 |
| Clay..... | 191 | 57 | 89 | 243 |
| Cleveland..... | 742 | 64 | 210 | 767 |
| Columbus..... | 655 | 86 | 73 | 285 |
| Craven..... | 1,839 | 179 | 126 | 727 |
| Cumberland..... | 3,129 | 364 | 575 | 1,694 |
| Currituck..... | 66 | 48 | 35 | 74 |
| Dare..... | 453 | 166 | 131 | 517 |
| Davidson..... | 2,461 | 297 | 1,677 | 1,484 |
| Davie..... | 1,584 | 191 | 809 | 619 |
| Duplin..... | 788 | 56 | 46 | 181 |
| Durham..... | 3,831 | 358 | 1,136 | 2,154 |
| Edgecombe..... | 513 | 61 | 67 | 170 |
| Forsyth..... | 5,897 | 512 | 3,824 | 2,563 |
| Franklin..... | 523 | 42 | 59 | 276 |
| Gaston..... | 3,675 | 317 | 922 | 3,226 |
| Gates..... | 13 | 8 | 6 | 31 |
| Graham..... | 378 | 46 | 92 | 135 |
| Granville..... | 272 | 26 | 33 | 129 |
| Greene..... | 142 | 14 | 15 | 34 |
| Guilford..... | 5,169 | 415 | 6,727 | 3,521 |
| Halifax..... | 284 | 22 | 58 | 148 |
| Harnett..... | 1,096 | 108 | 171 | 403 |
| Haywood..... | 974 | 54 | 113 | 360 |
| Henderson..... | 2,490 | 288 | 597 | 1,988 |
| Hertford..... | 117 | 31 | 14 | 50 |
| Hoke..... | 164 | 32 | 26 | 68 |
| Hyde..... | 57 | 6 | 6 | 10 |
| Iredell..... | 2,135 | 210 | 892 | 1,708 |
| Jackson..... | 570 | 44 | 93 | 285 |

* Terry Sanford ran unopposed for the democratic primary.

| County | Lauch Faircloth | Larry Harrington | Eugene Johnston | Sue Myrick |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Lee | 683 | 61 | 78 | 343 |
| Johnston | 1,571 | 108 | 259 | 702 |
| Jones | 74 | 4 | 8 | 20 |
| Lenoir | 633 | 51 | 60 | 180 |
| Lincoln | 988 | 73 | 326 | 790 |
| Macon | 1,014 | 74 | 126 | 413 |
| Madison | 252 | 15 | 34 | 100 |
| Martin | 325 | 28 | 51 | 81 |
| McDowell | 449 | 53 | 69 | 413 |
| Mecklenburg | 10,182 | 1,159 | 6,033 | 8,726 |
| Mitchell | 1,546 | 236 | 215 | 1,019 |
| Montgomery | 362 | 25 | 122 | 289 |
| Moore | 3,300 | 305 | 882 | 2,185 |
| Nash | 1,499 | 174 | 212 | 587 |
| New Hanover | 3,070 | 288 | 701 | 1,836 |
| Northampton | 55 | 17 | 9 | 34 |
| Onslow | 1,434 | 129 | 120 | 474 |
| Orange | 1,056 | 126 | 458 | 924 |
| Pamlico | 264 | 16 | 25 | 90 |
| Pasquotank | 239 | 93 | 43 | 139 |
| Pender | 670 | 73 | 101 | 315 |
| Perquimans | 67 | 37 | 18 | 50 |
| Person | 258 | 34 | 54 | 121 |
| Pitt | 1,841 | 191 | 313 | 732 |
| Polk | 525 | 107 | 153 | 457 |
| Randolph | 3,040 | 293 | 1,490 | 1,474 |
| Richmond | 202 | 53 | 64 | 291 |
| Robeson | 454 | 95 | 71 | 288 |
| Rockingham | 779 | 76 | 734 | 443 |
| Rowan | 2,766 | 259 | 858 | 2,636 |
| Rutherford | 536 | 62 | 178 | 591 |
| Sampson | 2,040 | 55 | 51 | 256 |
| Scotland | 176 | 32 | 56 | 122 |
| Stanly | 801 | 151 | 211 | 865 |
| Stokes | 968 | 63 | 507 | 359 |
| Surry | 781 | 39 | 279 | 268 |
| Swain | 161 | 10 | 19 | 85 |
| Transylvania | 815 | 52 | 120 | 534 |
| Tyrrell | 27 | 8 | 7 | 13 |
| Union | 1,254 | 529 | 429 | 1,362 |
| Vance | 243 | 22 | 36 | 84 |
| Wake | 9,732 | 1,212 | 3,355 | 7,690 |
| Warren | 107 | 18 | 21 | 60 |
| Washington | 114 | 12 | 10 | 41 |
| Watauga | 796 | 79 | 244 | 921 |
| Wayne | 1,178 | 74 | 135 | 468 |
| Wilkes | 3,357 | 179 | 777 | 1,986 |
| Wilson | 1,082 | 93 | 159 | 286 |
| Yadkin | 1,711 | 122 | 843 | 540 |
| Yancey | 703 | 46 | 111 | 449 |
| Totals | 129,159 | 13,496 | 46,112 | 81,801 |
| Percentage | 47.74% | 4.99% | 17.04% | 30.23% |

United States Senate General Election - November 3, 1992

| County | Terry Sanford | Lauch Faircloth | Bobby Emory | Mary Ann Zakutney | Bruce Kimball |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Alamance..... | 17,573 | 23,299 | 1,342 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander | 5,392 | 7,885 | 423 | 0 | 0 |
| Alleghany | 2,198 | 2,259 | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Anson..... | 5,473 | 2,532 | 126 | 0 | 0 |
| Ashe..... | 4,580 | 6,077 | 269 | 0 | 0 |
| Avery | 1,879 | 4,507 | 226 | 0 | 0 |
| Beaufort..... | 6,564 | 8,717 | 394 | 2 | 0 |
| Bertie..... | 4,165 | 2,083 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| Bladen | 6,064 | 3,436 | 143 | 0 | 0 |
| Brunswick | 10,015 | 10,617 | 1,118 | 0 | 0 |
| Buncombe..... | 34,458 | 37,250 | 1,587 | 0 | 0 |
| Burke..... | 13,080 | 15,833 | 1,181 | 0 | 11 |
| Cabarrus..... | 15,115 | 24,051 | 2,044 | 0 | 0 |
| Caldwell..... | 9,517 | 15,341 | 1,171 | 0 | 0 |
| Camden | 1,405 | 1,159 | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| Carteret | 9,041 | 11,934 | 873 | 0 | 0 |
| Caswell | 4,950 | 2,732 | 112 | 0 | 0 |
| Catawba | 16,754 | 29,829 | 2,607 | 0 | 0 |
| Chatham..... | 9,830 | 7,599 | 595 | 0 | 0 |
| Cherokee..... | 4,000 | 4,533 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Chowan..... | 2,440 | 1,867 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Clay..... | 1,749 | 2,064 | 41 | 0 | 0 |
| Cleveland..... | 13,353 | 15,575 | 1,195 | 0 | 2 |
| Columbus | 12,163 | 6,610 | 479 | 0 | 0 |
| Craven | 10,257 | 13,901 | 544 | 0 | 0 |
| Cumberland | 34,076 | 29,654 | 2,608 | 0 | 0 |
| Currituck..... | 2,546 | 2,457 | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Dare..... | 5,121 | 5,121 | 298 | 0 | 0 |
| Davidson..... | 18,053 | 29,413 | 2,030 | 0 | 0 |
| Davie..... | 3,841 | 7,812 | 412 | 0 | 0 |
| Duplin..... | 7,120 | 6,589 | 323 | 0 | 0 |
| Durham | 51,016 | 29,970 | 2,271 | 0 | 0 |
| Edgecombe | 11,856 | 7,264 | 405 | 0 | 0 |
| Forsyth | 52,080 | 59,574 | 3,739 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | 6,810 | 6,117 | 465 | 0 | 0 |
| Gaston | 19,133 | 38,774 | 3,326 | 0 | 0 |
| Gates..... | 2,530 | 1,014 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Graham | 1,618 | 2,081 | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Granville..... | 6,712 | 5,336 | 445 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene | 2,683 | 2,653 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| Guilford | 71,511 | 69,752 | 4,694 | 0 | 7 |
| Halifax..... | 10,919 | 7,173 | 464 | 0 | 0 |
| Harnett..... | 9,088 | 10,785 | 756 | 4 | 0 |
| Haywood..... | 10,871 | 9,530 | 551 | 0 | 0 |
| Henderson | 11,202 | 20,073 | 883 | 0 | 0 |
| Hertford..... | 4,860 | 2,350 | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoke..... | 3,961 | 2,000 | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Hyde | 1,260 | 834 | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| Iredell | 14,266 | 22,514 | 2,019 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson..... | 6,236 | 5,093 | 166 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnston | 12,003 | 17,755 | 1,190 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones..... | 2,017 | 1,677 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Lee..... | 6,361 | 7,578 | 532 | 0 | 0 |
| Lenoir | 9,048 | 9,477 | 268 | 0 | 0 |

United States Senate General Election - November 3, 1992

| County..... | Terry Sanford | Lauch Faircloth | Bobby Emory | Mary Ann Zakutney | Bruce Kimball |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Lincoln..... | 8,332 | 12,669 | 1,098 | 0 | 0 |
| Macon..... | 5,030 | 5,940 | 274 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison..... | 3,857 | 3,364 | 91 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin..... | 4,249 | 3,450 | 98 | 0 | 0 |
| McDowell..... | 5,950 | 6,977 | 340 | 0 | 0 |
| Mecklenburg..... | 104,373 | 105,867 | 8,397 | 5 | 1 |
| Mitchell..... | 1,811 | 4,784 | 189 | 0 | 0 |
| Montgomery..... | 4,486 | 4,065 | 221 | 0 | 0 |
| Moore..... | 10,674 | 15,004 | 642 | 0 | 0 |
| Nash..... | 11,971 | 16,826 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| New Hanover..... | 20,976 | 27,540 | 2,584 | 0 | 0 |
| Northampton..... | 5,211 | 2,076 | 91 | 0 | 0 |
| Onslow..... | 8,873 | 13,878 | 1,110 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange..... | 30,320 | 14,805 | 1,530 | 0 | 0 |
| Pamlico..... | 2,414 | 2,262 | 184 | 0 | 0 |
| Pasquotank..... | 5,387 | 3,832 | 86 | 0 | 0 |
| Pender..... | 5,729 | 6,177 | 567 | 0 | 1 |
| Perquimans..... | 1,947 | 1,666 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Person..... | 4,417 | 4,926 | 355 | 0 | 0 |
| Pitt..... | 19,299 | 18,827 | 683 | 0 | 1 |
| Polk..... | 3,100 | 3,835 | 132 | 0 | 0 |
| Randolph..... | 12,454 | 24,467 | 1,292 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond..... | 9,177 | 5,310 | 708 | 0 | 0 |
| Robeson..... | 21,308 | 9,098 | 664 | 0 | 0 |
| Rockingham..... | 14,800 | 14,885 | 1,153 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowan..... | 15,847 | 24,344 | 2,239 | 1 | 0 |
| Rutherford..... | 8,628 | 10,830 | 710 | 0 | 0 |
| Sampson..... | 8,740 | 9,945 | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| Scotland..... | 5,690 | 2,924 | 139 | 0 | 0 |
| Stanly..... | 8,529 | 12,297 | 788 | 0 | 0 |
| Stokes..... | 6,983 | 9,133 | 480 | 0 | 0 |
| Surry..... | 10,387 | 12,566 | 443 | 0 | 0 |
| Swain..... | 2,237 | 1,984 | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Transylvania..... | 5,483 | 6,940 | 425 | 0 | 0 |
| Tyrrell..... | 911 | 605 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Union..... | 11,716 | 18,165 | 1,205 | 0 | 0 |
| Vance..... | 7,281 | 5,407 | 253 | 0 | 0 |
| Wake..... | 99,315 | 100,311 | 7,270 | 1 | 0 |
| Warren..... | 4,762 | 2,152 | 124 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington..... | 2,908 | 2,138 | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| Watauga..... | 8,577 | 9,372 | 794 | 0 | 0 |
| Wayne..... | 11,082 | 14,899 | 471 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilkes..... | 8,717 | 15,515 | 794 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson..... | 10,941 | 10,797 | 310 | 0 | 0 |
| Yadkin..... | 3,871 | 8,431 | 333 | 0 | 0 |
| Yancey..... | 4,452 | 4,497 | 79 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals..... | 1,194,015 | 1,297,892 | 85,948 | 13 | 23 |

UNITED STATES SENATE
DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1990

| | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) | (D) |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Mike Easley | Harvey B. Grant | Lloyd Garner | Robert L. (Bob) Hannan | John Ingram | R.P. (Bo) Thomas |
| Alamance | 2,215 | 2,270 | 107 | 70 | 1,020 | 653 |
| Alexander | 876 | 1,319 | 62 | 56 | 918 | 404 |
| Alleghany | 505 | 263 | 33 | 16 | 346 | 256 |
| Anson | 924 | 3,037 | 95 | 52 | 1,613 | 584 |
| Ashe | 754 | 745 | 69 | 24 | 831 | 388 |
| Avery | 115 | 163 | 10 | 12 | 92 | 82 |
| Beaufort | 1,985 | 1,127 | 77 | 65 | 1,607 | 421 |
| Bertie | 1,200 | 1,841 | 59 | 78 | 933 | 284 |
| Bladen | 2,944 | 1,792 | 95 | 45 | 828 | 226 |
| Brunswick | 4,149 | 1,581 | 77 | 48 | 915 | 484 |
| Buncombe | 7,127 | 3,883 | 262 | 223 | 2,665 | 6,822 |
| Burke | 1,589 | 2,675 | 81 | 90 | 1,922 | 919 |
| Cabarrus | 2,138 | 5,024 | 139 | 186 | 2,098 | 1,031 |
| Caldwell | 1,020 | 1,752 | 56 | 48 | 897 | 433 |
| Camden | 320 | 212 | 64 | 34 | 691 | 126 |
| Carteret | 1,165 | 451 | 37 | 21 | 535 | 338 |
| Caswell | 1,303 | 1,658 | 168 | 139 | 1,154 | 683 |
| Catawba | 1,356 | 2,790 | 55 | 49 | 818 | 408 |
| Chatham | 1,382 | 2,062 | 56 | 54 | 653 | 546 |
| Cherokee | 465 | 103 | 43 | 36 | 232 | 968 |
| Chowan | 523 | 618 | 98 | 37 | 607 | 285 |
| Clay | 172 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 103 | 468 |
| Cleveland | 1,497 | 4,389 | 104 | 88 | 2,297 | 793 |
| Columbus | 6,259 | 3,001 | 113 | 81 | 1,328 | 646 |
| Craven | 2,917 | 2,751 | 128 | 71 | 1,385 | 696 |
| Cumberland | 8,540 | 9,173 | 454 | 375 | 4,492 | 2,429 |
| Currituck | 618 | 284 | 270 | 136 | 911 | 342 |
| Dare | 537 | 506 | 59 | 46 | 594 | 620 |
| Davidson | 3,250 | 2,671 | 151 | 92 | 1,675 | 1,247 |
| Davie | 549 | 789 | 30 | 40 | 449 | 295 |
| Duplin | 1,515 | 1,399 | 88 | 36 | 1,035 | 408 |
| Durham | 5,512 | 13,049 | 148 | 117 | 2,138 | 1,414 |
| Edgecombe | 4,190 | 4,903 | 187 | 157 | 2,284 | 929 |
| Forsyth | 5,194 | 9,924 | 187 | 174 | 2,659 | 1,732 |
| Franklin | 2,352 | 2,400 | 175 | 118 | 1,397 | 607 |
| Gaston | 1,352 | 4,260 | 103 | 72 | 1,488 | 582 |
| Gates | 153 | 293 | 52 | 40 | 335 | 59 |
| Graham | 308 | 44 | 39 | 33 | 219 | 829 |
| Granville | 1,891 | 2,373 | 122 | 59 | 1,376 | 627 |
| Greene | 1,333 | 973 | 65 | 54 | 1,175 | 289 |
| Guilford | 6,066 | 14,255 | 204 | 140 | 2,049 | 1,443 |
| Halifax | 3,333 | 3,415 | 174 | 130 | 1,899 | 844 |
| Harnett | 2,810 | 2,040 | 126 | 111 | 1,594 | 876 |
| Haywood | 2,500 | 734 | 94 | 46 | 1,207 | 3,558 |
| Henderson | 1,173 | 848 | 38 | 38 | 481 | 1,795 |
| Hertford | 1,137 | 1,912 | 182 | 169 | 1,404 | 291 |
| Hoke | 929 | 1,001 | 105 | 89 | 1,030 | 341 |
| Hyde | 386 | 238 | 43 | 32 | 392 | 133 |
| Iredell | 2,039 | 3,447 | 104 | 114 | 1,676 | 863 |
| Jackson | 1,105 | 349 | 65 | 55 | 540 | 2,324 |

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1990 (Continued)

| | (D) Mike Easley | (D) Harvey B. Grant | (D) Lloyd Garner | (D) Robert L. (Bob) Hannan | (D) John Ingram | (D) R.P. (Bo) Thomas |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Johnston | 5,185 | 2,731 | 225 | 166 | 2,777 | 1,789 |
| Jones | 536 | 777 | 48 | 44 | 571 | 218 |
| Lee | 1,794 | 1,456 | 52 | 55 | 924 | 500 |
| Lenoir | 2,739 | 2,471 | 123 | 66 | 1,646 | 510 |
| Lincoln | 1,072 | 2,400 | 125 | 63 | 1,252 | 437 |
| Macon | 1,063 | 175 | 106 | 42 | 432 | 1,493 |
| Madison | 930 | 241 | 70 | 61 | 609 | 1,237 |
| Martin | 1,823 | 920 | 91 | 36 | 1,058 | 253 |
| McDowell | 1,160 | 976 | 96 | 98 | 1,219 | 1,961 |
| Mecklenburg | 4,825 | 31,141 | 197 | 131 | 2,609 | 1,108 |
| Mitchell | 96 | 62 | 5 | 3 | 28 | 72 |
| Montgomery | 1,011 | 1,656 | 82 | 82 | 944 | 443 |
| Moore | 1,375 | 1,309 | 37 | 34 | 504 | 257 |
| Nash | 4,949 | 2,683 | 150 | 101 | 1,820 | 808 |
| New Hanover | 5,218 | 3,440 | 93 | 56 | 919 | 450 |
| Northampton | 1,810 | 2,752 | 136 | 96 | 1,518 | 357 |
| Onslow | 3,410 | 2,419 | 207 | 134 | 2,380 | 1,321 |
| Orange | 2,624 | 6,784 | 121 | 60 | 1,013 | 895 |
| Pamlico | 965 | 896 | 87 | 64 | 766 | 385 |
| Pasquotank | 938 | 1,301 | 91 | 70 | 1,085 | 249 |
| Pender | 2,281 | 1,323 | 109 | 43 | 778 | 432 |
| Perquimans | 216 | 525 | 88 | 53 | 543 | 186 |
| Person | 1,638 | 1,544 | 174 | 66 | 1,081 | 571 |
| Pitt | 7,906 | 4,067 | 227 | 139 | 2,233 | 906 |
| Polk | 266 | 340 | 36 | 27 | 216 | 654 |
| Randolph | 602 | 789 | 18 | 15 | 475 | 211 |
| Richmond | 2,092 | 3,503 | 130 | 94 | 1,842 | 681 |
| Robeson | 7,340 | 5,492 | 1,317 | 511 | 6,794 | 2,431 |
| Rockingham | 2,338 | 2,096 | 102 | 79 | 1,131 | 677 |
| Rowan | 1,606 | 3,131 | 105 | 88 | 1,403 | 683 |
| Rutherford | 1,254 | 1,898 | 139 | 164 | 1,608 | 3,012 |
| Sampson | 2,064 | 2,401 | 67 | 52 | 760 | 371 |
| Scotland | 1,290 | 1,210 | 214 | 72 | 1,070 | 486 |
| Stanly | 1,376 | 2,806 | 63 | 61 | 1,636 | 515 |
| Stokes | 1,335 | 693 | 91 | 49 | 1,064 | 843 |
| Surry | 2,364 | 1,140 | 108 | 65 | 1,655 | 1,024 |
| Swain | 379 | 100 | 34 | 33 | 295 | 1,131 |
| Transylvania | 1,049 | 418 | 86 | 65 | 673 | 2,162 |
| Tyrell | 400 | 214 | 67 | 34 | 319 | 160 |
| Union | 1,266 | 3,327 | 72 | 55 | 1,437 | 500 |
| Vance | 2,687 | 3,026 | 83 | 112 | 1,521 | 766 |
| Wake | 11,834 | 16,256 | 252 | 191 | 2,575 | 2,550 |
| Warren | 1,291 | 2,485 | 84 | 64 | 961 | 468 |
| Washington | 664 | 688 | 23 | 30 | 427 | 151 |
| Watauga | 298 | 808 | 33 | 13 | 136 | 134 |
| Wayne | 2,947 | 3,182 | 143 | 76 | 1,324 | 631 |
| Wilkes | 1,005 | 873 | 39 | 21 | 687 | 668 |
| Wilson | 1,886 | 1,986 | 51 | 46 | 701 | 364 |
| Yadkin | 416 | 199 | 14 | 27 | 217 | 192 |
| Yancey | 649 | 254 | 36 | 53 | 367 | 759 |
| Totals | 209,934 | 260,179 | 11,528 | 7,982 | 120,990 | 82,883 |

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, JUNE 5, 1990

| County | (D) Mike Easley | (D) Harvey B. Gantt | County | (D) Mike Easley | (D) Harvey B. Gantt |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Alamance | 2,762 | 3,237 | Johnston | 5,712 | 3,143 |
| Alexander | 564 | 770 | Jones | 399 | 627 |
| Alleghany | 320 | 170 | Lee | 1,318 | 1,227 |
| Anson | 2,596 | 3,041 | Lenoir | 3,275 | 2,647 |
| Ashe | 354 | 461 | Lincoln | 898 | 1,468 |
| Avery | 136 | 168 | Macon | 903 | 306 |
| Beaufort | 1,413 | 989 | Madison | 390 | 262 |
| Bertie | 763 | 1,311 | Martin | 1,189 | 871 |
| Bladen | 3,055 | 2,130 | McDowell | 765 | 472 |
| Brunswick | 2,560 | 1,976 | Mecklenburg | 8,886 | 35,389 |
| Buncombe | 12,139 | 8,847 | Mitchell | 80 | 83 |
| Burke | 1,711 | 2,041 | Montgomery | 815 | 1,165 |
| Cabarrus | 2,189 | 3,674 | Moore | 1,245 | 1,782 |
| Caldwell | 903 | 1,423 | Nash | 3,603 | 2,615 |
| Camden | 312 | 208 | New Hanover | 2,816 | 3,766 |
| Carteret | 1,269 | 759 | Northampton | 1,065 | 1,831 |
| Caswell | 1,116 | 1,349 | Onslow | 3,987 | 2,564 |
| Catawba | 1,513 | 2,626 | Orange | 2,137 | 8,061 |
| Chatham | 1,275 | 2,529 | Pamlico | 1,714 | 1,240 |
| Cherokee | 388 | 127 | Pasquotank | 869 | 1,303 |
| Chowan | 394 | 561 | Pender | 1,449 | 1,525 |
| Clay | 183 | 68 | Perquimans | 362 | 457 |
| Cleveland | 3,023 | 3,900 | Person | 1,201 | 1,196 |
| Columbus | 6,816 | 4,008 | Pitt | 8,473 | 4,785 |
| Craven | 2,691 | 2,665 | Polk | 268 | 371 |
| Cumberland | 7,077 | 9,007 | Randolph | 1,125 | 1,214 |
| Currituck | 921 | 368 | Richmond | 1,641 | 2,137 |
| Dare | 534 | 473 | Robeson | 3,328 | 3,648 |
| Davidson | 2,381 | 2,345 | Rockingham | 2,073 | 2,233 |
| Davie | 427 | 589 | Rowan | 1,912 | 3,016 |
| Duplin | 1,468 | 1,699 | Rutherford | 4,531 | 2,581 |
| Durham | 5,358 | 14,009 | Sampson | 1,615 | 2,049 |
| Edgecombe | 2,991 | 3,920 | Scotland | 692 | 1,124 |
| Forsyth | 4,704 | 10,875 | Stanly | 1,238 | 1,841 |
| Franklin | 1,671 | 2,507 | Stokes | 927 | 640 |
| Gaston | 2,197 | 4,075 | Surry | 1,214 | 922 |
| Gates | 283 | 367 | Swain | 305 | 114 |
| Graham | 861 | 278 | Transylvania | 788 | 638 |
| Granville | 1,604 | 2,299 | Tyrell | 714 | 417 |
| Greene | 2,523 | 1,332 | Union | 1,775 | 2,878 |
| Guilford | 6,432 | 16,834 | Vance | 4,690 | 3,838 |
| Halifax | 2,326 | 2,755 | Wake | 11,192 | 20,522 |
| Harnett | 2,425 | 2,120 | Warren | 1,197 | 2,137 |
| Haywood | 1,975 | 1,075 | Washington | 534 | 641 |
| Henderson | 1,245 | 1,448 | Watauga | 385 | 985 |
| Hertford | 772 | 1,265 | Wayne | 2,306 | 3,486 |
| Hoke | 559 | 998 | Wilkes | 731 | 611 |
| Hyde | 522 | 324 | Wilson | 2,256 | 2,629 |
| Iredell | 1,816 | 2,713 | Yadkin | 383 | 194 |
| Jackson | 1,913 | 947 | Yancey | 482 | 256 |
| | | | Totals | 207,283 | 273,567 |

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1990

| County | (R) Jesse Helms | (R) L.C. Nixon | (R) George Wimbish | County | (R) Jesse Helms | (R) L.C. Nixon | (R) George Wimbish |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Alamance | 1,291 | 78 | 120 | Johnston | 1,600 | 101 | 75 |
| Alexander | 2,923 | 136 | 161 | Jones | 72 | 6 | 5 |
| Alleghany | 158 | 7 | 9 | Lee | 541 | 56 | 65 |
| Anson | 378 | 11 | 22 | Lenoir | 554 | 28 | 27 |
| Ashe | 1,802 | 78 | 68 | Lincoln | 2,182 | 163 | 109 |
| Avery | 3,389 | 220 | 233 | Macon | 1,497 | 152 | 111 |
| Beaufort | 632 | 60 | 51 | Madison | 629 | 48 | 31 |
| Bertie | 107 | 4 | 2 | Martin | 432 | 34 | 22 |
| Bladen | 146 | 17 | 9 | McDowell | 562 | 32 | 46 |
| Brunswick | 2,037 | 273 | 212 | Mecklenburg | 13,003 | 1,244 | 2,185 |
| Buncombe | 4,358 | 682 | 620 | Mitchell | 4,327 | 335 | 304 |
| Burke | 2,229 | 132 | 149 | Montgomery | 693 | 31 | 38 |
| Cabarrus | 4,875 | 637 | 385 | Moore | 3,497 | 466 | 329 |
| Caldwell | 1,939 | 135 | 148 | Nash | 1,297 | 89 | 69 |
| Camden | 36 | 5 | 4 | New Hanover | 2,629 | 372 | 324 |
| Carteret | 1,327 | 154 | 107 | Northampton | 87 | 13 | 8 |
| Caswell | 162 | 5 | 18 | Onslow | 1,903 | 242 | 183 |
| Catawba | 5,839 | 422 | 461 | Orange | 997 | 305 | 205 |
| Chatham | 668 | 99 | 74 | Pamlico | 272 | 31 | 24 |
| Cherokee | 1,403 | 115 | 51 | Pasquotank | 432 | 90 | 27 |
| Chowan | 158 | 31 | 16 | Pender | 855 | 142 | 96 |
| Clay | 716 | 49 | 39 | Perquimans | 88 | 12 | 7 |
| Cleveland | 1,806 | 104 | 107 | Person | 408 | 28 | 41 |
| Columbus | 855 | 59 | 54 | Pitt | 1,668 | 226 | 162 |
| Craven | 1,106 | 180 | 135 | Polk | 581 | 102 | 79 |
| Cumberland | 3,602 | 456 | 374 | Randolph | 948 | 45 | 85 |
| Currituck | 190 | 30 | 22 | Richmond | 572 | 44 | 39 |
| Dare | 614 | 126 | 55 | Robeson | 949 | 99 | 80 |
| Davidson | 5,055 | 351 | 211 | Rockingham | 992 | 68 | 66 |
| Davie | 3,119 | 228 | 196 | Rowan | 3,769 | 355 | 204 |
| Duplin | 560 | 29 | 28 | Rutherford | 962 | 89 | 66 |
| Durham | 1,609 | 261 | 269 | Sampson | 1,832 | 66 | 61 |
| Edgecombe | 456 | 20 | 27 | Scotland | 274 | 43 | 41 |
| Forsyth | 4,688 | 570 | 404 | Stanly | 2,791 | 126 | 84 |
| Franklin | 717 | 80 | 74 | Stokes | 1,516 | 87 | 83 |
| Gaston | 2,657 | 200 | 148 | Surry | 1,605 | 82 | 81 |
| Gates | 18 | 4 | 5 | Swain | 380 | 22 | 16 |
| Graham | 1,234 | 62 | 49 | Transylvania | 869 | 140 | 102 |
| Granville | 176 | 13 | 22 | Tyrell | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| Greene | 121 | 8 | 7 | Union | 2,178 | 171 | 138 |
| Guilford | 3,439 | 363 | 560 | Vance | 286 | 17 | 35 |
| Halifax | 334 | 39 | 18 | Wake | 5,013 | 886 | 805 |
| Harnett | 892 | 45 | 39 | Warren | 70 | 12 | 25 |
| Haywood | 990 | 97 | 97 | Washington | 83 | 7 | 6 |
| Henderson | 3,864 | 734 | 429 | Watauga | 944 | 99 | 67 |
| Hertford | 373 | 24 | 18 | Wayne | 790 | 35 | 32 |
| Hoke | 163 | 13 | 21 | Wilkes | 7,473 | 509 | 392 |
| Hyde | 41 | 7 | 0 | Wilson | 411 | 22 | 22 |
| Iredell | 3,483 | 265 | 206 | Yadkin | 2,220 | 142 | 140 |
| Jackson | 559 | 57 | 57 | Yancey | 1,020 | 64 | 59 |
| Totals | 157,345 | 15,355 | 13,895 | | | | |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 6, 1990

| County | (D) Harvey B. Gantt | (R) Jesse A. Helms | Rich Stuart | County | (D) Harvey B. Gantt | (R) Jesse A. Helms | Rich Stuart |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Alamance | 13,706 | 22,546 | | Johnston | 8,011 | 16,029 | |
| Alexander | 4,524 | 8,075 | | Jones | 1,631 | 1,746 | |
| Alleghany | 1,774 | 2,298 | | Lee | 4,428 | 6,480 | |
| Anson | 4,148 | 3,093 | | Lenoir | 6,342 | 9,820 | 5 |
| Ashe | 3,697 | 5,853 | 16 | Lincoln | 7,071 | 11,151 | |
| Avery | 1,469 | 4,139 | 3 | Macon | 4,149 | 4,563 | |
| Beaufort | 4,842 | 7,608 | 1 | Madison | 3,563 | 3,901 | |
| Bertie | 3,372 | 2,442 | | Martin | 3,041 | 4,054 | |
| Bladen | 4,110 | 4,058 | | McDowell | 3,947 | 6,308 | |
| Brunswick | 7,703 | 9,147 | | Mecklenburg | 104,264 | 74,822 | |
| Buncombe | 29,640 | 29,371 | | Mitchell | 1,381 | 4,101 | |
| Burke | 10,414 | 14,092 | | Montgomery | 3,475 | 4,068 | |
| Cabarrus | 12,641 | 19,627 | 76 | Moore | 9,304 | 12,847 | |
| Caldwell | 7,790 | 12,955 | 11 | Nash | 8,545 | 14,647 | |
| Camden | 992 | 1,035 | | New Hanover | 17,705 | 18,105 | 4 |
| Carteret | 7,005 | 9,455 | 1 | Northampton | 4,534 | 3,013 | |
| Caswell | 3,531 | 3,311 | | Onslow | 7,515 | 11,648 | 93 |
| Catawba | 14,904 | 23,743 | 149 | Orange | 26,997 | 10,752 | 23 |
| Chatham | 7,945 | 8,043 | | Pamlico | 2,132 | 2,336 | |
| Cherokee | 2,857 | 3,818 | | Pasquotank | 4,292 | 3,310 | |
| Chowan | 1,976 | 1,875 | | Pender | 4,499 | 4,856 | |
| Clay | 1,688 | 2,099 | | Perquimans | 1,552 | 1,514 | |
| Cleveland | 11,153 | 13,028 | | Person | 3,219 | 5,352 | |
| Columbus | 7,941 | 8,389 | | Pitt | 15,978 | 15,614 | |
| Craven | 9,391 | 10,680 | | Polk | 2,465 | 3,001 | |
| Cumberland | 26,334 | 23,905 | 160 | Randolph | 9,224 | 21,351 | 1 |
| Currituck | 1,686 | 2,022 | 1 | Richmond | 6,974 | 5,751 | 1 |
| Dare | 3,980 | 3,907 | 1 | Robeson | 16,244 | 10,299 | |
| Davidson | 12,953 | 24,992 | 1 | Rockingham | 9,092 | 14,556 | 4 |
| Davie | 3,061 | 7,202 | | Rowan | 12,812 | 19,658 | |
| Duplin | 5,130 | 6,768 | | Rutherford | 6,649 | 9,954 | |
| Durham | 41,313 | 23,670 | 1 | Sampson | 7,916 | 9,577 | |
| Edgecombe | 10,527 | 8,089 | 3 | Scotland | 3,786 | 2,866 | 2 |
| Forsyth | 43,077 | 46,477 | 26 | Stanly | 6,318 | 11,881 | |
| Franklin | 5,427 | 6,384 | | Stokes | 4,827 | 9,217 | |
| Gaston | 16,835 | 29,962 | | Surry | 6,559 | 11,103 | |
| Gates | 1,699 | 1,089 | 2 | Swain | 1,721 | 2,001 | |
| Graham | 1,279 | 2,331 | | Transylvania | 4,813 | 5,659 | 4 |
| Granville | 5,331 | 5,372 | 6 | Tyrell | 626 | 695 | |
| Greene | 2,106 | 2,859 | | Union | 9,098 | 15,827 | |
| Guilford | 62,139 | 56,030 | | Vance | 5,581 | 5,740 | 1 |
| Halifax | 7,934 | 7,218 | | Wake | 85,635 | 66,379 | 4 |
| Harnett | 6,548 | 10,065 | 3 | Warren | 4,128 | 2,513 | |
| Haywood | 7,722 | 7,830 | 3 | Washington | 2,019 | 2,223 | |
| Henderson | 10,023 | 13,993 | | Watauga | 7,893 | 6,976 | 2 |
| Hertford | 4,238 | 2,769 | | Wayne | 9,585 | 15,172 | |
| Hoke | 3,174 | 2,154 | 1 | Wilkes | 6,379 | 13,822 | |
| Hyde | 925 | 870 | | Wilson | 8,376 | 10,519 | |
| Iredell | 12,149 | 17,450 | 72 | Yadkin | 2,485 | 7,370 | |
| Jackson | 4,597 | 4,225 | | Yancey | 3,392 | 4,771 | |
| | | | | Totals | 981,573 | 1,088,331 | 681 |

United States Congressional Primary - May 5, 1992

1st Congressional District (Democratic Primary)

| County | Thomas B. Brandon, III | Eva Clayton | Thomas Hardaway | Walter B. Jones, Jr. | Staccato Powell | Willie D. Riddick | Don Smith |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Beaufort (Part) | 345 | 978 | 114 | 2,203 | 27 | 253 | 84 |
| Bertie | 429 | 633 | 108 | 1,284 | 196 | 1,274 | 7 |
| Bladen | 244 | 919 | 126 | 928 | 777 | 70 | 159 |
| Chowan | 159 | 238 | 36 | 1,069 | 13 | 425 | 15 |
| Columbus (Part) | 246 | 487 | 83 | 499 | 1,417 | 65 | 79 |
| Craven (Part) | 188 | 768 | 109 | 1,451 | 47 | 535 | 24 |
| Cumberland (Part) | 211 | 1,768 | 722 | 419 | 127 | 557 | 130 |
| Duplin (Part) | 150 | 519 | 47 | 888 | 284 | 288 | 32 |
| Edgecombe (Part) | 191 | 3,711 | 309 | 883 | 167 | 132 | 68 |
| Gates | 75 | 188 | 46 | 1,262 | 21 | 551 | 22 |
| Greene | 55 | 344 | 32 | 2,616 | 70 | 308 | 30 |
| Halifax (Part) | 237 | 1,200 | 2,210 | 1,528 | 39 | 66 | 59 |
| Hertford | 182 | 489 | 109 | 1,427 | 89 | 918 | 16 |
| Jones (Part) | 25 | 388 | 15 | 420 | 9 | 171 | 9 |
| Lenior (Part) | 146 | 1,148 | 42 | 1,610 | 93 | 624 | 24 |
| Martin (Part) | 654 | 484 | 138 | 1,187 | 20 | 195 | 9 |
| Nash (Part) | 99 | 829 | 99 | 511 | 62 | 39 | 48 |
| New Hanover (Part) | 68 | 1,468 | 93 | 194 | 784 | 143 | 49 |
| Northampton | 198 | 1,536 | 503 | 2,085 | 52 | 215 | 50 |
| Pasquotank (Part) | 115 | 410 | 66 | 645 | 67 | 825 | 16 |
| Pender (Part) | 61 | 642 | 58 | 292 | 32 | 58 | 47 |
| Perquimans | 100 | 306 | 39 | 1,040 | 14 | 351 | 24 |
| Pitt (Part) | 126 | 2,196 | 166 | 5,515 | 49 | 465 | 59 |
| Vance (Part) | 257 | 1,855 | 117 | 708 | 11 | 40 | 65 |
| Warren | 224 | 2,581 | 293 | 993 | 19 | 52 | 45 |
| Washington | 181 | 484 | 36 | 1,223 | 31 | 474 | 26 |
| Wayne (Part) | 0 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson (Part) | 119 | 906 | 55 | 739 | 1,376 | 18 | 31 |
| Totals | 5,085 | 27,477 | 5,771 | 33,634 | 5,893 | 9,112 | 1,227 |
| Percentage | 5.77% | 31.15% | 6.54% | 38.13% | 6.68% | 10.33% | 1.39% |

