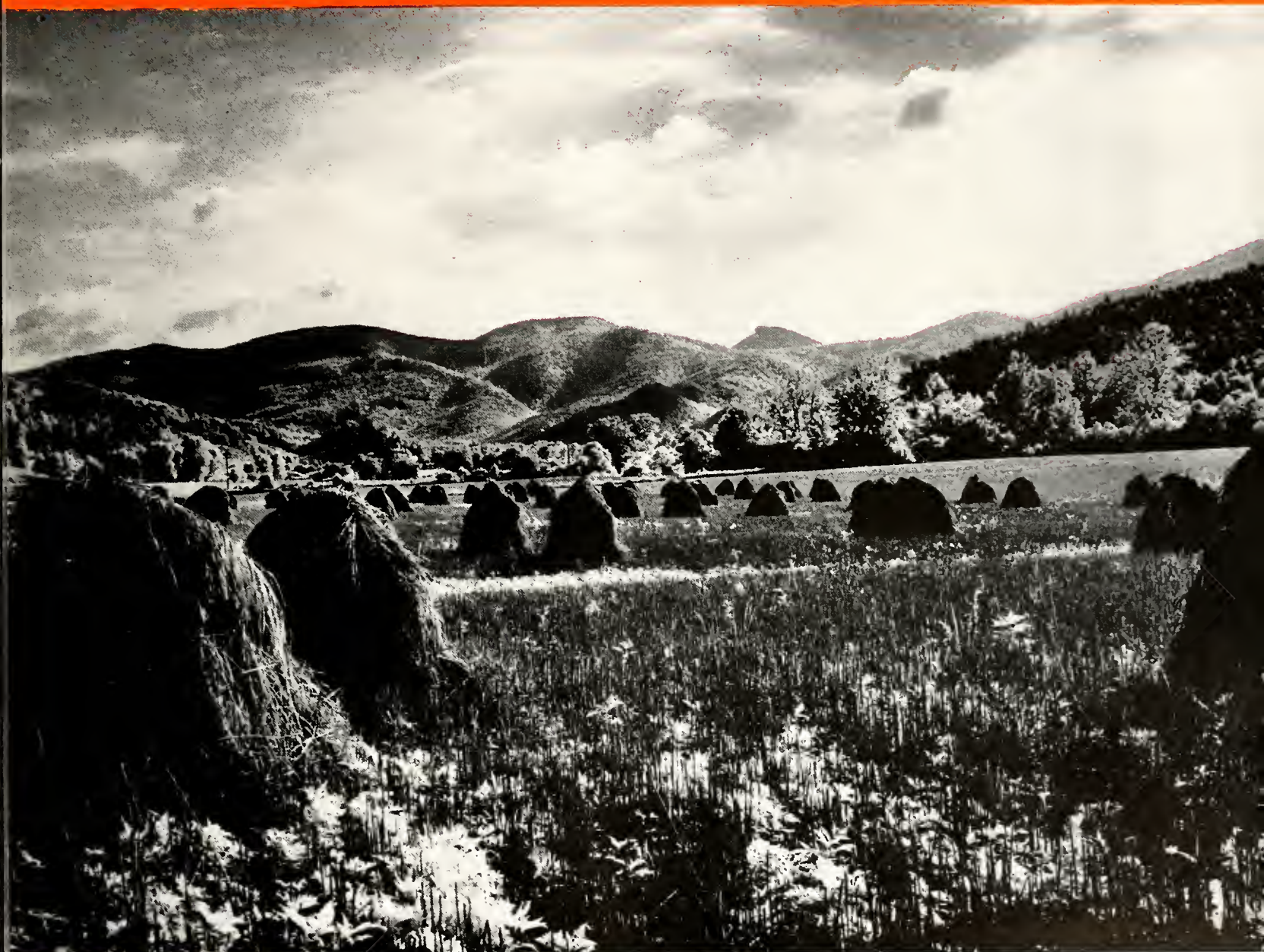


Popular Government

November 1954



Harvest Time in the Mountains

PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
Chapel Hill



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COVER

No matter what the season, Western North Carolina's mountains possess a grandeur that lifts men's souls. This scene is near the base of Grandfather Mountain. This picture and last month's cover picture of the State Fair Arena are by courtesy of the News Bureau of the Department of Conservation and Development.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT is published monthly except January, July, and August by the Institute of Government, The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Editor: Albert Coates. Assistant Editors: Vernon Lee Bounds, William M. Cochrane, George H. Esser, Jr., Robert Edward Giles, Philip P. Green, Jr., Donald B. Hayman, Joseph P. Hennessee, Paul A. Johnston, Hurshell H. Keener, Edward Lane-Reticker, Henry W. Lewis, Roddey M. Ligon, Jr., John Alexander McMahon, Richard A. Myren, James C. N. Paul, Basil L. Sherrill. Editorial, business and advertising address: Box 990, Chapel Hill, N. C. Subscription: Per Year \$3.00; single copy, 35 cents. Advertising rates furnished on request. Entered as second class matter at the Post Office in Chapel Hill, N. C. The material printed herein may be quoted providing proper credit is given to POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

THE CLEARINGHOUSE

NOTES

From North Carolina Cities

Parking

In 1953 **Winston-Salem's** traffic consultants reported a deficiency of about 800 properly distributed parking spaces in the central business district. Several months later the **Winston-Salem Parking Authority**, established by the Board of Aldermen to determine methods and policies for meeting this parking shortage, recommended that municipal parking facilities not be undertaken until private enterprise had had a chance to provide the needed parking spaces. Now, just one year later, private enterprise has initiated enough spaces to meet the deficit found in 1953.

Facilities providing parking spaces include three new parking centers with two hundred spaces or more, the expansion of one parking garage, two smaller parking areas, and off-street parking facilities for several new office buildings.

The parking centers are designed for short term parkers and should alleviate street congestion during business hours. Plans for one of the larger parking centers called for parkers to pay charges into parking meters, at a rate of five cents for each half hour. Another center is planning to charge fifteen cents for the first hour and ten cents for each additional hour.

Wilmington has leased land and opened a small municipal parking lot available for as much as ten-hour parking. Rates at the lot will be five cents for each one-half hour. City officials say that if the lot is successful, the city will provide further off-street facilities. During the first month income from the lot more than equalled the guaranteed rent.

A new free parking lot with the capacity of about one hundred cars has been opened in **Roxboro**. The property was made available to the city by its owner and will be used for parking at no further cost to the city until the owners sell it for other purposes.

Asheville is considering the development of a new 450-car parking lot under agreement with private owners. The city would lease the

property under provisions calling for the city to spend \$10,000 for improvement of the area. An adjacent church, which worked out the details of the project, would receive priority on the use of the lot on Sundays and on week-nights when church activities are scheduled. In return the church would pay the city \$50 a month for five years. All day parking will be available on the lot at ten cents per day. Of the receipts, the first \$50 a month will be returned to the church and the city will retain fifty-five percent of the balance . . . **Wilson** has installed nineteen 12-minute parking meter spaces for the convenience of short-term parkers . . . The City Council of **Durham** has refused to grant courtesy parking on the city streets to jury members . . . In **Greenville** the city swimming pool, which has been unused for some time, is being converted to a parking lot . . . **Morganton** has installed new parking meters, some which allow parking for twelve minutes and some which allow it for an hour.