2nd Congressional District (Republican Primary)

| County | Don Davis | James P. Gunter, Sr. | William L. Israel, Jr. | Hal Sharpe | Ted G. Stone |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Durham | 373 | 557 | 586 | 808 | 1,902 |
| Edgecombe (Part) | 127 | 79 | 181 | 154 | 53 |
| Franklin | 144 | 83 | 191 | 171 | 258 |
| Granville (Part) | 45 | 75 | 96 | 40 | 116 |
| Halifax (Part) | 65 | 41 | 97 | 88 | 44 |
| Harnett | 1,127 | 138 | 254 | 97 | 101 |
| Johnston | 852 | 242 | 547 | 324 | 436 |
| Lee | 419 | 144 | 286 | 67 | 55 |
| Moore (Part) | 1,073 | 579 | 1,645 | 639 | 710 |
| Nash (Part) | 412 | 138 | 376 | 1,069 | 159 |
| Vance (Part) | 25 | 20 | 36 | 54 | 83 |
| Wake (Part) | 1 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 7 |
| Wilson (Part) | 185 | 101 | 529 | 356 | 152 |
| Totals | 4,848 | 2,206 | 4,825 | 3,881 | 4,076 |
| Percentage | 24.44% | 11.12% | 24.32% | 19.57% | 20.55% |

5th Congressional District (Republican Primary)

| County | Reginald Bowman | Richard M. Burr |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Alleghany | 99 | 148 |
| Ashe | 497 | 701 |
| Burke | 490 | 653 |
| Caldwell (Part) | 332 | 340 |
| Caswell | 137 | 89 |
| Forsyth (Part) | 1,850 | 5,194 |
| Granville (Part) | 13 | 19 |
| Guilford (Part) | 56 | 34 |
| Person | 137 | 163 |
| Rockingham | 870 | 737 |
| Stokes | 704 | 986 |
| Surry | 391 | 486 |
| Watauga | 695 | 874 |
| Wilkes (Part) | 568 | 711 |
| Totals | 6,839 | 11,135 |
| Percentage | 38.05% | 61.95% |

7th Congressional District (Republican Primary)

| County | Robert C. Anderson | Scott C. Dorman |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Bladen | 98 | 69 |
| Brunswick | 1,482 | 884 |
| Columbus (Part) | 279 | 522 |
| Cumberland (Part) | 2,813 | 890 |
| New Hanover (Part) | 2,925 | 1,691 |
| Onslow (Part) | 532 | 338 |
| Pender (Part) | 225 | 147 |
| Robeson (Part) | 461 | 201 |
| Totals | 8,815 | 4,742 |
| Percentage | 65.02% | 34.98% |

8th Congressional District (Democratic Primary)

| County | Don Dawkins | W.G. Hefner | George E. Crump, III | Coy C. Privette |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Anson | 1,080 | 2,718 | 67 | 181 |
| Cabarrus | 2,227 | 5,530 | 1,788 | 2,839 |
| Cumberland (Part) | 1,815 | 1,449 | 437 | 641 |
| Hoke | 763 | 2,754 | 142 | 155 |
| Iredell (Part) | 279 | 513 | 147 | 308 |
| Mecklenburg (Part) | 63 | 257 | 70 | 105 |
| Montgomery | 768 | 2,371 | 203 | 602 |
| Moore (Part) | 210 | 785 | 321 | 731 |
| Richmond | 2,748 | 2,987 | 353 | 249 |
| Robeson (Part) | 1,226 | 2,074 | 62 | 84 |
| Rowan (Part) | 1,054 | 2,423 | 862 | 1,745 |
| Scotland | 1,035 | 1,924 | 95 | 162 |
| Stanly | 917 | 2,852 | 388 | 1,630 |
| Union | 2,188 | 4,153 | 1,023 | 2,316 |
| Totals | 16,373 | 32,790 | 5,958 | 11,748 |
| Percentage | 33.30% | 66.70% | 33.65% | 66.35% |

12th Congressional District (Republican Primary)

| County | D.A. Dreano | George Jones | Max Kent | O.C. Stafford | Barbara Gore Washinton |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| Alamance (Part) | 8 | 96 | 51 | 119 | 221 |
| Davidson (Part) | 55 | 141 | 109 | 80 | 171 |
| Durham (Part) | 167 | 511 | 279 | 200 | 559 |
| Forsyth (Part) | 49 | 170 | 180 | 136 | 202 |
| Gaston (Part) | 5 | 32 | 10 | 24 | 36 |
| Guilford (Part) | 94 | 346 | 232 | 670 | 810 |
| Iredell (Part) | 18 | 114 | 97 | 138 | 156 |
| Mecklenburg (Part) | 86 | 380 | 214 | 274 | 574 |
| Orange (Part) | 2 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 23 |
| Rowan (Part) | 59 | 113 | 347 | 102 | 186 |
| Totals | 543 | 1,917 | 1,531 | 1,758 | 2,938 |
| Percentage | 6.25% | 22.07% | 17.62% | 20.24% | 33.82% |

12th Congressional District (Democratic Primary)

| County | Earl Jones | Larry D. Little | Mickey Michaux | Melvin Watt |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Alamance (Part) | 633 | 464 | 283 | 682 |
| Davidson (Part) | 152 | 555 | 288 | 639 |
| Durham (Part) | 629 | 1,371 | 11,964 | 1,782 |
| Forsyth (Part) | 306 | 3,219 | 608 | 767 |
| Gaston (Part) | 116 | 83 | 64 | 861 |
| Guilford (Part) | 2,328 | 920 | 1,385 | 6,704 |
| Iredell (Part) | 261 | 435 | 402 | 713 |
| Mecklenburg (Part) | 560 | 800 | 883 | 13,230 |
| Orange (Part) | 76 | 74 | 113 | 108 |
| Rowan (Part) | 277 | 377 | 197 | 1,009 |
| Totals | 5,338 | 8,298 | 16,187 | 26,495 |
| Percentage | 9.48% | 14.73% | 28.74% | 47.05% |

Election for the 1st Congressional District to fill the unexpired term
of Walter B. Jones Nov. 3, 1992

| County | Eva Clayton(D) | Ted Tyler(R) | C. Barry Williams(W) |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Beaufort (Part) | 7,301 | 7,872 | 297 |
| Bertie | 3,473 | 1,992 | 81 |
| Camden | 1,353 | 1,087 | 105 |
| Carteret | 10,698 | 9,278 | 572 |
| Chowan | 2,417 | 1,691 | 93 |
| Craven (Part) | 11,055 | 10,799 | 442 |
| Currituck | 2,487 | 2,166 | 201 |
| Dare | 5,670 | 4,178 | 335 |
| Gates | 2,352 | 1,261 | 49 |
| Greene | 2,502 | 2,918 | 118 |
| Hertford | 4,621 | 2,334 | 69 |
| Hyde | 1,480 | 663 | 51 |
| Lenior (Part) | 20,444 | 8,259 | 416 |
| Martin (Part) | 4,095 | 3,124 | 119 |
| Northampton | 4,935 | 1,844 | 89 |
| Pamlico | 2,600 | 2,032 | 166 |
| Pasquotank (Part) | 5,329 | 3,402 | 87 |
| Perquimans | 2,003 | 1,646 | 82 |
| Pitt (Part) | 19,474 | 17,123 | 644 |
| Tyrrell | 1,082 | 474 | 26 |
| Washington | 2,953 | 2,130 | 79 |
| Totals | 118,324 | 86,273 | 4,121 |

U.S. Congress
General Election

First Congressional District

| County | Eva Clayton | Ted Tyler | C. Barry Williams |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Beaufort (Part) | 3,938 | 3,683 | 153 |
| Bertie | 4,081 | 2,141 | 85 |
| Bladen (Part) | 3,944 | 1,211 | 68 |
| Chowan | 2,326 | 1,624 | 89 |
| Columbus (Part) | 4,047 | 1,234 | 132 |
| Craven (Part) | 4,983 | 2,854 | 159 |
| Cumberland (Part) | 7,492 | 1,701 | 140 |
| Duplin (Part) | 3,057 | 1,560 | 99 |
| Edgecombe (Part) | 7,782 | 1,516 | 106 |
| Gates | 2,364 | 1,138 | 47 |
| Greene | 2,486 | 2,773 | 75 |
| Halifax (Part) | 6,671 | 2,573 | 147 |
| Hertford | 4,898 | 2,403 | 69 |
| Jones (Part) | 1,118 | 702 | 61 |
| Lenior (Part) | 5,627 | 1,899 | 74 |
| Martin (Part) | 2,716 | 1,978 | 63 |
| Nash (Part) | 2,751 | 1,688 | 85 |
| New Hanover (Part) | 5,347 | 916 | 207 |
| Northampton | 5,140 | 2,110 | 91 |
| Pasquotank (Part) | 3,061 | 1,262 | 29 |
| Pender (Part) | 1,693 | 539 | 85 |
| Perquimans | 1,968 | 1,544 | 61 |
| Pitt (Part) | 10,742 | 7,890 | 231 |
| Vance (Part) | 4,449 | 1,691 | 109 |
| Warren | 4,893 | 2,009 | 127 |
| Washington | 2,895 | 2,088 | 69 |
| Wayne (Part) | 24 | 37 | 1 |
| Wilson (Part) | 5,585 | 1,693 | 65 |
| Totals | 116,078 | 54,457 | 2,727 |

Second Congressional District

| County | I.T. Valentine, Jr. | Don Davis | Dennis Bryant Lubahn |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Durham (Part) | 25,068 | 14,972 | 1,083 |
| Edgecombe (Part) | 5,632 | 4,006 | 156 |
| Franklin | 8,288 | 4,723 | 217 |
| Granville (Part) | 6,732 | 2,834 | 181 |
| Halifax (Part) | 5,111 | 2,617 | 148 |
| Harnett | 9,945 | 9,983 | 375 |
| Johnston | 14,490 | 15,455 | 539 |
| Lee | 7,392 | 6,341 | 299 |
| Moore (Part) | 8,256 | 10,775 | 351 |
| Nash (Part) | 12,063 | 12,341 | 407 |
| Vance (Part) | 4,131 | 2,301 | 105 |
| Wake (Part) | 95 | 155 | 3 |
| Wilson (Part) | 6,490 | 7,390 | 119 |
| Totals | 113,693 | 93,893 | 3,983 |

Third Congressional District

| County | Martin Lancaster | Tommy Pollard | Mark Jackson |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Beaufort (Part) | 4,125 | 3,704 | 213 |
| Camden | 1,446 | 1,041 | 60 |
| Carteret | 11,600 | 9,161 | 901 |
| Craven (Part) | 7,816 | 7,834 | 361 |
| Currituck | 2,532 | 2,344 | 171 |
| Dare | 5,611 | 4,510 | 324 |
| Duplin (Part) | 5,483 | 3,450 | 181 |
| Hyde | 1,521 | 598 | 42 |
| Jones (Part) | 1,164 | 675 | 44 |
| Lenior (Part) | 5,564 | 5,233 | 182 |
| Martin (Part) | 1,543 | 908 | 40 |
| Onslow (Part) | 6,744 | 7,541 | 513 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| Pamlico | 2,978 | 1,673 | 201 |
| Pasquotank (Part) | 2,493 | 2,235 | 57 |
| Pender (Part) | 4,012 | 2,469 | 231 |
| Pitt (Part) | 10,578 | 8,315 | 481 |
| Sampson | 10,616 | 7,752 | 231 |
| Tyrrell | 1,043 | 452 | 27 |
| Wayne (Part) | 14,879 | 10,864 | 292 |
| Totals | 101,739 | 80,759 | 4,552 |

Fourth Congressional District

| County | David E. Price | Lavina T Rothrock | Eugene Paczelt |
|---------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Chatham | 12,220 | 5,430 | 319 |
| Orange (Part) | 33,147 | 10,186 | 1,062 |
| Wake (Part) | 125,932 | 73,729 | 3,035 |
| Total | 171,299 | 89,345 | 4,416 |

Fifth Congressional District

| County | Steve Neal | Richard M. Burr | Gary Albrecht | Norris Weathers |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Alleghany | 2,591 | 1,995 | 64 | 0 |
| Ashe | 5,608 | 5,229 | 123 | 0 |
| Burke (Part) | 9,955 | 7,813 | 337 | 0 |
| Caldwell (Part) | 3,811 | 3,127 | 162 | 0 |
| Caswell | 5,164 | 2,553 | 90 | 0 |
| Forsyth (Part) | 33,160 | 32,738 | 1,214 | 1 |
| Granville (Part) | 1,727 | 618 | 34 | 0 |
| Guilford (Part) | 836 | 616 | 31 | 0 |
| Person | 4,335 | 3,258 | 184 | 0 |
| Rockingham | 17,616 | 12,914 | 511 | 1 |
| Stokes | 8,463 | 8,088 | 219 | 0 |
| Surry | 11,928 | 11,407 | 244 | 2 |
| Watauga | 9,429 | 8,615 | 457 | 0 |
| Wilkes (Part) | 3,192 | 3,115 | 88 | 0 |
| Totals | 117,835 | 102,086 | 3,758 | 4 |

Sixth Congressional District

| County | Robin Hood | J. Howard Coble |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|
| Alamance (Part) | 10,357 | 23,267 |
| Davidson (Part) | 11,774 | 28,728 |
| Davie (Part) | 2,278 | 4,444 |
| Guilford (Part) | 26,409 | 71,239 |
| Randolph | 12,032 | 25,641 |
| Rowan (Part) | 4,350 | 9,503 |
| Totals | 67,200 | 162,822 |

Seventh Congressional District

| County | Charles Rose, III | Robert Anderson | Marc Kelley |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Bladen | 2,599 | 1,211 | 53 |
| Brunswick | 12,538 | 8,868 | 611 |
| Columbus (Part) | 10,257 | 3,235 | 183 |
| Cumberland (Part) | 22,031 | 19,914 | 1,027 |
| New Hanover (Part) | 20,856 | 21,862 | 1,515 |
| Onslow (Part) | 3,824 | 4,681 | 317 |
| Pender (Part) | 1,377 | 1,764 | 126 |
| Robeson (Part) | 18,932 | 5,001 | 319 |
| Totals | 92,414 | 66,536 | 4,151 |

Eighth Congressional District

| County | W.G. Hefner | Coy C. Privette | J. Wendell Drye |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Anson | 6,208 | 1,796 | 91 |
| Cabarrus | 24,272 | 15,663 | 1,633 |
| Cumberland (Part) | 8,488 | 4,366 | 386 |
| Hoke | 4,400 | 1,427 | 123 |
| Iredell (Part) | 2,248 | 1,683 | 166 |
| Mecklenburg (Part) | 924 | 670 | 63 |
| Montgomery | 5,117 | 3,493 | 245 |
| Moore (Part) | 2,646 | 2,905 | 82 |
| Richmond | 10,820 | 3,735 | 4,996 |
| Robeson (Part) | 5,244 | 1,334 | 122 |
| Rowan (Part) | 10,614 | 7,926 | 906 |
| Scotland | 5,829 | 2,044 | 133 |
| Stanly | 11,046 | 10,077 | 587 |
| Union | 15,306 | 14,723 | 914 |
| Totals | 113,162 | 71,842 | 10,447 |

Ninth Congressional District

| County | Rory Blake | J. Alex McMillan | Wendy Russell |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| Cleveland (Part) | 5,993 | 8,090 | 2 |
| Gaston (Part) | 19,365 | 37,803 | 0 |
| Mecklenburg (Part) | 49,225 | 107,757 | 10 |
| Totals | 74,583 | 153,650 | 12 |

Tenth Congressional District

| County | Ben Neill | T. Cass Ballenger | Jeffrey Clayton Brown |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Alexander | 5,531 | 7,862 | 312 |
| Avery | 1,563 | 4,706 | 191 |
| Buncombe (Part) | 2,291 | 4,111 | 180 |
| Burke (Part) | 4,035 | 7,619 | 343 |
| Caldwell (Part) | 5,803 | 12,418 | 427 |
| Catawba | 15,814 | 31,468 | 1,584 |
| Davie (Part) | 1,410 | 3,498 | 175 |
| Forsyth (Part) | 9,555 | 18,924 | 785 |
| Henderson (Part) | 776 | 1,839 | 96 |
| Iredell (Part) | 9,611 | 16,396 | 896 |
| Lincoln | 8,242 | 12,517 | 762 |
| McDowell (Part) | 1,090 | 1,573 | 83 |
| Mitchell | 1,484 | 4,849 | 157 |
| Polk (Part) | 128 | 326 | 10 |
| Rutherford (Part) | 1,186 | 2,162 | 121 |
| Wilkes (Part) | 6,129 | 11,092 | 488 |
| Yadkin | 4,558 | 7,639 | 276 |
| Totals | 79,206 | 149,033 | 6,888 |

Eleventh Congressional District

| County | John S. Stevens | Charles H. Taylor |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Buncombe (Part) | 31,875 | 34,331 |
| Cherokee | 3,846 | 4,734 |
| Clay | 1,697 | 2,160 |
| Cleveland (Part) | 7,671 | 7,498 |
| Graham | 1,563 | 2,203 |
| Haywood | 10,182 | 10,953 |
| Henderson (Part) | 10,582 | 18,899 |
| Jackson | 5,992 | 5,377 |
| Macon | 4,928 | 6,347 |
| Madison | 3,722 | 3,604 |
| McDowell (Part) | 4,575 | 6,220 |
| Polk (Part) | 2,682 | 3,686 |
| Rutherford (Part) | 6,567 | 9,950 |
| Swain | 2,089 | 2,237 |
| Transylvania | 5,649 | 7,274 |
| Yancey | 4,383 | 4,685 |
| Totals | 108,003 | 130,158 |

Twelfth Congressional District

| County | Melvin Watt | Barbara Washington | Curtis Wade Krumel |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Alamance (Part) | 4,511 | 2,750 | 222 |
| Davidson (Part) | 4,568 | 3,237 | 233 |
| Durham (Part) | 26,253 | 9,982 | 877 |
| Forsyth (Part) | 12,302 | 4,738 | 337 |
| Gaston (Part) | 2,196 | 597 | 46 |
| Guilford (Part) | 31,437 | 13,087 | 976 |
| Iredell (Part) | 3,738 | 3,012 | 244 |
| Mecklenburg (Part) | 37,270 | 8,018 | 870 |
| Orange (Part) | 496 | 613 | 36 |
| Rowan (Part) | 4,491 | 3,368 | 319 |
| Totals | 127,262 | 49,402 | 4,160 |

**UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1990**

**Republican Primary
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

| County | Marvin Ray Jones (R) | Howard D. Moye (R) |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Beaufort | 189 | 525 |
| Bertie | 36 | 60 |
| Camden | 18 | 23 |
| Carteret | 483 | 980 |
| Chowan | 66 | 104 |
| Craven | 458 | 763 |
| Currituck | 134 | 95 |
| Dare | 332 | 380 |
| Gates | 6 | 18 |
| Greene | 31 | 94 |
| Hertford | 164 | 176 |
| Hyde | 11 | 34 |
| Lenoir | 218 | 338 |
| Martin | 163 | 274 |
| Northampton | 33 | 55 |
| Pamlico | 79 | 209 |
| Pasquotank | 193 | 294 |
| Perquimans | 54 | 56 |
| Pitt | 476 | 1,508 |
| Tyrrell | 8 | 14 |
| Washington | 23 | 72 |
| Totals | 3,175 | 6,072 |

**Republican Primary
THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

| County | William Kenneth Brosman (R) | Don Davis (R) | Henry Merritt Stenhouse (R) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bladen | 43 | 77 | 25 |
| Duplin | 126 | 379 | 69 |
| Harnett | 99 | 745 | 76 |
| Johnston (Part) | 293 | 971 | 239 |
| Jones | 21 | 39 | 14 |
| Lee | 219 | 208 | 75 |
| Moore (Part) | 62 | 215 | 22 |
| Onslow | 911 | 816 | 323 |
| Pender | 231 | 488 | 164 |
| Sampson | 288 | 1,282 | 122 |
| Wayne | 96 | 298 | 414 |
| Totals | 2,389 | 5,518 | 1,543 |

**Democratic Primary
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

| County | Robert B. Coats, Sr. (D) | Paul E. Moore (D) | David E. Price (D) |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Chatham | 158 | 180 | 4,270 |
| Franklin | 424 | 391 | 6,003 |
| Orange | 341 | 373 | 10,238 |
| Randolph | 117 | 114 | 1,851 |
| Wake | 1,442 | 1,319 | 28,760 |
| Totals | 2,482 | 2,377 | 51,122 |

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1990 (Continued)

Republican Primary
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| County | Ken Bell (R) | Steve Royal (R) |
|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Alexander | 1,508 | 1,567 |
| Alleghany | 59 | 107 |
| Ashe | 1,116 | 606 |
| Forsyth | 3,580 | 1,681 |
| Rockingham | 641 | 330 |
| Stokes | 754 | 698 |
| Surry | 578 | 928 |
| Wilkes | 2,973 | 4,648 |
| Totals | 11,209 | 10,565 |

Republican Primary
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| County | Robert C. Anderson (R) | Fries Shaffner (R) |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Brunswick | 1,424 | 851 |
| Columbus | 568 | 303 |
| Cumberland | 2,759 | 1,259 |
| New Hanover | 1,315 | 1,933 |
| Robeson | 664 | 243 |
| Totals | 6,730 | 4,589 |

Democratic Primary
EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| County | Helen Ann Garrells (D) | W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Anson | 1,160 | 5,244 |
| Cabarrus | 2,309 | 8,322 |
| Davie | 348 | 1,847 |
| Hoke | 661 | 2,899 |
| Montgomery | 792 | 3,437 |
| Moore (Part) | 513 | 2,193 |
| Richmond | 1,820 | 6,390 |
| Rowan | 1,498 | 5,539 |
| Scotland | 684 | 3,482 |
| Stanly | 806 | 5,653 |
| Union | 1,405 | 4,991 |
| Yadkin (Part) | 115 | 835 |
| Totals | 12,111 | 50,832 |

Democratic & Republican Primary
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| County | Daniel R. Green, Jr. (D) | Rita W. McElwaine (D) | T. Cass Ballenger (R) | Cherie K. Berry (R) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Avery (Part) | 170 | 131 | 2,070 | 429 |
| Burke | 4,875 | 2,002 | 2,213 | 293 |
| Caldwell | 2,729 | 1,064 | 1,999 | 272 |
| Catawba | 3,910 | 1,328 | 5,909 | 954 |
| Cleveland | 4,625 | 2,858 | 1,162 | 150 |
| Gaston | 3,802 | 3,376 | 2,704 | 305 |
| Watauga | 671 | 611 | 995 | 105 |
| Totals | 20,782 | 11,370 | 17,052 | 2,508 |

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 8, 1990 (Continued)

**Republican Primary
ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

| County | Richard Bridges (R) | Lanier M. Cansler (R) | James T. Harper (R) | Herschel Morgan (R) | Charles H. Taylor (R) |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Avery (Part) | 53 | 161 | 34 | 198 | 513 |
| Buncombe | 238 | 1,210 | 132 | 1,558 | 2,686 |
| Cherokee | 86 | 32 | 102 | 229 | 1,015 |
| Clay | 41 | 29 | 81 | 116 | 498 |
| Graham | 82 | 74 | 69 | 298 | 757 |
| Haywood | 59 | 149 | 25 | 199 | 730 |
| Henderson | 178 | 1,201 | 128 | 776 | 2,734 |
| Jackson | 47 | 48 | 19 | 96 | 448 |
| Macon | 123 | 396 | 71 | 146 | 967 |
| Madison | 79 | 34 | 12 | 194 | 353 |
| McDowell | 31 | 38 | 18 | 163 | 379 |
| Mitchell | 200 | 291 | 71 | 1,238 | 2,845 |
| Polk | 59 | 120 | 42 | 156 | 349 |
| Rutherford | 258 | 43 | 64 | 105 | 578 |
| Swain | 14 | 4 | 6 | 66 | 330 |
| Transylvania | 67 | 181 | 54 | 156 | 658 |
| Yancey | 15 | 147 | 17 | 395 | 541 |
| Totals | 1,630 | 4,158 | 945 | 6,089 | 16,381 |

**UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988**

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| County | Howard D. Moye (Repub.) | William J. Wahl, Jr. (Repub.) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Beaufort | 559 | 79 |
| Bertie | 57 | 14 |
| Camden | 24 | 8 |
| Carteret | 1,153 | 402 |
| Chowan | 74 | 32 |
| Craven | 769 | 249 |
| Currituck | 74 | 46 |
| Dare | 562 | 220 |
| Gates | 13 | 12 |
| Greene | 73 | 26 |
| Hertford | 140 | 37 |
| Hyde | 52 | 14 |
| Lenoir | 702 | 178 |
| Martin | 211 | 44 |
| Northampton | 40 | 16 |
| Pamlico | 181 | 67 |
| Pasquotank | 263 | 67 |
| Perquimans | 45 | 44 |
| Pitt | 1,229 | 333 |
| Tyrell | 37 | 6 |
| Washington | 75 | 27 |
| Totals | 6,333 | 1,921 |

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| County | A.C.(ACE) Parker (Repub.) | George C. Thompson (Repub.) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Brunswick | 640 | 727 |
| Columbus | 118 | 156 |
| Cumberland | 878 | 1,313 |
| New Hanover | 860 | 1,232 |
| Roberson | 408 | 274 |
| Totals | 2,904 | 3,702 |

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| County | David P. McKnight (Dem.) | Mark Sholander (Dem.) |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Iredell | 2,734 | 1,147 |
| Lincoln | 1,556 | 988 |
| Mecklenburg | 7,867 | 10,627 |
| Yadkin (Part) | 86 | 58 |
| Totals | 12,243 | 12,820 |

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| County | Mildred T. Keene (Dem.) | Ted A. Poovey (Dem.) | Jack L. Rhyne (Dem.) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Avery (Part) | 133 | 70 | 180 |
| Burke | 1,694 | 548 | 1,576 |
| Caldwell | 670 | 430 | 1,188 |
| Catawba | 687 | 649 | 2,178 |
| Cleveland | 1,002 | 351 | 4,743 |
| Gaston | 1,278 | 614 | 6,832 |
| Watauga | 1,132 | 541 | 876 |
| Totals | 6,596 | 3,203 | 17,573 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1986-1990

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) |
| | Walter B. Jones | Howard D. Moye | Walter B. Jones | Howard D. Moye | Walter B. Jones | Howard D. Moye |
| Beaufort | 6,445 | 5,861 | 7,910 | 5,938 | 6,206 | 4,732 |
| Bertie | 3,937 | 1,258 | 4,381 | 1,302 | 3,392 | 745 |
| Camden | 1,325 | 689 | 1,646 | 568 | 993 | 279 |
| Carteret | 9,047 | 7,329 | 9,852 | 8,838 | 8,426 | 5,615 |
| Chowan | 2,075 | 1,250 | 2,441 | 1,288 | 2,254 | 798 |
| Craven | 11,531 | 7,382 | 11,217 | 8,824 | 8,549 | 4,798 |
| Currituck | 2,215 | 1,414 | 2,480 | 1,521 | 1,977 | 653 |
| Dare | 4,671 | 3,050 | 4,471 | 3,629 | 3,359 | 2,170 |
| Gates | 1,969 | 629 | 2,763 | 599 | 2,376 | 449 |
| Greene | 3,609 | 1,164 | 4,266 | 944 | 3,234 | 612 |
| Hertford | 4,770 | 1,402 | 5,765 | 1,824 | 5,164 | 1,146 |
| Hyde | 1,130 | 576 | 1,729 | 526 | 1,183 | 476 |
| Lenoir | 9,673 | 5,766 | 10,861 | 6,854 | 8,110 | 4,640 |
| Martin | 4,674 | 1,733 | 4,957 | 1,816 | 4,010 | 1,077 |
| Northampton | 5,258 | 1,209 | 5,386 | 1,234 | 5,144 | 875 |
| Pamlico | 2,979 | 1,479 | 3,064 | 1,469 | 2,364 | 1,156 |
| Pasquotank | 4,253 | 2,680 | 5,133 | 2,649 | 3,644 | 1,324 |
| Perquimans | 1,800 | 1,116 | 2,336 | 980 | 1,483 | 583 |
| Pitt | 20,913 | 9,748 | 22,713 | 10,456 | 15,735 | 6,628 |
| Tyrrell | 851 | 379 | 1,048 | 367 | 770 | 250 |
| Washington | 2,707 | 1,412 | 3,608 | 1,387 | 2,449 | 906 |
| Totals | 105,832 | 57,526 | 118,027 | 63,013 | 91,122 | 39,913 |

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|----------------|
| | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) |
| | I.T. (Tim) Valentine, Jr. | Hal C. Sharpe | I.T. (Tim) Valentine, Jr. | | I.T. Valentine, Jr. | Bud McElhaneey |
| Caswell | 4,315 | 1,717 | 6,381 | | 4,425 | 1,189 |
| Durham | 45,067 | 15,041 | 39,747 | | 28,069 | 12,174 |
| Edgecombe | 14,777 | 3,289 | 12,530 | | 9,968 | 2,501 |
| Granville | 8,672 | 1,771 | 8,485 | | 6,428 | 1,576 |
| Halifax | 11,896 | 2,915 | 12,575 | | 10,629 | 2,413 |
| Johnston (Part) | 871 | 401 | 825 | | 817 | 282 |
| Nash | 14,286 | 8,612 | 16,302 | | 11,986 | 4,690 |
| Person | 5,215 | 1,811 | 4,705 | | 3,609 | 1,266 |
| Vance | 8,955 | 2,085 | 9,307 | | 6,914 | 1,918 |
| Warren | 5,594 | 884 | 5,591 | | 4,370 | 744 |
| Wilson | 11,331 | 5,737 | 12,384 | | 8,105 | 3,762 |
| Totals: | 130,979 | 44,263 | 128,832 | | 95,320 | 32,515 |

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|-----|------------------|-----------------|
| | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) |
| | Martin Lancaster | Don Davis | Martin Lancaster | | Martin Lancaster | Gerald B. Hurst |
| Bladen | 5,620 | 1,834 | 6,436 | | 4,391 | 1,082 |
| Duplin | 8,011 | 3,773 | 9,221 | | 6,494 | 2,017 |
| Harnett | 7,850 | 8,434 | 10,775 | | 8,106 | 4,377 |
| Johnston (Part) | 12,729 | 9,635 | 14,072 | | 11,146 | 6,323 |
| Jones | 2,024 | 936 | 1,945 | | 1,787 | 777 |
| Lee | 5,074 | 4,325 | 6,557 | | 4,672 | 2,722 |
| Moore (Part) | 1,678 | 1,318 | 2,001 | | 1,826 | 1,242 |
| Onslow | 11,333 | 7,114 | 13,484 | | 4,427 | 2,140 |
| Pender | 6,011 | 3,073 | 6,287 | | 9,226 | 6,350 |
| Sampson | 9,629 | 7,600 | 10,583 | | 12,401 | 5,783 |
| Wayne | 13,971 | 9,563 | 13,962 | | 6,984 | 6,595 |
| Totals: | 83,930 | 57,605 | 95,323 | | 71,460 | 39,408 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1986-1990 (Continued)

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | (D) David E. Price | (R) John Carrington | (D) David E. Price | (R) Tom Fetzter | (D) David E. Price | (R) William W. Cobey, Jr. |
| Chatham | 9,252 | 5,669 | 9,435 | 5,367 | 6,817 | 4,629 |
| Franklin | 6,898 | 4,675 | 7,402 | 3,572 | 6,029 | 3,696 |
| Orange | 26,824 | 10,195 | 26,674 | 10,137 | 7,953 | 7,778 |
| Randolph | 10,051 | 19,273 | 10,890 | 22,849 | 15,703 | |
| Wake | 86,371 | 60,849 | 77,495 | 54,171 | 53,568 | 41,663 |
| Totals | 139,396 | 100,661 | 131,896 | 95,482 | 92,216 | 73,469 |

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | (D) Steve Neal | (R) Ken Bell | (D) Steve Neal | (R) Lyons Gray | (D) Steve Neal | (R) Stuart Epperson |
| Alexander | 5,441 | 7,062 | 5,446 | 6,721 | 4,410 | 6,547 |
| Alleghany | 2,735 | 1,465 | 2,589 | 1,713 | 2,326 | 1,941 |
| Ashe | 5,122 | 4,635 | 4,962 | 5,109 | 4,827 | 4,467 |
| Forsyth | 54,255 | 35,334 | 53,939 | 45,844 | 40,986 | 27,442 |
| Rockingham | 16,730 | 7,049 | 15,692 | 11,077 | 10,450 | 8,137 |
| Stokes | 8,671 | 5,921 | 7,462 | 6,906 | 6,434 | 5,950 |
| Surry | 10,468 | 7,220 | 10,585 | 9,348 | 8,647 | 7,395 |
| Wilkes | 10,392 | 10,061 | 9,851 | 12,822 | 8,330 | 11,382 |
| Totals | 113,814 | 78,747 | 110,516 | 99,540 | 86,410 | 73,261 |

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | (D) Helen R. Allegrone | (R) Howard Coble | (D) Tom Gilmore | (R) Howard Coble | (D) Robin Britt | (R) Howard Coble |
| Alamance | 9,911 | 24,895 | 9,844 | 19,806 | 14,373 | 14,096 |
| Davidson | 10,971 | 27,206 | 13,916 | 28,006 | 16,243 | 16,798 |
| Guilford | 42,031 | 73,291 | 46,248 | 68,722 | 41,634 | 41,435 |
| Totals | 62,913 | 125,392 | 70,008 | 116,534 | 72,250 | 72,329 |

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | (D) Charles G. Rose, III | (R) Robert C. Anderson | (D) Charles G. Rose, III | (R) George C. Thompson | (D) Charles G. Rose, III | (R) Thomas J. Harrelson |
| Brunswick | 9,872 | 7,164 | 10,498 | 7,567 | 7,551 | 6,840 |
| Columbus | 12,351 | 3,933 | 12,477 | 3,743 | 10,076 | 3,548 |
| Cumberland | 32,128 | 18,067 | 34,754 | 17,138 | 22,979 | 12,955 |
| New Hanover | 20,694 | 15,102 | 22,274 | 16,481 | 15,819 | 11,390 |
| Robeson | 19,901 | 5,415 | 22,389 | 4,926 | 14,046 | 4,556 |
| Totals | 94,946 | 49,681 | 102,392 | 49,855 | 70,471 | 39,289 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1986-1990 (Continued)

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) |
| | W.G. (Bill) Hefner | Ted Blanton | W.G. (Bill) Hefner | Ted Blanton | W.G. (Bill) Hefner | William G. Hamby, Jr. |
| Anson | 5,185 | 1,523 | 5,967 | 1,628 | 4,343 | 1,021 |
| Cabarrus | 17,871 | 14,334 | 16,615 | 16,687 | 12,123 | 9,931 |
| Davie | 4,006 | 6,021 | 5,012 | 6,101 | 3,828 | 4,324 |
| Hoke | 3,505 | 1,169 | 4,239 | 1,074 | 3,102 | 701 |
| Montgomery | 4,222 | 3,048 | 5,030 | 3,291 | 3,852 | 2,180 |
| Moore (Part) | 7,427 | 9,804 | 7,401 | 11,033 | 6,508 | 8,091 |
| Richmond | 9,323 | 3,295 | 8,655 | 3,625 | 7,987 | 2,411 |
| Rowan | 16,896 | 15,641 | 15,866 | 19,907 | 14,412 | 11,485 |
| Scotland | 3,631 | 1,559 | 4,487 | 1,653 | 2,865 | 1,230 |
| Stanly | 10,073 | 8,196 | 8,914 | 10,232 | 8,218 | 6,663 |
| Union | 13,666 | 10,978 | 12,719 | 13,236 | 10,009 | 6,811 |
| Yadkin (Part) ... | 2,895 | 5,284 | 4,309 | 4,996 | 3,712 | 4,093 |
| Totals | 98,700 | 80,852 | 99,214 | 93,464 | 80,959 | 58,941 |

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) |
| | David P. McKnight | J. Alex McMillan | Mark Sholander | J. Alex McMillan | D.G. Martin | J. Alex McMillan |
| Iredell | 11,060 | 18,454 | 9,789 | 22,357 | 11,264 | 14,056 |
| Lincoln | 6,308 | 11,929 | 6,473 | 11,407 | 7,204 | 8,553 |
| Mecklenburg | 63,073 | 100,407 | 55,084 | 103,907 | 57,231 | 56,699 |
| Yadkin (Part) ... | 361 | 1,146 | 456 | 1,343 | 541 | 1,044 |
| Totals | 80,802 | 131,936 | 71,802 | 139,014 | 76,240 | 80,352 |

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|--|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) | For Remainder of Unexpired Term (Expiring Noon, 3 January 1987) | | Regular Term | |
| | Daniel R. Green, Jr. | T. Cass Ballenger | Jack L. Rhyne | Cass Ballenger | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) |
| | | | | | Lester D. Roark | Cass Ballenger | Lester D. Roark | Cass Ballenger |
| Avery (Part) ... | 868 | 2,969 | 964 | 2,937 | 808 | 2,470 | 813 | 2,494 |
| Burke | 10,415 | 13,992 | 11,867 | 15,135 | 9,681 | 11,458 | 9,716 | 11,610 |
| Caldwell | 7,549 | 13,190 | 8,740 | 14,118 | 7,483 | 11,335 | 7,594 | 11,424 |
| Catawba | 14,223 | 24,408 | 13,621 | 28,173 | 11,586 | 21,623 | 11,708 | 21,762 |
| Cleveland | 10,870 | 12,871 | 11,898 | 12,564 | 11,791 | 7,088 | 12,045 | 7,156 |
| Gaston | 15,474 | 30,725 | 19,309 | 30,573 | 14,746 | 22,809 | 14,939 | 23,148 |
| Watauga | 6,311 | 8,245 | 5,466 | 9,054 | 5,110 | 6,190 | 5,220 | 6,308 |
| Totals | 65,710 | 106,400 | 71,865 | 112,554 | 61,205 | 82,973 | 62,035 | 83,902 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1986-1990 (Continued)

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

| | November 6, 1990 | | November 8, 1988 | | November 4, 1986 | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) | (D) | (R) |
| | James M. Clarke | Charles H. Taylor | James M. Clarke | Charles H. Taylor | James M. Clarke | William M. Hendon |
| Avery (Part) | 378 | 1,267 | 430 | 1,114 | 346 | 965 |
| Buncombe | 31,926 | 27,379 | 34,115 | 28,417 | 25,739 | 24,205 |
| Cherokee | 3,120 | 3,460 | 3,143 | 4,208 | 3,018 | 3,743 |
| Clay | 1,823 | 1,964 | 1,556 | 1,920 | 1,807 | 2,190 |
| Graham | 1,529 | 2,094 | 1,396 | 2,016 | 1,788 | 2,028 |
| Haywood | 8,481 | 7,506 | 10,424 | 7,832 | 8,334 | 6,441 |
| Henderson | 10,144 | 14,139 | 12,704 | 16,247 | 8,771 | 11,122 |
| Jackson | 4,699 | 4,252 | 5,552 | 4,605 | 4,969 | 3,783 |
| Macon | 4,266 | 4,649 | 4,204 | 4,642 | 5,144 | 4,746 |
| Madison | 4,222 | 3,363 | 3,486 | 2,852 | 4,240 | 4,576 |
| McDowell | 5,025 | 5,333 | 5,704 | 5,560 | 3,748 | 3,165 |
| Mitchell | 1,501 | 3,956 | 1,645 | 4,378 | 1,429 | 3,202 |
| Polk | 2,415 | 2,934 | 2,994 | 3,520 | 2,773 | 2,596 |
| Rutherford | 8,441 | 8,277 | 9,068 | 8,544 | 8,718 | 7,132 |
| Swain | 1,729 | 2,055 | 1,750 | 1,922 | 2,068 | 1,645 |
| Transylvania ... | 5,653 | 5,018 | 5,994 | 5,263 | 4,511 | 4,261 |
| Yancey | 3,966 | 4,345 | 4,271 | 3,867 | 4,172 | 3,269 |
| Totals | 99,318 | 101,991 | 108,436 | 106,907 | 91,575 | 89,069 |

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT

Prior to 1835 when major changes were made to the Constitution of North Carolina, the governor and all other major officials at the state and local levels of government were elected by the General Assembly meeting and voting in joint session. Following 1835, the governor was elected by the people for a two-year term. The remaining officials continued to be elected by the General Assembly. In 1868 a new constitution was adopted with provisions for the popular election of executive officials and judges.

During the 20th Century, two significant changes have been made regarding elections. The first happened in 1915 when the General Assembly passed the Primary Elections Act. The second occurred in 1977 when the citizens of North Carolina approved a constitutional amendment allowing the governor and lieutenant governor to run for reelection to a successive term.

The Primary Elections 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 individuals selected in the primary became their party's nominee and their name was placed on the November ballot.

Prior to the adoption of the amendment allowing the governor and lieutenant governor to run for a successive term, all other officials could run for reelection except the governor and lieutenant governor. The first time the new amendment came into practice was in 1980 when both Governor James B. Hunt and Lieutenant Governor Jimmy Green were reelected to second successive terms.

Democratic Primary (Governor) May 5, 1992

| County | M. Wendell Briggs | Jim Hatcher | James Hun, Jr. | Lacy Thornburg | Marcus William |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alamance | 224 | 334 | 7,305 | 3,639 | 346 |
| Alexander | 11 | 40 | 1,266 | 515 | 35 |
| Alleghany | 20 | 52 | 986 | 764 | 20 |
| Anson | 66 | 146 | 2,399 | 896 | 150 |
| Ashe | 18 | 49 | 1,773 | 445 | 26 |
| Avery | 4 | 13 | 340 | 195 | 10 |
| Beaufort | 94 | 231 | 4,704 | 2,208 | 200 |
| Bertie | 47 | 394 | 2,306 | 655 | 47 |
| Bladen | 88 | 164 | 3,369 | 1,547 | 556 |
| Brunswick | 87 | 230 | 4,819 | 1,642 | 314 |
| Buncombe | 242 | 290 | 11,558 | 6,148 | 512 |
| Burke | 61 | 122 | 3,449 | 1,732 | 134 |
| Cabarrus | 173 | 255 | 4,846 | 2,411 | 281 |
| Caldwell | 32 | 86 | 2,235 | 1,304 | 66 |
| Camden | 38 | 41 | 920 | 343 | 51 |
| Carteret | 45 | 133 | 3,488 | 1,793 | 96 |
| Caswell | 84 | 177 | 2,916 | 987 | 171 |
| Catawba | 67 | 153 | 4,050 | 1,957 | 213 |
| Chatham | 33 | 121 | 3,928 | 1,369 | 232 |
| Cherokee | 23 | 74 | 980 | 737 | 25 |
| Chowan | 11 | 26 | 1,307 | 550 | 31 |
| Clay | 6 | 16 | 327 | 356 | 7 |
| Cleveland | 94 | 138 | 4,479 | 4,344 | 172 |
| Columbus | 134 | 297 | 7,548 | 2,235 | 690 |
| Craven | 175 | 468 | 5,033 | 1,852 | 219 |
| Cumberland | 294 | 796 | 14,297 | 5,992 | 1,068 |
| Currituck | 80 | 100 | 1,502 | 443 | 85 |
| Dare | 43 | 115 | 2,734 | 570 | 86 |
| Davidson | 187 | 219 | 5,692 | 2,118 | 175 |
| Davie | 23 | 49 | 1,198 | 457 | 32 |
| Duplin | 105 | 206 | 4,087 | 1,325 | 292 |
| Durham | 184 | 358 | 23,639 | 5,927 | 985 |
| Edgecombe | 145 | 297 | 6,951 | 2,001 | 342 |
| Forsyth | 363 | 677 | 16,410 | 4,606 | 626 |
| Franklin | 110 | 135 | 3,189 | 1,845 | 152 |
| Gaston | 223 | 390 | 8,292 | 5,126 | 376 |
| Gates | 36 | 52 | 1,388 | 481 | 63 |
| Graham | 7 | 26 | 616 | 233 | 12 |
| Granville | 65 | 154 | 3,424 | 2,796 | 582 |
| Greene | 24 | 102 | 2,232 | 923 | 57 |
| Guilford | 378 | 791 | 23,427 | 5,590 | 714 |
| Halifax | 135 | 224 | 5,241 | 2,350 | 272 |
| Harnett | 116 | 193 | 4,680 | 3,140 | 254 |
| Haywood | 60 | 103 | 4,294 | 3,530 | 109 |
| Henderson | 69 | 140 | 2,680 | 1,392 | 126 |
| Hertford | 52 | 264 | 1,898 | 739 | 112 |
| Hoke | 76 | 159 | 2,266 | 746 | 133 |
| Hyde | 22 | 63 | 912 | 479 | 31 |
| Iredell | 171 | 317 | 5,501 | 2,720 | 339 |
| Jackson | 14 | 30 | 1,043 | 2,770 | 43 |
| Johnston | 128 | 232 | 6,105 | 3,671 | 424 |
| Jones | 41 | 60 | 991 | 682 | 49 |
| Lee | 56 | 105 | 3,803 | 1,646 | 135 |
| Lenior | 103 | 277 | 5,150 | 2,212 | 325 |
| Lincoln | 47 | 91 | 2,299 | 1,575 | 74 |
| Macon | 38 | 69 | 1,420 | 1,462 | 45 |
| Madison | 13 | 16 | 1,488 | 446 | 24 |
| Martin | 33 | 87 | 2,443 | 1,140 | 367 |
| McDowell | 57 | 123 | 2,332 | 1,319 | 64 |
| Mecklenburg | 539 | 1,042 | 29,564 | 7,030 | 1,825 |
| Mitchell | 6 | 14 | 303 | 147 | 9 |
| Montgomery | 31 | 96 | 1,849 | 1,031 | 81 |
| Moore | 67 | 136 | 3,492 | 957 | 134 |
| Nash | 153 | 300 | 4,930 | 2,695 | 281 |
| New Hanover | 130 | 316 | 8,613 | 2,851 | 1,082 |
| Northampton | 92 | 370 | 2,808 | 1,331 | 75 |
| Onslow | 122 | 293 | 4,572 | 2,147 | 230 |
| Orange | 98 | 193 | 9,943 | 2,176 | 758 |

| County | M. Wendell Briggs | Jim Hatcher | James Hun, Jr. | Lacy Thornburg | Marcus William |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Pamlico | 42 | 53 | 1,367 | 450 | 59 |
| Pasquotank | 50 | 256 | 2,727 | 651 | 106 |
| Pender | 85 | 195 | 3,380 | 1,154 | 228 |
| Perquimans | 25 | 47 | 1,347 | 333 | 42 |
| Person | 40 | 75 | 2,358 | 1,780 | 115 |
| Pitt | 117 | 370 | 9,541 | 3,790 | 303 |
| Polk | 20 | 28 | 1,018 | 641 | 44 |
| Randolph | 57 | 123 | 3,340 | 826 | 84 |
| Richmond | 100 | 258 | 4,048 | 1,368 | 257 |
| Robeson | 372 | 575 | 12,283 | 2,951 | 1,549 |
| Rockingham | 111 | 288 | 5,649 | 1,810 | 183 |
| Rowan | 147 | 182 | 4,807 | 2,884 | 311 |
| Rutherford | 65 | 110 | 2,451 | 1,966 | 153 |
| Sampson | 76 | 128 | 2,972 | 1,324 | 116 |
| Scotland | 38 | 62 | 2,597 | 990 | 179 |
| Stanly | 57 | 82 | 2,364 | 1,463 | 80 |
| Stokes | 30 | 90 | 2,465 | 601 | 56 |
| Surry | 45 | 99 | 3,068 | 1,086 | 55 |
| Swain | 14 | 14 | 474 | 569 | 6 |
| Transylvania | 26 | 75 | 1,435 | 1,038 | 73 |
| Tyrrell | 12 | 47 | 806 | 227 | 37 |
| Union | 100 | 178 | 4,174 | 1,828 | 215 |
| Vance | 96 | 210 | 3,809 | 1,832 | 391 |
| Wake | 303 | 686 | 31,940 | 13,840 | 2,364 |
| Warren | 69 | 150 | 2,346 | 1,248 | 317 |
| Washington | 30 | 65 | 1,626 | 656 | 29 |
| Watauga | 22 | 27 | 1,555 | 1,196 | 76 |
| Wayne | 144 | 203 | 5,913 | 2,716 | 281 |
| Wilkes | 18 | 68 | 2,568 | 1,136 | 35 |
| Wilson | 83 | 150 | 5,969 | 1,669 | 189 |
| Yadkin | 17 | 51 | 1,428 | 438 | 33 |
| Yancey | 9 | 32 | 1,446 | 904 | 42 |
| Totals | 9,033 | 18,807 | 459,300 | 188,806 | 25,660 |
| Percentage | 1.29% | 2.68% | 65.46% | 26.91% | 3.66% |

Republican Primary 1992 (Governor) May 5, 1992

| County | Gary M. Dunn | Jim Gardner | Ruby Thompson Hooper |
|------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Alamance | 349 | 4,185 | 389 |
| Alexander | 71 | 1,068 | 109 |
| Alleghany | 24 | 251 | 23 |
| Anson | 16 | 203 | 25 |
| Ashe | 100 | 1,298 | 70 |
| Avery | 265 | 2,233 | 316 |
| Beaufort | 139 | 1,178 | 103 |
| Bertie | 8 | 155 | 5 |
| Bladen | 22 | 299 | 29 |
| Brunswick | 244 | 2,050 | 454 |
| Buncombe | 337 | 4,368 | 559 |
| Burke | 168 | 1,892 | 574 |
| Cabarrus | 416 | 3,703 | 441 |
| Caldwell | 364 | 2,752 | 371 |
| Camden | 8 | 75 | 10 |
| Carteret | 316 | 2,561 | 371 |
| Caswell | 17 | 196 | 17 |
| Catawba | 529 | 5,297 | 790 |
| Chatham | 99 | 1,066 | 163 |
| Cherokee | 84 | 788 | 74 |
| Chowan | 34 | 311 | 30 |
| Clay | 44 | 465 | 89 |
| Cleveland | 125 | 1,445 | 164 |
| Columbus | 89 | 921 | 105 |
| Craven | 312 | 2,310 | 229 |
| Cumberland | 610 | 4,582 | 569 |
| Currituck | 36 | 157 | 35 |
| Dare | 123 | 1,112 | 126 |
| Davidson | 458 | 5,087 | 429 |
| Davie | 259 | 2,714 | 267 |
| Duplin | 83 | 958 | 42 |

| County | Gary M. Dunn | Jim Gardner | Ruby Thompson Hooper |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Durham | 558 | 5,919 | 787 |
| Edgecombe | 72 | 700 | 54 |
| Forsyth | 1,156 | 10,525 | 942 |
| Franklin | 57 | 734 | 90 |
| Gaston | 622 | 6,610 | 711 |
| Gates | 8 | 49 | 4 |
| Graham | 46 | 574 | 54 |
| Granville | 46 | 351 | 49 |
| Greene | 14 | 175 | 12 |
| Guilford | 1,261 | 12,099 | 1,137 |
| Halifax | 40 | 443 | 34 |
| Harnett | 121 | 1,543 | 129 |
| Haywood | 104 | 1,197 | 178 |
| Henderson | 424 | 4,108 | 685 |
| Hertford | 14 | 199 | 11 |
| Hoke | 18 | 258 | 20 |
| Hyde | 9 | 62 | 8 |
| Iredell | 445 | 3,906 | 529 |
| Jackson | 50 | 666 | 72 |
| Johnston | 186 | 2,180 | 246 |
| Jones | 11 | 88 | 6 |
| Lee | 60 | 987 | 102 |
| Lenoir | 69 | 793 | 62 |
| Lincoln | 121 | 1,851 | 174 |
| Macon | 122 | 1,263 | 168 |
| Madison | 31 | 334 | 37 |
| Martin | 41 | 413 | 25 |
| McDowell | 73 | 859 | 59 |
| Mecklenburg | 1,839 | 19,710 | 2,477 |
| Mitchell | 257 | 2,551 | 268 |
| Montgomery | 58 | 685 | 70 |
| Moore | 566 | 5,403 | 563 |
| Nash | 184 | 2,200 | 136 |
| New Hanover | 581 | 4,486 | 638 |
| Northampton | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Onslow | 196 | 1,753 | 177 |
| Orange | 240 | 1,800 | 460 |
| Pamlico | 26 | 321 | 41 |
| Pasquotank | 47 | 466 | 47 |
| Pender | 146 | 843 | 143 |
| Perquimans | 22 | 149 | 17 |
| Person | 25 | 401 | 42 |
| Pitt | 256 | 2,628 | 232 |
| Polk | 91 | 875 | 232 |
| Randolph | 433 | 5,128 | 552 |
| Richmond | 58 | 479 | 71 |
| Robeson | 65 | 776 | 74 |
| Rockingham | 121 | 1,661 | 204 |
| Rowan | 650 | 5,195 | 597 |
| Rutherford | 94 | 1,117 | 131 |
| Sampson | 159 | 2,041 | 116 |
| Scotland | 32 | 278 | 47 |
| Stanly | 132 | 1,729 | 180 |
| Stokes | 143 | 1,663 | 101 |
| Surry | 101 | 1,063 | 86 |
| Swain | 9 | 205 | 23 |
| Transylvania | 119 | 1,188 | 188 |
| Tyrrell | 8 | 45 | 1 |
| Union | 298 | 2,794 | 354 |
| Vance | 34 | 320 | 30 |
| Wake | 1,517 | 16,895 | 3,192 |
| Warren | 10 | 174 | 28 |
| Washington | 11 | 147 | 17 |
| Watauga | 150 | 1,667 | 221 |
| Wayne | 126 | 1,621 | 137 |
| Wilkes | 437 | 5,348 | 486 |
| Wilson | 144 | 1,349 | 142 |
| Yadkin | 237 | 2,748 | 227 |
| Yancey | 99 | 1,060 | 59 |
| Totals | 21,256 | 215,528 | 26,179 |
| Percentage | 8.08% | 81.96% | 9.96% |

Governor General Election November 3, 1992

| County | J.Hunt | J.Gardner | S.McLaughlin |
|-------------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| Alamance | 20,599 | 20,711 | 1,830 |
| Alexander | 6,144 | 7,262 | 437 |
| Alleghany | 2,404 | 2,019 | 136 |
| Anson | 5,850 | 2,316 | 138 |
| Ashe | 5,376 | 5,363 | 236 |
| Avery | 2,322 | 4,054 | 221 |
| Beaufort | 8,093 | 7,379 | 483 |
| Bertie | 4,251 | 1,966 | 87 |
| Bladen | 6,424 | 3,275 | 161 |
| Brunswick | 11,520 | 9,442 | 1,245 |
| Buncombe | 38,748 | 33,659 | 1,836 |
| Burke | 15,356 | 14,104 | 1,172 |
| Cabarrus | 18,841 | 20,305 | 2,388 |
| Caldwell | 11,593 | 13,333 | 1,259 |
| Camden | 1,483 | 1,077 | 67 |
| Carteret | 10,806 | 10,187 | 993 |
| Caswell | 5,311 | 2,579 | 124 |
| Catawba | 20,760 | 26,121 | 2,457 |
| Chatham | 10,912 | 6,690 | 810 |
| Cherokee | 4,306 | 4,412 | 65 |
| Chowan | 2,851 | 1,666 | 93 |
| Clay | 1,871 | 2,004 | 43 |
| Cleveland | 16,333 | 12,824 | 1,239 |
| Columbus | 13,240 | 5,654 | 483 |
| Craven | 11,955 | 12,550 | 609 |
| Cumberland | 38,327 | 25,645 | 2,711 |
| Currituck | 2,805 | 2,287 | 145 |
| Dare | 5,927 | 4,434 | 320 |
| Davidson | 20,964 | 25,901 | 2,793 |
| Davie | 4,630 | 7,188 | 491 |
| Duplin | 8,146 | 5,698 | 294 |
| Durham | 54,278 | 25,817 | 3,032 |
| Edgecombe | 12,519 | 6,571 | 460 |
| Forsyth | 58,904 | 51,448 | 5,471 |
| Franklin | 7,662 | 5,232 | 587 |
| Gaston | 25,382 | 32,627 | 3,523 |
| Gates | 2,762 | 907 | 29 |
| Graham | 1,866 | 1,911 | 35 |
| Granville | 7,527 | 4,524 | 558 |
| Greene | 3,347 | 2,209 | 76 |
| Guilford | 83,458 | 55,442 | 8,163 |
| Halifax | 11,070 | 6,128 | 512 |
| Harnett | 10,399 | 9,549 | 722 |
| Haywood | 11,831 | 8,764 | 663 |
| Henderson | 13,414 | 18,617 | 753 |
| Hertford | 5,302 | 2,096 | 66 |
| Hoke | 4,296 | 1,737 | 140 |
| Hyde | 1,433 | 746 | 49 |
| Iredell | 16,667 | 20,035 | 2,044 |
| Jackson | 6,687 | 4,722 | 224 |
| Johnston | 14,782 | 15,171 | 1,330 |
| Jones | 2,263 | 1,468 | 92 |
| Lee | 7,736 | 6,216 | 576 |
| Lenoir | 10,931 | 8,129 | 328 |
| Lincoln | 9,929 | 11,160 | 1,098 |
| Macon | 5,490 | 5,577 | 215 |
| Madison | 4,170 | 3,185 | 102 |
| Martin | 4,916 | 3,058 | 99 |
| McDowell | 6,654 | 6,320 | 428 |
| Mecklenburg | 114,568 | 89,277 | 11,191 |
| Mitchell | 2,196 | 4,536 | 172 |
| Montgomery | 5,137 | 3,576 | 251 |

| County | Jim Hunt, Jr. | James Gardner | Scott McLaughlin |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Moore | 12,415 | 13,235 | 726 |
| Nash | 12,848 | 15,839 | 948 |
| New Hanover | 25,394 | 22,344 | 3,779 |
| Northampton | 5,585 | 2,066 | 107 |
| Onslow | 11,069 | 11,862 | 1,171 |
| Orange | 31,999 | 12,476 | 1,843 |
| Pamlico | 2,753 | 1,958 | 189 |
| Pasquotank | 6,058 | 3,416 | 107 |
| Pender | 6,578 | 5,237 | 731 |
| Perquimans | 2,372 | 1,359 | 55 |
| Person | 4,870 | 4,703 | 419 |
| Pitt | 22,021 | 16,572 | 829 |
| Polk | 3,555 | 3,537 | 147 |
| Randolph | 15,552 | 21,678 | 1,871 |
| Richmond | 10,119 | 4,368 | 530 |
| Robeson | 22,431 | 8,194 | 670 |
| Rockingham | 17,043 | 12,561 | 1,552 |
| Rowan | 18,618 | 21,584 | 2,423 |
| Rutherford | 9,882 | 9,693 | 815 |
| Sampson | 10,216 | 8,333 | 351 |
| Scotland | 6,174 | 2,531 | 139 |
| Stanly | 9,838 | 11,075 | 790 |
| Stokes | 7,997 | 8,217 | 561 |
| Surry | 11,967 | 11,352 | 515 |
| Swain | 2,392 | 1,897 | 52 |
| Transylvania | 6,195 | 6,269 | 421 |
| Tyrrell | 1,036 | 540 | 31 |
| Union | 14,354 | 15,462 | 1,483 |
| Vance | 8,009 | 4,636 | 333 |
| Wake | 118,345 | 79,808 | 9,740 |
| Warren | 4,638 | 2,308 | 204 |
| Washington | 3,371 | 1,824 | 82 |
| Watauga | 9,702 | 8,361 | 886 |
| Wayne | 13,104 | 13,267 | 565 |
| Wilkes | 10,369 | 14,077 | 786 |
| Wilson | 14,205 | 8,508 | 317 |
| Yadkin | 4,659 | 7,749 | 372 |
| Yancey | 4,789 | 4,219 | 88 |
| Totals | 1,368,246 | 1,121,955 | 104,983 |

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988

| County | Carroll W. Crawford | Bruce A. Friedman | Robert B. Jordan, III | James Lloyd | Billy Martin |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Alamance | 318 | 118 | 5,214 | 124 | 1,071 |
| Alexander | 25 | 6 | 1,174 | 9 | 41 |
| Alleghany | 39 | 31 | 1,479 | 12 | 145 |
| Anson | 166 | 120 | 3,711 | 124 | 511 |
| Ashe | 55 | 27 | 2,488 | 36 | 201 |
| Avery | 13 | 3 | 518 | 5 | 45 |
| Beaufort | 155 | 70 | 3,350 | 116 | 630 |
| Bertie | 191 | 139 | 2,636 | 51 | 373 |
| Bladen | 83 | 43 | 1,782 | 23 | 243 |
| Brunswick | 341 | 154 | 4,419 | 136 | 768 |
| Buncombe | 497 | 204 | 7,163 | 95 | 524 |
| Burke | 118 | 42 | 3,618 | 84 | 217 |
| Cabarrus | 334 | 100 | 4,684 | 139 | 654 |
| Caldwell | 69 | 23 | 2,008 | 21 | 127 |
| Camden | 101 | 48 | 1,048 | 31 | 334 |
| Carteret | 149 | 89 | 3,820 | 83 | 422 |
| Caswell | 351 | 86 | 2,550 | 110 | 684 |
| Catawba | 110 | 58 | 3,111 | 49 | 291 |
| Chatham | 221 | 122 | 4,015 | 105 | 507 |
| Cherokee | 41 | 19 | 589 | 12 | 45 |
| Chowan | 42 | 19 | 1,162 | 19 | 151 |
| Clay | 6 | 5 | 350 | 2 | 17 |
| Cleveland | 280 | 103 | 5,190 | 182 | 659 |
| Columbus | 197 | 119 | 4,106 | 71 | 371 |
| Craven | 292 | 170 | 3,974 | 82 | 551 |
| Cumberland | 573 | 272 | 15,756 | 316 | 3,119 |
| Currituck | 124 | 43 | 1,112 | 45 | 584 |
| Dare | 74 | 37 | 1,618 | 38 | 324 |
| Davidson | 277 | 108 | 5,581 | 155 | 594 |
| Davie | 36 | 36 | 1,604 | 37 | 156 |
| Duplin | 277 | 111 | 4,908 | 137 | 1,024 |
| Durham | 423 | 162 | 12,806 | 246 | 1,670 |
| Edgecombe | 367 | 122 | 6,574 | 155 | 1,302 |
| Forsyth | 535 | 368 | 12,097 | 240 | 1,176 |
| Franklin | 180 | 70 | 2,919 | 181 | 496 |
| Gaston | 418 | 147 | 7,398 | 139 | 731 |
| Gates | 34 | 25 | 991 | 34 | 245 |
| Graham | 15 | 8 | 486 | 13 | 33 |
| Granville | 407 | 86 | 4,246 | 366 | 925 |
| Greene | 65 | 49 | 1,969 | 45 | 371 |
| Guilford | 875 | 311 | 16,469 | 246 | 1,592 |
| Halifax | 720 | 135 | 5,419 | 170 | 1,140 |
| Harnett | 275 | 141 | 5,455 | 208 | 1,032 |
| Haywood | 73 | 35 | 2,436 | 26 | 145 |
| Henderson | 85 | 37 | 1,622 | 16 | 120 |
| Hertford | 186 | 118 | 2,908 | 58 | 403 |
| Hoke | 68 | 45 | 2,252 | 65 | 389 |
| Hyde | 43 | 41 | 1,185 | 62 | 276 |
| Iredell | 285 | 91 | 4,240 | 168 | 524 |
| Jackson | 118 | 205 | 364 | 69 | 296 |

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988 (Continued)

| County | Carroll W. Crawford | Bruce A. Friedman | Robert B. Jordan, III | James Lloyd | Billy Martin |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Johnston | 383 | 153 | 6,793 | 180 | 1,447 |
| Jones | 63 | 42 | 1,527 | 33 | 343 |
| Lee | 151 | 85 | 3,798 | 77 | 623 |
| Lenoir | 297 | 195 | 6,711 | 225 | 1,369 |
| Lincoln | 92 | 38 | 2,381 | 46 | 163 |
| Macon | | | | | |
| Madison | | | | | |
| Martin | 145 | 43 | 2,993 | 173 | 808 |
| McDowell | 53 | 19 | 1,821 | 27 | 153 |
| Mecklenburg | 1,182 | 458 | 23,293 | 412 | 2,718 |
| Mitchell | 11 | 13 | 281 | 1 | 28 |
| Montgomery | 61 | 44 | 2,867 | 57 | 294 |
| Moore | 119 | 51 | 2,410 | 46 | 275 |
| Nash | 388 | 160 | 5,180 | 149 | 1,259 |
| New Hanover | 208 | 145 | 6,388 | 165 | 889 |
| Northampton | 294 | 169 | 3,539 | 62 | 508 |
| Onslow | 267 | 130 | 4,761 | 128 | 1,270 |
| Orange | 253 | 141 | 6,550 | 197 | 584 |
| Pamlico | 64 | 56 | 14 | 73 | 265 |
| Pasquotank | 158 | 104 | 2,410 | 50 | 367 |
| Pender | 129 | 65 | 3,011 | 74 | 586 |
| Perquimans | 51 | 34 | 1,484 | 50 | 365 |
| Person | 399 | 38 | 2,070 | 100 | 487 |
| Pitt | 562 | 222 | 9,849 | 229 | 1,646 |
| Polk | 26 | 21 | 602 | 5 | 57 |
| Randolph | 77 | 30 | 2,236 | 27 | 187 |
| Richmond | 197 | 91 | 4,510 | 68 | 551 |
| Robeson | 607 | 376 | 13,539 | 402 | 3,177 |
| Rockingham | 253 | 129 | 4,692 | 103 | 655 |
| Rowan | 141 | 53 | 2,930 | 115 | 270 |
| Rutherford | 242 | 135 | 3,738 | 113 | 524 |
| Sampson | 192 | 88 | 3,658 | 72 | 476 |
| Scotland | 66 | 31 | 1,911 | 30 | 259 |
| Stanly | 79 | 39 | 2,914 | 30 | 208 |
| Stokes | 90 | 39 | 2,869 | 42 | 224 |
| Surry | 125 | 56 | 2,814 | 46 | 272 |
| Swain | 14 | 5 | 449 | 4 | 17 |
| Transylvania | 109 | 24 | 1,430 | 19 | 124 |
| Tyrrell | 27 | 21 | 776 | 25 | 169 |
| Union | 213 | 90 | 4,973 | 85 | 610 |
| Vance | 737 | 85 | 4,364 | 422 | 954 |
| Wake | 1,184 | 504 | 20,908 | 570 | 2,880 |
| Warren | 295 | 86 | 3,404 | 281 | 645 |
| Washington | 49 | 327 | 1,619 | 45 | 244 |
| Watauga | 79 | 66 | 2,589 | 35 | 235 |
| Wayne | 382 | 153 | 6,911 | 182 | 1,662 |
| Wilkes | 80 | 50 | 2,423 | 34 | 169 |
| Wilson | 250 | 95 | 4,357 | 84 | 902 |
| Yadkin | 14 | 43 | 1,043 | 21 | 74 |
| Yancey | 48 | 29 | 1,745 | 25 | 206 |
| Totals | 21,844 | 9,876 | 403,145 | 10,438 | 60,770 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988

| County | (D) Robert B. Jordan, III | (R) James G. Martin | County | (D) Robert B. Jordan, III | (R) James G. Martin |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Alamance | 54,331 | 23,262 | Johnston | 9,345 | 15,324 |
| Alexander | 4,713 | 7,395 | Jones | 2,111 | 1,445 |
| Alleghany | 2,300 | 2,031 | Lee | 5,186 | 7,107 |
| Anson | 5,249 | 2,320 | Lenoir | 8,523 | 9,844 |
| Ashe | 4,401 | 5,805 | Lincoln | 7,066 | 11,320 |
| Avery | 1,645 | 4,064 | Macon | 4,249 | 5,824 |
| Beaufort | 6,256 | 7,633 | Madison | 3,187 | 3,194 |
| Bertie | 4,167 | 2,106 | Martin | 4,425 | 3,101 |
| Bladen | 5,405 | 3,544 | McDowell | 5,173 | 6,128 |
| Brunswick | 8,735 | 9,658 | Mecklenburg | 64,781 | 114,237 |
| Buncombe | 28,881 | 36,968 | Mitchell | 1,494 | 4,568 |
| Burke | 12,172 | 14,925 | Montgomery | 4,791 | 3,714 |
| Cabarrus | 12,161 | 21,485 | Moore | 8,193 | 14,284 |
| Caldwell | 8,995 | 14,047 | Nash | 9,754 | 15,179 |
| Camden | 1,302 | 948 | New Hanover | 17,021 | 22,888 |
| Carteret | 8,078 | 10,719 | Northampton | 5,113 | 2,341 |
| Caswell | 4,542 | 2,689 | Onslow | 8,085 | 11,605 |
| Catawba | 14,043 | 28,042 | Orange | 20,546 | 16,083 |
| Chatham | 7,890 | 7,201 | Pamlico | 2,389 | 2,086 |
| Cherokee | 3,104 | 4,516 | Pasquotank | 4,913 | 3,569 |
| Chowan | 2,454 | 1,762 | Pender | 4,778 | 4,677 |
| Clay | 1,452 | 2,026 | Perquimans | 1,801 | 1,484 |
| Cleveland | 11,839 | 13,305 | Person | 4,149 | 4,582 |
| Columbus | 10,655 | 5,833 | Pitt | 15,873 | 17,036 |
| Craven | 9,200 | 11,921 | Polk | 2,761 | 3,984 |
| Cumberland | 26,853 | 25,670 | Randolph | 10,965 | 23,840 |
| Currituck | 1,898 | 2,159 | Richmond | 7,957 | 4,597 |
| Dare | 3,441 | 4,792 | Robeson | 18,740 | 8,722 |
| Davidson | 15,208 | 26,735 | Rockingham | 13,116 | 13,842 |
| Davie | 3,532 | 7,606 | Rowan | 13,785 | 22,008 |
| Duplin | 6,604 | 5,847 | Rutherford | 7,800 | 9,813 |
| Durham | 34,793 | 31,010 | Sampson | 8,680 | 8,810 |
| Edgecombe | 9,568 | 6,524 | Scotland | 4,497 | 2,652 |
| Forsyth | 40,295 | 59,337 | Stanly | 7,795 | 11,370 |
| Franklin | 5,795 | 5,287 | Stokes | 6,200 | 8,212 |
| Gaston | 17,733 | 32,658 | Surry | 8,940 | 11,512 |
| Gates | 2,242 | 1,158 | Swain | 1,856 | 1,970 |
| Graham | 1,512 | 1,854 | Transylvania | 4,578 | 6,858 |
| Granville | 6,003 | 4,842 | Tyrrell | 680 | 520 |
| Greene | 3,060 | 2,090 | Union | 10,104 | 15,761 |
| Guilford | 52,779 | 65,331 | Vance | 6,489 | 5,329 |
| Halifax | 9,474 | 6,947 | Wake | 62,530 | 92,498 |
| Harnett | 8,035 | 9,245 | Warren | 4,143 | 2,069 |
| Haywood | 9,314 | 8,727 | Washington | 2,924 | 2,021 |
| Henderson | 9,432 | 19,623 | Watauga | 6,274 | 8,747 |
| Hertford | 5,322 | 2,829 | Wayne | 11,081 | 14,778 |
| Hoke | 3,676 | 1,600 | Wilkes | 8,058 | 14,854 |
| Hyde | 1,358 | 850 | Wilson | 8,683 | 10,708 |
| Iredell | 11,117 | 21,401 | Yadkin | 3,498 | 7,589 |
| Jackson | 5,242 | 5,138 | Yancey | 4,072 | 4,109 |
| Totals | | | Totals | 957,687 | 1,222,338 |

Democratic Primary for Lt. Governor May 5, 1992

| County | Jim Crawford | Charles Ginn | Edward Renfrow | Dennis Wicker |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Alamance | 5,192 | 568 | 1,829 | 3,247 |
| Alexander | 560 | 271 | 229 | 665 |
| Alleghany | 779 | 144 | 314 | 381 |
| Anson | 887 | 169 | 654 | 1,799 |
| Ashe | 712 | 572 | 261 | 528 |
| Avery | 85 | 355 | 18 | 63 |
| Beaufort | 3,445 | 329 | 932 | 2,160 |
| Bladen | 1,451 | 330 | 958 | 2,470 |
| Brunswick | 2,614 | 262 | 1,030 | 2,852 |
| Buncombe | 7,890 | 986 | 1,330 | 6,285 |
| Burke | 1,658 | 596 | 702 | 2,156 |
| Cabarrus | 3,666 | 518 | 993 | 2,161 |
| Caldwell | 1,060 | 581 | 484 | 1,356 |
| Camden | 402 | 125 | 425 | 171 |
| Carteret | 1,866 | 201 | 1,505 | 1,691 |
| Caswell | 2,797 | 213 | 302 | 918 |
| Catawba | 2,421 | 713 | 629 | 2,269 |
| Chatham | 1,624 | 174 | 533 | 3,130 |
| Cherokee | 768 | 196 | 292 | 374 |
| Chowan | 489 | 139 | 291 | 599 |
| Clay | 304 | 106 | 123 | 119 |
| Cleveland | 2,887 | 1,214 | 1,265 | 2,684 |
| Columbus | 3,716 | 555 | 991 | 4,811 |
| Craven | 3,128 | 325 | 948 | 2,754 |
| Cumberland | 7,881 | 798 | 3,855 | 8,491 |
| Currituck | 797 | 223 | 447 | 294 |
| Dare | 1,377 | 297 | 547 | 738 |
| Davidson | 3,235 | 594 | 1,132 | 2,942 |
| Davie | 721 | 93 | 233 | 583 |
| Duplin | 2,087 | 233 | 917 | 2,147 |
| Durham | 7,427 | 574 | 2,831 | 18,458 |
| Edgecombe | 3,184 | 496 | 1,119 | 4,458 |
| Forsyth | 8,532 | 985 | 2,405 | 8,718 |
| Franklin | 1,943 | 177 | 961 | 2,137 |
| Gaston | 4,591 | 1,105 | 2,124 | 5,185 |
| Gates | 422 | 371 | 361 | 415 |
| Graham | 314 | 90 | 216 | 156 |
| Granville | 4,761 | 127 | 426 | 1,690 |
| Greene | 1,332 | 190 | 662 | 908 |
| Guilford | 9,354 | 819 | 4,966 | 13,166 |
| Halifax | 4,747 | 357 | 847 | 2,016 |
| Harnett | 1,939 | 197 | 1,356 | 4,709 |
| Haywood | 3,517 | 553 | 857 | 2,426 |
| Henderson | 1,817 | 301 | 664 | 1,228 |
| Hertford | 844 | 259 | 561 | 673 |
| Hoke | 1,267 | 297 | 571 | 988 |
| Hyde | 717 | 95 | 177 | 376 |
| Iredell | 3,280 | 463 | 1,600 | 3,084 |
| Jackson | 759 | 1,471 | 450 | 590 |
| Johnston | 1,788 | 228 | 6,970 | 1,497 |
| Jones | 705 | 86 | 190 | 740 |
| Lee | 808 | 145 | 371 | 4,737 |
| Lenoir | 2,666 | 503 | 1,598 | 2,627 |
| Lincoln | 1,291 | 627 | 419 | 1,400 |
| Macon | 1,130 | 293 | 649 | 671 |
| Madison | 521 | 777 | 67 | 434 |
| Martin | 1,477 | 136 | 664 | 1,420 |
| McDowell | 1,319 | 397 | 742 | 1,083 |
| Mecklenburg | 10,249 | 1,279 | 4,507 | 18,650 |
| Mitchell | 71 | 270 | 26 | 74 |
| Montgomery | 1,236 | 240 | 484 | 916 |
| Moore | 1,356 | 262 | 576 | 2,302 |
| Nash | 2,266 | 361 | 1,209 | 4,245 |
| New Hanover | 4,116 | 431 | 1,234 | 5,746 |
| Northampton | 1,544 | 262 | 780 | 1,589 |
| Onslow | 3,001 | 385 | 947 | 2,404 |
| Orange | 3,021 | 397 | 1,038 | 7,513 |
| Pamlico | 859 | 99 | 216 | 650 |

| County | Jim Crawford | Charles Ginn | Edward Renfrow | Dennis Wicker |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| Pasquotank | 879 | 330 | 857 | 932 |
| Pender | 1,622 | 213 | 606 | 2,250 |
| Perquimans | 506 | 137 | 403 | 439 |
| Person | 2,705 | 56 | 301 | 977 |
| Pitt | 5,282 | 603 | 1,925 | 5,473 |
| Polk | 315 | 218 | 223 | 744 |
| Randolph | 1,431 | 214 | 559 | 1,956 |
| Richmond | 1,978 | 485 | 708 | 2,308 |
| Robeson | 5,997 | 1,071 | 2,540 | 6,679 |
| Rockingham | 2,909 | 369 | 1,079 | 3,067 |
| Rowan | 3,052 | 780 | 1,052 | 2,726 |
| Rutherford | 1,664 | 536 | 652 | 1,354 |
| Sampson | 1,279 | 160 | 1,627 | 1,302 |
| Scotland | 1,262 | 167 | 434 | 1,616 |
| Stanly | 1,248 | 224 | 813 | 1,507 |
| Stokes | 1,323 | 334 | 389 | 972 |
| Surry | 1,490 | 315 | 740 | 1,246 |
| Swain | 271 | 188 | 359 | 130 |
| Transylvania | 1,316 | 252 | 230 | 646 |
| Tyrrell | 508 | 107 | 86 | 278 |
| Union | 2,292 | 320 | 996 | 2,263 |
| Vance | 4,462 | 146 | 395 | 1,184 |
| Wake | 12,048 | 2,759 | 8,548 | 23,716 |
| Warren | 1,987 | 350 | 1,063 | 826 |
| Washington | 810 | 120 | 249 | 1,131 |
| Watauga | 259 | 2,041 | 96 | 346 |
| Wayne | 2,986 | 302 | 2,045 | 2,900 |
| Wilkes | 1,289 | 472 | 689 | 1,081 |
| Wilson | 2,717 | 370 | 1,515 | 2,561 |
| Yadkin | 653 | 72 | 377 | 712 |
| Yancey | 370 | 1,375 | 123 | 302 |
| Totals | 234,492 | 43,255 | 102,207 | 265,799 |
| Percentage | 36.31% | 6.70% | 15.83% | 41.16% |