The City Zoning Board in **Charlotte** has recommended to the city council that developers be required to furnish off-street parking spaces . . . It has been decided in **Burlington**

not to allow courtesy parking to farmers selling tobacco in the city, after a ruling by the city attorney that such a plan would be illegal . . . A traffic committee in **Ahoskie** has recommended that parallel rather than angular parking be installed in that town, with abutting 18-foot parking spaces and six-foot dead spaces between each two parking spaces.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway and **Durham** have entered negotiations for the sale by the railroad to the city of downtown property to be used as a parking lot . . . Parking meters have recently been changed in **Sanford** to comply with the law which requires that a meter accept coins for one period of parking only . . . Containers have been installed in **Newton** for the convenience of those who must pay traffic penalties. Penalties may be attached to the traffic ticket and deposited in the containers or they may be mailed in.

It has been suggested to the **Raleigh Merchants Bureau** that the 1955 legislature be asked to amend the law to make it clear that court costs can be taxed to those convicted under the prima facie rule for parking over-time . . . A request for relief from the city's set back requirements in its zoning ordinance in order to build a 174 car parking building has been filed with the Board of Adjustment in **Durham**.

Municipal Administration Course Offered

The Institute of Government has announced a 150-hour course in Municipal Administration for city managers, department heads, and other city officials, which will begin on November 17 in Chapel Hill. Because of the length of the course and the fact that busy city officials find it difficult to leave their jobs for weeks at a time, the course is being offered over a period of six months.

Following a two-day introductory session on November 17-19, persons enrolled in the course will come to Chapel Hill for ten hours of instruction approximately every two weeks, Christmas excluded. In this way they will miss no more than one day every two weeks from their duties, and they will also have more time to absorb the subject matter of the course.

The 150 hours of instruction in-

cludes ten hours introductory material, ten hours on administrative principles, thirty hours on municipal finance, twenty hours on public personnel administration, twenty hours on city planning, thirty hours on municipal line functions and policy and, at the end of the course, a thirty-hour seminar. During the three-day seminar a problem will be presented which will require the active participation of each student in (1) the analysis of a particular problem in municipal management, (2) the drafting of suggestions for possible solutions, and (3) discussion of suggested solutions with the faculty.

The course will be taught by staff members of the Institute of Government, assisted from time to time by experienced city managers and other city officials.

Streets and Traffic

Greensboro's city council has adopted a policy relative to the oiling of dirt streets. Hereafter the city will oil dirt streets once each spring, without cost to abutting property owners, unless a petition has been filed, signed by more than fifty per cent of the residents of the street, or any block thereof, requesting that oiling not be done. Where residents request more than one oiling per year, the city will do the job only where residents of the street pay for the oiling, cash in advance. Where, however, the street is scheduled for paving and the paving project has been approved by the council, the street may be oiled again without cost to residents or abutting property owners.

The 1953 General Assembly authorized municipalities eligible for Powell bill funds and having a population of less than 5,000 to contract with the State Highway and Public Works Commission for construction, maintenance, or improvement on non-system streets within the town by the commission's forces, within the limits of current or accrued payments made to the municipality under the Powell bill (G.S. 136-41.2).

During the last fiscal year 127 of the 394 cities and towns in North Carolina eligible for the gasoline tax funds contracted with the State Highway Commission, and under these contracts the Commission paved and otherwise improved streets within these towns which were not part of the state highway system. Out of thirty-six towns having a population of more than 2,500 but less than 5,000, seven signed contracts with the commission. Of 105 towns with a population of less than 2,500 but more than 1,000, thirty-two signed contracts with the commission. Of 199 towns with a population of less than 1,000, eighty-eight had their street work done by the Highway Commission.

Utilities

The increasing cost for the operation of water and sewer systems, and in some cases a desire to place water and sewer systems on a truly self-supporting basis, has led many North Carolina cities and towns to increase water and sewer rates during the past several months. At least three North Carolina cities, Greensboro,

Winston-Salem and Raleigh, have employed an engineering firm to analyze the operating cost structure of their water systems to give the information on which city governments could base equitable water rates. The surveys are expected to include a review of all operational and fixed costs of both water and sewer systems, a study of the city's depreciation policy, a break-down of the cost of water and sewer service and determination of a fair rate for each of the different classes of consumers, a study of the surcharge for outside consumers, a study of the cost of fire protection from the standpoint of water supply, and recommendation of a rate schedule covering the water supply needed for fire protection. Each city expects that its water schedules will have to be re-adjusted on the basis of the findings of the survey.

Rocky Mount has added a sewer charge in the amount of twenty-five per cent of the water bill, with the exception that no charge is to be made where the city does not provide sewer service. At the same time the board decided to increase gas rates by ten per cent . . . Charlotte has increased its water and sewer rates, with the highest increase affecting outside city consumers. Outside city rates were increased by eighty per cent. It was Charlotte's first water rate increase in twenty-eight years.

City officials estimate that over \$400,000 in additional revenue will be realized . . . Asheville, meanwhile, has reduced its water rate for all consumers of more than 5,000,000 gallons a month from fifteen cents a thousand gallons to seven and a half cents per thousand gallons. The change was made to fix a rate attractive to large industries which might come into the area.

North Wilkesboro has increased its water rates and imposed a new sewer service charge to meet the additional cost of water and sewer operations occasioned by a new water plant . . . Other towns increasing water rates include Nashville and Newton. In Newton, however, cuts were approved in the electric rate.

Burlington has increased the cost of water taps by \$15 inside the city and \$25 outside the city. At the same time an increase was voted for sewer taps outside the city of \$15.

New Bern, on the other hand, has adopted an ordinance fixing lower electrical and water rates.

Airports

The Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority has secured the \$160,000 needed to pay for its \$489,000 new administration building through appropriations of \$40,000 each from the City and County of Durham, the County of Wake, and the City of
(Continued on inside back cover)

Tax Abatement for Hurricane Damage

Shortly after Hurricane Carol hit Massachusetts on August 31 Governor Christian A. Herter, in a special message to the Massachusetts General Court, said:

"Another problem . . . will be that of assisting local communities struck by the hurricane to replace their losses of tax revenue gone because of the enormous destruction of property. This problem embraces also relief for that taxpayer whose taxable property has been destroyed for a substantial part of the taxable year."

To meet this problem the governor proposed, and the Massachusetts legislature enacted, a bill authorizing local assessors to abate taxes in whole or in part on real estate wholly or partially destroyed by the hurricane. Under its provisions the municipalities will be reimbursed by the state for abatements granted under the act. Abatements must be sought by the property owners by January 1, 1955.

This emergency legislation recalls for North Carolina tax officials the legislation enacted after the tornadic wind damage in Greensboro and Guilford County some nine or ten years ago. This statute still appears on the statute books as G.S. 105-405. Its provisions, as it now stands, will not support abatement of taxes for damage as a result of Hurricane Hazel. Furthermore, in the absence of legislative action, boards of county commissioners and city governing bodies have no legal basis on which to grant tax abatements as a result of the damage inflicted by the recent storm.

NOTES

From North Carolina Counties

County Buildings

Orange County on October 4 dedicated its new \$375,000 courthouse. The new structure will house all county departments except the county school officials, who will take over space in the old courthouse. On September 25, the voters of **Hertford County** approved the issuance of \$145,000 in bonds for a new courthouse to be built on the site of the present courthouse. The decision to build a new courthouse followed a study which indicated that the remodeling of the old courthouse would cost almost as much as a new one. Voters of **Yadkin County** were to vote on the question of the issuance of \$350,000 in bonds for a new courthouse at the general election on November 2. It is likely that the new courthouse will be built on the site of the present one, and it is likely that the new courthouse will be about the same size as the Orange County courthouse recently dedicated. **Dare County** is planning to spend around \$50,000 to add additional space to the courthouse and to remodel the present structure. And **Perquimans County** is considering the beautification of the grounds around the courthouse and the enlargement and renovation of the jury box in the courtroom.