Republican Primary for Lt. Governor, May 5, 1992

| County | Doris R. Huffman | Art Pope | Trip Sizemore |
|------------|------------------|----------|---------------|
| Alamance | 957 | 852 | 2,697 |
| Alexander | 477 | 374 | 328 |
| Alleghany | 86 | 96 | 92 |
| Anson | 95 | 71 | 58 |
| Ashe | 488 | 456 | 300 |
| Avery | 928 | 575 | 659 |
| Beaufort | 444 | 382 | 411 |
| Bertie | 44 | 47 | 29 |
| Bladen | 113 | 134 | 80 |
| Brunswick | 851 | 964 | 609 |
| Buncombe | 2,414 | 2,078 | 1,382 |
| Burke | 1,162 | 815 | 445 |
| Cabarrus | 1,447 | 1,448 | 1,264 |
| Caldwell | 1,322 | 1,012 | 766 |
| Camden | 36 | 29 | 15 |
| Carteret | 1,162 | 1,083 | 682 |
| Caswell | 63 | 55 | 96 |
| Catawba | 4,429 | 1,281 | 847 |
| Chatham | 286 | 644 | 292 |
| Cherokee | 350 | 319 | 192 |
| Chowan | 131 | 98 | 61 |
| Clay | 221 | 196 | 134 |
| Cleveland | 570 | 624 | 368 |
| Columbus | 368 | 411 | 229 |
| Craven | 1,019 | 1,117 | 407 |
| Cumberland | 1,737 | 2,484 | 998 |
| Currituck | 86 | 86 | 39 |
| Dare | 531 | 339 | 284 |
| Davidson | 1,429 | 1,580 | 2,540 |
| Davie | 768 | 1,257 | 932 |

| County | Doris R. Huffman | Art Pope | Trip Sizemore |
|--------------|------------------|----------|---------------|
| Duplin | 308 | 452 | 158 |
| Durham | 1,503 | 3,471 | 1,249 |
| Edgecombe | 247 | 326 | 163 |
| Forsyth | 2,727 | 4,708 | 4,286 |
| Franklin | 178 | 509 | 130 |
| Gaston | 2,638 | 2,742 | 1,792 |
| Gates | 20 | 16 | 16 |
| Graham | 214 | 219 | 149 |
| Granville | 104 | 229 | 79 |
| Greene | 45 | 103 | 37 |
| Guilford | 1,827 | 1,967 | 10,931 |
| Halifax | 118 | 229 | 100 |
| Harnett | 376 | 990 | 272 |
| Haywood | 694 | 427 | 254 |
| Henderson | 2,125 | 1,533 | 1,156 |
| Hertford | 78 | 49 | 49 |
| Hoke | 84 | 114 | 76 |
| Hyde | 20 | 17 | 29 |
| Iredell | 1,463 | 1,928 | 968 |
| Jackson | 362 | 282 | 242 |
| Johnston | 572 | 1,497 | 351 |
| Jones | 38 | 38 | 21 |
| Lee | 265 | 509 | 247 |
| Lenoir | 254 | 344 | 224 |
| Lincoln | 808 | 694 | 472 |
| Macon | 524 | 520 | 444 |
| Madison | 150 | 159 | 53 |
| Martin | 101 | 203 | 83 |
| McDowell | 327 | 317 | 220 |
| Mecklenburg | 5,675 | 9,719 | 5,142 |
| Mitchell | 902 | 869 | 822 |
| Montgomery | 201 | 188 | 326 |
| Moore | 1,294 | 2,151 | 2,776 |
| Nash | 607 | 1,156 | 464 |
| New Hanover | 1,696 | 1,841 | 1,592 |
| Northampton | 33 | 45 | 26 |
| Onslow | 834 | 729 | 329 |
| Orange | 692 | 1,070 | 444 |
| Pamlico | 155 | 136 | 45 |
| Pasquotank | 215 | 135 | 78 |
| Pender | 399 | 363 | 262 |
| Perquimans | 53 | 67 | 44 |
| Person | 113 | 215 | 85 |
| Pitt | 896 | 1,186 | 550 |
| Polk | 366 | 387 | 247 |
| Randolph | 1,241 | 1,447 | 2,998 |
| Richmond | 214 | 167 | 150 |
| Robeson | 302 | 354 | 174 |
| Rockingham | 380 | 681 | 784 |
| Rowan | 2,256 | 1,969 | 1,568 |
| Rutherford | 440 | 459 | 307 |
| Sampson | 473 | 1,120 | 373 |
| Scotland | 125 | 101 | 100 |
| Stanly | 633 | 765 | 429 |
| Stokes | 343 | 655 | 803 |
| Surry | 350 | 456 | 410 |
| Swain | 86 | 131 | 54 |
| Transylvania | 738 | 424 | 232 |
| Tyrrell | 11 | 23 | 10 |
| Union | 915 | 1,252 | 925 |
| Vance | 96 | 188 | 62 |
| Warren | 53 | 101 | 36 |
| Washington | 67 | 55 | 37 |
| Watauga | 615 | 623 | 529 |
| Wayne | 400 | 879 | 335 |
| Wilkes | 1,665 | 2,095 | 1,878 |
| Wilson | 332 | 787 | 317 |
| Yadkin | 648 | 1,016 | 1,216 |
| Yancey | 286 | 507 | 251 |
| Totals | 72,962 | 95,297 | 72,142 |
| Percentage | 30.35% | 39.64% | 30.01% |

General Election for Lt. Governor, November 3, 1992

| County | Dennis A. Wicker (D) | Art Pope (R) | Jeanette C. Small (L) |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Alamance | 19,745 | 19,797 | 1,526 |
| Alexander | 6,437 | 6,937 | 411 |
| Alleghany | 2,499 | 1,818 | 100 |
| Anson | 6,174 | 1,714 | 98 |
| Ashe | 5,150 | 5,278 | 268 |
| Avery | 2,163 | 3,801 | 267 |
| Beaufort | 8,368 | 6,758 | 447 |
| Bertie | 4,247 | 1,504 | 83 |
| Bladen | 6,477 | 2,622 | 168 |
| Brunswick | 11,382 | 9,124 | 1,224 |
| Buncombe | 37,747 | 31,185 | 2,268 |
| Burke | 15,528 | 13,351 | 1,225 |
| Cabarrus | 20,017 | 18,463 | 2,180 |
| Caldwell | 12,067 | 12,238 | 1,259 |
| Camden | 1,428 | 967 | 124 |
| Carteret | 10,423 | 10,037 | 1,106 |
| Caswell | 5,273 | 2,180 | 116 |
| Catawba | 21,186 | 25,159 | 2,090 |
| Chatham | 11,159 | 6,240 | 763 |
| Cherokee | 4,067 | 4,139 | 98 |
| Chowan | 2,430 | 1,454 | 99 |
| Clay | 1,814 | 1,980 | 53 |
| Cleveland | 16,899 | 11,275 | 1,294 |
| Columbus | 13,463 | 4,916 | 557 |
| Craven | 11,457 | 11,650 | 566 |
| Cumberland | 37,222 | 24,538 | 3,335 |
| Currituck | 2,509 | 2,129 | 363 |
| Dare | 5,103 | 4,419 | 699 |
| Davidson | 21,383 | 25,269 | 2,325 |
| Davie | 4,102 | 7,010 | 400 |
| Duplin | 8,410 | 5,090 | 322 |
| Durham | 52,377 | 25,567 | 2,984 |
| Edgecombe | 13,000 | 5,628 | 468 |
| Forsyth | 57,329 | 50,987 | 4,641 |
| Franklin | 8,160 | 4,757 | 410 |
| Gaston | 27,684 | 29,199 | 3,257 |
| Gates | 2,625 | 795 | 50 |
| Graham | 1,795 | 1,881 | 52 |
| Granville | 7,995 | 3,895 | 442 |
| Greene | 3,323 | 2,010 | 67 |
| Guilford | 77,690 | 57,728 | 6,100 |
| Halifax | 11,755 | 5,098 | 593 |
| Harnett | 10,993 | 8,885 | 587 |
| Haywood | 12,494 | 7,145 | 860 |
| Henderson | 12,417 | 18,006 | 1,001 |
| Hertford | 4,775 | 1,746 | 68 |
| Hoke | 4,282 | 1,498 | 144 |
| Hyde | 1,361 | 641 | 47 |
| Iredell | 17,964 | 18,389 | 1,649 |
| Jackson | 6,339 | 4,385 | 303 |
| Johnston | 14,710 | 14,767 | 1,149 |
| Jones | 2,281 | 1,290 | 106 |
| Lee | 9,206 | 4,987 | 391 |
| Lenoir | 10,789 | 7,360 | 323 |
| Lincoln | 10,445 | 10,400 | 923 |
| Macon | 5,318 | 5,100 | 303 |
| Madison | 4,036 | 2,904 | 121 |
| Martin | 4,750 | 2,419 | 93 |
| McDowell | 6,907 | 5,512 | 557 |
| Mecklenburg | 109,512 | 84,373 | 7,920 |
| Mitchell | 1,925 | 4,138 | 203 |
| Montgomery | 5,143 | 3,366 | 228 |
| Moore | 12,120 | 13,024 | 640 |
| Nash | 13,966 | 14,015 | 864 |
| New Hanover | 23,485 | 23,459 | 2,945 |
| Northampton | 5,280 | 1,487 | 96 |
| Onslow | 11,107 | 10,639 | 1,480 |
| Orange | 30,392 | 12,604 | 2,110 |

| County | Dennis A. Wicker (D) | Art Pope (R) | Jeanette C. Small (L) |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| Pamlico | 2,708 | 1,830 | 208 |
| Pasquotank | 5,472 | 3,081 | 191 |
| Pender | 6,733 | 4,936 | 627 |
| Perquimans | 2,216 | 1,254 | 91 |
| Person | 4,660 | 3,543 | 331 |
| Pitt | 21,511 | 15,577 | 906 |
| Polk | 3,319 | 3,230 | 179 |
| Randolph | 15,036 | 20,921 | 1,336 |
| Richmond | 10,631 | 3,394 | 573 |
| Robeson | 22,811 | 6,598 | 961 |
| Rockingham | 17,149 | 11,567 | 1,442 |
| Rowan | 20,018 | 19,415 | 2,291 |
| Rutherford | 10,025 | 8,789 | 910 |
| Sampson | 10,193 | 7,984 | 357 |
| Scotland | 5,734 | 2,072 | 198 |
| Stanly | 10,218 | 10,465 | 775 |
| Stokes | 7,966 | 7,958 | 556 |
| Surry | 11,979 | 10,503 | 423 |
| Swain | 2,265 | 1,733 | 93 |
| Transylvania | 6,152 | 5,861 | 581 |
| Tyrrell | 997 | 456 | 25 |
| Union | 15,174 | 14,106 | 989 |
| Vance | 8,396 | 3,936 | 287 |
| Wake | 106,019 | 90,449 | 8,140 |
| Warren | 5,114 | 1,716 | 151 |
| Washington | 3,450 | 1,630 | 67 |
| Watauga | 9,032 | 8,271 | 1,022 |
| Wayne | 12,484 | 11,800 | 477 |
| Wilkes | 10,269 | 13,681 | 773 |
| Wilson | 12,313 | 8,873 | 313 |
| Yadkin | 4,878 | 7,278 | 332 |
| Yancey | 4,796 | 4,072 | 96 |
| Totals | 1,341,777 | 1,070,105 | 95,710 |

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988

| County | DEMOCRATIC | | | | | REPUBLICAN | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| | Robert L. Hannon | Harold W. Hardison | Parks Helms | Frank Jordan | Tony Rand | Bill Boyd | Jim Gardner | Wendell H Sawyer |
| Alamance | 223 | 1,549 | 1,322 | 993 | 2,793 | 444 | 1,805 | 188 |
| Alexander | 39 | 188 | 254 | 129 | 608 | 36 | 622 | 10 |
| Alleghany | 42 | 809 | 247 | 146 | 427 | 14 | 175 | 9 |
| Anson | 139 | 819 | 1,262 | 637 | 1,676 | 19 | 137 | 6 |
| Ashe | 139 | 701 | 508 | 500 | 745 | 211 | 1,858 | 105 |
| Avery | 33 | 88 | 91 | 108 | 213 | 363 | 2,176 | 129 |
| Beaufort | 125 | 2,155 | 389 | 364 | 1,356 | 108 | 480 | 48 |
| Bertie | 189 | 1,064 | 284 | 273 | 1,522 | 6 | 71 | 5 |
| Bladen | 50 | 495 | 172 | 171 | 1,330 | 29 | 60 | 3 |
| Brunswick | 228 | 1,641 | 438 | 683 | 2,857 | 255 | 1,174 | 117 |
| Buncombe | 402 | 2,099 | 745 | 1,022 | 3,996 | 751 | 1,798 | 180 |
| Burke | 193 | 653 | 1,188 | 440 | 1,574 | 130 | 1,550 | 68 |
| Cabarrus | 303 | 775 | 1,668 | 571 | 2,550 | 370 | 1,966 | 79 |
| Caldwell | 147 | 264 | 582 | 196 | 1,170 | 165 | 1,907 | 60 |
| Camden | 120 | 601 | 175 | 203 | 395 | 3 | 24 | 6 |
| Carteret | 110 | 2,341 | 403 | 229 | 1,511 | 213 | 1,362 | 97 |
| Caswell | 167 | 579 | 466 | 718 | 1,797 | 9 | 78 | 8 |
| Catawba | 145 | 403 | 1,187 | 352 | 1,495 | 386 | 3,137 | 89 |
| Chatham | 159 | 949 | 1,252 | 470 | 2,109 | 189 | 838 | 48 |
| Cherokee | 60 | 254 | 76 | 116 | 177 | 57 | 284 | 12 |
| Chowan | 34 | 587 | 147 | 93 | 502 | 15 | 90 | 16 |
| Clay | 12 | 152 | 31 | 65 | 114 | 29 | 252 | 17 |
| Cleveland | 408 | 1,112 | 2,135 | 915 | 1,522 | 80 | 567 | 24 |
| Columbus | 149 | 2,190 | 251 | 352 | 2,013 | 55 | 236 | 7 |
| Craven | 196 | 2,237 | 402 | 314 | 2,008 | 316 | 688 | 69 |
| Cumberland | 263 | 2,713 | 1,381 | 551 | 16,536 | 366 | 1,924 | 115 |
| Currituck | 174 | 544 | 338 | 304 | 421 | 33 | 75 | 16 |
| Dare | 73 | 360 | 218 | 163 | 1,259 | 199 | 549 | 86 |
| Davidson | 321 | 1,120 | 1,217 | 520 | 3,499 | 555 | 3,657 | 292 |
| Davie | 57 | 272 | 322 | 272 | 900 | 274 | 2,365 | 117 |
| Duplin | 178 | 4,292 | 336 | 406 | 1,441 | 40 | 337 | 8 |
| Durham | 230 | 2,069 | 2,183 | 846 | 10,458 | 294 | 1,818 | 89 |
| Edgecombe | 417 | 2,099 | 915 | 1,166 | 3,811 | 59 | 622 | 9 |
| Forsyth | 522 | 2,617 | 3,109 | 1,231 | 6,866 | 615 | 3,843 | 317 |
| Franklin | 134 | 1,002 | 417 | 344 | 1,916 | 50 | 358 | 13 |
| Gaston | 453 | 1,176 | 2,995 | 783 | 3,333 | 319 | 1,869 | 72 |
| Gates | 72 | 311 | 138 | 227 | 500 | 7 | 18 | 3 |
| Graham | 45 | 162 | 45 | 115 | 131 | 36 | 402 | 27 |
| Granville | 258 | 1,228 | 907 | 792 | 2,667 | 33 | 186 | 8 |
| Greene | 66 | 1,648 | 166 | 226 | 433 | 10 | 88 | 4 |
| Guilford | 703 | 5,554 | 5,126 | 1,196 | 6,878 | 656 | 4,000 | 1,591 |
| Halifax | 319 | 2,535 | 1,149 | 971 | 2,708 | 24 | 229 | 14 |
| Harnett | 321 | 1,665 | 1,198 | 662 | 3,282 | 66 | 702 | 26 |
| Haywood | 128 | 928 | 172 | 303 | 1,126 | 94 | 248 | 23 |
| Henderson | 90 | 338 | 174 | 193 | 1,065 | 516 | 1,183 | 86 |
| Hertford | 263 | 1,202 | 323 | 355 | 1,216 | 29 | 169 | 8 |
| Hoke | 84 | 546 | 229 | 322 | 1,626 | 19 | 105 | 5 |
| Hyde | 57 | 667 | 116 | 167 | 575 | 13 | 46 | 7 |
| Iredell | 232 | 873 | 1,535 | 563 | 2,043 | 216 | 1,876 | 49 |
| Jackson | 187 | 1,004 | 489 | 608 | 1,094 | 73 | 271 | 31 |

PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988 (Continued)

| County | DEMOCRATIC | | | | | REPUBLICAN | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Robert L. Hannon | Harold W. Hardison | Parks Helms | Frank Jordan | Tony Rand | Bill Boyd | Jim Gardner | Wendell H Sawyer |
| Johnston | 316 | 3,341 | 1,449 | 788 | 3,205 | 79 | 1,214 | 21 |
| Jones | 35 | 1,468 | 94 | 124 | 372 | 9 | 59 | 11 |
| Lee | 90 | 1,615 | 1,303 | 318 | 1,717 | 71 | 453 | 24 |
| Lenoir | 141 | 6,938 | 496 | 442 | 1,400 | 81 | 763 | 82 |
| Lincoln | 109 | 409 | 814 | 211 | 1,178 | 87 | 967 | 30 |
| Macon | 291 | 598 | 358 | 588 | 863 | 199 | 512 | 73 |
| Madison | 26 | 588 | 40 | 67 | 140 | 28 | 144 | 4 |
| Martin | 74 | 2,128 | 519 | 462 | 1,016 | 53 | 223 | 22 |
| McDowell | 139 | 546 | 342 | 282 | 673 | 78 | 343 | 19 |
| Mecklenburg | 683 | 1,901 | 15,671 | 1,877 | 8,768 | 2,064 | 10,263 | 1,010 |
| Mitchell | 24 | 80 | 46 | 36 | 134 | 425 | 1,838 | 129 |
| Montgomery | 221 | 613 | 743 | 313 | 1,181 | 81 | 431 | 30 |
| Moore | 118 | 522 | 845 | 216 | 1,224 | 461 | 3,253 | 104 |
| Nash | 253 | 2,811 | 1,171 | 863 | 2,248 | 83 | 1,595 | 22 |
| New Hanover | 203 | 1,685 | 588 | 456 | 5,440 | 484 | 1,840 | 175 |
| Northampton | 254 | 1,310 | 411 | 346 | 2,324 | 8 | 60 | 1 |
| Onslow | 126 | 2,971 | 618 | 342 | 2,797 | 156 | 736 | 89 |
| Orange | 156 | 865 | 1,291 | 484 | 5,148 | 149 | 847 | 51 |
| Pamlico | 59 | 883 | 145 | 186 | 686 | 47 | 172 | 23 |
| Pasquotank | 220 | 937 | 292 | 254 | 1,246 | 63 | 289 | 28 |
| Pender | 138 | 1,147 | 226 | 333 | 2,068 | 85 | 370 | 40 |
| Perquimans | 114 | 945 | 213 | 251 | 381 | 10 | 70 | 13 |
| Person | 57 | 853 | 488 | 366 | 1,262 | 21 | 165 | 4 |
| Pitt | 478 | 6,276 | 1,047 | 1,014 | 3,781 | 164 | 1,335 | 82 |
| Polk | 32 | 189 | 87 | 106 | 267 | 100 | 303 | 46 |
| Randolph | 93 | 556 | 692 | 262 | 929 | 1,812 | 1,715 | 82 |
| Richmond | 159 | 648 | 831 | 1,016 | 2,647 | 58 | 309 | 24 |
| Robeson | 681 | 4,130 | 2,214 | 2,636 | 8,267 | 120 | 554 | 32 |
| Rockingham | 264 | 1,226 | 1,014 | 771 | 2,518 | 151 | 869 | 78 |
| Rowan | 117 | 349 | 1,017 | 289 | 1,705 | 302 | 2,485 | 102 |
| Rutherford | 446 | 832 | 956 | 888 | 1,509 | 67 | 620 | 26 |
| Sampson | 158 | 1,847 | 318 | 335 | 1,893 | 85 | 1,526 | 27 |
| Scotland | 45 | 373 | 301 | 194 | 1,525 | 20 | 112 | 4 |
| Stanly | 92 | 601 | 1,162 | 191 | 1,169 | 149 | 1,402 | 21 |
| Stokes | 131 | 837 | 371 | 401 | 1,429 | 199 | 1,064 | 54 |
| Surry | 142 | 671 | 621 | 487 | 1,335 | 113 | 782 | 20 |
| Swain | 21 | 157 | 45 | 46 | 217 | 12 | 108 | 8 |
| Transylvania | 130 | 378 | 210 | 296 | 623 | 190 | 449 | 56 |
| Tyrrell | 32 | 342 | 106 | 133 | 365 | 6 | 31 | 5 |
| Union | 154 | 582 | 2,068 | 465 | 2,731 | 221 | 1,133 | 74 |
| Vance | 522 | 1,461 | 1,461 | 872 | 2,150 | 46 | 223 | 16 |
| Wake | 336 | 5,767 | 6,551 | 896 | 14,429 | 1,060 | 6,242 | 305 |
| Warren | 202 | 858 | 606 | 822 | 2,209 | 17 | 105 | 1 |
| Washington | 50 | 611 | 148 | 167 | 1,009 | 22 | 76 | 5 |
| Watauga | 152 | 385 | 736 | 398 | 1,132 | 445 | 1,911 | 76 |
| Wayne | 174 | 3,952 | 1,163 | 1,266 | 2,923 | 113 | 950 | 29 |
| Wilkes | 106 | 623 | 617 | 290 | 1,063 | 333 | 3,422 | 99 |
| Wilson | 129 | 1,825 | 826 | 516 | 2,604 | 58 | 577 | 41 |
| Yadkin | 41 | 227 | 219 | 155 | 491 | 79 | 1,374 | 59 |
| Yancey | 98 | 391 | 171 | 359 | 876 | 190 | 612 | 112 |
| Totals | 18,291 | 132,878 | 94,549 | 48,222 | 219,511 | 19,802 | 107,171 | 7,905 |

GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988

| County | (D) Tony Rand | (R) Jim Gardner | County | (D) Tony Rand | (R) Jim Gardner |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Alamance | 15,437 | 20,326 | Johnston | 10,527 | 13,610 |
| Alexander | 4,904 | 7,055 | Jones | 2,105 | 1,367 |
| Alleghany | 2,261 | 1,966 | Lee | 5,404 | 6,235 |
| Anson | 5,307 | 2,039 | Lenoir | 8,881 | 8,996 |
| Ashe | 4,451 | 5,567 | Lincoln | 7,643 | 10,321 |
| Avery | 1,586 | 3,935 | Macon | 4,362 | 5,436 |
| Beaufort | 6,580 | 6,998 | Madison | 3,245 | 2,955 |
| Bertie | 3,863 | 1,812 | Martin | 4,461 | 2,570 |
| Bladen | 5,484 | 3,054 | McDowell | 5,261 | 5,854 |
| Brunswick | 9,082 | 9,056 | Mecklenburg | 79,189 | 90,008 |
| Buncombe | 30,619 | 31,445 | Mitchell | 1,508 | 4,426 |
| Burke | 12,930 | 14,052 | Montgomery | 4,591 | 3,650 |
| Cabarrus | 14,591 | 18,370 | Moore | 8,857 | 13,160 |
| Caldwell | 9,576 | 13,095 | Nash | 10,911 | 13,646 |
| Camden | 1,281 | 913 | New Hanover | 19,190 | 20,067 |
| Carteret | 8,745 | 9,751 | Northampton | 5,075 | 2,074 |
| Caswell | 4,719 | 2,305 | Onslow | 8,847 | 10,482 |
| Catawba | 15,735 | 25,725 | Orange | 23,351 | 12,637 |
| Chatham | 8,460 | 6,391 | Pamlico | 2,351 | 2,005 |
| Cherokee | 2,962 | 4,314 | Pasquotank | 4,570 | 3,218 |
| Chowan | 2,284 | 1,611 | Pender | 4,888 | 4,397 |
| Clay | 1,429 | 2,013 | Perquimans | 1,808 | 1,383 |
| Cleveland | 12,460 | 12,135 | Person | 3,932 | 3,998 |
| Columbus | 10,855 | 5,366 | Pitt | 16,771 | 15,628 |
| Craven | 9,535 | 10,757 | Polk | 2,834 | 3,650 |
| Cumberland | 32,470 | 19,740 | Randolph | 11,794 | 21,948 |
| Currituck | 1,792 | 2,149 | Richmond | 8,245 | 4,055 |
| Dare | 3,634 | 4,436 | Robeson | 18,654 | 8,087 |
| Davidson | 16,594 | 24,970 | Rockingham | 13,929 | 12,450 |
| Davie | 3,708 | 7,229 | Rowan | 15,575 | 19,714 |
| Duplin | 6,831 | 5,436 | Rutherford | 7,991 | 9,351 |
| Durham | 37,550 | 26,116 | Sampson | 8,912 | 8,381 |
| Edgecombe | 9,949 | 5,874 | Scotland | 4,280 | 2,246 |
| Forsyth | 46,723 | 50,483 | Stanly | 8,326 | 10,568 |
| Franklin | 6,124 | 4,661 | Stokes | 6,310 | 7,899 |
| Gaston | 19,721 | 29,718 | Surry | 9,181 | 10,453 |
| Gates | 2,158 | 1,112 | Swain | 1,874 | 1,775 |
| Graham | 1,469 | 1,840 | Transylvania | 4,884 | 6,382 |
| Granville | 6,244 | 4,334 | Tyrrell | 821 | 516 |
| Greene | 3,094 | 1,913 | Union | 11,782 | 13,385 |
| Guilford | 60,604 | 53,612 | Vance | 6,883 | 4,613 |
| Halifax | 9,712 | 6,271 | Wake | 73,550 | 75,748 |
| Harnett | 8,532 | 8,506 | Warren | 4,557 | 1,808 |
| Haywood | 9,890 | 7,729 | Washington | 3,005 | 1,865 |
| Henderson | 10,426 | 18,139 | Watauga | 6,793 | 7,897 |
| Hertford | 5,042 | 2,537 | Wayne | 11,308 | 13,385 |
| Hoke | 3,588 | 1,504 | Wilkes | 8,243 | 14,318 |
| Hyde | 1,373 | 758 | Wilson | 9,383 | 9,263 |
| Iredell | 12,625 | 19,009 | Yadkin | 3,613 | 7,251 |
| Jackson | 5,332 | 4,657 | Yancey | 4,091 | 3,997 |
| Totals | 1,044,917 | 1,072,002 | | | |

State Auditor Primary Elections May 5, 1992 (Democratic Primary)

| County | Ralph Campbell | Franklin Freeman | Charles M. Hicks |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Alamance | 3,289 | 3,019 | 2,451 |
| Alexander | 571 | 567 | 402 |
| Alleghany | 428 | 655 | 226 |
| Anson | 1,346 | 845 | 835 |
| Ashe | 737 | 658 | 327 |
| Avery | 126 | 149 | 102 |
| Beaufort | 2,059 | 2,382 | 1,504 |
| Bertie | 803 | 471 | 363 |
| Bladen | 1,884 | 1,188 | 1,463 |
| Brunswick | 2,741 | 1,524 | 1,537 |
| Buncombe | 4,596 | 4,228 | 4,348 |
| Burke | 1,567 | 1,485 | 1,502 |
| Cabarrus | 2,535 | 1,716 | 2,119 |
| Caldwell | 1,261 | 1,078 | 747 |
| Camden | 434 | 407 | 226 |
| Carteret | 1,764 | 1,454 | 1,117 |
| Caswell | 1,195 | 1,350 | 956 |
| Catawba | 1,767 | 1,671 | 2,011 |
| Chatham | 1,931 | 1,682 | 862 |
| Cherokee | 523 | 499 | 433 |
| Chowan | 551 | 356 | 296 |
| Clay | 170 | 231 | 190 |
| Cleveland | 3,129 | 1,873 | 2,085 |
| Columbus | 4,774 | 1,927 | 1,872 |
| Craven | 2,677 | 1,574 | 1,459 |
| Cumberland | 7,188 | 5,513 | 5,160 |
| Currituck | 653 | 510 | 446 |
| Dare | 861 | 986 | 629 |
| Davidson | 2,495 | 2,334 | 2,182 |
| Davie | 459 | 430 | 521 |
| Duplin | 1,895 | 1,628 | 924 |
| Durham | 14,525 | 7,007 | 2,670 |
| Edgecombe | 4,502 | 2,287 | 1,387 |
| Forsyth | 6,411 | 7,234 | 4,196 |
| Franklin | 1,894 | 2,402 | 567 |
| Gaston | 5,110 | 3,488 | 3,073 |
| Gates | 677 | 434 | 365 |
| Graham | 168 | 286 | 254 |
| Granville | 2,635 | 1,509 | 1,252 |
| Greene | 980 | 711 | 921 |
| Guilford | 10,045 | 5,615 | 8,123 |
| Halifax | 2,711 | 2,893 | 1,341 |
| Harnett | 2,694 | 3,006 | 1,264 |
| Haywood | 3,179 | 1,608 | 1,814 |
| Henderson | 1,394 | 915 | 1,205 |
| Hertford | 912 | 690 | 337 |
| Hoke | 1,115 | 780 | 827 |
| Hyde | 416 | 312 | 328 |
| Iredell | 3,079 | 1,848 | 2,213 |
| Jackson | 682 | 1,122 | 865 |
| Johnston | 3,187 | 3,186 | 2,103 |
| Jones | 728 | 402 | 329 |
| Lee | 1,162 | 1,644 | 1,137 |
| Lenior | 2,504 | 1,529 | 1,761 |
| Lincoln | 1,459 | 1,032 | 753 |
| Macon | 826 | 709 | 1,044 |
| Madison | 371 | 879 | 256 |
| Martin | 1,255 | 913 | 662 |
| McDowell | 1,220 | 814 | 1,055 |
| Mecklenburg | 14,081 | 8,767 | 5,579 |
| Mitchell | 137 | 94 | 117 |
| Montgomery | 1,009 | 660 | 793 |
| Moore | 1,456 | 1,261 | 1,032 |
| Nash | 3,207 | 2,014 | 1,480 |
| New Hanover | 2,787 | 3,589 | 3,224 |
| Northampton | 1,953 | 740 | 533 |
| Onslow | 1,969 | 2,228 | 1,209 |
| Orange | 2,543 | 4,947 | 1,418 |
| Pamlico | 694 | 498 | 343 |

| County | Ralph Campbell | Franklin Freeman | Charles M. Hicks |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Pasquotank | 1,478 | 635 | 505 |
| Pender | 1,641 | 1,140 | 1,116 |
| Perquimans | 596 | 366 | 332 |
| Person | 860 | 677 | 1,161 |
| Pitt | 4,442 | 2,958 | 3,425 |
| Polk | 306 | 553 | 473 |
| Randolph | 1,077 | 912 | 1,332 |
| Richmond | 2,084 | 1,115 | 1,546 |
| Robeson | 6,303 | 5,515 | 3,051 |
| Rockingham | 1,661 | 4,029 | 1,118 |
| Rowan | 2,896 | 2,116 | 1,584 |
| Rutherford | 1,147 | 1,799 | 996 |
| Sampson | 1,570 | 1,296 | 699 |
| Scotland | 813 | 816 | 944 |
| Stanly | 1,480 | 901 | 843 |
| Stokes | 679 | 1,725 | 418 |
| Surry | 423 | 2,913 | 365 |
| Swain | 164 | 378 | 269 |
| Transylvania | 830 | 595 | 767 |
| Tyrrell | 234 | 358 | 203 |
| Union | 2,461 | 1,283 | 1,316 |
| Vance | 2,158 | 1,475 | 1,151 |
| Wake | 18,106 | 17,355 | 7,038 |
| Warren | 1,827 | 1,017 | 762 |
| Washington | 1,142 | 497 | 459 |
| Watauga | 653 | 721 | 573 |
| Wayne | 2,531 | 1,960 | 1,849 |
| Wilkes | 826 | 1,480 | 725 |
| Wilson | 2,754 | 1,440 | 1,525 |
| Yadkin | 482 | 684 | 402 |
| Yancey | 578 | 583 | 596 |
| Total | 226,270 | 183,775 | 134,668 |
| Percentage | 41.54% | 33.74% | 24.72% |

Superintendent of Public Instruction Primary May 5, 1992 (Democratic Primary)

| County | Bob Etheridge | Owen Phillips | Teena S. Little | Vernon Robinson | Tom Rogers |
|------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Alamance | 5,038 | 4,605 | 1,205 | 1,563 | 1,085 |
| Alexander | 905 | 699 | 428 | 419 | 271 |
| Alleghany | 834 | 548 | 83 | 70 | 93 |
| Anson | 1,830 | 1,350 | 65 | 64 | 84 |
| Ashe | 1,369 | 578 | 414 | 390 | 359 |
| Avery | 196 | 250 | 608 | 713 | 658 |
| Beaufort | 3,956 | 2,670 | 319 | 335 | 512 |
| Bertie | 1,922 | 728 | 26 | 38 | 58 |
| Bladen | 3,221 | 1,688 | 110 | 84 | 129 |
| Brunswick | 3,965 | 2,192 | 960 | 628 | 691 |
| Buncombe | 7,774 | 6,258 | 1,798 | 1,513 | 1,527 |
| Burke | 2,756 | 2,168 | 780 | 820 | 661 |
| Cabarrus | 3,818 | 3,077 | 1,436 | 1,198 | 1,192 |
| Caldwell | 2,013 | 1,298 | 1,018 | 1,070 | 711 |
| Camden | 798 | 326 | 22 | 17 | 34 |
| Carteret | 3,359 | 1,656 | 1,067 | 913 | 797 |
| Caswell | 1,499 | 2,261 | 55 | 49 | 96 |
| Catawba | 3,076 | 2,612 | 2,244 | 1,958 | 1,424 |
| Chatham | 3,360 | 1,641 | 438 | 340 | 338 |
| Cherokee | 997 | 525 | 341 | 237 | 221 |
| Chowan | 1,046 | 469 | 90 | 113 | 88 |
| Clay | 355 | 269 | 210 | 153 | 177 |
| Cleveland | 3,984 | 3,611 | 430 | 500 | 505 |
| Columbus | 6,358 | 3,573 | 397 | 226 | 331 |
| Craven | 3,793 | 2,694 | 979 | 725 | 713 |
| Cumberland | 12,241 | 8,049 | 1,713 | 1,470 | 1,717 |
| Currituck | 1,283 | 552 | 71 | 69 | 69 |
| Dare | 2,151 | 743 | 408 | 365 | 299 |
| Davidson | 2,602 | 5,122 | 1,707 | 1,843 | 1,550 |
| Davie | 810 | 723 | 839 | 1,096 | 800 |
| Duplin | 3,302 | 1,747 | 317 | 219 | 321 |
| Durham | 22,127 | 5,519 | 1,611 | 1,318 | 2,395 |

| County | Bob Etheridge | Owen Phillips | Teena S. Little | Vernon Robinson | Tom Rogers |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|
| Edgecombe | 6,403 | 2,437 | 213 | 198 | 291 |
| Forsyth | 9,264 | 10,289 | 2,699 | 5,159 | 3,083 |
| Franklin | 2,917 | 1,817 | 249 | 248 | 291 |
| Gaston | 7,159 | 5,271 | 2,214 | 2,829 | 1,558 |
| Gates | 952 | 606 | 13 | 15 | 27 |
| Graham | 467 | 270 | 218 | 133 | 208 |
| Granville | 3,687 | 2,059 | 109 | 108 | 159 |
| Greene | 1,856 | 1,065 | 52 | 41 | 86 |
| Guilford | 12,736 | 14,013 | 2,642 | 3,762 | 4,121 |
| Halifax | 4,608 | 2,729 | 149 | 89 | 179 |
| Harnett | 6,379 | 1,864 | 514 | 382 | 641 |
| Haywood | 4,073 | 2,961 | 530 | 294 | 576 |
| Henderson | 2,375 | 1,338 | 1,607 | 1,432 | 1,330 |
| Hertford | 1,645 | 640 | 60 | 25 | 102 |
| Hoke | 1,611 | 1,389 | 91 | 68 | 109 |
| Hyde | 724 | 510 | 26 | 17 | 19 |
| Iredell | 4,530 | 3,177 | 1,502 | 1,165 | 1,245 |
| Jackson | 1,412 | 1,510 | 277 | 183 | 217 |
| Johnston | 6,970 | 2,816 | 856 | 544 | 890 |
| Jones | 1,048 | 634 | 33 | 32 | 31 |
| Lee | 3,899 | 1,235 | 332 | 228 | 318 |
| Lenior | 4,023 | 2,636 | 252 | 247 | 304 |
| Lincoln | 2,017 | 1,430 | 693 | 581 | 563 |
| Macon | 1,541 | 1,103 | 507 | 426 | 470 |
| Madison | 1,160 | 401 | 126 | 121 | 89 |
| Martin | 2,462 | 1,029 | 85 | 97 | 179 |
| McDowell | 2,045 | 1,273 | 268 | 292 | 241 |
| Mecklenburg | 18,940 | 13,138 | 6,605 | 5,482 | 5,373 |
| Mitchell | 207 | 188 | 726 | 969 | 647 |
| Montgomery | 1,457 | 1,240 | 169 | 265 | 231 |
| Moore | 2,428 | 1,756 | 3,740 | 1,271 | 1,009 |
| Nash | 4,848 | 2,779 | 651 | 650 | 772 |
| New Hanover | 5,522 | 5,012 | 1,901 | 1,265 | 1,460 |
| Northampton | 2,022 | 941 | 36 | 27 | 34 |
| Onslow | 3,975 | 2,474 | 619 | 518 | 624 |
| Orange | 7,632 | 3,004 | 709 | 551 | 697 |
| Pamlico | 1,020 | 715 | 150 | 79 | 97 |
| Pasquotank | 2,366 | 622 | 167 | 104 | 157 |
| Pender | 1,937 | 2,303 | 377 | 221 | 344 |
| Perquimans | 1,060 | 394 | 42 | 53 | 56 |
| Person | 1,762 | 1,360 | 128 | 72 | 186 |
| Pitt | 7,758 | 4,292 | 783 | 724 | 1,088 |
| Polk | 778 | 622 | 255 | 343 | 282 |
| Randolph | 1,713 | 2,103 | 1,713 | 1,666 | 1,328 |
| Richmond | 3,577 | 1,643 | 163 | 146 | 192 |
| Robeson | 9,369 | 6,233 | 279 | 188 | 330 |
| Rockingham | 3,381 | 3,566 | 487 | 595 | 546 |
| Rowan | 3,568 | 3,691 | 1,935 | 1,503 | 1,814 |
| Rutherford | 1,979 | 2,126 | 387 | 338 | 407 |
| Sampson | 2,686 | 1,314 | 654 | 479 | 691 |
| Scotland | 1,944 | 1,305 | 83 | 63 | 129 |
| Stanly | 1,976 | 1,560 | 544 | 391 | 760 |
| Stokes | 1,103 | 1,600 | 507 | 626 | 507 |
| Surry | 1,696 | 1,733 | 308 | 313 | 334 |
| Swain | 587 | 289 | 113 | 50 | 63 |
| Transylvania | 1,263 | 1,054 | 440 | 463 | 380 |
| Tyrrell | 380 | 592 | 6 | 23 | 15 |
| Union | 3,114 | 2,445 | 924 | 891 | 1,047 |
| Vance | 3,378 | 1,787 | 103 | 70 | 146 |
| Wake | 28,855 | 16,292 | 6,693 | 6,093 | 5,684 |
| Warren | 2,565 | 1,186 | 46 | 59 | 72 |
| Washington | 1,585 | 625 | 46 | 46 | 62 |
| Watauga | 1,463 | 874 | 601 | 551 | 423 |
| Wayne | 5,088 | 2,478 | 449 | 435 | 475 |
| Wilkes | 1,844 | 1,404 | 2,084 | 1,294 | 1,596 |
| Wilson | 4,312 | 2,289 | 441 | 335 | 549 |
| Yadkin | 826 | 843 | 760 | 829 | 954 |
| Yancey | 1,354 | 609 | 189 | 569 | 254 |
| Total | 364,019 | 237,184 | 75,519 | 69,842 | 69,048 |
| Percentage | 60.55% | 39.45% | 35.22% | 32.57% | 32.20% |