Bids have recently been opened on a new health center for **Pitt County**. The total cost of this center will be around \$82,000, with the county's share totaling around \$32,000. Likewise, bids have recently been opened for a new health center in **Cherokee County**. Voters of **Columbus County** were to vote on November 2 on the question of the issuance of \$20,000 for the county's share of a new health center. If approved, the health center will probably be erected on county property adjoining the county home, on the highway between Chadbourn and Whiteville. In **Brunswick County** the erection of a health center in Shallotte is being considered, to supplement facilities in Southport in the eastern end of the county.

The new \$800,000 **Anson County** Hospital was dedicated on October 10. The cost of the hospital was met by a \$150,000 county bond issue,

private donations of \$50,000, and the remainder from state and federal funds. The new **Onslow County** Hospital has recently been opened. After considering the creation of a board of trustees to operate the hospital, the board of county commissioners decided to operate the hospital itself, meeting once a month at the hospital to give its full attention to hospital affairs. Rates from \$7 to \$12 have been established, and deposits will be required when patients are admitted. In obstetrical cases, a deposit of \$50 or an insurance policy to cover the costs will be required. For major operations, a deposit of \$35 plus room costs for one week will be required, and for minor operations a deposit of \$35 will be required. Deposits for medical cases will equal the cost of the room multiplied by five days. Bids have recently been opened for the construction of the **Davie County** Hospital.

Halifax County has joined the list of counties that have closed their tuberculosis sanatoria. Most of the smaller sanatoria in the state have now been closed, and **Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Wake** Counties are the only ones with plans for sanatorium operation into the indefinite future. Since officials in charge of the state sanatorium system have indicated that they will not have in the foreseeable future sufficient capacity to accept patients now cared for in Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Wake sanatoria, officials of these counties have submitted a request to the state that they be allowed the sum of \$5 per patient day for all indigent tuberculosis patients. Their argument is based on the fact that for all the other 96 counties, facilities are available at state institutions to take care of indigent county patients at a maximum cost to the county of \$.50 per day, whereas the state is expecting these four counties to continue to operate their sanatoria at a cost to the county taxpayer of upwards of \$6.00 per day for indigent patients.

The possibilities of leasing county homes continue to attract new counties. **Moore County** and **Lee County** are the most recent to give thought

to a lease arrangement. And consideration is being given to closing the **Pasquotank County** home, since modernization of the structure would be quite expensive.

Wayne County is studying the possibility of constructing a new building to house the county's curb market. A convenient site and adequate parking facilities, it is believed, would encourage expanded activity, with financial benefits to farmers and merchants alike and with improved rural-urban relations resulting. A local study reported that a building with 7,150 square feet of floor space will be needed. **Nash County, Edgecombe County,** and the city of **Rocky Mount** are considering the possibility of establishing a livestock and farm produce market for the two-county area.

Miscellaneous

Fourteen North Carolina counties have been allotted additional state and federal funds for farm and home demonstration work as part of a new program of educational service to rural people. The last Congress voted \$7,000,000 for the new program, with North Carolina's share totaling around \$350,000. The new program is designed to give over-all planning service to individual farms, supplementing the traditional service of advice on specific projects or enterprises. The fourteen counties selected for the program are **Ashe, Bertie, Cleveland, Granville, Macon, Madison, Montgomery, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Sampson, Stanly,** and **Wayne**. An average of four workers will be added in each of the counties, with two workers in the smaller counties and five in the larger counties. If the program is successful, it is hoped that additional funds will become available to expand the program in the other counties of the state.

After considering the adoption of the county manager form of government and the adoption of a centralized purchasing plan, the board of commissioners of **Onslow County** decided to take neither step. The county manager form was not adopted because it was believed that it was impossible to delegate sufficient authority to a county manager, and the centralized purchasing idea was not adopted because it was decided that since each elective officer makes different types of purchases

(Continued on page 6)

Tax Supervisors' Annual Conference

With President Porter G. Cain presiding, the annual conference of the North Carolina Tax Supervisors Association convened in Chapel Hill on November 3 for a three-day session in which members heard three counties describe how they have handled three important problems.

Representatives from Mecklenburg County described their experiences in a concerted drive, through the use of various legal techniques, to find the personal property of business establishments—stocks of goods, inventories, fixtures, etc.—and assess them in line with real property values.

One half-day was devoted to an account of the work Buncombe County has done to determine the extent to which real property assessments in that county deviate from market value and how the ratios of assessment to market value differ from area to area and from one kind of real estate to another.

Burke County representatives described their experience in working out solutions to the problems incident to having different assessment ratios for real and personal property in the same county.

Miss Foy Ingram, Director of the

Registration Division of the State Department of Motor Vehicles, discussed with the supervisors possible improvements in the accuracy of lists of motor vehicle owners furnished the counties for tax purposes.

At the final session of the conference two special committees made reports. A committee that had been studying the annual statistical report form counties submit to the State Board of Assessment and State Department of Tax Research brought in and succeeded in obtaining approval of a series of recommendations, the most significant of which suggested that, in the future, instructions be submitted with the forms defining the terms used, and that the filing date for the form be changed from October 15 to November 15. The Association voted to continue this committee, and the new president re-appointed James H. Sherrill of Caldwell as chairman, and U. W. Daugherty of Craven, A. P. Guyer of Montgomery, R. L. Lyrly of Rowan, and Miss Flora E. Wyche of Lee as committee members.

The special committee on revisal of the listing and assessing portions of the Machinery Act brought in

drafts of eight bills embodying proposals approved at the 1953 conference. After an over-night reading and discussion of these bills the Association voted unanimously to approve them all. (An explanation of these proposals appears in *Property Tax Bulletin No. 7*, February, 1954).

Resolutions adopted at the closing session expressed sorrow at the death of Vaughan Hawkins, Assistant Tax Supervisor of Mecklenburg County, and expressed regret at the resignations of the following supervisors: Miss Mary T. Covington of Richmond, W. D. Reynolds of Robeson, and C. E. Gwin of Catawba. (Miss Covington will continue as county accountant in Richmond.) The Association extended best wishes to Miss Flora E. Wyche of Lee for a speedy recovery from illness and expressed pleasure in the recovery of Mr. Ben O. Jones of Craven.

By acclamation the Association adopted a resolution asking the Trustees of the University "to give serious thought to placing in the new Institute of Government building at Chapel Hill some suitable marker, plaque, or other tangible evidence recognizing the work Albert Coates has done for the local governments of this State."

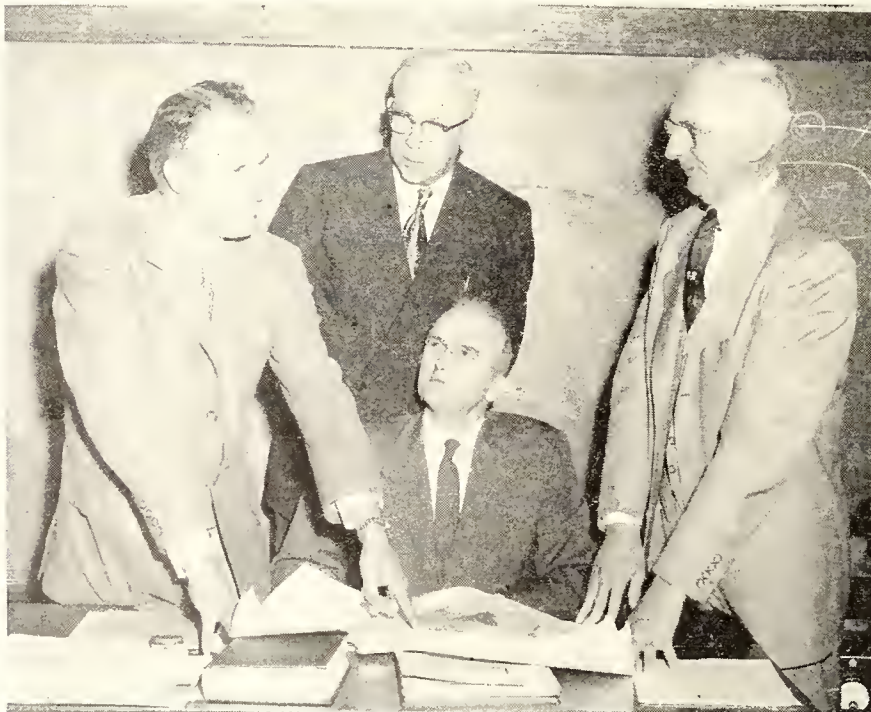
For the coming year the Association elected Mr. R. B. Gates of Lincoln as its president, Mr. C. Bryan Aycock as first vice-president, and Mr. William F. Hester of Guilford as second vice-president. President Gates announced his intention of working for an increased county representation at the 1955 meeting, and then he appointed the following committees in addition to the one already mentioned:

Legislative Committee

William F. Hester of Guilford, Chairman, and J. Curtis Ellis of Nash and Porter G. Cain of Bladen, committee members.

Special Machinery Act Study Committee

William F. Hester, Chairman *ex officio*; Porter G. Cain and J. Curtis Ellis, members *ex officio*; H. R. Gray of Pitt, Roy J. Moore of Union, and Faison W. McGowen of Duplin, Henry W. Lewis of the Institute of Government serves as secretary of this commission.



REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS IN BUNCOMBE ANALYZED
Rupert J. Crowell, tax supervisor (seated), and, left to right, Roy A. Taylor, Leon Parks, and William G. Adams.

League of Municipalities]] Holds 45th Convention ■

The North Carolina League of Municipalities held its 45th annual convention on October 19-22 in Winston-Salem and elected new officers, considered pressing municipal problems, and adopted a legislative program that intentionally avoided controversial recommendations.

President of the League during the next year will be City Manager H. L. Burdette of Hickory who advanced from first vice president. Mayor C. M. King of Shelby, Mayor Marshall Kurfees of Winston-Salem, and Mayor E. J. Evans of Durham will be vice presidents. The board of directors, one chosen from each of twelve districts in the state, will include the following: Town Clerk Ernest Ward of Edenton; Mayor George W. Dill, Jr. of Morehead City; City Manager J. R. Benson of Wilmington; Commissioner Edgar Norris, Wilson; Town Clerk J. A. McDowell, Scotland Neck; Mayor J. S. May, Burlington; Mayor George Herndon, Fayetteville; Mayor Phil Van Every, Charlotte; City Manager S. C. MacIntire, Salisbury; City Manager C. L. Lineback, Statesville; Mayor Donald Martinat, Valdese; and Mayor J. H. Way, Waynesville.

Keynote speaker for this year's convention was Lt. Governor Luther Hodges who told the first general ses-



BURKE OFFICIALS RELATE EXPERIENCE

J. J. Hallyburton, tax supervisor (seated), and, left to right, Richard Perkins, Harold Mitchell, Mrs. Helen C. Buff, and Mack M. Lewis.

sion of the convention that the times demand honesty in informing the people that they are going to have to pay for increasing services, particularly in view of the current tendency for the federal and state governments to return governmental obligations to local communities.

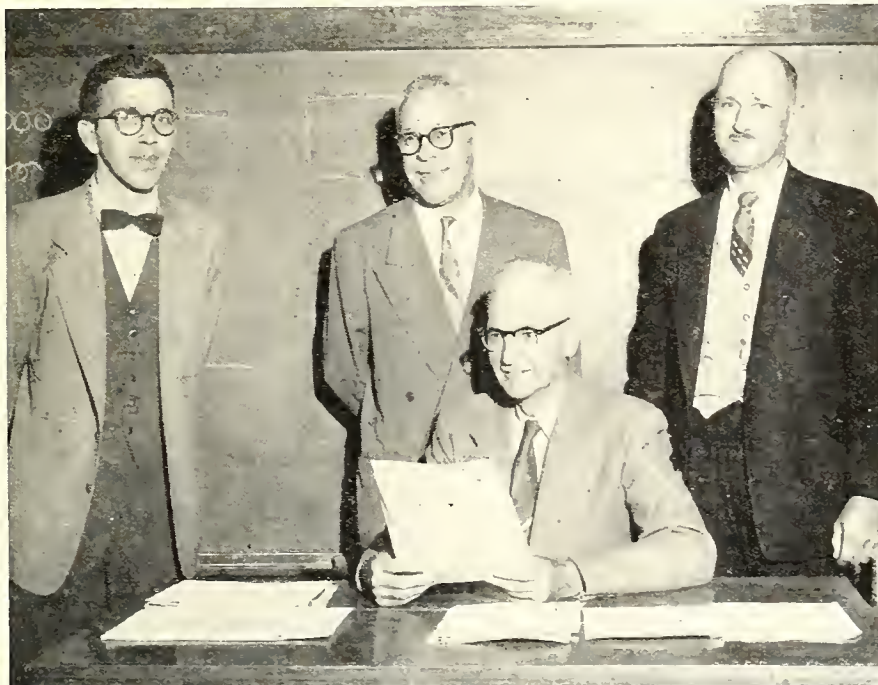
Patrick Healy, Jr., executive director of the American Municipal As-

sociation and former secretary of the League, was the principal speaker at the annual luncheon. Ben Douglas, director of the Department of Conservation and Development and former president of the League, presided at the annual banquet.

Finance Officers Meet

The North Carolina Public Finance Officers Association had two meetings at the recent convention of the League of Municipalities. At the first session, Mr. W. E. Webb, Jr., C. P. C. U., Statesville, spoke on the "Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Municipal Self-Insurance in the Field of Workmen's Compensation." At the second session, Mr. W. Kelvin Gray, President, North Carolina Municipal Council, spoke on "Municipal Credit Ratings." In addition, time was spent at both sessions discussing proposed legislation of interest to finance officers, and the general convention endorsed the proposed Municipal Fiscal Control Act, prepared by the finance officers.

At the concluding session, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. Dan Umstead, Durham, President; Mr. H. L. Crowe, High Point, Vice-President; Mr. Rainey Pope, Burlington, Secretary; Mrs. Blanda McLohon, Morehead City, Treasurer; Mr. Joe Collette, Winston-Salem, and Mr. J. C. Hill, Mt. Airy, Directors.



MECKLENBURG TAX OFFICIALS DESCRIBE WORK

Rufus A. Grier, tax supervisor (seated), and, left to right, Robert P. Alexander, Donald L. McCafferty, and Robert N. Williams.

SCHOOL NOTES

School enrollments in North Carolina continue to show an unprecedented growth. In one instance a new school building, designed to accommodate 480 students, where 350 were expected, opened for the first time with an enrollment of 560. Newspaper stories during the month of September show the increase to be state wide, varying from two to eight percent over the enrollments of last year. Some administrative units report round number increases of 1000, 1300, 2000. The full import of such increases upon the financial resources of the state and county is staggering when one considers that an increase in enrollment of 1000 means a need for approximately 30 additional teachers; an increase of 2000, approximately 60 additional teachers. In turn, 30 additional teachers means 30 additional classrooms; 60 additional teachers, 60 additional classrooms.