Commissioner of Labor Primary Elections May 5, 1992 (Democratic Primary)

| County | John C. Brooks | Harry E. Payne, Jr. | Nelson Dollar | Henry McKoy |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Alamance | 5,040 | 4,250 | 2,087 | 1,626 |
| Alexander | 910 | 714 | 601 | 483 |
| Alleghany | 907 | 508 | 144 | 85 |
| Anson | 1,723 | 1,607 | 97 | 107 |
| Ashe | 1,150 | 673 | 833 | 319 |
| Avery | 229 | 172 | 1,142 | 708 |
| Beaufort | 3,344 | 3,129 | 530 | 587 |
| Bertie | 1,371 | 764 | 55 | 43 |
| Bladen | 1,976 | 2,802 | 220 | 90 |
| Brunswick | 1,581 | 4,967 | 1,085 | 1,088 |
| Buncombe | 6,481 | 6,809 | 1,999 | 1,817 |
| Burke | 2,498 | 2,301 | 1,188 | 983 |
| Cabarrus | 3,567 | 3,385 | 1,929 | 1,642 |
| Caldwell | 1,937 | 1,427 | 1,539 | 1,107 |
| Camden | 565 | 481 | 43 | 33 |
| Carteret | 2,766 | 1,944 | 1,594 | 1,059 |
| Caswell | 1,524 | 2,124 | 88 | 100 |
| Catawba | 2,972 | 2,714 | 3,018 | 2,325 |
| Chatham | 2,097 | 2,933 | 504 | 567 |
| Cherokee | 1,024 | 483 | 394 | 378 |
| Chowan | 654 | 654 | 116 | 127 |
| Clay | 417 | 198 | 237 | 282 |
| Cleveland | 4,344 | 3,331 | 699 | 673 |
| Columbus | 3,284 | 6,397 | 545 | 382 |
| Craven | 3,269 | 3,074 | 1,273 | 1,048 |
| Cumberland | 8,600 | 10,992 | 2,159 | 2,546 |
| Currituck | 889 | 755 | 110 | 91 |
| Dare | 1,366 | 1,180 | 573 | 436 |
| Davidson | 4,059 | 3,354 | 2,904 | 1,952 |
| Davie | 897 | 595 | 1,562 | 1,038 |
| Duplin | 2,543 | 2,535 | 535 | 317 |
| Durham | 7,054 | 20,728 | 2,964 | 2,257 |
| Egecombe | 4,274 | 4,526 | 357 | 322 |
| Forsyth | 9,207 | 9,202 | 5,011 | 4,509 |
| Franklin | 2,086 | 2,737 | 412 | 344 |
| Gaston | 5,883 | 5,302 | 3,043 | 3,104 |
| Gates | 744 | 738 | 29 | 23 |
| Graham | 521 | 207 | 267 | 277 |
| Granville | 3,404 | 2,476 | 210 | 152 |
| Greene | 1,683 | 1,156 | 65 | 111 |
| Guilford | 9,481 | 15,501 | 4,821 | 4,906 |
| Halifax | 3,968 | 3,360 | 196 | 199 |
| Harnett | 3,751 | 3,665 | 1,073 | 439 |
| Haywood | 4,390 | 2,506 | 555 | 671 |
| Henderson | 2,116 | 1,483 | 2,146 | 2,015 |
| Hertford | 1,157 | 1,026 | 94 | 70 |
| Hoke | 1,469 | 1,549 | 109 | 159 |
| Hyde | 617 | 533 | 27 | 32 |
| Iredell | 3,978 | 3,355 | 1,917 | 1,764 |
| Jackson | 1,590 | 1,038 | 299 | 263 |
| Johnston | 4,480 | 4,848 | 1,345 | 916 |
| Jones | 864 | 734 | 39 | 51 |
| Lee | 2,090 | 2,401 | 520 | 296 |
| Lenior | 4,026 | 2,573 | 392 | 354 |
| Lincoln | 2,014 | 1,410 | 1,003 | 764 |
| Macon | 1,757 | 857 | 630 | 724 |
| Madison | 1,023 | 414 | 192 | 119 |
| Martin | 2,088 | 947 | 139 | 165 |
| McDowell | 2,111 | 1,221 | 432 | 335 |
| Mecklenburg | 10,533 | 19,728 | 7,655 | 7,830 |
| Mitchell | 223 | 146 | 1,479 | 804 |
| Montgomery | 1,498 | 1,161 | 281 | 372 |
| Moore | 1,826 | 2,318 | 2,872 | 2,423 |
| Nash | 3,167 | 4,260 | 1,185 | 786 |
| New Hanover | 1,189 | 11,514 | 1,782 | 2,611 |
| Northampton | 1,679 | 2,077 | 41 | 52 |
| Onslow | 2,996 | 2,889 | 914 | 787 |
| Orange | 2,873 | 7,919 | 876 | 907 |

| County | John C. Brooks | Harry E. Payne, Jr. | Nelson Dollar | Henry McKoy |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Pamlico | 957 | 675 | 185 | 126 |
| Pasquotank | 1,356 | 1,388 | 223 | 167 |
| Pender | 882 | 3,800 | 408 | 496 |
| Perquimans | 638 | 770 | 69 | 78 |
| Person | 1,639 | 1,539 | 198 | 151 |
| Pitt | 7,389 | 4,629 | 1,122 | 1,254 |
| Polk | 720 | 511 | 339 | 406 |
| Randolph | 1,922 | 1,698 | 2,112 | 2,188 |
| Richmond | 2,102 | 3,129 | 239 | 237 |
| Robeson | 8,268 | 7,717 | 396 | 378 |
| Rockingham | 3,505 | 3,218 | 839 | 653 |
| Rowan | 3,941 | 3,104 | 2,955 | 2,042 |
| Rutherford | 2,205 | 1,888 | 576 | 525 |
| Sampson | 2,247 | 1,618 | 1,165 | 594 |
| Scotland | 1,237 | 1,583 | 75 | 165 |
| Stanly | 2,225 | 1,320 | 892 | 687 |
| Stokes | 1,666 | 973 | 903 | 677 |
| Surry | 1,728 | 1,558 | 484 | 365 |
| Swain | 542 | 265 | 114 | 70 |
| Transylvania | 1,161 | 1,095 | 564 | 639 |
| Tyrrell | 454 | 320 | 28 | 17 |
| Union | 2,877 | 2,625 | 1,177 | 1,511 |
| Vance | 2,692 | 2,519 | 177 | 123 |
| Wake | 12,932 | 32,475 | 8,567 | 9,382 |
| Warren | 1,845 | 1,945 | 74 | 102 |
| Washington | 976 | 1,164 | 62 | 76 |
| Watauga | 1,235 | 963 | 1,057 | 471 |
| Wayne | 3,166 | 3,980 | 614 | 626 |
| Wilkes | 2,059 | 1,104 | 3,680 | 1,298 |
| Wilson | 3,300 | 3,414 | 829 | 478 |
| Yadkin | 984 | 618 | 1,626 | 905 |
| Yancey | 1,152 | 638 | 577 | 393 |
| Totals | 267,796 | 320,000 | 107,771 | 93,232 |
| Percentage | 45.56% | 54.44% | 53.62% | 46.38% |

Council of State General Elections Nov. 3, 1992
(Secretary of State - Attorney General - Commissioner of Labor - State Treasurer)

| County | Secretary of State | | Attorney General | | Comm. of Labor | | State Treasurer | |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| | R. Edmisten | J. Carrington | M. Easley | J. Dean | H. Payne, Jr. | N. Dollar | H. Boyles | B. Justus |
| Alamance | 18,783 | 21,182 | 22,688 | 16,524 | 17,622 | 19,268 | 19,900 | 17,464 |
| Alexander | 6,164 | 7,249 | 7,439 | 6,090 | 6,000 | 7,199 | 5,797 | 7,449 |
| Alleghany | 2,467 | 1,854 | 2,759 | 1,569 | 2,391 | 1,751 | 2,318 | 1,856 |
| Anson | 5,861 | 1,912 | 6,414 | 1,490 | 6,029 | 1,601 | 5,807 | 1,867 |
| Ashe | 5,382 | 5,166 | 5,577 | 4,868 | 4,956 | 5,238 | 4,862 | 5,358 |
| Avery | 2,245 | 3,846 | 2,421 | 3,667 | 1,813 | 3,909 | 1,901 | 3,921 |
| Beaufort | 7,339 | 7,892 | 9,971 | 5,213 | 8,605 | 5,900 | 8,099 | 6,549 |
| Bertie | 4,202 | 1,650 | 4,513 | 1,191 | 4,105 | 1,129 | 4,028 | 1,371 |
| Bladen | 6,305 | 2,829 | 7,537 | 1,933 | 6,952 | 1,912 | 6,312 | 2,359 |
| Brunswick | 10,543 | 10,368 | 14,568 | 6,298 | 12,629 | 7,154 | 10,355 | 9,179 |
| Buncombe | 36,156 | 31,661 | 40,578 | 27,353 | 35,238 | 29,156 | 32,849 | 33,002 |
| Burke | 15,147 | 14,174 | 17,353 | 11,984 | 14,872 | 13,547 | 13,928 | 14,786 |
| Cabarrus | 17,458 | 21,530 | 24,035 | 14,243 | 17,235 | 19,468 | 15,950 | 21,401 |
| Caldwell | 11,958 | 13,001 | 14,758 | 10,146 | 11,173 | 12,671 | 10,512 | 13,607 |
| Camden | 1,485 | 877 | 1,514 | 872 | 1,508 | 829 | 1,406 | 898 |
| Carteret | 8,880 | 11,850 | 12,437 | 8,283 | 10,257 | 9,628 | 9,818 | 10,470 |
| Caswell | 5,307 | 2,240 | 5,628 | 1,903 | 5,434 | 1,959 | 5,279 | 2,068 |
| Catawba | 18,955 | 27,761 | 25,071 | 21,801 | 19,103 | 26,143 | 17,542 | 28,386 |
| Chatham | 10,328 | 7,124 | 12,053 | 5,424 | 10,559 | 6,086 | 10,179 | 6,719 |
| Cherokee | 4,020 | 4,154 | 4,137 | 4,067 | 4,038 | 4,006 | 3,934 | 4,163 |
| Chowan | 2,415 | 1,505 | 2,543 | 1,296 | 2,343 | 1,235 | 2,374 | 1,331 |
| Clay | 1,797 | 2,000 | 1,801 | 1,976 | 1,807 | 1,967 | 1,762 | 2,018 |
| Cleveland | 15,667 | 13,009 | 19,246 | 9,369 | 15,701 | 11,326 | 15,040 | 12,660 |
| Columbus | 13,061 | 5,343 | 15,727 | 3,282 | 14,740 | 3,447 | 13,042 | 4,693 |
| Craven | 10,116 | 13,014 | 13,777 | 9,258 | 11,025 | 10,096 | 10,828 | 10,865 |
| Cumberland | 34,533 | 28,571 | 44,931 | 18,469 | 36,883 | 22,727 | 35,094 | 25,940 |
| Currituck | 2,532 | 2,126 | 2,645 | 2,054 | 2,610 | 1,957 | 2,631 | 2,248 |
| Dare | 5,060 | 4,300 | 5,304 | 4,319 | 5,180 | 4,135 | 4,800 | 4,728 |
| Davidson | 20,333 | 26,954 | 25,075 | 22,338 | 20,186 | 25,483 | 19,132 | 27,197 |
| Davidson | 4,266 | 7,271 | 5,169 | 6,426 | 4,352 | 6,911 | 4,150 | 7,171 |
| Duplin | 7,945 | 5,626 | 9,927 | 3,563 | 8,940 | 4,059 | 8,212 | 4,804 |
| Durham | 48,963 | 29,098 | 57,923 | 20,733 | 49,356 | 24,383 | 49,675 | 26,531 |
| Edgecombe | 12,692 | 6,191 | 14,689 | 4,101 | 13,420 | 4,669 | 12,917 | 5,258 |
| Forsyth | 53,683 | 55,020 | 66,873 | 41,903 | 52,611 | 49,591 | 51,873 | 53,130 |
| Franklin | 7,022 | 6,001 | 8,999 | 3,879 | 8,435 | 3,913 | 8,003 | 4,551 |
| Gaston | 24,868 | 32,394 | 34,766 | 23,314 | 24,349 | 30,013 | 22,675 | 33,340 |
| Gates | 2,656 | 786 | 2,658 | 763 | 2,660 | 748 | 2,627 | 797 |
| Graham | 1,797 | 1,864 | 1,836 | 1,834 | 1,787 | 1,862 | 1,767 | 1,886 |
| Granville | 7,427 | 4,702 | 8,881 | 3,062 | 7,826 | 3,203 | 7,474 | 3,788 |
| Greene | 3,297 | 2,059 | 3,910 | 1,441 | 3,602 | 1,556 | 3,518 | 1,654 |
| Guilford | 72,856 | 64,445 | 87,785 | 48,845 | 73,321 | 54,829 | 73,225 | 58,492 |
| Halifax | 10,950 | 5,951 | 13,064 | 3,897 | 12,053 | 4,313 | 11,539 | 4,893 |
| Harnett | 10,275 | 9,543 | 12,841 | 7,091 | 11,012 | 7,891 | 10,477 | 8,687 |
| Haywood | 12,768 | 7,155 | 13,712 | 6,362 | 12,385 | 6,906 | 11,496 | 7,908 |
| Henderson | 12,386 | 17,976 | 14,094 | 16,510 | 11,854 | 17,820 | 10,864 | 19,402 |
| Hertford | 4,925 | 1,780 | 4,970 | 1,508 | 4,818 | 1,432 | 4,719 | 1,737 |
| Hoke | 4,154 | 1,636 | 4,574 | 1,222 | 4,310 | 1,294 | 4,206 | 1,447 |
| Hyde | 1,337 | 699 | 1,555 | 464 | 1,404 | 499 | 1,370 | 560 |
| Iredell | 16,363 | 20,247 | 22,232 | 14,495 | 16,330 | 18,467 | 15,954 | 19,392 |
| Jackson | 6,232 | 4,463 | 6,513 | 4,152 | 6,064 | 4,235 | 5,805 | 4,597 |
| Johnston | 14,138 | 15,517 | 17,553 | 12,237 | 15,395 | 13,100 | 14,629 | 14,295 |
| Jones | 2,246 | 1,362 | 2,710 | 850 | 2,345 | 1,015 | 2,290 | 1,010 |
| Lee | 7,029 | 6,749 | 9,168 | 4,648 | 7,509 | 5,367 | 7,061 | 6,057 |
| Lenoir | 10,007 | 8,422 | 12,525 | 5,759 | 11,021 | 6,336 | 10,747 | 6,947 |
| Lincoln | 9,542 | 11,353 | 12,163 | 8,853 | 9,682 | 10,513 | 9,654 | 10,920 |
| Macon | 5,395 | 4,970 | 5,525 | 4,890 | 5,402 | 4,895 | 5,146 | 5,225 |
| Madison | 3,949 | 2,903 | 4,088 | 2,781 | 3,875 | 2,833 | 3,768 | 2,988 |
| Martin | 4,840 | 2,624 | 5,286 | 1,772 | 4,634 | 1,748 | 4,570 | 2,052 |
| McDowell | 6,950 | 5,569 | 7,511 | 4,995 | 6,613 | 5,410 | 6,168 | 5,963 |
| Mecklenburg | 95,851 | 96,910 | 123,493 | 71,887 | 93,321 | 83,143 | 90,904 | 91,561 |
| Mitchell | 1,941 | 4,167 | 2,196 | 3,931 | 1,748 | 4,179 | 1,726 | 4,219 |
| Montgomery | 4,906 | 3,574 | 5,467 | 3,082 | 5,063 | 3,279 | 4,937 | 3,462 |
| Moore | 10,527 | 14,419 | 13,316 | 11,802 | 11,104 | 12,897 | 10,750 | 13,672 |
| Nash | 12,682 | 15,456 | 17,214 | 10,941 | 14,174 | 12,671 | 13,439 | 13,659 |
| New Hanover | 19,604 | 28,442 | 31,993 | 16,806 | 33,192 | 15,219 | 20,490 | 24,570 |

| Northampton | 5,340 | 1,603 | 5,566 | 1,181 | 5,234 | 1,158 | 5,156 | 1,364 |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| County | Secretary of State | | Attorney General | | Comm. of Labor | | State Treasurer | |
| | R. Edmisten | J. Carrington | M. Easley | J. Dean | H. Payne, Jr. | N. Dollar | H. Boyles | B. Justus |
| Onslow | 9,503 | 12,768 | 14,302 | 7,707 | 11,079 | 9,229 | 9,860 | 10,960 |
| Orange | 27,722 | 14,352 | 32,256 | 10,556 | 28,363 | 12,100 | 27,298 | 13,824 |
| Pamlico | 2,527 | 2,056 | 3,173 | 1,401 | 2,696 | 1,632 | 2,616 | 1,758 |
| Pasquotank | 5,557 | 3,084 | 5,646 | 2,896 | 5,458 | 2,815 | 5,431 | 3,025 |
| Pender | 6,082 | 5,805 | 8,747 | 3,268 | 8,379 | 3,321 | 6,264 | 4,957 |
| Perquimans | 2,227 | 1,226 | 2,286 | 1,181 | 2,299 | 1,114 | 2,240 | 1,202 |
| Person | 4,375 | 3,828 | 5,403 | 2,742 | 4,248 | 2,648 | 4,099 | 3,106 |
| Pitt | 19,970 | 17,622 | 25,982 | 11,668 | 22,258 | 13,333 | 20,706 | 15,194 |
| Polk | 3,131 | 3,266 | 3,291 | 3,091 | 3,030 | 3,165 | 2,955 | 3,341 |
| Randolph | 13,389 | 22,801 | 16,582 | 19,314 | 13,349 | 20,617 | 12,964 | 21,752 |
| Richmond | 10,057 | 4,126 | 9,893 | 3,329 | 10,440 | 3,182 | 9,495 | 3,877 |
| Robeson | 22,423 | 7,783 | 25,179 | 5,166 | 24,307 | 5,325 | 22,659 | 6,833 |
| Rockingham | 16,504 | 12,774 | 19,624 | 9,296 | 16,300 | 10,871 | 15,701 | 12,549 |
| Rowan | 18,089 | 21,927 | 23,990 | 16,307 | 17,405 | 20,895 | 16,669 | 22,327 |
| Rutherford | 9,955 | 9,030 | 11,028 | 8,061 | 9,720 | 8,738 | 8,733 | 8,921 |
| Sampson | 9,843 | 8,485 | 11,122 | 7,193 | 10,099 | 7,741 | 9,753 | 8,109 |
| Scotland | 5,386 | 2,420 | 5,802 | 1,990 | 5,383 | 1,786 | 5,201 | 2,180 |
| Stanly | 9,333 | 11,483 | 11,726 | 9,233 | 9,360 | 10,674 | 8,874 | 11,357 |
| Stokes | 7,641 | 8,394 | 9,127 | 6,990 | 7,475 | 7,837 | 7,419 | 8,329 |
| Surry | 11,358 | 10,848 | 13,186 | 9,385 | 11,466 | 10,026 | 10,817 | 10,670 |
| Swain | 2,291 | 1,708 | 2,317 | 1,691 | 2,233 | 1,666 | 2,174 | 1,743 |
| Transylvania | 5,856 | 6,140 | 6,494 | 5,521 | 5,820 | 5,889 | 5,216 | 6,561 |
| Tyrrell | 952 | 492 | 1,104 | 359 | 992 | 367 | 975 | 407 |
| Union | 13,125 | 16,188 | 17,786 | 11,924 | 13,459 | 14,440 | 12,576 | 15,643 |
| Vance | 7,782 | 4,643 | 9,739 | 2,706 | 8,504 | 3,138 | 8,023 | 3,755 |
| Wake | 100,199 | 96,194 | 120,108 | 77,722 | 104,362 | 81,893 | 101,607 | 90,108 |
| Warren | 4,925 | 1,989 | 5,757 | 1,164 | 5,298 | 1,297 | 5,176 | 1,508 |
| Washington | 3,366 | 1,723 | 3,749 | 1,328 | 3,553 | 1,381 | 3,461 | 1,492 |
| Watauga | 9,860 | 7,918 | 10,028 | 7,344 | 8,233 | 8,208 | 8,267 | 8,564 |
| Wayne | 11,319 | 13,276 | 14,786 | 9,371 | 12,265 | 10,036 | 11,901 | 10,984 |
| Wilkes | 9,855 | 14,278 | 11,615 | 12,266 | 9,220 | 13,973 | 8,914 | 14,356 |
| Wilson | 11,402 | 9,919 | 13,555 | 7,457 | 12,034 | 7,841 | 11,848 | 8,448 |
| Yadkin | 4,596 | 7,498 | 5,409 | 6,691 | 4,457 | 7,242 | 4,379 | 7,467 |
| Yancey | 4,762 | 4,056 | 4,821 | 3,955 | 4,292 | 4,074 | 4,677 | 4,108 |
| Totals | 1,251,670 | 1,174,162 | 1,530,858 | 900,573 | 1,290,031 | 1,011,778 | 1,228,318 | 1,111,903 |

Council of State General Elections November 3rd, 1992

(State Auditor, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Insurance,
Superintendent of Public Instruction)

| County | State Auditor | | Comm. of Agriculture | | Comm. of Insurance | | Supt. of Pub. Inst. | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| | R. Campbell | V. Abernathy | J. Graham | L. Tew | J. Long | M. Causey | B. Etheridge | T. Little |
| Alamance | 17,933 | 20,602 | 23,272 | 15,211 | 22,734 | 16,195 | 19,343 | 17,707 |
| Alexander | 6,059 | 7,333 | 6,742 | 6,452 | 6,233 | 7,078 | 5,908 | 7,292 |
| Alleghany | 2,462 | 1,742 | 2,698 | 1,565 | 2,501 | 1,742 | 2,420 | 1,739 |
| Anson | 5,909 | 1,761 | 6,195 | 1,949 | 6,009 | 1,706 | 5,930 | 1,716 |
| Ashe | 5,028 | 5,287 | 5,507 | 4,854 | 5,070 | 5,186 | 5,156 | 5,126 |
| Avery | 1,894 | 3,951 | 2,223 | 3,634 | 1,989 | 3,808 | 1,905 | 3,872 |
| Beaufort | 8,216 | 6,471 | 10,080 | 4,962 | 8,464 | 6,365 | 9,227 | 5,534 |
| Bertie | 4,087 | 1,324 | 4,638 | 1,046 | 4,395 | 1,179 | 4,281 | 1,126 |
| Bladen | 6,524 | 2,275 | 7,152 | 1,854 | 6,788 | 2,153 | 6,735 | 2,018 |
| Brunswick | 11,424 | 8,536 | 12,382 | 7,297 | 10,957 | 8,793 | 11,453 | 8,057 |
| Buncombe | 35,771 | 30,607 | 37,997 | 27,758 | 36,478 | 29,841 | 35,218 | 30,692 |
| Burke | 14,745 | 14,503 | 16,660 | 11,989 | 14,938 | 13,715 | 14,866 | 13,677 |
| Cabarrus | 17,402 | 21,001 | 20,712 | 16,849 | 18,029 | 19,427 | 17,458 | 20,006 |
| Caldwell | 11,432 | 13,053 | 13,311 | 10,792 | 11,721 | 12,510 | 11,391 | 12,585 |
| Camden | 1,516 | 881 | 1,642 | 762 | 1,541 | 851 | 1,576 | 812 |
| Carteret | 10,624 | 10,035 | 12,026 | 8,485 | 10,515 | 9,628 | 10,847 | 9,483 |
| Caswell | 5,286 | 2,078 | 5,647 | 1,838 | 5,651 | 1,938 | 5,425 | 1,957 |
| Catawba | 18,635 | 27,870 | 22,087 | 23,469 | 19,768 | 25,919 | 19,203 | 26,372 |
| Chatham | 10,628 | 6,456 | 12,006 | 5,075 | 10,956 | 6,077 | 10,813 | 6,102 |
| Cherokee | 3,995 | 4,103 | 4,126 | 3,962 | 3,987 | 4,039 | 4,061 | 4,073 |
| Chowan | 2,378 | 1,319 | 2,642 | 1,173 | 2,487 | 1,242 | 2,480 | 1,253 |
| Clay | 1,793 | 1,983 | 1,836 | 1,946 | 1,833 | 1,964 | 1,796 | 1,987 |
| Cleveland | 15,888 | 12,294 | 18,067 | 9,713 | 16,317 | 11,561 | 15,899 | 11,755 |
| Columbus | 13,848 | 4,206 | 15,105 | 3,551 | 13,851 | 4,520 | 14,256 | 3,928 |
| Craven | 10,745 | 10,811 | 12,732 | 9,458 | 11,526 | 10,484 | 11,428 | 10,319 |

VOTERS, VOTING, AND ELECTION RESULTS

1061

| Cumberland | 37,355 | 24,197 | 42,043 | 20,020 | 38,479 | 22,905 | 38,687 | 22,214 |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| County | State Auditor | | Comm. of Agriculture | | Comm. of Insurance | | Supt. of Pub. Inst. | |
| | R. Campbell | V. Abernathy | J. Graham | L. Tew | J. Long | M. Causey | B. Etheridge | T. Little |
| Currituck | 2,652 | 2,130 | 2,973 | 1,746 | 2,643 | 1,955 | 2,744 | 1,960 |
| Dare | 5,255 | 4,479 | 5,800 | 3,723 | 5,359 | 4,110 | 5,421 | 4,147 |
| Davidson | 20,729 | 26,490 | 24,148 | 22,470 | 21,477 | 25,121 | 19,587 | 26,293 |
| Davie | 4,219 | 7,052 | 5,004 | 6,429 | 4,724 | 6,721 | 4,388 | 6,869 |
| Duplin | 8,623 | 4,550 | 9,971 | 3,495 | 8,721 | 4,515 | 8,870 | 4,154 |
| Durham | 49,335 | 26,348 | 57,944 | 18,795 | 53,457 | 23,903 | 52,600 | 23,096 |
| Edgecombe | 13,144 | 5,203 | 14,796 | 3,867 | 13,548 | 4,800 | 13,839 | 4,473 |
| Forsyth | 53,651 | 53,502 | 62,812 | 42,404 | 59,667 | 46,138 | 54,635 | 48,772 |
| Franklin | 8,365 | 4,360 | 9,766 | 3,067 | 8,501 | 4,099 | 8,363 | 4,607 |
| Gaston | 21,268 | 37,266 | 29,412 | 26,074 | 26,257 | 30,172 | 24,969 | 30,482 |
| Gates | 2,651 | 778 | 2,768 | 703 | 2,680 | 760 | 2,675 | 760 |
| Graham | 1,787 | 1,873 | 1,832 | 1,826 | 1,808 | 1,855 | 1,792 | 1,866 |
| Granville | 7,838 | 3,625 | 9,566 | 2,298 | 8,268 | 3,147 | 8,262 | 3,007 |
| Greene | 3,477 | 1,686 | 3,853 | 1,433 | 3,480 | 1,792 | 3,631 | 1,549 |
| Guilford | 69,912 | 64,082 | 79,983 | 50,929 | 76,939 | 56,938 | 70,735 | 60,927 |
| Halifax | 11,633 | 4,991 | 13,306 | 3,583 | 12,005 | 4,675 | 12,145 | 4,379 |
| Harnett | 10,960 | 8,323 | 13,095 | 6,692 | 11,333 | 8,064 | 12,856 | 7,282 |
| Haywood | 12,660 | 7,122 | 13,772 | 5,932 | 12,992 | 6,814 | 12,418 | 7,108 |
| Henderson | 12,184 | 18,095 | 13,094 | 16,193 | 12,294 | 17,745 | 11,914 | 18,104 |
| Hertford | 4,678 | 1,616 | 5,277 | 1,338 | 5,059 | 1,449 | 4,928 | 1,491 |
| Hoke | 4,254 | 1,395 | 4,531 | 1,206 | 4,337 | 1,363 | 4,287 | 1,353 |
| Hyde | 1,374 | 551 | 1,508 | 488 | 1,408 | 554 | 1,417 | 536 |
| Iredell | 16,796 | 19,187 | 20,381 | 15,671 | 17,313 | 18,360 | 17,085 | 18,330 |
| Jackson | 6,129 | 4,368 | 6,276 | 4,300 | 6,137 | 4,295 | 6,112 | 4,460 |
| Johnston | 15,259 | 13,837 | 18,900 | 11,084 | 15,761 | 13,005 | 16,611 | 12,684 |
| Lee | 2,325 | 1,098 | 2,720 | 829 | 2,413 | 1,104 | 2,477 | 981 |
| Lee | 7,219 | 6,009 | 9,181 | 4,331 | 7,644 | 5,580 | 8,352 | 5,160 |
| Lenoir | 10,473 | 7,019 | 12,526 | 5,599 | 10,549 | 7,613 | 11,292 | 6,378 |
| Lincoln | 9,394 | 11,536 | 10,926 | 9,439 | 9,976 | 10,431 | 9,599 | 10,712 |
| Macon | 5,370 | 5,025 | 5,658 | 4,680 | 5,449 | 4,891 | 5,250 | 5,021 |
| Madison | 3,863 | 2,944 | 4,019 | 2,791 | 3,954 | 2,822 | 3,922 | 2,896 |
| Martin | 4,420 | 2,064 | 5,461 | 1,584 | 4,934 | 1,835 | 5,038 | 1,743 |
| McDowell | 6,730 | 5,788 | 7,500 | 4,745 | 6,835 | 5,472 | 6,543 | 5,654 |
| Mecklenburg | 90,142 | 92,248 | 102,044 | 78,057 | 95,950 | 86,249 | 91,197 | 91,402 |
| Mitchell | 1,786 | 4,209 | 2,129 | 3,801 | 1,940 | 4,014 | 1,838 | 4,048 |
| Montgomery | 4,986 | 3,406 | 5,257 | 3,161 | 5,121 | 3,344 | 5,059 | 3,322 |
| Moore | 10,742 | 13,632 | 12,312 | 12,135 | 11,191 | 13,195 | 10,639 | 14,201 |
| Nash | 13,129 | 14,061 | 17,124 | 10,694 | 14,680 | 12,229 | 14,707 | 12,516 |
| New Hanover | 21,635 | 24,566 | 26,554 | 18,546 | 22,789 | 23,239 | 23,939 | 21,335 |
| Northampton | 5,130 | 1,306 | 5,656 | 1,061 | 5,361 | 1,237 | 5,297 | 1,245 |
| Onslow | 11,448 | 10,142 | 13,129 | 7,971 | 11,080 | 9,874 | 11,799 | 9,321 |
| Orange | 28,349 | 13,192 | 30,523 | 10,310 | 29,221 | 11,785 | 28,584 | 12,316 |
| Pamlico | 2,720 | 1,765 | 3,100 | 1,392 | 2,826 | 1,628 | 2,859 | 1,561 |
| Pasquotank | 5,420 | 3,023 | 5,875 | 2,694 | 5,589 | 2,871 | 5,792 | 2,811 |
| Pender | 6,749 | 4,786 | 7,923 | 3,567 | 6,858 | 4,631 | 7,006 | 4,209 |
| Perquimans | 2,261 | 1,171 | 2,387 | 1,098 | 2,343 | 1,141 | 2,350 | 1,128 |
| Person | 4,135 | 3,047 | 5,580 | 2,352 | 4,897 | 2,758 | 4,508 | 2,820 |
| Pitt | 20,993 | 15,115 | 24,933 | 11,930 | 22,498 | 14,015 | 22,673 | 13,473 |
| Polk | 3,114 | 3,239 | 3,213 | 3,804 | 3,063 | 3,187 | 3,095 | 3,243 |
| Randolph | 13,196 | 21,512 | 15,324 | 19,559 | 14,113 | 20,790 | 13,458 | 21,146 |
| Richmond | 10,388 | 3,511 | 10,999 | 3,037 | 10,480 | 3,358 | 10,261 | 3,497 |
| Robeson | 23,577 | 6,387 | 25,589 | 4,516 | 24,060 | 5,915 | 23,739 | 5,889 |
| Rockingham | 16,692 | 11,895 | 19,131 | 9,370 | 17,663 | 11,148 | 16,679 | 11,304 |
| Rowan | 18,251 | 21,666 | 24,826 | 15,135 | 19,368 | 19,643 | 18,216 | 20,334 |
| Rutherford | 9,936 | 9,214 | 11,131 | 7,629 | 9,998 | 8,623 | 9,802 | 8,797 |
| Sampson | 10,176 | 7,928 | 11,326 | 7,017 | 10,215 | 7,741 | 10,391 | 7,484 |
| Scotland | 5,285 | 2,072 | 5,996 | 1,634 | 5,452 | 1,955 | 5,646 | 2,039 |
| Stanly | 9,420 | 11,273 | 10,447 | 9,903 | 9,571 | 10,738 | 9,146 | 11,176 |
| Stokes | 7,812 | 8,072 | 8,763 | 7,045 | 8,180 | 7,633 | 7,685 | 7,874 |
| Surry | 11,063 | 10,399 | 12,328 | 9,470 | 11,789 | 10,019 | 11,242 | 10,273 |
| Swain | 2,251 | 1,705 | 2,314 | 1,613 | 2,252 | 1,691 | 2,297 | 1,676 |
| Tennessee | 5,863 | 6,162 | 6,353 | 5,485 | 5,954 | 5,851 | 5,603 | 6,143 |
| Tyrrell | 972 | 405 | 1,075 | 355 | 1,022 | 380 | 1,010 | 387 |
| Union | 13,147 | 15,384 | 15,145 | 13,313 | 13,639 | 14,887 | 13,563 | 14,786 |
| Vance | 8,133 | 3,623 | 9,807 | 2,462 | 8,826 | 3,216 | 8,802 | 3,115 |
| Wake | 101,356 | 92,026 | 129,004 | 65,079 | 111,853 | 80,117 | 107,642 | 83,755 |
| Warren | 5,153 | 1,529 | 5,805 | 1,078 | 5,462 | 1,316 | 5,355 | 1,351 |
| Washington | 3,443 | 1,521 | 3,838 | 1,294 | 3,574 | 1,446 | 3,561 | 1,371 |
| Watauga | 8,534 | 8,520 | 9,549 | 7,182 | 8,775 | 7,968 | 8,593 | 8,209 |
| Wayne | 12,357 | 10,614 | 14,302 | 9,342 | 12,796 | 10,485 | 13,147 | 10,197 |
| Wilkes | 9,528 | 14,216 | 11,127 | 12,253 | 9,737 | 13,769 | 9,238 | 13,784 |
| Wilson | 11,702 | 8,611 | 13,542 | 7,263 | 12,323 | 8,296 | 12,315 | 8,152 |
| Yadkin | 4,408 | 7,454 | 5,205 | 6,774 | 4,860 | 7,105 | 4,524 | 7,278 |
| Yancey | 4,709 | 4,092 | 4,792 | 3,985 | 4,765 | 4,037 | 4,330 | 4,039 |
| Totals | 1,260,315 | 1,107,770 | 1,463,744 | 899,774 | 1,333,273 | 1,026,448 | 1,041,663 | 74,821 |