Overcrowding in our classrooms has become real and present. Reports from throughout the state show the makeshift manner in which harassed school officials are trying to meet this problem. Classes are being held in basements; in cafeterias; in auditoriums; on stages; in libraries; and in many schools, in hallways. In some areas it has been necessary to find classroom space outside the school buildings. In such instances classes are being held in churches, church basements, quonset huts, and in National Guard armories. Some administrative units have been fortunate in that they could transfer students from one school to available space in another school nearby. This however, has put a strain on the existing transportation system. Other units, less fortunate, have had to resort to split schedules with one group attending classes in the morning, another in the afternoon. Nor is the end yet in sight, one county reporting that if the present increase trend continues, an additional 365 classrooms will be needed in that county alone within the next eight years. Another county just completing a four year, \$6,400,000.00 city-county school building program which received national plaudits now finds that in order to keep up with the increase in school enrollments approximately 150 new school rooms will have to be constructed during the next few years at an estimated cost of \$2,956,000.

Confronted with this acute overcrowding of our school facilities, school officials are not standing idly by. They are not only working to relieve the present shortage of available classroom space, they are laying plans to alleviate future shortages. During the month of September Burke County approved a new bond issue of \$2,800,000.00 to be allocated for new school needs in the county, Morganton, and Glen Alpine administrative units. In Person County they are preparing to vote in November on a proposed issue of school bonds in the amount of \$950,000 to help finance a \$1,350,000 school building program. In Robeson County the board of education voted to consolidate the high school departments of the Allenton, Barker-Ten-Mile, and Smith schools and to erect a new consolidated high school building to accommodate some 200 pupils, thus releasing much needed classroom space at Allenton, Barker-Ten-Mile, and Smith for use by the lower grades. Numerous counties report the letting of small contracts for new school building needs.

An additional problem which confronts our school officials is where to locate new schools in the fringe areas of our rapidly expanding cities. A long step toward a solution of this problem in the Forsyth County-Winston-Salem area was recently taken through the adoption of a tentative plan by the joint city-county school study committee following action by the city and county school boards. The policy under this proposed plan is to build fringe area schools where they will serve the greatest number of children. When and if such schools are absorbed into the city, as is likely, county children attending them will be permitted to continue to do so without having to pay any tuition. The districts will be established jointly by the city and county school boards and will include both city and county areas. Since the city pays its teachers a larger supplement than the county a financial problem will arise when the school is taken into the city. To solve this problem, the additional teachers employed to teach the county students will be paid the city supplement, the difference between the city and the county supplements being made up by the county commissioners at an estimated annual cost

of from \$500 to \$1,000 per school. This proposed plan has been presented to the board of county commissioners.

Our schools continue to try to meet the changing needs of our changing society. Illustrative of this is the report from Forsyth County that in the future all graduating seniors must have successfully passed a driver's training course. Further illustration of the way our schools are meeting the changing needs of the student is the New Hanover High School earn-while-you-learn program, now entering into its 18th year. Under this program juniors and seniors who do not contemplate going on to college get much needed practical experience and contact with the business world. Students enrolled in the program attend regular classes in the morning and report for on-the-job training in the afternoon. This on-the-job training falls into three broad categories, namely: (1) clerical; (2) retail sales; and (3) manual trades. Similar programs have been instituted in other schools. A Catawba County daily newspaper estimated that 1600 to 1700 students are enrolled in the various vocational and trade classes in that county. In expressing its approval the editor stated that the modern technique of acquainting young people with the realities of the professional, business, and trade world constitutes one of education's greatest advances.

County Notes

(Continued from page 3)

a centralized agency would not enable the county to save money. As an alternative to these two changes in governmental structure, the board assigned the county accountant the duty of taking charge of the court house, the agriculture building, and the county library.

Wayne County has recently purchased microfilm equipment for the office of the clerk of superior court. Initially, the equipment will be used to record current documents, and in time it will be used to copy old records now filling up needed space, allowing the old records to be disposed of. The equipment will use 16mm. film, with one copy being filed in the courthouse and another copy being stored elsewhere for safekeeping.

The Budget: Blueprint of Government

By ROBERT EDWARD GILES, Assistant Director, Institute of Government

On Wednesday, January 5, 1955, the North Carolina General Assembly will convene in Raleigh to begin the 1955 regular legislative session. The Senate, comprised of 50 members, and the House, comprised of 120 representatives, will jointly exercise the "legislative authority" of the State. They will enact or amend laws providing for the system of public schools in North Carolina; enact or amend laws providing for the network of roads and highways throughout the State; and enact or amend laws providing for institutions of higher education, the hospitals for the tubercular and the hospitals for the mentally ill. Undergirding these and all other law-making responsibilities of the General Assembly will be the responsibility of "raising revenue by public taxation" and making appropriations therefrom for public purposes.

The blueprint of State government for the future—the blueprint for the raising of revenue and the making of appropriations for the 1955-57 biennium—began to take form and shape many months before January 5, 1955. By provision of state law enacted 30 years ago a detailed plan of the proposed expenditures for the next biennium for each of the some 120 State departments, institutions, commissions, and agencies, and the proposed means of raising the revenue to meet the expenditures, will be laid before the 1955 General Assembly when it convenes.

This will be the *State Budget*, recommended by the Governor of North Carolina, in his capacity as Director of the Budget, and by the Advisory Budget Commission.

North Carolina has what is called the "Executive Budget Act." Under this law the Governor of the State is designated Director of the Budget, with broad powers and responsibilities in the preparation of a comprehensive budget of all state revenues and expenditures, and with broad powers in the exercise of budget control over all State agencies after appropriations have been made by the General Assembly. To provide for close cooperation and a common understanding of mutual problems between the executive and the legislative branches of State government, the Executive Budget Act also makes

provision for an Advisory Budget Commission. This Commission is composed of six members, the chairmen of the Appropriations and Finance Committees of the House and the chairmen of the Appropriations and Finance Committees of the Senate who served during the previous legislative session, and two appointees named by the Governor.

The Budget Commission works closely with the Governor and his staff in the Budget Bureau in preparing the biennial State budget. While strictly speaking the budget recommendations which will be presented to the General Assembly this January will be the recommendations of the Governor, with the right of the Advisory Budget Commission to concur or dissent, as a matter of practice the budget planning is customarily the joint effort of the Governor and the Advisory Budget Commission, and is presented to the General Assembly as such.

Origin of the State Budget

North Carolina's state budget law was originally enacted in 1925. The previous year, in his successful campaign for the governorship, Governor Angus W. McLean had made the adoption of a budget law a major issue. In his first budget message under the new budget law Governor McLean had this to say:

"The enactment of the Executive Budget Act committed the State Government to the business principles which have crystallized from the experience of private enterprises. It made the Governor, as ex officio Director of the Budget, responsible for the conduct of the State's business in the manner of any other executive charged with the management of the affairs of a concern in which there is a general interest and ownership. As Director of the Budget, the Governor represents the people, but in a more particular sense he is the fiscal agent of the General Assembly, to supervise and carry out the various projects and activities it has authorized. . . . In this great enterprise of the State, the people are the stockholders, the members of the General Assembly their voting trustees, the Governor the Chief Executive Officer."

State Government in Review

Beginning in the month of June, or earlier, in every even-numbered year, there takes place throughout the whole of State government what can aptly be described as a special and particular self-examination. Every agency and every division and sub-division within every agency reviews its past conduct, takes measure of its present duties and obligations, and charts the course of future accomplishment. These reviews take the form of detailed reports on the year's past expenditures: for salaries and wages, for supplies and materials, for postage and telephone, for printing and binding, for motor vehicle operation, for lights and water, for repairs and alterations, for insurance and bonding, for equipment, and for additions and betterments to State-owned buildings. The chart for the future takes the form of detailed appropriation requests, and explanations, for the coming biennium. (The 1955-57 biennium runs from July 1, 1955 through June 30, 1957.)