**COUNCIL OF STATE
SECRETARY OF STATE PRIMARY ELECTIONS
MAY 3, 1988**

| County | (D) Dan Bell | (D) Rufus L. Edmisten | (D) Wayne S. Hardin | (D) Brad Miller | (R) John H Carrington | (R) Ray Warren |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Alamance | 754 | 4,297 | 855 | 704 | 1,438 | 682 |
| Alexander | 109 | 932 | 73 | 101 | 258 | 364 |
| Alleghany | 82 | 1,227 | 95 | 204 | 108 | 69 |
| Anson | 372 | 2,898 | 547 | 520 | 98 | 54 |
| Ashe | 96 | 2,254 | 126 | 214 | 1,173 | 662 |
| Avery | 35 | 462 | 35 | 26 | 1,826 | 504 |
| Beaufort | 591 | 2,823 | 419 | 469 | 407 | 187 |
| Bertie | 660 | 1,701 | 252 | 230 | 53 | 20 |
| Bladen | 213 | 1,342 | 272 | 291 | 66 | 20 |
| Brunswick | 439 | 3,577 | 809 | 761 | 907 | 555 |
| Buncombe | 989 | 5,462 | 839 | 720 | 1,592 | 904 |
| Burke | 337 | 3,062 | 226 | 228 | 1,054 | 592 |
| Cabarrus | 915 | 3,853 | 498 | 526 | 1,419 | 782 |
| Caldwell | 422 | 1,677 | 79 | 162 | 1,319 | 646 |
| Camden | 221 | 784 | 233 | 166 | 18 | 12 |
| Carteret | 452 | 3,247 | 314 | 471 | 1,005 | 567 |
| Caswell | 329 | 2,328 | 403 | 534 | 60 | 24 |
| Catawba | 419 | 2,729 | 184 | 272 | 2,110 | 1,232 |
| Chatham | 597 | 3,094 | 346 | 826 | 699 | 296 |
| Cherokee | 78 | 431 | 49 | 96 | 229 | 97 |
| Chowan | 107 | 803 | 271 | 125 | 62 | 32 |
| Clay | 52 | 255 | 31 | 39 | 182 | 96 |
| Cleveland | 667 | 4,362 | 646 | 473 | 411 | 212 |
| Columbus | 375 | 3,313 | 591 | 480 | 197 | 95 |
| Craven | 1,245 | 2,853 | 349 | 377 | 615 | 406 |
| Cumberland | 1,235 | 12,136 | 1,672 | 4,813 | 1,425 | 832 |
| Currituck | 266 | 934 | 345 | 230 | 72 | 48 |
| Dare | 213 | 1,382 | 224 | 182 | 439 | 310 |
| Davidson | 828 | 4,367 | 582 | 840 | 2,922 | 1,114 |
| Davie | 73 | 1,372 | 135 | 228 | 1,567 | 784 |
| Duplin | 1,272 | 4,116 | 441 | 555 | 245 | 105 |
| Durham | 1,248 | 5,764 | 921 | 7,430 | 1,404 | 471 |
| Edgecombe | 457 | 6,394 | 770 | 820 | 455 | 137 |
| Forsyth | 1,075 | 9,135 | 1,057 | 2,516 | 2,657 | 1,655 |
| Franklin | 420 | 2,530 | 322 | 551 | 273 | 110 |
| Gaston | 1,508 | 6,046 | 571 | 611 | 1,211 | 834 |
| Gates | 378 | 512 | 139 | 213 | 21 | 5 |
| Graham | 71 | 369 | 40 | 26 | 185 | 220 |
| Granville | 353 | 4,012 | 522 | 915 | 179 | 38 |
| Greene | 147 | 1,997 | 193 | 173 | 59 | 35 |
| Guilford | 4,044 | 11,352 | 1,302 | 2,174 | 3,381 | 2,380 |
| Halifax | 615 | 4,729 | 860 | 1,210 | 179 | 65 |
| Harnett | 564 | 4,841 | 710 | 1,011 | 552 | 202 |
| Haywood | 321 | 1,901 | 173 | 236 | 240 | 119 |
| Henderson | 212 | 1,191 | 169 | 216 | 1,036 | 658 |
| Hertford | 691 | 1,897 | 272 | 352 | 123 | 63 |
| Hoke | 183 | 1,615 | 272 | 654 | 81 | 39 |
| Hyde | 184 | 1,021 | 177 | 167 | 32 | 26 |
| Iredell | 627 | 3,759 | 434 | 465 | 1,196 | 721 |
| Jackson | 566 | 2,068 | 379 | 285 | 170 | 178 |

**SECRETARY OF STATE PRIMARY ELECTIONS
MAY 3, 1988 (Continued)**

| County | (D) Dan Bell | (D) Rufus L. Edmisten | (D) Wayne S. Hardin | (D) Brad Miller | (R) John H Carrington | (R) Ray Warren |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Johnston | 1,311 | 5,919 | 633 | 1,353 | 904 | 338 |
| Jones | 159 | 1,489 | 164 | 164 | 43 | 32 |
| Lee | 370 | 3,260 | 533 | 689 | 341 | 117 |
| Lenoir | 967 | 6,702 | 619 | 635 | 589 | 248 |
| Lincoln | 474 | 1,883 | 146 | 174 | 543 | 446 |
| Macon | 312 | 1,824 | 286 | 256 | 434 | 330 |
| Madison | 46 | 621 | 58 | 100 | 69 | 91 |
| Martin | 234 | 2,954 | 280 | 362 | 155 | 97 |
| McDowell | 53 | 1,545 | 212 | 108 | 272 | 134 |
| Mecklenburg | 7,312 | 15,039 | 1,995 | 1,984 | 4,073 | 7,648 |
| Mitchell | 41 | 207 | 26 | 25 | 1,274 | 720 |
| Montgomery | 312 | 2,039 | 323 | 335 | 355 | 145 |
| Moore | 384 | 1,765 | 308 | 427 | 2,363 | 1,198 |
| Nash | 649 | 4,830 | 656 | 1,062 | 1,088 | 322 |
| New Hanover | 820 | 4,248 | 714 | 1,714 | 1,407 | 913 |
| Northampton | 408 | 3,425 | 241 | 426 | 52 | 11 |
| Onslow | 615 | 4,479 | 552 | 893 | 596 | 350 |
| Orange | 803 | 3,088 | 539 | 3,047 | 563 | 383 |
| Pamlico | 183 | 1,276 | 150 | 250 | 152 | 78 |
| Pasquotank | 518 | 1,596 | 302 | 209 | 220 | 100 |
| Pender | 294 | 2,617 | 409 | 403 | 333 | 138 |
| Perquimans | 173 | 977 | 324 | 361 | 51 | 35 |
| Person | 406 | 1,793 | 233 | 444 | 124 | 45 |
| Pitt | 1,300 | 9,291 | 945 | 968 | 918 | 554 |
| Polk | 63 | 467 | 113 | 40 | 243 | 182 |
| Randolph | 441 | 1,595 | 212 | 213 | 2,194 | 830 |
| Richmond | 436 | 3,839 | 400 | 459 | 275 | 96 |
| Robeson | 1,812 | 11,250 | 2,546 | 1,818 | 477 | 199 |
| Rockingham | 713 | 3,760 | 546 | 586 | 668 | 331 |
| Rowan | 466 | 2,451 | 216 | 333 | 1,915 | 691 |
| Rutherford | 495 | 2,573 | 1,469 | 242 | 392 | 260 |
| Sampson | 605 | 2,891 | 295 | 464 | 830 | 658 |
| Scotland | 256 | 1,403 | 223 | 246 | 78 | 48 |
| Stanly | 478 | 2,153 | 221 | 289 | 887 | 477 |
| Stokes | 125 | 2,497 | 230 | 282 | 772 | 393 |
| Surry | 179 | 2,259 | 301 | 464 | 544 | 218 |
| Swain | 67 | 323 | 28 | 53 | 80 | 34 |
| Transylvania | 137 | 1,197 | 177 | 125 | 426 | 245 |
| Tyrrell | 98 | 597 | 128 | 103 | 23 | 14 |
| Union | 615 | 3,943 | 471 | 674 | 727 | 558 |
| Vance | 589 | 4,435 | 541 | 861 | 204 | 56 |
| Wake | 3,635 | 12,441 | 1,482 | 9,273 | 4,735 | 2,518 |
| Warren | 291 | 2,718 | 458 | 886 | 74 | 38 |
| Washington | 563 | 1,109 | 141 | 154 | 68 | 30 |
| Watauga | 264 | 2,577 | 90 | 132 | 1,286 | 892 |
| Wayne | 3,306 | 4,914 | 591 | 653 | 678 | 317 |
| Wilkes | 157 | 2,202 | 118 | 248 | 2,066 | 1,275 |
| Wilson | 596 | 3,989 | 390 | 690 | 430 | 169 |
| Yadkin | 99 | 854 | 87 | 95 | 911 | 419 |
| Yancey | 181 | 1,460 | 125 | 132 | 376 | 460 |
| Totals | 62,918 | 317,970 | 43,472 | 71,792 | 75,688 | 46,140 |

STATE AUDITOR PRIMARY ELECTIONS MAY 3, 1988

| County | (D) John Reavill | (D) Edward Renfrow | County | (D) John Reavill | (D) Edward Renfrow |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Alamance | 1,120 | 4,705 | Johnston | 718 | 8,620 |
| Alexander | 308 | 813 | Jones | 381 | 1,352 |
| Alleghany | 362 | 949 | Lee | 469 | 3,655 |
| Anson | 1,065 | 2,867 | Lenoir | 1,552 | 6,383 |
| Ashe | 674 | 1,440 | Lincoln | 577 | 1,776 |
| Avery | 71 | 369 | Macon | 688 | 1,661 |
| Beaufort | 687 | 3,332 | Madison | 74 | 599 |
| Bertie | 556 | 1,581 | Martin | 616 | 2,488 |
| Bladen | 404 | 1,598 | McDowell | 389 | 1,401 |
| Brunswick | 1,264 | 3,705 | Mecklenburg | 2,726 | 18,429 |
| Buncombe | 1,314 | 5,271 | Mitchell | 50 | 235 |
| Burke | 923 | 2,642 | Montgomery | 653 | 1,945 |
| Cabarrus | 1,193 | 3,950 | Moore | 458 | 2,230 |
| Caldwell | 532 | 1,546 | Nash | 919 | 5,578 |
| Camden | 332 | 903 | New Hanover | 973 | 5,492 |
| Carteret | 581 | 3,649 | Northampton | 729 | 3,163 |
| Caswell | 1,090 | 1,964 | Onslow | 1,285 | 4,295 |
| Catawba | 715 | 2,552 | Orange | 918 | 4,920 |
| Chatham | 811 | 3,451 | Pamlico | 531 | 1,038 |
| Cherokee | 104 | 483 | Pasquotank | 531 | 1,902 |
| Chowan | 141 | 842 | Pender | 629 | 2,788 |
| Clay | 65 | 283 | Perquimans | 359 | 1,300 |
| Cleveland | 1,252 | 4,086 | Person | 303 | 1,971 |
| Columbus | 755 | 3,676 | Pitt | 1,758 | 9,422 |
| Craven | 1,003 | 3,058 | Polk | 79 | 516 |
| Cumberland | 2,942 | 14,684 | Randolph | 374 | 1,796 |
| Currituck | 493 | 1,109 | Richmond | 924 | 3,554 |
| Dare | 374 | 1,255 | Robeson | 3,888 | 11,845 |
| Davidson | 1,662 | 4,281 | Rockingham | 1,047 | 3,925 |
| Davie | 438 | 1,134 | Rowan | 755 | 2,401 |
| Duplin | 1,479 | 4,389 | Rutherford | 1,222 | 2,947 |
| Durham | 1,081 | 7,847 | Sampson | 481 | 3,650 |
| Edgecombe | 1,279 | 5,892 | Scotland | 254 | 1,495 |
| Forsyth | 2,607 | 9,313 | Stanly | 592 | 2,179 |
| Franklin | 510 | 2,995 | Stokes | 840 | 1,908 |
| Gaston | 1,541 | 6,233 | Surry | 723 | 1,942 |
| Gates | 388 | 599 | Swain | 71 | 320 |
| Graham | 105 | 335 | Transylvania | 340 | 1,107 |
| Granville | 1,071 | 3,789 | Tyrrell | 196 | 557 |
| Greene | 318 | 2,057 | Union | 949 | 3,860 |
| Guilford | 2,881 | 14,509 | Vance | 1,246 | 4,244 |
| Halifax | 1,651 | 5,073 | Wake | 2,627 | 20,657 |
| Harnett | 986 | 5,602 | Warren | 900 | 2,946 |
| Haywood | 503 | 1,879 | Washington | 319 | 1,478 |
| Henderson | 309 | 1,312 | Watauga | 540 | 1,827 |
| Hertford | 642 | 2,004 | Wayne | 878 | 7,176 |
| Hoke | 445 | 2,059 | Wilkes | 1,562 | 1,053 |
| Hyde | 310 | 970 | Wilson | 611 | 437 |
| Iredell | 951 | 3,765 | Yadkin | 352 | 673 |
| Jackson | 560 | 2,182 | Yancey | 320 | 1,169 |
| | | | Totals | 83,234 | 343,287 |

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988

| County | (D) Bob Etheridge | (D) Norman Jarrad | (D) Henry McCarthy | (R) Thomas F. Paquin | (R) Tom Rogers |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Alamance | 3,748 | 643 | 1,371 | 684 | 1,233 |
| Alexander | 605 | 175 | 291 | 190 | 407 |
| Alleghany | 688 | 194 | 413 | 53 | 115 |
| Anson | 2,374 | 596 | 1,024 | 44 | 101 |
| Ashe | 1,240 | 379 | 579 | 554 | 1,210 |
| Avery | 240 | 70 | 124 | 544 | 1,456 |
| Beaufort | 2,384 | 452 | 986 | 196 | 379 |
| Bertie | 1,883 | 216 | 437 | 25 | 39 |
| Bladen | 1,361 | 196 | 409 | 27 | 51 |
| Brunswick | 2,781 | 772 | 1,340 | 719 | 704 |
| Buncombe | 4,789 | 721 | 1,397 | 648 | 1,530 |
| Burke | 2,189 | 525 | 827 | 472 | 1,087 |
| Cabarrus | 2,952 | 680 | 1,427 | 634 | 1,459 |
| Caldwell | 1,322 | 292 | 478 | 608 | 1,218 |
| Camden | 867 | 135 | 285 | 13 | 17 |
| Carteret | 3,360 | 290 | 487 | 574 | 912 |
| Caswell | 1,516 | 510 | 1,099 | 33 | 48 |
| Catawba | 2,033 | 502 | 716 | 1,048 | 2,072 |
| Chatham | 2,710 | 471 | 944 | 352 | 535 |
| Cherokee | 369 | 126 | 95 | 102 | 216 |
| Chowan | 742 | 83 | 238 | 28 | 62 |
| Clay | 240 | 58 | 54 | 92 | 188 |
| Cleveland | 2,274 | 967 | 1,887 | 230 | 368 |
| Columbus | 3,118 | 429 | 765 | 105 | 162 |
| Craven | 2,890 | 457 | 929 | 404 | 573 |
| Cumberland | 10,475 | 2,523 | 3,998 | 751 | 1,367 |
| Currituck | 1,210 | 166 | 315 | 39 | 81 |
| Dare | 1,356 | 142 | 207 | 306 | 439 |
| Davidson | 3,321 | 913 | 1,648 | 1,347 | 2,507 |
| Davie | 857 | 249 | 486 | 576 | 1,639 |
| Duplin | 3,730 | 715 | 1,091 | 114 | 218 |
| Durham | 8,711 | 959 | 3,009 | 444 | 1,164 |
| Edgecombe | 4,721 | 899 | 1,518 | 196 | 356 |
| Forsyth | 5,416 | 1,787 | 4,924 | 1,907 | 2,244 |
| Franklin | 2,177 | 479 | 686 | 127 | 235 |
| Gaston | 5,053 | 902 | 1,699 | 595 | 1,301 |
| Gates | 497 | 98 | 486 | 10 | 16 |
| Graham | 257 | 67 | 114 | 166 | 242 |
| Granville | 2,799 | 649 | 1,255 | 61 | 141 |
| Greene | 1,505 | 241 | 477 | 38 | 55 |
| Guilford | 10,055 | 2,081 | 4,451 | 2,015 | 3,260 |
| Halifax | 4,647 | 681 | 1,470 | 83 | 146 |
| Harnett | 6,431 | 365 | 563 | 234 | 475 |
| Haywood | 1,533 | 309 | 598 | 101 | 253 |
| Henderson | 1,004 | 237 | 378 | 593 | 1,018 |
| Hertford | 1,799 | 224 | 540 | 67 | 110 |
| Hoke | 1,647 | 260 | 600 | 42 | 77 |
| Hyde | 667 | 186 | 430 | 22 | 39 |
| Iredell | 2,776 | 815 | 1,056 | 554 | 1,243 |
| Jackson | 1,718 | 422 | 756 | 137 | 212 |

**SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988 (Continued)**

| County | (D) Bob Etheridge | (D) Norman Jarrad | (D) Henry McCarthy | (R) Thomas F. Paquin | (R) Tom Rogers |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Johnston | 6,773 | 561 | 950 | 367 | 796 |
| Jones | 1,162 | 217 | 444 | 32 | 42 |
| Lee | 4,286 | 200 | 254 | 152 | 254 |
| Lenoir | 5,203 | 861 | 1,632 | 284 | 527 |
| Lincoln | 1,349 | 342 | 619 | 292 | 664 |
| Macon | 1,451 | 396 | 546 | 195 | 550 |
| Madison | 563 | 49 | 83 | 50 | 93 |
| Martin | 2,316 | 244 | 544 | 49 | 189 |
| McDowell | 1,217 | 239 | 293 | 134 | 259 |
| Mecklenburg | 12,576 | 2,259 | 5,470 | 4,106 | 5,894 |
| Mitchell | 181 | 32 | 66 | 611 | 1,252 |
| Montgomery | 1,219 | 633 | 690 | 143 | 332 |
| Moore | 1,728 | 310 | 564 | 1,938 | 1,454 |
| Nash | 4,873 | 545 | 952 | 384 | 910 |
| New Hanover | 4,034 | 761 | 1,422 | 1,056 | 1,075 |
| Northampton | 3,105 | 86 | 405 | 23 | 34 |
| Onslow | 4,343 | 616 | 812 | 373 | 537 |
| Orange | 3,308 | 552 | 2,392 | 440 | 451 |
| Pamlico | 727 | 240 | 546 | 65 | 143 |
| Pasquotank | 2,102 | 147 | 352 | 115 | 171 |
| Pender | 2,164 | 455 | 716 | 184 | 258 |
| Perquimans | 1,206 | 139 | 321 | 29 | 57 |
| Person | 1,270 | 291 | 492 | 40 | 124 |
| Pitt | 7,575 | 1,102 | 1,963 | 494 | 887 |
| Polk | 376 | 88 | 132 | 92 | 297 |
| Randolph | 1,181 | 313 | 648 | 847 | 1,847 |
| Richmond | 3,343 | 493 | 787 | 166 | 197 |
| Robeson | 7,363 | 2,408 | 5,951 | 328 | 354 |
| Rockingham | 2,474 | 872 | 1,404 | 315 | 630 |
| Rowan | 1,973 | 454 | 775 | 782 | 1,688 |
| Rutherford | 2,105 | 797 | 1,123 | 239 | 407 |
| Sampson | 2,559 | 431 | 761 | 521 | 807 |
| Scotland | 1,659 | 122 | 175 | 35 | 81 |
| Stanly | 1,864 | 360 | 468 | 362 | 1,010 |
| Stokes | 1,514 | 506 | 727 | 369 | 763 |
| Surry | 1,400 | 520 | 755 | 206 | 474 |
| Swain | 318 | 48 | 55 | 37 | 78 |
| Transylvania | 668 | 299 | 505 | 211 | 430 |
| Tyrrell | 464 | 104 | 220 | 8 | 24 |
| Union | 2,454 | 723 | 1,414 | 388 | 782 |
| Vance | 3,088 | 673 | 1,272 | 63 | 183 |
| Wake | 17,629 | 1,330 | 4,042 | 2,408 | 3,891 |
| Warren | 2,170 | 524 | 1,141 | 38 | 70 |
| Washington | 815 | 140 | 843 | 24 | 72 |
| Watauga | 1,074 | 269 | 1,283 | 630 | 1,372 |
| Wayne | 6,521 | 660 | 972 | 330 | 598 |
| Wilkes | 1,338 | 404 | 666 | 1,055 | 2,039 |
| Wilson | 3,670 | 346 | 752 | 164 | 382 |
| Yadkin | 433 | 185 | 375 | 313 | 926 |
| Yancey | 849 | 299 | 445 | 332 | 492 |
| Totals | 277,070 | 50,953 | 101,576 | 40,723 | 71,817 |

**COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988**

| County | (D) Robert Bingham | (D) John C. Brooks | (D) Jack Weaver | (R) Richard D. Levy | (R) Joseph R. Overby |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alamance | 1,104 | 3,810 | 1,027 | 859 | 978 |
| Alexander | 275 | 714 | 148 | 374 | 225 |
| Alleghany | 510 | 696 | 148 | 91 | 78 |
| Anson | 771 | 2,330 | 794 | 90 | 54 |
| Ashe | 1,131 | 896 | 286 | 1,087 | 676 |
| Avery | 224 | 195 | 39 | 1,191 | 751 |
| Beaufort | 850 | 2,690 | 433 | 290 | 285 |
| Bertie | 771 | 1,174 | 223 | 35 | 30 |
| Bladen | 453 | 1,327 | 196 | 44 | 33 |
| Brunswick | 1,269 | 3,199 | 580 | 813 | 547 |
| Buncombe | 1,435 | 4,344 | 1,198 | 1,182 | 993 |
| Burke | 1,055 | 2,187 | 378 | 987 | 556 |
| Cabarrus | 1,497 | 2,820 | 857 | 1,177 | 800 |
| Caldwell | 656 | 1,250 | 224 | 1,003 | 791 |
| Camden | 496 | 580 | 166 | 19 | 12 |
| Carteret | 904 | 2,682 | 574 | 851 | 609 |
| Caswell | 764 | 1,744 | 583 | 40 | 43 |
| Catawba | 901 | 1,992 | 405 | 2,035 | 1,093 |
| Chatham | 957 | 2,959 | 407 | 500 | 391 |
| Cherokee | 187 | 348 | 72 | 183 | 134 |
| Chowan | 189 | 659 | 126 | 46 | 42 |
| Clay | 51 | 246 | 54 | 150 | 126 |
| Cleveland | 1,810 | 3,019 | 633 | 376 | 209 |
| Columbus | 2,103 | 1,988 | 462 | 169 | 93 |
| Craven | 1,704 | 2,183 | 607 | 406 | 568 |
| Cumberland | 4,303 | 9,693 | 2,795 | 1,199 | 889 |
| Currituck | 617 | 676 | 266 | 67 | 47 |
| Dare | 535 | 802 | 229 | 415 | 308 |
| Davidson | 2,305 | 3,124 | 545 | 2,089 | 1,694 |
| Davie | 755 | 745 | 150 | 1,021 | 1,175 |
| Duplin | 1,136 | 3,831 | 747 | 164 | 163 |
| Durham | 1,059 | 11,627 | 935 | 846 | 742 |
| Edgecombe | 1,667 | 4,881 | 1,034 | 325 | 227 |
| Forsyth | 2,784 | 7,570 | 1,496 | 2,179 | 1,879 |
| Franklin | 686 | 2,460 | 388 | 161 | 196 |
| Gaston | 2,454 | 4,419 | 854 | 1,082 | 769 |
| Gates | 481 | 459 | 162 | 14 | 12 |
| Graham | 84 | 314 | 55 | 207 | 178 |
| Granville | 927 | 3,502 | 578 | 95 | 102 |
| Greene | 409 | 1,667 | 219 | 42 | 47 |
| Guilford | 2,530 | 12,660 | 1,972 | 3,186 | 2,193 |
| Halifax | 1,395 | 4,911 | 633 | 132 | 104 |
| Harnett | 1,389 | 4,267 | 878 | 367 | 355 |
| Haywood | 573 | 1,648 | 227 | 205 | 141 |
| Henderson | 460 | 942 | 212 | 848 | 734 |
| Hertford | 1,116 | 1,181 | 241 | 103 | 70 |
| Hoke | 533 | 1,622 | 373 | 60 | 54 |
| Hyde | 456 | 624 | 221 | 37 | 20 |
| Iredell | 1,077 | 2,889 | 667 | 1,026 | 718 |
| Jackson | 667 | 1,905 | 325 | 180 | 160 |

**COMMISSIONER OF LABOR
PRIMARY ELECTIONS, MAY 3, 1988 (Continued)**

| County | (D) Robert Bingham | (D) John C. Brooks | (D) Jack Weaver | (R) Richard D. Levy | (R) Joseph R. Overby |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Johnston | 2,955 | 4,878 | 607 | 747 | 458 |
| Jones | 345 | 1,229 | 227 | 33 | 42 |
| Lee | 683 | 2,961 | 418 | 212 | 216 |
| Lenoir | 1,474 | 6,020 | 744 | 407 | 399 |
| Lincoln | 751 | 1,372 | 269 | 592 | 315 |
| Macon | 852 | 1,212 | 336 | 405 | 331 |
| Madison | 136 | 485 | 81 | 82 | 52 |
| Martin | 658 | 2,067 | 416 | 113 | 106 |
| McDowell | 571 | 951 | 266 | 227 | 146 |
| Mecklenburg | 4,595 | 13,773 | 2,224 | 6,263 | 3,361 |
| Mitchell | 80 | 164 | 41 | 1,149 | 610 |
| Montgomery | 735 | 1,495 | 531 | 270 | 201 |
| Moore | 611 | 1,712 | 337 | 2,166 | 1,177 |
| Nash | 1,233 | 4,595 | 751 | 657 | 615 |
| New Hanover | 1,945 | 3,771 | 732 | 1,215 | 861 |
| Northampton | 1,317 | 2,492 | 270 | 40 | 19 |
| Onslow | 1,378 | 3,168 | 816 | 495 | 377 |
| Orange | 1,007 | 4,924 | 494 | 481 | 393 |
| Pamlico | 437 | 867 | 270 | 87 | 121 |
| Pasquotank | 964 | 1,221 | 250 | 18 | 98 |
| Pender | 774 | 2,252 | 402 | 212 | 223 |
| Perquimans | 484 | 886 | 240 | 46 | 38 |
| Person | 306 | 1,803 | 239 | 67 | 89 |
| Pitt | 1,986 | 8,251 | 1,301 | 822 | 547 |
| Polk | 116 | 390 | 106 | 197 | 188 |
| Randolph | 454 | 1,587 | 230 | 1,515 | 1,227 |
| Richmond | 1,389 | 2,661 | 536 | 177 | 170 |
| Robeson | 3,920 | 11,302 | 1,395 | 412 | 246 |
| Rockingham | 1,397 | 3,003 | 518 | 469 | 464 |
| Rowan | 1,083 | 1,720 | 359 | 1,392 | 1,025 |
| Rutherford | 1,594 | 2,147 | 523 | 401 | 223 |
| Sampson | 879 | 2,469 | 437 | 781 | 533 |
| Scotland | 411 | 1,264 | 272 | 69 | 46 |
| Stanly | 669 | 1,949 | 205 | 859 | 415 |
| Stokes | 1,080 | 1,509 | 293 | 468 | 675 |
| Surry | 831 | 1,616 | 329 | 315 | 398 |
| Swain | 102 | 265 | 62 | 69 | 43 |
| Transylvania | 474 | 859 | 165 | 374 | 270 |
| Tyrrell | 232 | 398 | 137 | 21 | 12 |
| Union | 2,442 | 747 | 1,403 | 734 | 424 |
| Vance | 1,195 | 3,747 | 519 | 114 | 127 |
| Wake | 4,201 | 17,489 | 2,145 | 2,794 | 3,582 |
| Warren | 759 | 2,749 | 466 | 40 | 62 |
| Washington | 767 | 914 | 179 | 50 | 43 |
| Watauga | 2,010 | 741 | 137 | 1,140 | 815 |
| Wayne | 1,201 | 5,566 | 1,081 | 402 | 530 |
| Wilkes | 964 | 1,340 | 202 | 1,766 | 1,349 |
| Wilson | 819 | 3,453 | 579 | 253 | 275 |
| Yadkin | 305 | 568 | 133 | 538 | 700 |
| Yancey | 486 | 729 | 378 | 458 | 337 |
| Totals | 108,522 | 278,182 | 51,873 | 62,824 | 48,068 |

**COUNCIL OF STATE
GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988**

| County | Secretary of State (R) | | Attorney General (R) | | Commissioner of Labor (R) | | State Treasurer (R) | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Rufus L. Edmisten | John H. Carrington | Lacy H. Thornburg | Sam Wilson | John C. Brooks | Richard D. (Dick) Levy | Harlan E. Boyles | Nancy Lake Coward |
| Alamance | 15,971 | 19,096 | 18,250 | 15,553 | 15,805 | 17,119 | 17,153 | 15,848 |
| Alexander | 5,051 | 6,859 | 5,089 | 6,740 | 4,907 | 6,857 | 4,855 | 6,943 |
| Alleghany | 2,432 | 1,755 | 2,402 | 1,708 | 2,445 | 1,625 | 2,349 | 1,693 |
| Anson | 5,465 | 1,781 | 5,500 | 1,706 | 5,431 | 1,640 | 5,330 | 1,732 |
| Ashe | 4,922 | 5,077 | 4,730 | 5,121 | 4,633 | 5,128 | 4,569 | 5,185 |
| Avery | 1,840 | 3,657 | 1,818 | 3,529 | 1,471 | 3,692 | 1,571 | 3,646 |
| Beaufort | 7,015 | 6,526 | 7,521 | 5,702 | 6,654 | 5,310 | 7,252 | 5,755 |
| Bertie | 3,935 | 1,493 | 4,016 | 1,157 | 4,050 | 1,112 | 3,982 | 1,149 |
| Bladen | 5,434 | 2,907 | 5,785 | 2,310 | 5,444 | 2,261 | 5,664 | 2,320 |
| Brunswick | 9,072 | 8,877 | 9,909 | 7,700 | 9,767 | 7,540 | 9,379 | 7,967 |
| Buncombe | 30,994 | 29,330 | 34,071 | 25,940 | 30,469 | 27,600 | 29,852 | 28,598 |
| Burke | 13,916 | 12,986 | 14,538 | 12,306 | 13,615 | 12,744 | 13,290 | 13,197 |
| Cabarrus | 15,396 | 17,322 | 15,877 | 16,056 | 14,740 | 16,590 | 14,210 | 17,347 |
| Caldwell | 10,331 | 12,170 | 10,466 | 11,724 | 9,773 | 12,027 | 9,316 | 12,484 |
| Camden | 1,471 | 675 | 1,448 | 656 | 1,422 | 633 | 1,435 | 640 |
| Carteret | 9,087 | 9,444 | 9,477 | 8,595 | 9,191 | 8,717 | 8,939 | 9,078 |
| Caswell | 4,756 | 2,121 | 4,821 | 1,827 | 4,755 | 1,841 | 4,701 | 1,890 |
| Catawba | 16,461 | 24,861 | 17,661 | 23,258 | 15,806 | 24,504 | 15,602 | 24,900 |
| Chatham | 8,764 | 6,007 | 9,400 | 5,087 | 8,994 | 5,255 | 8,658 | 5,553 |
| Cherokee | 3,076 | 4,091 | 3,199 | 3,954 | 3,070 | 3,973 | 3,009 | 4,041 |
| Chowan | 2,312 | 1,386 | 2,349 | 1,208 | 2,316 | 1,203 | 2,337 | 1,277 |
| Clay | 1,456 | 1,970 | 1,495 | 1,934 | 1,477 | 1,944 | 1,450 | 1,972 |
| Cleveland | 14,067 | 10,321 | 15,120 | 9,074 | 13,880 | 9,681 | 13,737 | 10,012 |
| Columbus | 11,384 | 4,676 | 11,921 | 3,767 | 11,887 | 3,627 | 11,548 | 4,005 |
| Craven | 10,082 | 9,903 | 10,315 | 8,546 | 9,983 | 8,592 | 9,932 | 8,634 |
| Cumberland | 30,633 | 20,974 | 33,476 | 17,199 | 30,830 | 18,275 | 29,736 | 19,548 |
| Currituck | 2,251 | 1,720 | 2,194 | 1,672 | 2,169 | 1,615 | 2,118 | 1,696 |
| Dare | 3,645 | 4,308 | 3,940 | 3,805 | 3,716 | 3,898 | 3,586 | 4,102 |
| Davidson | 17,517 | 23,892 | 18,077 | 22,852 | 17,216 | 23,485 | 16,774 | 24,054 |
| Davie | 4,072 | 6,706 | 4,049 | 6,555 | 3,842 | 6,661 | 3,764 | 6,773 |
| Duplin | 7,718 | 4,521 | 8,159 | 3,748 | 8,215 | 3,648 | 8,000 | 3,883 |
| Durham | 37,454 | 25,369 | 32,920 | 20,653 | 30,678 | 21,382 | 29,238 | 21,969 |
| Edgecombe | 11,090 | 4,686 | 11,336 | 4,043 | 11,548 | 3,761 | 11,009 | 4,161 |
| Forsyth | 49,320 | 46,724 | 51,073 | 41,943 | 47,832 | 43,276 | 46,665 | 45,196 |
| Franklin | 6,673 | 4,133 | 7,325 | 3,235 | 7,088 | 3,318 | 6,909 | 3,498 |
| Gaston | 21,899 | 27,252 | 24,833 | 23,702 | 20,979 | 25,876 | 20,501 | 26,623 |
| Gates | 2,324 | 852 | 2,331 | 815 | 2,302 | 821 | 2,304 | 829 |
| Graham | 1,493 | 1,806 | 1,538 | 1,755 | 1,485 | 1,795 | 1,471 | 1,812 |
| Granville | 6,847 | 3,773 | 7,278 | 2,814 | 7,242 | 2,732 | 7,062 | 2,880 |
| Greene | 3,393 | 1,534 | 3,556 | 1,335 | 3,542 | 1,308 | 3,493 | 1,369 |
| Guilford | 58,582 | 54,079 | 63,144 | 46,324 | 52,601 | 55,026 | 57,957 | 49,498 |
| Halifax | 10,425 | 5,362 | 11,429 | 4,347 | 11,211 | 4,185 | 10,975 | 4,430 |
| Harnett | 9,248 | 7,784 | 10,270 | 6,434 | 9,913 | 6,544 | 9,530 | 6,848 |
| Haywood | 10,592 | 6,878 | 11,565 | 5,868 | 10,704 | 6,332 | 10,301 | 6,786 |
| Henderson | 10,947 | 17,214 | 12,230 | 15,833 | 10,582 | 16,716 | 10,520 | 16,966 |
| Hertford | 5,368 | 2,023 | 5,286 | 1,761 | 5,250 | 1,750 | 5,258 | 1,831 |
| Hoke | 3,714 | 1,303 | 3,843 | 1,075 | 3,756 | 1,101 | 3,680 | 1,156 |
| Hyde | 1,432 | 698 | 1,463 | 544 | 1,465 | 531 | 1,433 | 563 |
| Iredell | 13,981 | 17,805 | 14,934 | 16,151 | 13,860 | 16,734 | 13,683 | 17,020 |
| Jackson | 5,247 | 4,361 | 6,277 | 3,795 | 5,312 | 4,236 | 5,231 | 4,476 |

COUNCIL OF STATE GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988 (Continued)

| County | Secretary of State | | Attorney General | | Commissioner of Labor | | State Treasurer | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | (D) Rufus L. Edmisten | (R) John H. Carrington | (D) Lacy H. Thornburg | (R) Sam Wilson | (D) John C. Brooks | (R) Richard D. (Dick) Levy | (D) Harlan E. Boyles | (R) Nancy Lake Coward |
| Johnston | 12,313 | 11,767 | 13,858 | 9,595 | 13,242 | 9,873 | 12,864 | 10,232 |
| Jones | 2,244 | 1,216 | 2,287 | 1,032 | 2,311 | 1,019 | 2,248 | 1,072 |
| Lee | 5,903 | 5,548 | 6,124 | 4,594 | 6,021 | 4,389 | 5,713 | 4,672 |
| Lenoir | 10,174 | 7,775 | 10,770 | 6,486 | 10,970 | 6,329 | 10,612 | 6,619 |
| Lincoln | 7,995 | 9,833 | 8,445 | 9,180 | 7,967 | 9,278 | 8,187 | 9,282 |
| Macon | 4,680 | 4,812 | 4,739 | 4,658 | 4,639 | 4,893 | 4,567 | 5,005 |
| Madison | 3,201 | 2,791 | 3,346 | 2,642 | 3,184 | 2,679 | 3,133 | 2,736 |
| Martin | 4,870 | 2,091 | 4,674 | 1,646 | 4,732 | 1,567 | 4,656 | 1,608 |
| McDowell | 6,082 | 4,903 | 6,328 | 4,563 | 5,951 | 4,827 | 5,721 | 4,963 |
| Mecklenburg | 75,046 | 85,719 | 82,575 | 75,409 | 70,411 | 78,984 | 70,533 | 79,977 |
| Mitchell | 1,677 | 4,179 | 1,759 | 4,044 | 1,537 | 4,170 | 1,606 | 4,119 |
| Montgomery | 4,458 | 3,621 | 4,634 | 3,416 | 4,559 | 3,432 | 4,516 | 3,480 |
| Moore | 8,735 | 13,047 | 9,240 | 12,271 | 8,806 | 12,480 | 8,974 | 12,403 |
| Nash | 12,478 | 11,922 | 13,767 | 9,929 | 13,022 | 10,280 | 12,557 | 10,705 |
| New Hanover | 17,831 | 20,775 | 20,905 | 16,369 | 19,635 | 16,908 | 19,121 | 17,776 |
| Northampton | 5,326 | 1,683 | 5,301 | 1,388 | 5,222 | 1,389 | 5,186 | 1,405 |
| Onslow | 9,901 | 9,207 | 10,424 | 7,712 | 9,926 | 7,855 | 9,445 | 8,387 |
| Orange | 22,403 | 12,893 | 24,465 | 10,092 | 23,025 | 10,587 | 22,051 | 11,359 |
| Pamlico | 2,541 | 1,772 | 2,555 | 1,603 | 2,552 | 1,581 | 2,506 | 1,645 |
| Pasquotank | 4,768 | 2,806 | 4,781 | 2,542 | 4,639 | 2,547 | 4,652 | 2,562 |
| Pender | 5,011 | 4,165 | 5,393 | 3,554 | 5,387 | 3,481 | 5,281 | 3,620 |
| Perquimans | 1,956 | 1,158 | 1,957 | 1,105 | 1,934 | 1,101 | 1,927 | 1,111 |
| Person | 4,353 | 3,214 | 4,346 | 2,536 | 4,147 | 2,496 | 3,991 | 2,307 |
| Pitt | 18,744 | 13,484 | 20,542 | 10,650 | 20,156 | 10,755 | 18,854 | 12,078 |
| Polk | 2,808 | 3,474 | 2,914 | 3,418 | 2,826 | 3,414 | 2,802 | 3,458 |
| Randolph | 11,731 | 21,710 | 11,825 | 20,810 | 11,296 | 21,081 | 11,181 | 21,240 |
| Richmond | 8,487 | 3,737 | 8,679 | 3,244 | 8,560 | 3,216 | 8,355 | 3,473 |
| Robeson | 19,956 | 6,650 | 20,333 | 5,870 | 19,937 | 5,236 | 20,409 | 5,516 |
| Rockingham | 15,040 | 11,137 | 15,288 | 10,075 | 14,592 | 10,323 | 14,491 | 10,625 |
| Rowan | 16,564 | 18,551 | 16,542 | 17,758 | 15,591 | 18,335 | 15,168 | 19,023 |
| Rutherford | 9,210 | 7,950 | 9,663 | 7,362 | 9,109 | 7,655 | 9,026 | 7,820 |
| Sampson | 9,404 | 7,793 | 9,844 | 7,191 | 9,469 | 7,419 | 9,368 | 7,548 |
| Scotland | 4,249 | 1,985 | 4,374 | 1,515 | 4,195 | 1,548 | 4,128 | 1,648 |
| Stanly | 8,547 | 10,240 | 8,662 | 9,848 | 8,441 | 9,965 | 8,227 | 10,215 |
| Stokes | 6,999 | 7,155 | 6,852 | 7,090 | 6,730 | 7,092 | 6,606 | 7,230 |
| Surry | 9,897 | 9,591 | 9,620 | 9,281 | 9,338 | 9,322 | 9,279 | 9,430 |
| Swain | 1,894 | 1,658 | 2,002 | 1,595 | 1,870 | 1,613 | 1,842 | 1,654 |
| Transylvania | 5,217 | 5,897 | 5,613 | 5,482 | 5,086 | 5,807 | 4,901 | 6,024 |
| Tyrrell | 872 | 448 | 900 | 365 | 901 | 352 | 883 | 379 |
| Union | 11,767 | 13,008 | 12,750 | 13,384 | 11,615 | 11,872 | 11,297 | 12,315 |
| Vance | 7,584 | 3,940 | 8,085 | 3,033 | 8,047 | 2,998 | 7,808 | 3,199 |
| Wake | 73,656 | 73,824 | 83,168 | 59,595 | 77,067 | 61,704 | 76,739 | 62,406 |
| Warren | 4,804 | 1,530 | 4,980 | 1,191 | 4,938 | 1,171 | 4,924 | 1,184 |
| Washington | 3,244 | 1,612 | 3,265 | 1,481 | 3,285 | 1,441 | 3,235 | 1,498 |
| Watauga | 7,725 | 6,946 | 7,392 | 6,797 | 6,685 | 7,108 | 6,703 | 7,249 |
| Wayne | 11,903 | 12,308 | 12,798 | 10,313 | 12,414 | 10,375 | 12,132 | 10,590 |
| Wilkes | 9,482 | 12,979 | 9,239 | 12,772 | 8,686 | 13,094 | 8,430 | 13,429 |
| Wilson | 10,106 | 8,381 | 10,914 | 6,649 | 10,638 | 6,518 | 10,388 | 6,928 |
| Yadkin | 3,939 | 6,838 | 3,874 | 6,752 | 3,700 | 6,824 | 3,601 | 6,956 |
| Yancey | 4,113 | 3,889 | 4,172 | 3,829 | 4,074 | 3,868 | 4,075 | 3,854 |
| Totals | 1,082,533 | 1,004,660 | 1,146,777 | 887,132 | 1,069,358 | 918,475 | 1,056,215 | 938,374 |