Continuing in July, the Advisory Budget Commission with officials from the Budget Bureau visits State institutions and agencies throughout North Carolina. They inspect at first hand the physical properties which belong to the State, and meet and become acquainted with the State officials who manage the properties and give leadership to the programs of State activities set in motion by previous sessions of the General Assembly.

Proceeding to September, officials and personnel appear in Raleigh to meet face-to-face with the Governor and the Advisory Budget Commission to explain, to emphasize, and to justify their individual programs and aspirations—in short to give an account of their stewardship of the State's affairs.

And continuing through the remaining months until the General Assembly convenes in January, in considering and deciding on the needs of worthy functions of State government and balancing the requested appropriations against the available

revenues which can be expected from the taxes the people pay, the course of the future for North Carolina's State Government is charted by the Governor of the State, together with the six members of the Advisory Budget Commission.

State Government has thus reviewed itself and has been reviewed. What is this government and what does it consist of?

A Definition of State Government

A simple, general and obvious definition of North Carolina's State Government might be: a governing unit, comprised of a legislative, a judicial and an executive branch, constituting one of the 48 state units in the United States, with headquarters in Raleigh, North Carolina. There is another way to define North Carolina's State Government, to cut into and lay aside the fabric of general language and catch a glimpse of the specific character which is underneath.

First, North Carolina's State Government is operated on three major funds: (1) the General Fund, (2) the Highway Fund, and (3) the Agriculture Fund. Revenue for the Agriculture Fund is received from a

fertilizer tax, from the sale of licenses, permits and test farm produce, and from various miscellaneous fees. Currently averaging approximately 1¼ million dollars a year, this fund is used entirely for the partial support of the activities of the State Department of Agriculture.

Revenue for the State Highway Fund is received primarily from the 7-cents per gallon gasoline tax and from motor vehicle registration fees. Currently averaging in excess of \$100 million dollars a year, this fund is used entirely for construction and maintenance of highways and roads throughout the State and for activities related to highway use such as Department of Motor Vehicle functions.

Revenue for the General Fund is obtained primarily from franchise and income taxes and from the 3% sales tax. Currently averaging approximately \$185 million a year in revenue, this fund supports the major portion of State government services, including the public schools.

The State's budget of actual appropriations from the *General Fund* for the 1953-55 biennium totals \$401,517,823 and this amount is divided among 8 major divisions: legislative, judicial, executive and administra-

tive, educational institutions, charitable and correctional institutions, state aid and obligations, pensions, and public schools. What do these terms mean?

Legislative. For the 1953-55 biennium, \$500,000 was appropriated for the legislative branch of North Carolina's State government. This sum is used to pay the salaries and expenses during one regular legislative session of 120 members of the House of Representatives coming from the 100 counties through the State and of 50 members of the Senate representing by apportionment the 100 counties of the State. In addition, to be paid out of this appropriation are expenses in printing all the bills introduced into the General Assembly and printing 4,000 copies of the legislation finally passed and compiled in a volume of the Session Laws. The appropriation for the legislative branch for the 1953-55 biennium is less than two-tenths of one percent of the total amount appropriated from the General Fund for the biennium.

Judicial. For the 1953-55 biennium, a total of \$1,603,057 was appropriated for the judicial branch of North Carolina's State Government. This sum is being used during the two-year period to pay the salaries and ex-



THE ADVISORY BUDGET COMMISSION AT WORK

From left, clockwise around table: LeRoy Martin, Raleigh, appointed by Governor; A. C. Edwards, Hookerton, appointed by Governor; W. B. Rodman, Jr., Washington, chairman of Finance Committee of House, 1953; J. K. Doughton, Stratford, chairman of Appropriations Committee of House, 1953; John D. Larkins, Jr., Trenton, chairman of Appropriations Committee of Senate, 1953, and chairman of Advisory Budget Commission; the late Governor William B. Umstead, Director of the Budget; D. S. Coltrane, Assistant Director of the Budget and administrative head of the Budget Bureau; L. D. Moore, principal administrative assistant, Budget Bureau; Claude Currie, Durham, chairman of Finance Committee of Senate, 1953.

penses of 7 Supreme Court Justices, the salaries and expenses of 31 superior court judges, and the salaries and expenses of 21 superior court solicitors. In addition, this appropriation covers the salaries of some 18 other employees of the Supreme Court, as well as the cost of printing the reported cases decided by the Court. The appropriation for the judicial branch for the 1953-55 biennium is less than four-tenths of one per cent of the total amount appropriated from the General Fund for the biennium.

Executive and administrative. For the 1953-55 biennium, a total of \$25,782,890 was appropriated from the General Fund for what is classified as "executive and administrative." This sum is to pay over a two-year period the salaries and expenses of the Governor's Office, including the Budget Bureau, the Division of Purchase and Contract, and the Department of Personnel; the salary and expenses of the Lieutenant Governor; the salaries and expenses of the Office of Secretary of State; the office of the State Auditor; the office of the State Treasurer; the Department of Justice; the Department of Revenue; the Department of Tax Research; the Department of Public Instruction; the Department of Archives and History; the State Library; the Library Commission; the State Board of Public Welfare; the State Board of Health; the Adjutant General; the Utilities Commission; the Insurance Department; the Department of Labor; the Department of Conservation and Development; the State Board of Elections; the Local Government Commission; the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, and some ten additional and smaller state agencies. Included on the payroll of this group of agencies are approximately 2,236 employees. The appropriation for these agencies for the 1953-55 biennium is 6.4% of the total amount appropriated from the General Fund for the biennium.

Educational Institutions. For the 1953-55 biennium, a total of \$36,509,584 was appropriated from the General Fund for educational institutions. The sum is for the two-year support of the Consolidated University of North Carolina which includes the University at Chapel Hill, State College at Raleigh, and Woman's College at Greensboro. It is for the support of East Carolina College at Greenville; Negro Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro; Western Carolina Teachers College at

Cullowhee; Appalachian State Teachers College at Boone; Pembroke State College at Pembroke; Winston-Salem Teachers College; Elizabeth City State Teachers College; Fayetteville State Teachers College; North Carolina College at Durham; North Carolina School for the Deaf at Morganton; and the State School for the Blind and the Deaf at Raleigh. All of these institutions together have a present average student enrollment of approximately 27,106, varying from 6,475 at the University at Chapel Hill to 3,200 at the A&T College in Greensboro to 1,860 at Appalachian State Teachers College to 205 at Pembroke State College. The appropriation from the General Fund for all of these educational institutions for the 1953-55 biennium is 9.1% of the total amount appropriated from the General Fund for the biennium.

Charitable and correctional institutions. For the 1953-55 biennium, a total of \$34,855,455 was appropriated from the General Fund for this group of state institutions. This sum is for the two-year support of 5 mental institutions, including the State Hospital at Raleigh, the State Hospital at Morganton, the State Hospital at Goldsboro, the State Hospital at Butner, and Caswell Training School at Kinston; for 4 tubercular hospitals, including North Carolina Sanatorium at McCain, Western North Carolina Sanatorium at Black Mountain, Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium at Wilson, and Gravely Sanatorium at Chapel Hill; for 5 correctional institutions, including Stonewall Jackson School for Boys, State Home and Industrial School for Girls, Morrison Training School, Eastern Carolina Training School, and State Training School for Negro Girls; for the North Carolina Hospital for Spastic Children at Durham; for the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia; for the Confederate Women's Home at Fayetteville; and for grants-in-aid for 6 privately operated orphanages for homeless children. The 5 state mental institutions have a total population of approximately 11,600; the tubercular hospitals a total patient population of approximately 1,320; the correctional schools a total inmate population of approximately 870; the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital an average patient population of 140. The appropriation from the General Fund for all of these institutions for the 1953-55 biennium is 8.7% of the total amount appropriated from the General Fund for the biennium.