**COUNCIL OF STATE
GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988**

| County | State Auditor | | Commissioner of Agriculture | | Commissioner of Insurance | | Superintendent of Public Instruction | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | (D) Edward Renfrow | (R) Edward Gardner, Jr. | (D) James A. (Jim) Graham | (R) Leo Tew | (D) Jim Long | (R) H.L. (Pete) Rednour | (D) Bob Etheridge | (R) Tom Rogers |
| Alamance | 16,573 | 16,296 | 19,239 | 14,327 | 19,756 | 14,340 | 17,578 | 15,186 |
| Alexander | 4,769 | 6,981 | 5,087 | 6,699 | 5,010 | 6,787 | 4,841 | 6,916 |
| Alleghany | 2,343 | 1,707 | 2,641 | 1,516 | 2,400 | 1,624 | 2,392 | 1,680 |
| Anson | 5,195 | 1,784 | 5,518 | 1,561 | 5,485 | 1,606 | 5,401 | 1,659 |
| Ashe | 4,449 | 5,306 | 5,053 | 4,818 | 4,789 | 5,025 | 4,629 | 5,147 |
| Avery | 1,422 | 3,755 | 1,748 | 3,496 | 1,634 | 3,584 | 1,467 | 3,716 |
| Beaufort | 7,223 | 5,746 | 8,577 | 4,701 | 7,971 | 5,206 | 7,322 | 5,577 |
| Bertie | 3,992 | 1,163 | 4,341 | 1,040 | 4,149 | 1,045 | 3,943 | 1,142 |
| Bladen | 5,647 | 2,528 | 6,026 | 2,092 | 5,986 | 2,070 | 5,766 | 2,236 |
| Brunswick | 9,135 | 8,214 | 10,580 | 6,987 | 10,157 | 7,374 | 9,556 | 7,761 |
| Buncombe | 29,271 | 28,759 | 32,928 | 25,697 | 31,943 | 26,511 | 31,097 | 26,912 |
| Burke | 12,725 | 13,666 | 14,751 | 11,682 | 13,960 | 12,549 | 13,017 | 13,281 |
| Cabarrus | 12,995 | 18,317 | 16,866 | 14,530 | 15,385 | 16,158 | 13,949 | 16,978 |
| Caldwell | 9,004 | 12,683 | 10,387 | 11,253 | 10,215 | 11,681 | 9,579 | 12,100 |
| Camden | 1,425 | 661 | 1,598 | 518 | 1,530 | 562 | 1,532 | 549 |
| Carteret | 9,105 | 8,880 | 10,196 | 7,893 | 9,642 | 8,297 | 9,689 | 8,339 |
| Caswell | 4,651 | 1,960 | 4,992 | 1,708 | 5,102 | 1,728 | 4,730 | 1,857 |
| Catawba | 14,639 | 25,633 | 17,366 | 22,690 | 16,783 | 23,716 | 15,745 | 24,445 |
| Chatham | 8,751 | 5,479 | 9,724 | 4,812 | 9,523 | 4,864 | 9,017 | 5,297 |
| Cherokee | 3,010 | 4,021 | 3,188 | 3,872 | 3,127 | 3,941 | 3,081 | 3,923 |
| Chowan | 2,278 | 1,219 | 2,474 | 1,122 | 2,334 | 1,147 | 2,346 | 1,154 |
| Clay | 1,447 | 1,964 | 1,496 | 1,918 | 1,484 | 1,934 | 1,464 | 1,947 |
| Cleveland | 12,836 | 10,628 | 15,588 | 8,149 | 14,524 | 9,341 | 13,232 | 10,202 |
| Columbus | 11,373 | 4,188 | 12,764 | 3,079 | 12,195 | 3,499 | 11,798 | 3,631 |
| Craven | 9,786 | 8,715 | 11,107 | 7,988 | 10,568 | 8,228 | 10,118 | 8,399 |
| Cumberland | 30,108 | 19,272 | 34,195 | 15,768 | 32,953 | 16,940 | 31,459 | 17,928 |
| Currituck | 2,027 | 1,787 | 2,501 | 1,354 | 2,345 | 1,468 | 2,344 | 1,468 |
| Dare | 3,538 | 4,123 | 4,188 | 3,473 | 3,964 | 3,646 | 4,012 | 3,595 |
| Davidson | 15,971 | 24,665 | 19,727 | 21,236 | 18,522 | 22,353 | 16,718 | 23,779 |
| Davie | 3,611 | 6,868 | 4,353 | 6,247 | 4,106 | 6,464 | 3,778 | 6,721 |
| Duplin | 7,805 | 4,076 | 8,985 | 3,125 | 8,536 | 3,411 | 8,130 | 3,651 |
| Durham | 29,377 | 28,511 | 31,409 | 21,480 | 39,739 | 19,888 | 37,068 | 21,399 |
| Edgecombe | 11,112 | 4,056 | 12,165 | 3,295 | 11,738 | 3,578 | 11,109 | 3,988 |
| Forsyth | 42,895 | 48,504 | 53,471 | 37,925 | 53,752 | 38,666 | 47,215 | 43,005 |
| Franklin | 7,067 | 3,379 | 7,786 | 2,913 | 7,441 | 3,097 | 6,904 | 3,477 |
| Gaston | 18,929 | 27,808 | 24,529 | 22,429 | 21,846 | 25,909 | 20,771 | 26,037 |
| Gates | 2,261 | 851 | 2,458 | 741 | 2,376 | 765 | 2,326 | 784 |
| Graham | 1,461 | 1,811 | 1,514 | 1,763 | 1,491 | 1,788 | 1,490 | 1,788 |
| Granville | 6,934 | 3,011 | 8,196 | 2,088 | 7,619 | 2,387 | 6,782 | 2,999 |
| Greene | 3,517 | 1,348 | 3,791 | 1,175 | 3,764 | 1,247 | 3,514 | 1,330 |
| Guilford | 56,913 | 50,313 | 62,173 | 45,639 | 64,314 | 44,854 | 57,941 | 48,721 |
| Halifax | 10,920 | 4,466 | 12,006 | 3,616 | 11,777 | 3,764 | 11,055 | 4,283 |
| Harnett | 9,811 | 6,719 | 10,853 | 5,981 | 10,396 | 6,219 | 11,091 | 5,817 |
| Haywood | 10,121 | 6,836 | 11,514 | 5,669 | 11,074 | 6,150 | 10,405 | 6,630 |
| Henderson | 10,262 | 17,139 | 12,209 | 15,334 | 11,621 | 16,014 | 10,942 | 16,450 |
| Hertford | 5,353 | 1,871 | 5,703 | 1,533 | 5,480 | 1,587 | 5,270 | 1,722 |
| Hoke | 3,677 | 1,170 | 3,879 | 992 | 3,814 | 1,047 | 3,730 | 1,096 |
| Hyde | 1,442 | 554 | 1,550 | 496 | 1,495 | 517 | 1,470 | 527 |
| Iredell | 12,745 | 17,737 | 16,476 | 14,505 | 14,793 | 16,063 | 13,622 | 16,873 |
| Jackson | 5,239 | 4,239 | 5,506 | 4,123 | 5,417 | 4,162 | 5,348 | 4,214 |

COUNCIL OF STATE GENERAL ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 8, 1988 (Continued)

| County | State Auditor | | Commissioner of Agriculture | | Commissioner of Insurance | | Superintendent of Public Instruction | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | (D) Edward Renfrow | (R) Edward Gardner, Jr. | (D) James A. (Jim) Graham | (R) Leo Tew | (D) Jim Long | (R) H.L. (Pete) Rednour | (D) Bob Etheridge | (R) Tom Rogers |
| Johnston | 15,060 | 8,818 | 15,258 | 8,551 | 14,360 | 9,047 | 13,554 | 9,628 |
| Jones | 2,254 | 1,058 | 2,427 | 959 | 2,404 | 959 | 2,322 | 1,002 |
| Lee | 5,756 | 4,691 | 6,743 | 4,032 | 6,272 | 4,157 | 7,035 | 3,936 |
| Lenoir | 10,402 | 6,791 | 11,551 | 5,921 | 11,386 | 6,009 | 10,772 | 6,349 |
| Lincoln | 7,435 | 9,794 | 8,766 | 8,608 | 8,310 | 9,125 | 7,859 | 9,407 |
| Macon | 4,503 | 5,061 | 4,876 | 4,683 | 4,784 | 4,802 | 4,656 | 4,883 |
| Madison | 3,132 | 2,739 | 3,320 | 2,608 | 3,244 | 2,671 | 3,191 | 2,677 |
| Martin | 4,651 | 1,655 | 5,143 | 1,417 | 4,847 | 1,448 | 4,677 | 1,606 |
| McDowell | 5,508 | 5,172 | 6,456 | 4,220 | 6,268 | 4,524 | 5,814 | 4,768 |
| Mecklenburg | 69,632 | 80,803 | 77,127 | 73,021 | 74,547 | 76,422 | 68,434 | 79,423 |
| Mitchell | 1,453 | 4,282 | 1,754 | 3,965 | 1,653 | 4,073 | 1,528 | 4,178 |
| Montgomery | 4,459 | 3,518 | 4,739 | 3,275 | 4,736 | 3,305 | 4,601 | 3,378 |
| Moore | 8,791 | 12,575 | 9,581 | 11,870 | 9,420 | 12,028 | 8,911 | 12,342 |
| Nash | 12,180 | 10,583 | 14,088 | 8,943 | 14,034 | 9,464 | 12,896 | 10,294 |
| New Hanover | 18,361 | 18,245 | 21,931 | 14,738 | 21,268 | 15,981 | 18,514 | 17,616 |
| Northampton | 5,142 | 1,441 | 5,564 | 1,249 | 5,352 | 1,303 | 5,185 | 1,364 |
| Onslow | 9,372 | 8,576 | 11,437 | 6,552 | 10,867 | 7,136 | 10,956 | 7,071 |
| Orange | 22,474 | 10,931 | 23,636 | 10,498 | 24,012 | 9,770 | 22,889 | 10,509 |
| Pamlico | 2,517 | 1,612 | 2,708 | 1,491 | 2,621 | 1,536 | 2,567 | 1,571 |
| Pasquotank | 4,201 | 2,976 | 5,015 | 2,392 | 4,771 | 2,485 | 4,848 | 2,446 |
| Pender | 4,998 | 3,873 | 5,882 | 3,056 | 5,586 | 3,355 | 5,126 | 3,612 |
| Perquimans | 1,899 | 1,145 | 2,075 | 1,019 | 2,002 | 1,066 | 2,013 | 1,048 |
| Person | 3,863 | 2,722 | 4,427 | 2,234 | 4,554 | 2,342 | 3,724 | 2,679 |
| Pitt | 19,198 | 11,638 | 22,345 | 9,277 | 21,163 | 9,960 | 19,910 | 10,918 |
| Polk | 2,763 | 3,481 | 2,882 | 3,372 | 2,863 | 3,397 | 2,795 | 3,440 |
| Randolph | 10,627 | 21,589 | 12,107 | 20,335 | 12,242 | 20,367 | 11,073 | 21,019 |
| Richmond | 8,249 | 3,507 | 9,063 | 2,830 | 8,852 | 3,035 | 8,608 | 3,159 |
| Robeson | 20,080 | 4,799 | 22,032 | 4,252 | 21,288 | 4,806 | 20,593 | 5,327 |
| Rockingham | 13,913 | 11,083 | 16,598 | 8,745 | 16,430 | 9,243 | 14,303 | 10,633 |
| Rowan | 14,100 | 19,917 | 20,313 | 14,471 | 17,229 | 16,986 | 15,194 | 18,597 |
| Rutherford | 8,403 | 8,347 | 9,901 | 6,808 | 9,396 | 7,317 | 8,759 | 7,786 |
| Sampson | 9,586 | 7,486 | 10,196 | 6,955 | 9,764 | 7,142 | 9,581 | 7,283 |
| Scotland | 3,974 | 1,707 | 4,621 | 1,368 | 4,287 | 1,532 | 4,443 | 1,489 |
| Stanly | 7,895 | 10,388 | 9,096 | 9,272 | 8,580 | 9,768 | 8,058 | 10,215 |
| Stokes | 6,324 | 7,424 | 7,411 | 6,563 | 7,155 | 6,797 | 6,633 | 7,168 |
| Surry | 9,008 | 9,567 | 10,080 | 8,761 | 9,805 | 9,025 | 9,255 | 9,291 |
| Swain | 1,852 | 1,640 | 1,916 | 1,584 | 1,897 | 1,590 | 1,896 | 1,602 |
| Transylvania | 4,867 | 6,003 | 5,660 | 5,292 | 5,250 | 5,670 | 5,016 | 5,851 |
| Tyrrell | 878 | 373 | 968 | 328 | 908 | 346 | 904 | 344 |
| Union | 10,967 | 12,404 | 13,318 | 10,426 | 12,521 | 11,305 | 10,949 | 12,372 |
| Vance | 7,644 | 3,306 | 8,881 | 2,376 | 8,488 | 2,594 | 7,706 | 3,172 |
| Wake | 77,519 | 61,208 | 85,637 | 57,188 | 82,913 | 56,940 | 76,434 | 60,312 |
| Warren | 4,866 | 1,244 | 5,288 | 979 | 5,094 | 1,161 | 4,819 | 1,258 |
| Washington | 3,208 | 1,495 | 3,476 | 1,316 | 3,361 | 1,381 | 3,297 | 1,426 |
| Watauga | 6,315 | 7,414 | 7,503 | 6,364 | 7,022 | 6,720 | 6,607 | 7,017 |
| Wayne | 12,364 | 10,546 | 13,302 | 9,935 | 13,070 | 9,925 | 12,871 | 9,975 |
| Wilkes | 8,136 | 13,725 | 9,885 | 12,082 | 9,118 | 12,701 | 8,368 | 13,219 |
| Wilson | 10,361 | 6,954 | 11,363 | 6,450 | 11,072 | 6,395 | 10,622 | 6,708 |
| Yadkin | 3,536 | 6,885 | 4,167 | 6,492 | 3,917 | 6,706 | 3,593 | 6,924 |
| Yancey | 4,052 | 3,903 | 4,115 | 3,853 | 4,132 | 3,841 | 4,074 | 3,885 |
| Totals | 1,035,768 | 958,551 | 1,182,800 | 830,045 | 1,151,049 | 864,459 | 1,076,216 | 910,494 |

**TABULATIONS OF VOTES CAST
IN THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS OF 1992**

First Primary

FOR GOVERNOR

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| M. Wendell Briggs | 9,033 |
| Jim Hatcher | 18,807 |
| James B. (Jim) Hunt, Jr. | 459,300 |
| Lacy H. Thornburg | 188,806 |
| Marcus W. Williams | 25,660 |
| Gary M. Dunn (R) | 21,256 |
| Jim Gardner (R) | 215,528 |
| Ruby Thompson Hooper (R) | 26,179 |

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Jim Crawford | 234,492 |
| Charles Phillip Ginn | 43,255 |
| Edward Renfrow | 102,207 |
| Dennis A. Wicker | 265,799 |
| Doris Rogers Huffman (R) | 72,962 |
| Art Pope (R) | 95,297 |
| Trip Sizemore (R) | 72,142 |

FOR STATE AUDITOR

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Ralph Campbell | 226,270 |
| Franklin Freeman | 183,775 |
| Charles M. (Chuck) Hicks | 134,668 |

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Bob Ethridge | 364,019 |
| Owen Phillip | 237,184 |
| Teena S. Little (R) | 75,519 |
| Vernon Robinson (R) | 69,842 |
| Tom Rogers (R) | 69,048 |

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| John C. Brooks | 267,796 |
| Harry E. Payne, Jr. | 320,000 |
| Nelson Dollar (R) | 107,771 |
| Henry McKoy (R) | 93,232 |

FOR COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Jim Long | 442,254 |
| Charles (Chuck) Paxton | 163,783 |

**TABULATIONS CAST
IN THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1992**

GOVERNOR

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| James B. Hunt, Jr. (Democrat) | 1,368,246 |
| Jim Gardner (Republican) | 1,121,955 |
| Scott Mc Laughlin (Libertarian) | 104,983 |

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Dennis A. Wicker (Democrat) | 1,341,777 |
| Art Pope (Republican) | 1,070,105 |
| Jeanette C. Small (Libertarian) | 95,710 |

SECRETARY OF STATE

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Rufus L. Edmisten (Democrat) | 1,251,670 |
| John H. Carrington (Republican) | 1,174,162 |
| H.R.(Dick) Parker, Jr.(Libertarian) | 70,184 |

STATE AUDITOR

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Ralph Campbell (Democrat) | 1,260,315 |
| J. Vernon Abernathy (Republican) | 1,107,770 |

STATE TREASURER

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Harlan E. Boyles (Democrat) | 1,228,318 |
| Betsy Young Justus (Republican) | 1,111,903 |
| Ron Holland (Libertarian) | 65,125 |

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Bob Ethridge (Democrat) | 1,299,927 |
| Teena S. Little (Republican) | 1,041,663 |

ATTORNEY GENERAL

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Mike Easley (Democrat) | 1,530,858 |
| Joe Dean (Republican) | 900,573 |

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| James A. (Jim) Graham (Democrat) | 1,463,744 |
| Leo Tew (Republican) | 899,774 |
| Bob McQuigg (Libertarian) | 57,403 |

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Harry E. Payne Jr. (Democrat) | 1,290,031 |
| Nelson Dollar (Republican) | 1,011,778 |
| F. Craig Springer (Libertarian) | 66,648 |

COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Jim Long (Democrat) | 1,333,273 |
| Mike Causey (Republican) | 1,026,448 |
| Kenneth Wayne Day (Libertarian) | 66,111 |

THE
1990
CENSUS

Part VIII

North Carolina Manual

CHAPTER ONE

Census and Population Statistics

The first census of North Carolina was taken in 1870, returning a population of 393,751. Since then the population has shown an increase in every census. 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; 5,000,000 between 1960 and 1970; and 6,000,000 between 1980 and 1990.

The 1990 census, the 21st Census of the United States, was one of the most accurate ever taken. While there have been many challenges to the figures released by the Bureau of the Census, most were due to geographic boundary problems. The correction process is still continuing, with many incorporated place changes still being processed.

The current 1990 census figures show North Carolina with a population of 6,628,637. This represents a growth rate of 12.7 percent, slightly less than 750,000 people during the last decade, as opposed to a rate of 15.7 percent, or nearly 800,000 people, during the previous decade of the seventies. As in the previous decade, roughly half (50.1%) of the 1980-1990 change in population was due to net migration. The drop of 50,000 in growth between the seventies decade and the eighties decade was caused by two factors. First, net migration into North Carolina slowed slightly, from almost 400,000 to roughly 375,000. Second, natural increase slowed by about 25,000. While the number of births increased between decades by almost 40,000, as many older women had children they has postponed having earlier, the number of deaths increased by some 64,000, as improvements in overall life expectancy were dwarfed by the increasing deaths due to the aging of the post-World-War-II "baby boom".

In North Carolina there were 50 incorporated places with a population of 10,000 or more in 1990. One of these, Kannapolis in Cabarrus and Rowan counties, incorporated since the 1980 census. Six more reached this population level for the first time in 1990 - Carrboro in Orange County, Graham in Alamance County, Kernersville in Forsyth and Guilford counties, Matthews and Mint Hill in Mecklenburg County, and Tarboro in Edgecombe County. Of the incorporated places over 100,000, Charlotte was the largest with 395,934 people, followed by Raleigh with 207,951 and Greensboro with 183,894.

Much of the growth in population of the larger places in North Carolina can be attributed to annexations. Nine incorporated places annexed more than 10 square miles between 1980 and 1990. Charlotte annexed the largest area, 35.8 square miles, followed by Raleigh with 34.2 square miles, Durham with 26.9 square miles, and Cary with 21.1 square miles. In 1990 Charlotte had more than 45,000 people living in this area, Raleigh had more than 50,000, Durham had more than 20,000, and Cary had more than 15,000.

According to the 1990 census, 19 of the 100 counties in North Carolina lost population since 1980. This number is quite a change from the previous decade, in which only three counties lost population. Dare County showed the largest percentage gain at 70.0 percent. Brunswick was second at 42.5%, follow by Wake at 40.5%. Anson County showed the largest percentage loss at 8.5% (over 2,100 people). Sampson County lost the most people, 2,390.

TABLE 1. STATE POPULATION STATISTICS

1-A. Components of Population Change.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1980 Population | 5,880,095 |
| 1990 Population | 6,628,637 |
| 1980-1990 | |
| Growth | 748,542 |
| Percentage of Growth | 12.7 |
| Births | 901,719 |
| Deaths | 527,539 |
| Net Migration | 374,362 |
| Percentage of Net Migration | 6.4 |

1-B. Regional Components of Growth.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Coastal ¹ | Piedmont ¹ | Mountains ¹ |
| 1980 Population | 1,861,994 | 3,327,089 | 691,012 |
| 1990 Population | 2,057,278 | 3,831,684 | 739,675 |
| 1980-1990 | | | |
| Growth | 195,284 | 504,595 | 48,663 |
| Percentage of Growth | 10.5 | 15.2 | 7.0 |
| Births | 323,816 | 491,735 | 86,168 |
| Deaths | 166,173 | 293,594 | 67,772 |
| Net Migration | 37,641 | 306,454 | 30,267 |
| Percentage of Net Migration | 2.0 | 9.2 | 4.4 |

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 | 5,880,415 | 796,004 | 15.7 |
| April 1, 1990 | 6,628,637 | 748,222 | 12.7 |

¹Regions defined geographically and include the following counties:

Coastal Region:

Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Carteret, Chowan, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Dare, Duplin, Edgecombe, Gates, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Hertford, Hoke, Hyde, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Scotland, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson.

Piedmont Region:

Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Cabarrus, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Granville, Guilford, Iredell, Lee, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, Orange, Person, Randolph, Richmond, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Wilkes, Yadkin.

Mountain Region:

Alleghany, Ashe, Avery, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Polk, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yancey.

TABLE 2. 1980 AND 1990 LAND AREA, POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE AND DENSITY

| County | Land Area Sq. Mi. 1980 | Census Population 1980 | Population Density 1980 | Land Area Sq. Mi. 1990 | Census Population 1990 | Population Density 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Alamance | 433.14 | 99,319 | 229.30 | 430.69 | 108,213 | 215.25 | 9.0 |
| Alexander | 258.64 | 24,999 | 96.66 | 260.33 | 27,544 | 105.80 | 10.2 |
| Alleghany | 234.52 | 9,587 | 40.88 | 234.68 | 9,590 | 40.86 | .0 |
| Anson | 533.14 | 25,649 | 48.11 | 531.61 | 23,474 | 44.16 | -8.5 |
| Ashe | 426.16 | 22,325 | 52.39 | 426.16 | 22,209 | 52.11 | -.5 |
| Avery | 247.07 | 14,409 | 58.32 | 247.02 | 14,867 | 60.19 | 3.2 |
| Beaufort | 826.10 | 40,355 | 48.85 | 827.61 | 42,283 | 51.09 | 4.8 |
| Bertie | 700.93 | 21,024 | 29.99 | 699.24 | 20,388 | 29.16 | -3.0 |
| Bladen | 878.92 | 30,491 | 34.69 | 875.02 | 28,663 | 32.76 | -6.0 |
| Brunswick | 860.49 | 35,777 | 41.58 | 854.90 | 50,985 | 59.64 | 42.5 |
| Buncombe | 659.33 | 160,934 | 244.09 | 656.28 | 174,821 | 266.38 | 8.6 |
| Burke | 504.45 | 72,504 | 143.73 | 506.75 | 75,744 | 149.47 | 4.5 |
| Cabarrus | 364.08 | 85,895 | 235.92 | 364.43 | 98,935 | 271.48 | 15.2 |
| Caldwell | 471.17 | 67,746 | 143.78 | 471.68 | 70,709 | 149.91 | 4.4 |
| Camden | 240.49 | 5,829 | 24.24 | 240.70 | 5,904 | 24.53 | 1.3 |
| Carteret | 525.57 | 41,092 | 78.19 | 531.37 | 52,556 | 98.91 | 27.9 |
| Caswell | 427.51 | 20,705 | 48.43 | 425.73 | 20,693 | 48.61 | -.1 |
| Catawba | 395.66 | 105,208 | 265.91 | 399.98 | 118,412 | 296.04 | 12.6 |
| Chatham | 707.91 | 33,415 | 47.20 | 683.08 | 38,759 | 56.74 | 16.0 |
| Cherokee | 451.83 | 18,933 | 41.90 | 455.20 | 20,170 | 44.31 | 6.5 |
| Chowan | 181.55 | 12,558 | 69.17 | 172.64 | 13,506 | 78.23 | 7.5 |
| Clay | 213.91 | 6,619 | 30.94 | 214.71 | 7,155 | 33.32 | 8.1 |
| Cleveland | 468.19 | 83,435 | 178.21 | 464.34 | 84,714 | 182.44 | 1.5 |
| Columbus | 938.44 | 51,037 | 54.38 | 936.84 | 49,587 | 52.93 | -2.8 |
| Craven | 701.47 | 71,043 | 101.28 | 695.55 | 81,613 | 117.34 | 14.9 |
| Cumberland | 657.26 | 247,160 | 376.05 | 653.13 | 274,566 | 420.38 | 11.1 |
| Currituck | 255.59 | 11,089 | 43.39 | 261.71 | 13,736 | 52.49 | 23.9 |
| Dare | 390.79 | 13,377 | 34.23 | 381.67 | 22,746 | 59.60 | 70.0 |
| Davidson | 548.28 | 113,162 | 206.39 | 552.23 | 126,677 | 229.39 | 11.9 |
| Davie | 266.59 | 24,599 | 92.27 | 265.21 | 27,859 | 105.05 | 13.3 |
| Duplin | 819.22 | 40,952 | 49.99 | 817.83 | 39,995 | 48.90 | -2.3 |
| Durham | 297.74 | 152,785 | 511.30 | 290.63 | 181,835 | 625.66 | 19.0 |
| Edgecombe | 505.69 | 55,988 | 110.72 | 505.06 | 56,558 | 111.98 | 1.0 |
| Forsyth | 412.48 | 243,683 | 590.83 | 409.67 | 265,878 | 649.01 | 9.1 |
| Franklin | 494.38 | 30,055 | 60.79 | 491.59 | 36,414 | 74.07 | 21.2 |
| Gaston | 357.29 | 162,568 | 455.00 | 356.53 | 175,093 | 491.10 | 7.7 |
| Gates | 338.25 | 8,875 | 26.24 | 340.63 | 9,305 | 27.32 | 4.8 |
| Graham | 288.69 | 7,217 | 25.00 | 292.08 | 7,196 | 24.64 | -.3 |
| Granville | 533.50 | 34,043 | 63.81 | 531.17 | 38,345 | 72.19 | 12.6 |
| Greene | 266.37 | 16,117 | 60.51 | 265.45 | 15,384 | 57.95 | -4.5 |
| Guilford | 650.77 | 317,154 | 487.35 | 650.13 | 347,420 | 534.39 | 9.5 |
| Halifax | 723.69 | 55,286 | 76.10 | 725.44 | 55,516 | 76.53 | .4 |
| Harnett | 601.11 | 59,570 | 99.10 | 595.04 | 67,822 | 113.98 | 13.9 |
| Haywood | 554.85 | 46,495 | 83.80 | 553.89 | 46,942 | 84.75 | 1.0 |
| Henderson | 374.39 | 58,580 | 156.47 | 373.84 | 69,285 | 185.33 | 18.3 |
| Hertford | 356.09 | 23,368 | 65.62 | 353.67 | 22,523 | 63.68 | -3.6 |
| Hoke | 391.16 | 20,383 | 52.11 | 391.25 | 22,856 | 58.42 | 12.1 |
| Hyde | 624.22 | 5,873 | 9.41 | 612.83 | 5,411 | 8.83 | -7.9 |
| Iredell | 574.12 | 82,538 | 143.76 | 574.40 | 92,931 | 161.79 | 12.6 |
| Jackson | 490.52 | 25,811 | 52.62 | 490.58 | 26,846 | 54.72 | 4.0 |

TABLE 2. 1980 AND 1990 LAND AREA, POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE AND DENSITY (Continued)

| County | Land Area Sq. Mi. 1980 | Census Population 1980 | Population Density 1980 | Land Area Sq. Mi. 1990 | Census Population 1990 | Population Density 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Johnston | 795.41 | 70,599 | 88.76 | 791.98 | 81,306 | 102.66 | 15.2 |
| Jones | 470.01 | 9,705 | 20.65 | 473.30 | 9,414 | 19.89 | -3.0 |
| Lee | 259.28 | 36,718 | 141.62 | 257.28 | 41,374 | 160.81 | 12.7 |
| Lenoir | 402.32 | 59,819 | 148.69 | 399.87 | 57,274 | 143.23 | -4.3 |
| Lincoln | 298.26 | 42,372 | 142.06 | 298.82 | 50,319 | 168.39 | 18.8 |
| Macon | 516.58 | 20,178 | 39.06 | 516.46 | 23,499 | 45.50 | 16.5 |
| Madison | 451.31 | 16,827 | 37.28 | 449.45 | 16,953 | 37.72 | .7 |
| Martin | 460.76 | 25,948 | 56.32 | 462.59 | 25,078 | 54.21 | -3.4 |
| McDowell | 437.39 | 35,135 | 80.33 | 441.70 | 35,681 | 80.78 | 1.6 |
| Mecklenburg | 527.77 | 404,270 | 766.00 | 527.42 | 511,433 | 969.69 | 26.5 |
| Mitchell | 222.00 | 14,428 | 64.99 | 221.47 | 14,433 | 65.17 | .0 |
| Montgomery | 489.55 | 22,469 | 45.90 | 491.06 | 23,346 | 47.54 | 3.9 |
| Moore | 701.25 | 50,505 | 72.02 | 698.75 | 59,013 | 84.46 | 16.8 |
| Nash | 539.60 | 67,153 | 124.45 | 540.32 | 76,677 | 141.91 | 14.2 |
| New Hanover | 184.54 | 103,471 | 560.70 | 198.94 | 120,284 | 604.62 | 16.2 |
| Northampton | 538.32 | 22,584 | 41.23 | 536.14 | 20,798 | 38.79 | -7.9 |
| Onslow | 762.61 | 112,784 | 147.89 | 766.87 | 149,838 | 195.39 | 32.9 |
| Orange | 400.27 | 77,055 | 192.51 | 399.79 | 93,851 | 234.75 | 21.8 |
| Pamlico | 340.73 | 10,398 | 30.52 | 336.95 | 11,372 | 33.75 | 9.4 |
| Pasquotank | 228.00 | 28,462 | 124.83 | 226.89 | 31,298 | 137.94 | 10.0 |
| Pender | 874.82 | 22,215 | 25.45 | 870.72 | 28,855 | 33.14 | 29.9 |
| Perquimans | 246.40 | 9,486 | 38.50 | 247.19 | 10,447 | 42.26 | 10.1 |
| Person | 398.02 | 29,164 | 73.27 | 392.34 | 30,180 | 76.92 | 3.5 |
| Pitt | 656.52 | 90,146 | 137.31 | 651.62 | 107,924 | 165.62 | 19.7 |
| Polk | 238.30 | 12,984 | 54.49 | 237.84 | 14,416 | 60.61 | 11.0 |
| Randolph | 788.83 | 91,728 | 115.74 | 787.47 | 106,546 | 135.30 | 16.2 |
| Richmond | 477.19 | 45,481 | 94.64 | 474.04 | 44,518 | 93.91 | -2.1 |
| Robeson | 949.19 | 101,610 | 107.05 | 948.90 | 105,179 | 110.84 | 3.5 |
| Rockingham | 568.64 | 83,426 | 146.71 | 566.47 | 86,064 | 151.93 | 3.2 |
| Rowan | 519.02 | 99,186 | 191.10 | 511.40 | 110,605 | 216.28 | 11.5 |
| Rutherford | 567.62 | 53,787 | 94.76 | 564.22 | 56,918 | 100.88 | 5.8 |
| Sampson | 946.85 | 49,687 | 52.48 | 945.52 | 47,297 | 50.02 | -4.8 |
| Scotland | 319.33 | 32,273 | 101.06 | 319.16 | 33,754 | 105.76 | 4.6 |
| Stanly | 395.78 | 48,517 | 122.59 | 395.10 | 51,765 | 131.02 | 6.7 |
| Stokes | 452.04 | 33,086 | 73.19 | 451.85 | 37,223 | 82.38 | 12.5 |
| Surry | 539.34 | 59,449 | 110.23 | 536.56 | 61,704 | 115.00 | 3.8 |
| Swain | 525.98 | 10,283 | 19.55 | 528.13 | 11,268 | 21.34 | 9.6 |
| Transylvania | 378.28 | 23,417 | 61.90 | 378.36 | 25,520 | 67.45 | 9.0 |
| Tyrrell | 406.82 | 3,975 | 9.77 | 389.93 | 3,856 | 9.89 | -3.0 |
| Union | 639.28 | 70,380 | 110.18 | 637.42 | 84,211 | 132.11 | 19.7 |
| Vance | 248.79 | 36,748 | 147.71 | 253.55 | 38,892 | 153.39 | 5.8 |
| Wake | 854.36 | 301,327 | 352.81 | 833.92 | 423,380 | 507.70 | 40.5 |
| Warren | 427.10 | 16,232 | 38.01 | 428.75 | 17,265 | 40.27 | 6.4 |
| Washington | 331.63 | 14,801 | 44.63 | 347.84 | 13,997 | 40.24 | -5.4 |
| Watauga | 314.05 | 31,666 | 100.83 | 312.56 | 36,952 | 118.22 | 16.7 |
| Wayne | 553.70 | 97,054 | 175.28 | 552.60 | 104,666 | 189.41 | 7.8 |
| Wilkes | 752.21 | 58,657 | 77.98 | 757.22 | 59,393 | 78.44 | 1.3 |
| Wilson | 374.27 | 63,132 | 168.68 | 371.09 | 66,061 | 178.02 | 4.6 |
| Yadkin | 335.74 | 28,439 | 84.71 | 335.61 | 30,488 | 90.84 | 7.2 |
| Yancey | 313.60 | 14,934 | 47.62 | 312.45 | 15,419 | 49.35 | 3.2 |

TABLE 3. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Alamance | Alamance | 331 | 258 | -22.1 |
| Alexander Mills | Rutherford | 646 | 662 | 2.5 |
| Alliance | Pamlico | 617 | 583 | -5.5 |
| Ansonville | Anson | 794 | 614 | -22.7 |
| Arapahoe | Pamlico | 458 | 430 | -6.1 |
| Arlington | Yadkin | 872 | 795 | -8.8 |
| Askeville | Bertie | 230 | 201 | -12.6 |
| Atkinson | Pender | 306 | 275 | -10.1 |
| Atlantic | Carteret | — | — | — |
| Atlantic Beach | Carteret | 930 | — | — |
| Aurora | Beaufort | 684 | 654 | -4.4 |
| Autryville | Sampson | 237 | 166 | -30.0 |
| Bailey | Nash | 647 | 553 | -14.5 |
| Bakersville | Mitchell | 407 | 332 | -18.4 |
| Bald Head Island | Brunswick | — | 78 | — |
| Banner Elk | Avery | — | 933 | — |
| Bath | Beaufort | 213 | 154 | -27.7 |
| Battleboro | Edgecombe | 653 | 447 | -31.5 |
| Bayboro | Pamlico | 757 | 733 | -3.2 |
| Bear Grass | Martin | 81 | 77 | -4.9 |
| Beech Mountain | Watauga | — | 239 | — |
| Belville | Brunswick | 106 | 66 | -37.7 |
| Belwood | Cleveland | 619 | 631 | 1.9 |
| Beulaville | Duplin | — | 933 | — |
| Black Creek | Wilson | 553 | 615 | 11.2 |
| Boiling Spring Lakes | Brunswick | 997 | — | — |
| Bolivia | Brunswick | 249 | 228 | -8.4 |
| Bolton | Columbus | 544 | 531 | -2.4 |
| Bostic | Rutherford | 490 | 371 | -24.3 |
| Bridgeton | Craven | 455 | 453 | -.4 |
| Broadway | Lee | 908 | 973 | 7.2 |
| Brookford | Catawba | 452 | 451 | -.2 |
| Brunswick | Columbus | 235 | 302 | 28.5 |
| Bunn | Franklin | 515 | 364 | -29.3 |
| Cajah Mountain | Caldwell | — | — | — |
| Calabash | Brunswick | 140 | — | — |
| Calypso | Duplin | 695 | 481 | -30.8 |
| Cameron | Moore | 226 | 215 | -4.9 |
| Candor | Montgomery | 868 | 748 | -13.8 |
| Cape Carteret | Carteret | 944 | — | — |
| Carthage | Moore | 904 | 976 | 8.0 |
| Casar | Cleveland | 342 | 328 | -4.1 |
| Cashiers | Jackson | 549 | — | — |
| Castalia | Nash | 354 | 261 | -26.3 |
| Caswell Beach | Brunswick | 112 | 175 | 56.3 |
| Catawba | Catawba | 525 | 467 | -11.0 |
| Cedar Point | Carteret | — | 628 | — |
| Centerville | Franklin | 130 | 115 | -11.5 |
| Cerro Gordo | Columbus | 302 | 227 | -24.8 |
| Chadwick Acres | Onslow | 19 | — | — |