State aid and obligations. For the 1953-55 biennium, a total of \$36,703,774 was appropriated from the General Fund for this category. The major portion of this amount, about one-third, is to provide state funds to match federal grants-in-aid for public welfare purposes, such as care of dependent children, old age assistance, aid to permanently and totally disabled, and hospitalization of indigent. Also included in this category is the appropriation for the State's contribution to the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System; state aid to public libraries; aid to the North Carolina Symphony Society; and support for the North Carolina Council of Civil Defense. The appropriation from the General Fund for all of these items for the 1953-55 biennium is 9.2% of the total amount appropriated from the General Fund for the biennium.

Pensions. A total appropriation of \$413,744 for this category represents a relatively small percentage of the total General Fund appropriation, less than two-tenths of one per cent. The major portion of this sum—more than half—is for pensions for confederate veterans and widows. The balance is for pensions of public school teachers who retired before the present retirement system became fully effective, and for two widows of former governors of the State.

Public Schools. For the 1953-55 biennium, a total of \$246,314,369 was appropriated from the General Fund for the State's public schools. This represents by far the major Fund expenditure—61.3% of the total. The State meets the cost of the nine-months public school term, paying the salaries of approximately 47,000 full-time and part-time employees in the public school system, including all public school teachers, superintendents and administrative personnel, and the part-time school bus drivers.

Set out below are the detailed appropriations made by the 1953 session of the General Assembly for the 1953-55 biennium, together with the requested appropriations for the 1955-57 biennium which have been filed with the Director of the Budget. Information is shown for the General Fund, the Agriculture Fund, and the State Highway Fund. Also shown are the requests for permanent improvements which have been filed for the consideration of the Governor and the Advisory Budget Commission.

	Amounts Appro-	Appropriations Re-	1955-57 Requested	
	Biennium 1953-55	Biennium 1955-57	Increase	Decrease
GENERAL FUND				
<i>Legislative</i>				
General Assembly	\$ 500,000	\$ 525,000	\$ 25,000	\$
	500,000	525,000	25,000	
<i>Judicial</i>				
Supreme Court—Justices' Salaries	225,000	225,000		
Supreme Court—Printing Reports	50,000	50,000		
Supreme Court—Departmental Expense	142,689	171,949	29,260	
Superior Courts—Judges	822,068	990,666	168,598	
Superior Courts—Solicitors	363,300	363,300		
	1,603,057	1,800,915	197,858	
<i>Executive and Administrative</i>				
Governor's Office:				
(1) Governor's Office	149,508	160,581	11,073	
(2) The Budget Bureau	322,480			
(3) Division of Purchase and Contract	216,880	242,654	25,774	
(4) Department of Personnel	212,132	234,916	22,784	
Lieutenant Governor—Salary	6,200	6,200		
Secretary of State	127,910	136,986	9,076	
State Auditor	293,243	392,128	98,885	
State Treasurer	238,775	277,735	38,960	
Department of Justice				
(1) Office of Attorney General	235,443	256,918	21,475	
(2) State Bureau of Investigation	403,620	612,458	208,838	
Department of Revenue	4,379,551	5,367,464	987,913	
Department of Tax Research	104,690	137,153	32,463	
Department of Public Instruction	724,581	992,375	267,794	
Department of Archives and History	296,192	371,186	74,994	
State Library	59,344	70,092	10,748	
Library Commission	79,401	116,209	36,808	
State Board of Public Welfare	546,074	638,422	92,348	
State Board of Health	4,428,956	6,205,564	1,776,608	
Adjutant General				
(1) Adjutant General	749,735	937,065	187,330	
(2) North Carolina Armory Commission	39,800	553,000	513,200	
Utilities Commission	471,888	529,009	57,121	
Insurance Department	474,108	553,223	79,115	
Department of Labor:				
(1) Department of Labor	701,750	782,754	81,004	
(2) Industrial Commission	425,589	490,062	64,473	
Department of Conservation and Development				
(1) Department of Conservation and Development	3,424,207	4,493,092	1,068,885	
(2) Commercial Fisheries	140,280	402,752	262,472	
(1) Shellfish Division	41,466	95,673	54,207	
(2) Scientific Research in Economics of Fisheries Industry	16,500	16,500		
State Board of Elections	42,116	50,174	8,058	
Local Government Commission	83,280	142,374	59,094	
Department of Agriculture				
Contribution from General Fund	1,617,704	2,295,603	677,899	
Teachers and State Employees Retirement System—Administration	225,912	242,527	16,615	
Board of Public Buildings and Grounds	978,767	1,071,380	92,613	
State Board of Alcoholic Control	685,268	910,131	224,863	
State Commission for the Blind	1,425,586	1,733,807	308,221	
Rural Electrification Authority	123,860	131,248	7,388	
Merit System Council	55,688	68,480	12,792	
North Carolina Veterans Commission				
(1) North Carolina Veterans Commission	497,412	569,289	71,877	
(2) County Service Officers	186,000	186,000		
State Recreation Commission	79,386	144,388	65,002	
North Carolina Medical Care Commission—Administration	216,904	281,853	64,949	
North Carolina State Ports Authority	254,704	578,660	323,956	
	25,782,890	33,800,565	8,017,675	
<i>Educational Institutions</i>				
Consolidated University of North Carolina				
(1) General Administration	156,192	317,518	161,326	
(2) University of North Carolina	6,859,150	9,378,412	2,519,262	
(1) Division of Health Affairs	3,058,136	3,754,045	695,909	
(2) Hospital	1,536,955	3,115,238	1,578,283	
(3) Institute of Fisheries Research	148,338	160,302	11,964	
(3) State College of Agriculture and Engineering	5,242,123	7,447,348	2,205,225	
(4) The Woman's College	2,785,582	3,893,692	1,108,110	
Experiment Station—State College	2,694,686	4,063,286	1,368,600	
Cooperative Agriculture Extension—State College	3,539,222	4,807,601	1,268,379	
East Carolina College	1,454,218	2,339,782	885,564	

	Amounts Appropriated for the Biennium 1953-55	Appropriations Requested for the Biennium 1955-57	1955-57 Requested Increase or Decrease	
			Increase	Decrease
Negro Agricultural and Technical College	1,425,172	2,254,827	829,655	
Western Carolina Teachers College	867,598	888,661	21,063	
Appalachian State Teachers College	1,016,678	1,916,983	900,305	
Pembroke State College	228,202	232,336	4,134	
Winston-Salem Teachers College	393,584	727,866	334,282	
Elizabeth City State Teachers College	416,031	640,672	224,638	
Fayetteville State Teachers College	426,839	565,177	138,338	
North Carolina College at Durham	1,847,486	2,349,473	501,987	
North Carolina School for the Deaf	1,363,761	1,709,049	345,288	
State School for the Blind and the Deaf	1,044,828	1,192,911	148,083	
Blind Student Aid	4,800	8,000	3,200	
	36,509,584	51,763,179	15,253,595	

Charitable and Correctional Institutions

State Hospitals:

(1) General Administration	244,056	368,478	124,422	
(2) State Hospital at Raleigh	6,126,022	7,707,706	1,581,684	
(3) State Hospital at Morganton	5,515,644	7,111,102	1,595,558	
(4) State Hospital at Goldsboro	3,360,987	4,476,016	1,415,029	
(5) Caswell Training School	3,182,629	3,884,092	701,463	
(6) State Hospital at Butner	4,701,389	6,278,574	1,577,185	
(7) Mental Health Fund	77,420			77,420
(8) Alcoholic Rehabilitation Fund	345,451	403,532	58,081	
North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital	671,528	752,055	80,527	