TABLE 3. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chocowinity | Beaufort | 658 | 624 | -5.2 |
| Claremont | Catawba | 880 | 980 | 11.4 |
| Clarkton | Bladen | 676 | 739 | 9.3 |
| Clemmons | Forsyth | — | — | — |
| Cleveland | Rowan | 620 | 696 | 12.3 |
| Coakley | Edgecombe | — | — | — |
| Cofield | Hertford | 474 | 407 | -14.1 |
| Colerain | Bertie | 297 | 139 | -53.2 |
| Columbia | Tyrrell | 985 | 836 | -15.1 |
| Columbus | Polk | 746 | 812 | 8.8 |
| Como | Hertford | 88 | 71 | -19.3 |
| Conetoe | Edgecombe | 226 | 292 | 29.2 |
| Conway | Northampton | 683 | 759 | 11.1 |
| Cooleemee | Davie | — | 971 | — |
| Cove City | Craven | 506 | 497 | -1.8 |
| Creswell | Washington | 446 | 361 | -19.1 |
| Crossnore | Avery | 292 | 271 | -7.2 |
| Danbury | Stokes | 137 | 119 | -13.1 |
| Dellview | Gaston | 6 | 10 | 66.7 |
| Denton | Davidson | 949 | — | — |
| Dillsboro | Jackson | 174 | 95 | -45.4 |
| Dobbins Heights | Richmond | — | — | — |
| Dortches | Nash | 896 | 840 | -6.3 |
| Dover | Craven | 610 | 451 | -26.1 |
| Dublin | Bladen | 470 | 246 | -47.7 |
| Dudley | Wayne | — | — | — |
| Dundarrach | Hoke | — | — | — |
| Earl | Cleveland | 208 | 230 | 10.6 |
| East Arcadia | Bladen | 458 | 468 | 2.2 |
| East Bend | Yadkin | 636 | 619 | -2.7 |
| East Laurinburg | Scotland | 508 | 302 | -40.6 |
| Elk Park | Avery | 544 | 486 | -10.7 |
| Ellenboro | Rutherford | 557 | 514 | -7.7 |
| Emerald Isle | Carteret | 886 | — | — |
| Eureka | Wayne | 320 | 282 | -11.9 |
| Everetts | Martin | 208 | 143 | -31.3 |
| Faison | Duplin | 639 | 701 | 9.7 |
| Faith | Rowan | 541 | 553 | 2.2 |
| Falcon | Cumberland | 326 | 216 | -33.7 |
| Falkland | Pitt | 117 | 108 | -7.7 |
| Fallston | Cleveland | 624 | 498 | -20.2 |
| Fletcher | Henderson | — | — | — |
| Fountain | Pitt | 441 | 445 | .9 |
| Foxfire Village | Moore | 151 | 334 | 121.2 |
| Franklinville | Randolph | 625 | 666 | 6.6 |
| Gamewell | Caldwell | — | — | — |
| Garland | Sampson | 872 | 746 | -14.4 |
| Gaston | Northampton | 860 | — | — |
| Gatesville | Gates | 362 | 308 | -14.9 |
| Germanton | Stokes | — | — | — |

TABLE 3. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Laurel Park | Henderson | 804 | — | — |
| Lawndale | Cleveland | 447 | 573 | 28.2 |
| Lawrence | Edgecombe | — | — | — |
| Leggett | Edgecombe | 94 | 108 | 14.9 |
| Lewiston Woodville | Bertie | 446 | 788 | 76.7 |
| Lilesville | Anson | 614 | 468 | -23.8 |
| Linden | Cumberland | 329 | 180 | -45.3 |
| Linville | Avery | 212 | — | — |
| Littleton | Halifax | 787 | 691 | -12.2 |
| Love Valley | Iredell | 58 | 67 | 15.5 |
| Lucama | Wilson | — | 933 | — |
| Lumber Bridge | Robeson | 188 | 109 | -42.0 |
| Macclesfield | Edgecombe | 518 | 493 | -4.8 |
| Macon | Warren | 155 | 154 | -.6 |
| Maggie Valley | Haywood | 211 | 185 | -12.3 |
| Magnolia | Duplin | 589 | 747 | 26.8 |
| Manteo | Dare | 951 | 991 | 4.2 |
| Marietta | Robeson | — | 206 | — |
| Marshall | Madison | 793 | 809 | 2.0 |
| Maurry | Greene | — | — | — |
| Maysville | Jones | 874 | 892 | 2.1 |
| McAdenville | Gaston | 925 | 830 | -10.3 |
| McDonald | Robeson | 121 | 88 | -27.3 |
| McFarlan | Anson | 131 | 98 | -25.2 |
| Mesic | Pamlico | 400 | 310 | -22.5 |
| Micro | Johnston | 458 | 417 | -9.0 |
| Middleburg | Vance | 176 | 131 | -25.6 |
| Middlesex | Nash | 875 | 730 | -16.6 |
| Mildred | Edgecombe | — | — | — |
| Milton | Caswell | 219 | 185 | -15.5 |
| Minnesott Beach | Pamlico | 167 | 266 | 59.3 |
| Montreat | Buncombe | 790 | 693 | -12.3 |
| Moorestboro | Cleveland | 415 | 294 | -29.2 |
| Morrisville | Wake | 306 | — | — |
| Morven | Anson | 757 | 590 | -22.1 |
| Navassa | Brunswick | 476 | 445 | -6.5 |
| New London | Stanly | 442 | 414 | -6.3 |
| Newland | Avery | 757 | 645 | -14.8 |
| Newton Grove | Sampson | 595 | 511 | -14.1 |
| Norlina | Warren | 901 | 996 | 10.5 |
| Norman | Richmond | 254 | 105 | -58.7 |
| North Topsail Beach | Onslow | — | — | — |
| Oak City | Martin | 482 | 389 | -19.3 |
| Oakboro | Stanly | 601 | 600 | -.2 |
| Ocean Isle Beach | Brunswick | 138 | 523 | 279.0 |
| Old Fort | McDowell | 786 | 720 | -8.4 |
| Old Sparta | Edgecombe | — | — | — |
| Oriental | Pamlico | 535 | 786 | 46.9 |
| Orrum | Robeson | 188 | 103 | -45.2 |
| Panetego | Beaufort | 179 | 171 | -4.5 |

**TABLE 3. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE
FOR INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000
(Continued)**

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Gibson | Scotland | 531 | 532 | .2 |
| Glen Alpine | Burke | 654 | 563 | -13.9 |
| Godwin | Cumberland | 253 | 77 | -69.6 |
| Gold Point | Martin | — | — | — |
| Goldston | Chatham | 361 | 299 | -17.2 |
| Graingers | Lenoir | — | — | — |
| Grandfather Village | Avery | — | 34 | — |
| Greenevers | Duplin | 482 | 512 | 6.2 |
| Grimesland | Pitt | 431 | 469 | 8.8 |
| Grover | Cleveland | 587 | 516 | -12.1 |
| Halifax | Halifax | 267 | 327 | 22.5 |
| Hamilton | Martin | 645 | 544 | -15.7 |
| Harmony | Iredell | 452 | 431 | -4.6 |
| Harrells | Sampson | 270 | 187 | -30.7 |
| Harrellsville | Hertford | 155 | 106 | -31.6 |
| Hassell | Martin | 99 | 95 | -4.0 |
| Hayesville | Clay | 392 | 279 | -28.8 |
| Haywood | Chatham | 186 | — | — |
| High Shoals | Gaston | 587 | 605 | 3.1 |
| Highlands | Macon | 715 | 948 | 32.6 |
| Hildebran | Burke | 651 | 790 | 21.4 |
| Hobgood | Halifax | 502 | 435 | -13.3 |
| Hoffman | Richmond | 394 | 348 | -11.7 |
| Holden Beach | Brunswick | 241 | 626 | 159.8 |
| Holly Ridge | Onslow | 489 | 728 | 48.9 |
| Holly Springs | Wake | 774 | 908 | 17.3 |
| Hollyville | Pamlico | 94 | — | — |
| Hookerton | Greene | 461 | 422 | -8.5 |
| Hot Springs | Madison | 690 | 478 | -30.7 |
| Indian Beach | Carteret | 53 | 153 | 188.7 |
| Indian Trail | Union | 826 | — | — |
| Jackson | Northampton | 715 | 592 | -17.2 |
| Jackson Springs | Moore | — | — | — |
| Jamesville | Martin | 597 | 612 | 2.5 |
| Jason | Greene | — | — | — |
| Jupiter | Buncombe | — | — | — |
| Kannapolis | Cabarrus | — | — | — |
| Kelford | Bertie | 243 | 204 | -16.0 |
| Kenansville | Duplin | 931 | 856 | -8.1 |
| King | Stokes | — | — | — |
| Kingstown | Cleveland | — | 956 | — |
| Kittrell | Vance | 231 | 228 | -1.3 |
| Kitty Hawk | Dare | — | — | — |
| Knightdale | Wake | 985 | — | — |
| Kure Beach | New Hanover | 619 | 619 | .0 |
| Lake Lure | Rutherford | 474 | 691 | 45.8 |
| Lake Waccamaw | Columbus | — | 954 | — |
| Lansing | Ashe | 190 | 171 | -10.0 |
| Lasker | Northampton | 96 | 139 | 44.8 |
| Lattimore | Cleveland | 228 | 183 | -19.7 |

TABLE 3. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Parkton | Robeson | 539 | 367 | -31.9 |
| Parmele | Martin | 493 | 321 | -34.9 |
| Patterson Springs | Cleveland | 743 | 690 | -7.1 |
| Peachland | Anson | 482 | 384 | -20.3 |
| Pikeville | Wayne | 660 | 598 | -9.4 |
| Pine Knoll Shores | Carteret | 658 | — | — |
| Pine Level | Johnston | 953 | — | — |
| Pinebluff | Moore | 956 | 876 | -8.4 |
| Pinehurst | Moore | — | — | — |
| Pink Hill | Lenoir | 642 | 547 | -14.8 |
| Polkton | Anson | 770 | 662 | -14.0 |
| Polkville | Cleveland | 535 | — | — |
| Pollocksville | Jones | 320 | 299 | -6.6 |
| Powellsville | Bertie | 321 | 103 | -67.9 |
| Proctorville | Robeson | 244 | 168 | -31.1 |
| Raynham | Robeson | 83 | 106 | 27.7 |
| Red Oak | Nash | 316 | 280 | -11.4 |
| Rennert | Robeson | 202 | 217 | 7.4 |
| Rhodhiss | Caldwell | 738 | 638 | -13.6 |
| Richfield | Stanly | 371 | 535 | 44.2 |
| Richlands | Onslow | 825 | 996 | 20.7 |
| River Bend | Craven | — | — | — |
| Robbins | Moore | — | 970 | — |
| Robbinsville | Graham | — | 709 | — |
| Rolesville | Wake | 404 | 572 | 41.6 |
| Ronda | Wilkes | 498 | 367 | -26.3 |
| Roper | Washington | 775 | 669 | -13.7 |
| Rosman | Transylvania | 502 | 385 | -23.3 |
| Roxobel | Bertie | 278 | 244 | -12.2 |
| Ruth | Rutherford | 390 | 366 | -6.2 |
| Salemburg | Sampson | 711 | 409 | -42.5 |
| Saluda | Polk | 588 | 488 | -17.0 |
| Sandy Creek | Brunswick | — | 243 | — |
| Santeetlah | Graham | — | 47 | — |
| Saratoga | Wilson | 388 | 342 | -11.9 |
| Sawmills | Caldwell | — | — | — |
| Seaboard | Northampton | 675 | 791 | 17.2 |
| Seagrove | Randolph | 314 | 244 | -22.3 |
| Seven Devils | Watauga | 29 | 117 | 303.4 |
| Seven Springs | Wayne | 165 | 163 | -1.2 |
| Severn | Northampton | 321 | 260 | -19.0 |
| Shallotte | Brunswick | 679 | 965 | 42.1 |
| Simpson | Pitt | 413 | 410 | -.7 |
| Sims | Wilson | 207 | 124 | -40.1 |
| Southern Shores | Dare | 392 | — | — |
| Speed | Edgecombe | 94 | 88 | -6.4 |
| Spencer Mountain | Gaston | 184 | 135 | -26.6 |
| St. Helena | Pender | — | 321 | — |
| Staley | Randolph | 247 | 204 | -17.4 |
| Stanfield | Stanly | 525 | 517 | -1.5 |

TABLE 3. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES OF LESS THAN 1,000 (Continued)

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Stantonsburg | Wilson | 913 | 782 | -14.3 |
| Star | Montgomery | 816 | 775 | -5.0 |
| Stedman | Cumberland | 737 | 577 | -21.7 |
| Stem | Granville | 224 | 249 | 11.2 |
| Stonewall | Pamlico | 352 | 279 | -20.7 |
| Stovall | Granville | 470 | 409 | -13.0 |
| Sugar Mountain | Avery | — | 132 | — |
| Sunset Beach | Brunswick | 298 | 311 | 4.4 |
| Surf City | Pender | 388 | 970 | 150.0 |
| Swansboro | Onslow | 976 | — | — |
| Tar Heel | Bladen | 128 | 115 | -10.2 |
| Taylortown | Moore | — | 543 | — |
| Teachey | Duplin | 370 | 244 | -34.1 |
| Topsail Beach | Pender | 270 | 346 | 28.1 |
| Trenton | Jones | 408 | 248 | -39.2 |
| Turkey | Sampson | 405 | 234 | -42.2 |
| Unionville | Union | — | — | — |
| Vanceboro | Craven | 823 | 946 | 14.9 |
| Vandemere | Pamlico | 354 | 299 | -15.5 |
| Varnamtown | Brunswick | — | 404 | — |
| Vass | Moore | 829 | 670 | -19.2 |
| Virgilina | Granville | 44 | — | — |
| Waco | Cleveland | 320 | 320 | .0 |
| Wade | Cumberland | 555 | 238 | -57.1 |
| Wagram | Scotland | 712 | 480 | -32.6 |
| Walkertown | Forsyth | — | — | — |
| Walnut Creek | Wayne | 363 | 623 | 71.6 |
| Walstonburg | Greene | 177 | 188 | 6.2 |
| Warrenton | Warren | 906 | 949 | 4.7 |
| Washington Park | Beaufort | 514 | 403 | -21.6 |
| Watha | Pender | 194 | 99 | -49.0 |
| Webster | Jackson | 197 | 410 | 108.1 |
| Weddington | Union | — | — | — |
| West Jefferson | Ashe | 826 | — | — |
| Whitakers | Edgecombe | 913 | 860 | -5.8 |
| White Lake | Bladen | 956 | 390 | -59.2 |
| Williamsboro | Vance | 78 | — | — |
| Winfall | Perquimans | 633 | 501 | -20.9 |
| Winton | Hertford | 813 | 796 | -2.1 |
| Woodland | Northampton | 884 | 760 | -14.0 |
| Yanceyville | Caswell | — | — | — |
| Yaupon Beach | Brunswick | 556 | 734 | 32.0 |
| Youngsville | Franklin | 481 | 424 | -11.9 |

TABLE 4. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES, 1,000-2,499

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Aberdeen | Moore | 1,945 | — | — |
| Andrews | Cherokee | 1,621 | — | — |
| Angier | Harnett | 1,709 | 2,235 | 30.8 |
| Atlantic Beach | Carteret | — | 1,938 | — |
| Aulander | Bertie | 1,214 | 1,209 | -.4 |
| Banner Elk | Avery | 1,087 | — | — |
| Belhaven | Beaufort | 2,430 | 2,269 | -6.6 |
| Bethel | Pitt | 1,825 | 1,842 | .9 |
| Beulaville | Duplin | 1,060 | — | — |
| Biltmore Forest | Buncombe | 1,499 | 1,327 | -11.5 |
| Biscoe | Montgomery | 1,334 | 1,484 | 11.2 |
| Bladenboro | Bladen | 1,428 | 1,821 | 27.5 |
| Blowing Rock | Watauga | 1,356 | 1,257 | -7.3 |
| Boiling Spring Lakes | Brunswick | — | 1,650 | — |
| Boiling Springs | Cleveland | 2,381 | 2,445 | 2.7 |
| Boonville | Yadkin | 1,028 | 1,009 | -1.8 |
| Bryson City | Swain | 1,556 | 1,145 | -26.4 |
| Burgaw | Pender | 1,586 | 1,807 | 13.9 |
| Burnsville | Yancey | 1,452 | 1,482 | 2.1 |
| Cajah Mountain | Caldwell | — | 2,429 | — |
| Calabash | Brunswick | — | 1,210 | — |
| Cape Carteret | Carteret | — | 1,008 | — |
| Carolina Beach | New Hanover | 1,992 | — | — |
| Chadbourne | Columbus | 1,975 | 2,005 | 1.5 |
| China Grove | Rowan | 2,081 | — | — |
| Clyde | Haywood | 1,009 | 1,041 | 3.2 |
| Coats | Harnett | 1,385 | 1,493 | 7.8 |
| Connelly Springs | Burke | — | 1,349 | — |
| Cornelius | Mecklenburg | 1,460 | — | — |
| Cramerton | Gaston | 1,891 | 2,371 | 25.4 |
| Creedmoor | Granville | 1,641 | 1,504 | -8.3 |
| Denton | Davidson | — | 1,292 | — |
| Dobbins Heights | Richmond | — | 1,144 | — |
| Dobson | Surry | 1,222 | 1,195 | -2.2 |
| Drexel | Burke | 1,392 | 1,746 | 25.4 |
| East Spencer | Rowan | 2,150 | 2,055 | -4.4 |
| Ellerbe | Richmond | 1,415 | 1,132 | -20.0 |
| Elm City | Wilson | 1,561 | 1,624 | 4.0 |
| Emerald Isle | Carteret | — | 2,434 | — |
| Fair Bluff | Columbus | 1,095 | 1,068 | -2.5 |
| Fairmont | Robeson | — | 2,489 | — |
| Four Oaks | Johnston | 1,049 | 1,308 | 24.7 |
| Franklinton | Franklin | 1,394 | 1,615 | 15.9 |
| Fremont | Wayne | 1,719 | 1,710 | -.5 |
| Garysburg | Northampton | 1,434 | 1,057 | -26.3 |
| Gaston | Northampton | — | 1,003 | — |
| Granite Quarry | Rowan | 1,294 | 1,646 | 27.2 |
| Grifton | Pitt | 2,181 | 2,393 | 9.7 |
| Harrisburg | Cabarrus | 1,433 | 1,625 | 13.4 |
| Haw River | Alamance | 1,858 | 1,855 | -.2 |

TABLE 4. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES, 1,000-2,499 (Continued)

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Hazelwood | Haywood | 1,811 | 1,678 | -7.3 |
| Hertford | Perquimans | 1,942 | 2,105 | 8.4 |
| Huntersville | Mecklenburg | 1,294 | — | — |
| Indian Trail | Union | — | 1,942 | — |
| Jamestown | Guilford | 2,148 | — | — |
| Jefferson | Ashe | 1,086 | 1,300 | 19.7 |
| Jonesville | Yadkin | 1,752 | 1,549 | -11.6 |
| Kenly | Johnston | 1,441 | 1,549 | 7.5 |
| Kill Devil Hills | Dare | 1,796 | — | — |
| Kitty Hawk | Dare | — | 1,937 | — |
| Knightdale | Wake | — | 1,884 | — |
| Lake Waccamaw | Columbus | 1,133 | — | — |
| Landis | Rowan | 2,092 | 2,333 | 11.5 |
| Laurel Park | Henderson | — | 1,322 | — |
| Leland | Brunswick | — | 1,801 | — |
| Liberty | Randolph | 1,997 | 2,047 | 2.5 |
| Lillington | Harnett | 1,948 | 2,048 | 5.1 |
| Locust | Stanly | 1,590 | 1,940 | 22.0 |
| Long Beach | Brunswick | 1,844 | — | — |
| Lucama | Wilson | 1,070 | — | — |
| Madison | Rockingham | — | 2,371 | — |
| Mars Hill | Madison | 2,126 | 1,611 | -24.2 |
| Marshville | Union | 2,011 | 2,020 | .4 |
| Matthews | Mecklenburg | 1,648 | — | — |
| Maxton | Robeson | — | 2,373 | — |
| Mayodan | Rockingham | — | 2,471 | — |
| Morrisville | Wake | — | 1,022 | — |
| Mount Gilead | Montgomery | 1,423 | 1,336 | -6.1 |
| Mount Pleasant | Cabarrus | 1,210 | 1,027 | -15.1 |
| Murphy | Cherokee | 2,070 | 1,575 | -23.9 |
| Nags Head | Dare | 1,059 | 1,838 | 73.6 |
| Newport | Carteret | 1,883 | — | — |
| Norwood | Stanly | 1,818 | 1,617 | -11.1 |
| Pembroke | Robeson | — | 2,241 | — |
| Pilot Mountain | Surry | 1,090 | 1,181 | 8.3 |
| Pine Knoll Shores | Carteret | — | 1,360 | — |
| Pine Level | Johnston | — | 1,217 | — |
| Pinetops | Edgecombe | 1,465 | 1,514 | 3.3 |
| Pineville | Mecklenburg | 1,525 | — | — |
| Pittsboro | Chatham | 1,332 | 1,436 | 7.8 |
| Polkville | Cleveland | — | 1,514 | — |
| Princeton | Johnston | 1,034 | 1,181 | 14.2 |
| Princeville | Edgecombe | 1,508 | 1,652 | 9.5 |
| Ramseur | Randolph | 1,162 | 1,186 | 2.1 |
| Randleman | Randolph | 2,156 | — | — |
| Ranlo | Gaston | 1,759 | 1,650 | -6.2 |
| Rich Square | Northampton | 1,057 | 1,058 | .1 |
| River Bend | Craven | — | 2,408 | — |
| Robbins | Moore | 1,256 | — | — |
| Robbinsville | Graham | 1,370 | — | — |

**TABLE 4. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE
FOR INCORPORATED PLACES, 1,000-2,499
(Continued)**

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|--------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Robersonville | Martin | 1,981 | 1,940 | -2.1 |
| Rockwell | Rowan | 1,339 | 1,598 | 19.3 |
| Rose Hill | Duplin | 1,508 | 1,287 | -14.7 |
| Roseboro | Sampson | 1,227 | 1,441 | 17.4 |
| Rowland | Robeson | 1,841 | 1,139 | -38.1 |
| Rural Hall | Forsyth | 1,336 | 1,652 | 23.7 |
| Rutherford College | Burke | 1,108 | 1,126 | 1.6 |
| Sharpsburg | Nash | 1,039 | 1,536 | 47.8 |
| Snow Hill | Greene | 1,377 | 1,378 | .1 |
| Southern Shores | Dare | — | 1,447 | — |
| Southport | Brunswick | — | 2,369 | — |
| Sparta | Alleghany | 1,687 | 1,957 | 16.0 |
| Spring Hope | Nash | 1,254 | 1,221 | -2.6 |
| Spruce Pine | Mitchell | 2,248 | 2,010 | -10.6 |
| St. Pauls | Robeson | 1,639 | 1,992 | 21.5 |
| Stallings | Union | 1,811 | 2,132 | 17.7 |
| Stanley | Gaston | 2,361 | — | — |
| Stokesdale | Guilford | — | 2,134 | — |
| Stoneville | Rockingham | 1,054 | 1,109 | 5.2 |
| Swansboro | Onslow | — | 1,165 | — |
| Sylva | Jackson | 1,711 | 1,809 | 5.7 |
| Tabor City | Columbus | — | 2,330 | — |
| Taylorsville | Alexander | 1,130 | 1,566 | 38.6 |
| Trent Woods | Craven | 1,177 | 2,366 | 101.0 |
| Troutman | Iredell | 1,360 | 1,493 | 9.8 |
| Tryon | Polk | 1,796 | 1,680 | -6.5 |
| Walkertown | Forsyth | — | 1,200 | — |
| Walnut Cove | Stokes | 1,147 | 1,088 | -5.1 |
| Waxhaw | Union | 1,208 | 1,294 | 7.1 |
| Weaverville | Buncombe | 1,495 | 2,107 | 40.9 |
| Weldon | Halifax | 1,844 | 1,392 | -24.5 |
| Wendell | Wake | 2,222 | — | — |
| West Jefferson | Ashe | — | 1,002 | — |
| Whispering Pines | Moore | 1,160 | 1,243 | 7.2 |
| Wilkesboro | Wilkes | 2,359 | — | — |
| Windsor | Bertie | 2,126 | 2,056 | -3.3 |
| Winterville | Pitt | 2,052 | — | — |
| Yadkinville | Yadkin | 2,204 | — | — |
| Yanceyville | Caswell | — | 1,973 | — |
| Zebulon | Wake | 2,055 | — | — |

TABLE 5. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES, 2,500-9,999

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Aberdeen | Moore | — | 2,700 | — |
| Ahoskie | Hertford | 4,887 | 4,391 | -10.1 |
| Andrews | Cherokee | — | 2,551 | — |
| Apex | Wake | 2,847 | 4,968 | 74.5 |
| Archdale | Randolph | 5,747 | 6,913 | 20.3 |
| Ayden | Pitt | 4,361 | 4,740 | 8.7 |
| Beaufort | Carteret | 3,826 | 3,808 | -.5 |
| Belmont | Gaston | 4,633 | 8,434 | 82.0 |
| Benson | Johnston | 2,792 | 2,810 | .6 |
| Bessemer City | Gaston | 4,787 | 4,698 | -1.9 |
| Black Mountain | Buncombe | 4,034 | 5,418 | 34.3 |
| Brevard | Transylvania | 5,923 | 5,388 | 1.2 |
| Canton | Haywood | 4,631 | 3,790 | -18.2 |
| Carolina Beach | New Hanover | — | 3,630 | — |
| Carrboro | Orange | 7,336 | — | — |
| Cherryville | Gaston | 4,844 | 4,756 | -1.8 |
| China Grove | Rowan | — | 2,732 | — |
| Clayton | Johnston | 4,091 | 4,756 | 16.3 |
| Clemmons | Forsyth | — | 6,020 | — |
| Clinton | Sampson | 7,552 | 8,204 | 8.6 |
| Conover | Catawba | 4,245 | 5,465 | 28.7 |
| Cornelius | Mecklenburg | — | 2,581 | — |
| Dallas | Gaston | 3,340 | 3,012 | -9.8 |
| Davidson | Mecklenburg | 3,241 | 4,046 | 24.8 |
| Dunn | Harnett | 8,962 | 8,336 | -7.0 |
| Edenton | Chowan | 5,357 | 5,268 | -1.7 |
| Elizabethtown | Bladen | 3,551 | 3,704 | 4.3 |
| Elkin | Surry | 2,855 | 3,790 | 32.7 |
| Elon College | Alamance | 2,867 | 4,394 | 53.3 |
| Enfield | Halifax | 2,995 | 3,082 | 2.9 |
| Erwin | Harnett | 2,780 | 4,061 | 46.1 |
| Fairmont | Robeson | 2,578 | — | — |
| Farmville | Pitt | 4,707 | 4,392 | -6.7 |
| Fletcher | Henderson | — | 2,787 | — |
| Forest City | Rutherford | 7,688 | 7,475 | -2.8 |
| Franklin | Macon | 2,578 | 2,873 | 11.4 |
| Fuquay-Varina | Wake | 3,110 | 4,562 | 46.7 |
| Gamewell | Caldwell | — | 3,357 | — |
| Gibsonville | Guilford | 2,871 | 3,441 | 19.9 |
| Graham | Alamance | 8,674 | — | — |
| Granite Falls | Caldwell | 2,583 | 3,253 | 25.9 |
| Hamlet | Richmond | 4,720 | 6,196 | 31.3 |
| Hendersonville | Henderson | 6,862 | 7,284 | 6.1 |
| Hillsborough | Orange | 3,019 | 4,263 | 41.2 |
| Hope Mills | Cumberland | 5,412 | 8,184 | 51.2 |
| Hudson | Caldwell | 2,888 | 2,819 | -2.4 |
| Huntersville | Mecklenburg | — | 3,014 | — |
| Jamestown | Guilford | — | 2,600 | — |
| Kernersville | Forsyth | 6,802 | — | — |
| Kill Devil Hills | Dare | — | 4,238 | — |

**TABLE 5. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE
FOR INCORPORATED PLACES, 2,500-9,999
(Continued)**

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| King | Stokes | — | 4,059 | — |
| Kings Mountain | Cleveland | 9,116 | 8,763 | -3.9 |
| La Grange | Lenoir | 3,147 | 2,805 | -10.9 |
| Lincolnton | Lincoln | 4,843 | 6,847 | 41.4 |
| Long Beach | Brunswick | — | 3,816 | — |
| Long View | Catawba | 3,607 | 3,229 | -10.5 |
| Louisburg | Franklin | 3,238 | 3,037 | -6.2 |
| Lowell | Gaston | 2,886 | 2,704 | -6.3 |
| Madison | Rockingham | 2,919 | — | — |
| Maiden | Catawba | 2,574 | 2,574 | .0 |
| Marion | McDowell | 3,684 | 4,765 | 29.3 |
| Maxton | Robeson | 2,727 | — | — |
| Mayodan | Rockingham | 2,627 | — | — |
| Mebane | Alamance | 2,780 | 4,754 | 71.0 |
| Mint Hill | Mecklenburg | 7,915 | — | — |
| Mocksville | Davie | 2,683 | 3,399 | 26.7 |
| Mooreville | Iredell | 8,575 | 9,317 | 8.7 |
| Morehead City | Carteret | 4,359 | 6,046 | 38.7 |
| Mount Airy | Surry | 6,862 | 7,156 | 4.3 |
| Mount Holly | Gaston | 4,530 | 7,710 | 70.2 |
| Mount Olive | Wayne | 4,869 | 4,582 | -5.9 |
| Murfreesboro | Hertford | 3,007 | 2,580 | -14.2 |
| Nashville | Nash | 2,678 | 3,617 | 35.1 |
| Newport | Carteret | — | 2,516 | — |
| Newton | Catawba | 7,624 | 9,304 | 22.0 |
| North Wilkesboro | Wilkes | 3,260 | 3,384 | 3.8 |
| Oxford | Granville | 7,603 | 7,913 | 4.1 |
| Pembroke | Robeson | 2,698 | — | — |
| Pinehurst | Moore | — | 5,103 | — |
| Pineville | Mecklenburg | — | 2,970 | — |
| Plymouth | Washington | 4,571 | 4,328 | -5.3 |
| Raeford | Hoke | 3,554 | 3,469 | -2.4 |
| Randleman | Randolph | — | 2,612 | — |
| Red Springs | Robeson | 3,607 | 3,799 | 5.3 |
| Rockingham | Richmond | 8,300 | 9,399 | 13.2 |
| Roxboro | Person | 7,532 | 7,332 | -2.7 |
| Rutherfordton | Rutherford | 3,434 | 3,617 | 5.3 |
| Sawmills | Caldwell | — | 4,088 | — |
| Scotland Neck | Halifax | 2,834 | 2,575 | -9.1 |
| Selma | Johnston | 4,762 | 4,600 | -3.4 |
| Siler City | Chatham | 4,446 | 4,808 | 8.1 |
| Smithfield | Johnston | 7,288 | 7,540 | 3.5 |
| Southern Pines | Moore | 8,620 | 9,129 | 5.9 |
| Southport | Brunswick | 2,835 | — | — |
| Spencer | Rowan | 2,938 | 3,219 | 9.6 |
| Spindale | Rutherford | 4,246 | 4,040 | -4.9 |
| Spring Lake | Cumberland | 6,273 | 7,524 | 19.9 |
| Stanley | Gaston | — | 2,823 | — |
| Tabor City | Columbus | 2,710 | — | — |
| Tarboro | Edgecombe | 8,634 | — | — |

**TABLE 5. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE
FOR INCORPORATED PLACES, 2,500-9,999
(Continued)**

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Troy | Montgomery | 2,702 | 3,404 | 26.0 |
| Valdese | Burke | 3,364 | 3,914 | 16.3 |
| Wadesboro | Anson | 4,206 | 3,645 | -13.3 |
| Wake Forest | Wake | 3,780 | 5,769 | 52.6 |
| Wallace | Duplin | 2,894 | 2,939 | 1.6 |
| Warsaw | Duplin | 2,910 | 2,859 | -1.8 |
| Washington | Beaufort | 8,418 | 9,075 | 7.8 |
| Waynesville | Haywood | 6,765 | 6,758 | -.1 |
| Weddington | Union | — | 3,803 | — |
| Wendell | Wake | — | 2,822 | — |
| Whiteville | Columbus | 5,565 | 5,078 | -8.8 |
| Wilkesboro | Wilkes | — | 2,573 | — |
| Williamston | Martin | 6,159 | 5,503 | -10.7 |
| Wingate | Union | 2,615 | 2,821 | 7.9 |
| Winterville | Pitt | — | 2,816 | — |
| Woodfin | Buncombe | 3,260 | 2,736 | -16.1 |
| Wrightsville Beach | New Hanover | 2,884 | 2,937 | 1.8 |
| Yadkinville | Yadkin | — | 2,525 | — |
| Zebulon | Wake | — | 3,173 | — |

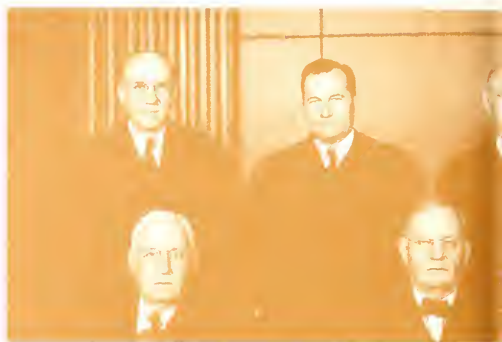
TABLE 6. 1980 AND 1990 POPULATION, PERCENT CHANGE FOR INCORPORATED PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE

| City or Town | County | Census Population 1980 | Census Population 1990 | Population Percent Change 1980-1990 |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Albemarle | Stanly | 15,110 | 14,939 | -1.1 |
| Asheboro | Randolph | 15,244 | 16,362 | 7.3 |
| Asheville | Buncombe | 53,583 | 61,607 | 15.0 |
| Boone | Watauga | 10,191 | 12,915 | 26.7 |
| Burlington | Alamance | 37,324 | 39,498 | 5.8 |
| Carrboro | Orange | — | 11,553 | — |
| Cary | Wake | 21,708 | 43,858 | 102.0 |
| Chapel Hill | Orange | 32,461 | 38,719 | 19.3 |
| Charlotte | Mecklenburg | 314,447 | 395,934 | 25.9 |
| Concord | Cabarrus | 16,942 | 27,347 | 61.4 |
| Durham | Durham | 100,847 | 136,611 | 35.5 |
| Eden | Rockingham | 15,672 | 15,238 | -2.8 |
| Elizabeth City | Pasquotank | 14,004 | 14,292 | 2.1 |
| Fayetteville | Cumberland | 59,507 | 75,695 | 27.2 |
| Garner | Wake | 10,073 | 14,967 | 48.6 |
| Gastonia | Gaston | 47,285 | 54,732 | 15.7 |
| Goldsboro | Wayne | 31,895 | 40,709 | 27.6 |
| Graham | Alamance | — | 10,426 | — |
| Greensboro | Guilford | 155,684 | 183,521 | 17.9 |
| Greenville | Pitt | 35,740 | 44,972 | 25.8 |
| Havelock | Craven | 17,718 | 20,268 | 14.4 |
| Henderson | Vance | 13,522 | 15,655 | 15.8 |
| Hickory | Catawba | 20,753 | 28,301 | 36.4 |
| High Point | Guilford | 63,355 | 69,496 | 9.7 |
| Jacksonville | Onslow | 17,056 | 30,013 | 76.0 |
| Kannapolis | Cabarrus | — | 29,696 | — |
| Kernersville | Forsyth | — | 10,836 | — |
| Kinston | Lenoir | 25,234 | 25,295 | .2 |
| Laurinburg | Scotland | 11,508 | 11,643 | 1.2 |
| Lenoir | Caldwell | 13,748 | 14,192 | 3.2 |
| Lexington | Davidson | 15,711 | 16,581 | 5.5 |
| Lumberton | Robeson | 18,241 | 18,601 | 2.0 |
| Matthews | Mecklenburg | — | 13,651 | — |
| Mint Hill | Mecklenburg | — | 11,567 | — |
| Monroe | Union | 12,639 | 16,127 | 27.6 |
| Morganton | Burke | 13,763 | 15,085 | 9.6 |
| New Bern | Craven | 14,557 | 17,363 | 19.3 |
| Raleigh | Wake | 150,255 | 207,951 | 38.4 |
| Reidsville | Rockingham | 12,492 | 12,183 | -2.5 |
| Roanoke Rapids | Halifax | 14,702 | 15,722 | 6.9 |
| Rocky Mount | Nash | 41,283 | 48,997 | 18.7 |
| Salisbury | Rowan | 22,677 | 23,087 | 1.8 |
| Sanford | Lee | 14,773 | 14,475 | -2.0 |
| Shelby | Cleveland | 15,310 | 14,669 | -4.2 |
| Statesville | Iredell | 18,607 | 17,567 | -5.6 |
| Tarboro | Edgecombe | — | 11,037 | — |
| Thomasville | Davidson | 14,144 | 15,915 | 12.5 |
| Wilmington | New Hanover | 44,000 | 55,530 | 26.2 |
| Wilson | Wilson | 34,424 | 36,930 | 7.3 |
| Winston-Salem | Forsyth | 131,885 | 143,485 | 8.8 |

The 175th Anniversary of the North



John Louis Taylor, 1819
First Chief Justice
(N. C. Supreme Court Library)



The Supreme Court, February 3, 1975
back row, from left to right: Emery B. Dennis, J. William Seawell, S.J. Ervin, Jr.
front row: William A. Devin, Chief Justice
(N. C. Supreme Court Library)



Designed by W. J. Hicks and assisted by Executive Mansion architect Gustavus Adolphus Bauer and completed in 1888 at a total cost of \$23,000, this building originally housed the Supreme Court and the State Library. It is now the Labor Building. (circa 1900) (N. C. Supreme Court Library)



The Supreme Court, January 3, 1975 - August 31, 1978
back row, from left to right: J. William Copeland, J. Frank Huskins, Dan K. Moore, James G. Exum, Jr.; front row: I. Beverly Lake, Sr., Chief Justice Susie Sharp, Joseph Branch
(N. C. Supreme Court Library)

(N. C. Supreme Court Library)

Carolina Supreme Court



October 14, 1950
Wallace Winborne, A.A.F.

Walter P. Stacy, M. V. Barnhill
(Secretary)



1940s Justice Building

Today this building houses the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court Clerk, Reporter and the Court's Library, the Attorney General, and the Administrative Office of the Courts. (N. C. Department of Archives and History)



from left to right: Chief Justice Walter P. Stacy; Harry McMullan
Attorney General; and Governor Clyde R. Hoey
(N. C. Department of Archives and History)



Sketch of N. C. State Capitol

The Supreme Court met in the capitol from 1833-1840
by David Paton, Architect; lithograph by Sutcliffe
(N. C. Department of Archives and History)