North Carolina Sanatoria:

(1) General Administration	59,400	70,344	10,944	
(2) North Carolina Sanatorium, McCain	2,716,615	2,929,978	213,363	
(3) Western North Carolina Sanatorium, Black Mountain	1,846,575	2,259,833	413,258	
(4) Eastern North Carolina Sanatorium, Wilson	2,748,708	3,269,331	520,623	
(5) Gravelly Sanatorium, Chapel Hill	586,740	766,807	180,067	

Correctional Institutions:

(1) General Administration	42,692	50,774	8,082	
(2) Stonewall Jackson Training School	610,077	691,228	81,151	
(3) State Home and Industrial School for Girls	328,126	331,867	3,741	
(4) Morrison Training School	458,295	577,384	119,089	
(5) Eastern Carolina Training School	235,990	201,443		34,547
(6) State Training School for Negro Girls	188,620	308,464	119,844	
North Carolina Hospital for Spastic Children	332,630	367,191	34,561	
Confederate Women's Home	95,961	101,168	5,207	
Oxford Orphanage	95,000	95,000		
Junior Order Orphanage	100,000			100,000
Oxford Colored Orphanage	125,000	161,000	36,000	
Pythian Orphanage	20,000	20,000		
Odd Fellows Home	20,000	20,000		
Alexander Schools, Inc.	20,000	60,000	40,000	
	34,855,455	43,563,367	8,909,879	201,967

State Aid and Obligations

State Board of Public Welfare:

(1) Care of Dependent Children	110,000	300,000	190,000	
(2) Old Age Assistance	6,320,000	6,200,000		120,000
(3) Aid to Dependent Children	3,800,000	3,800,000		
(4) Aid to County Welfare Administration	600,000	1,200,000	600,000	
(5) Aid to Permanently and Totally Disabled	860,000	1,450,000	590,000	
(6) Hospitalization of Medically Indigent	250,000	250,000		
(7) State Boarding Home for the Aged and Infirm	20,000	80,000	60,000	
State Board of Health—Orthopedic Clinics	13,000	4,000		9,000
Industrial Rehabilitation	50,000			50,000

Fugitives from Justice	12,000	12,000		
Landscap Fund	15,000			15,000
Firemen's Relief	3,500			3,500
Bennett Memorial	100			100
Confederate Museum	400			400
Confederate Cemetery	700			700
Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement	21,808,004	20,182,584		1,625,420
Supplementary		720,000	720,000	
State Aid to Public Libraries	529,640	1,500,000	670,360	
State Art Society	20,000	183,058	163,058	
North Carolina Symphony Society	40,000	95,600	55,600	
State Soil Conservation Committee—N. C. State College	20,000	43,980	23,980	
Automobile Drivers Financial Responsibility Program (Reimbursement Dept. of Motor Vehicles)		420,000	420,000	
State Property Fire Insurance Fund	600,000	600,000		
Medical Care Commission:				
(1) Indigent Care	750,000	1,000,000	250,000	
(2) Student Loan Fund	400,000	300,000		100,000

	Amounts Appropriated for the Biennium 1953-55	Appropriations Requested for the Biennium 1955-57	1955-57 Requested Increase or Decrease	
			Increase	Decrease
North Carolina National Park, Parkway and Forests Development Commission	15,340	17,530	2,190	
Kerr Reservoir Development Commission		139,925	139,925	
Historic Sites Commission		130,000	130,000	
Old Salem, Inc.	74,102			74,102
North Carolina Educational Radio and Television Commission		6,500	6,500	
North Carolina Council of Civil Defense	77,841	133,796	55,952	
State Civil Air Patrol		180,850	180,850	
Contribution to Law Enforcement Officers Benefit and Retirement Fund	14,144	21,238	7,094	
	36,703,774	38,971,061	4,265,509	1,998,222
<i>Pensions</i>				
Confederate Veterans and Widows	257,744	299,964	42,220	
Ann Burgin Craig	6,000	6,000		
Mrs. W. W. Kitchin	6,000	6,000		
Teachers Who Had Attained Age 65 at March 10, 1943	144,000	120,000		24,000
	413,744	431,964	42,220	24,000
<i>Public Schools</i>				
Support of Nine Months Term	231,482,538	252,219,617	20,737,079	
State Board of Education	411,956	494,143	82,187	
Vocational Education	6,999,470	8,278,867	1,279,397	
Purchase of Free Textbooks	4,607,750	3,358,883		1,248,867
Purchase of School Buses	2,695,091	3,534,075	838,984	
Administration of State School Plant Construction, Improvement and Repair Fund	117,564	181,674	64,110	
	246,314,369	268,067,259	23,001,757	1,248,867
<i>Debt Service—General Fund</i>				
Interest on Bonds	4,179,950	4,179,950*		
Redemption of Bonds	6,955,000	6,955,000*		
Interest on Tax Anticipation Notes	50,000	50,000*		
	11,184,950	11,184,950		
<i>Salary Increases</i>				
Salary Increases—General Fund	7,650,000			7,650,000
GRAND TOTALS	401,517,823	450,108,260	59,723,493	11,133,056
<i>Net Requested Biennial Increase, General Fund</i>			48,590,437	
				* estimate
AGRICULTURE FUND				
Department of Agriculture	2,102,900	4,653,342	2,550,442	
	2,102,900	4,653,342	2,550,442	
HIGHWAY FUND				
State Highway and Public Works Commission:				
(1) Administration, Highway Commission	926,496	1,039,982	113,486	
(2) Maintenance of State Highways	17,500,000	18,900,000	1,400,000	
(3) Maintenance of County Highways	40,000,000	45,400,600	5,400,600	
(4) Betterments, State and County Highways				
(1) General Betterments	29,000,000	27,025,978		1,974,022
(2) Retirements	15,600,000	15,600,000		
(5) Construction, State and County Highways				
(1) To Match Federal Aid	30,000,000	46,000,000	16,000,000	
(6) Scenic Highway	400,000	400,000		
(7) Maintenance of Highways in Cities and Towns	5,000,000	5,000,000		
(8) Construction Weighing Stations	100,000			100,000
(9) Employers' Contribution to Retirement System	3,505,402	3,017,000		488,402
(10) Contribution to Law Enforcement Officers Benefit and Retirement Fund	100,000	100,000		
(11) Merit Salary Increments	1,725,000	1,250,000		475,000
(12) Salary Increases	8,000,000			8,000,000
Department of Motor Vehicles	12,172,354	15,247,794	3,075,440	
State Aid to Municipalities	9,904,166	10,791,666	887,500	
Probation Commission	471,529	561,622	90,093	
Parole Commission	415,484	468,913	53,429	
Transportation Investigations (Utilities Commission)	238,282	270,298	32,016	
<i>Debt Service—Highway Fund</i>				
Interest on Secondary Road Bonds	6,167,813	4,899,688		1,268,125
Redemption of Secondary Road Bonds	18,950,000	19,550,000	600,000	
	200,176,526	215,522,941	27,651,964	12,305,540

Books of Current Interest

Public Administration

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (3rd Edition). *By John M. Pfiffner and R. Vance Presthus. New York: The Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26th Street. 1953. \$6.00. Pages 626.*

This is probably the best textbook available today for college students of public administration. Although prepared primarily for academic use by two very successful teachers, it is extremely practical in emphasizing the informal aspects of organization and management. Dr. Pfiffner has long been interested in matters of group behavior, individual motivation, and leadership. His greater emphasis of human relations is a valuable addition to this edition. The importance of informal organization is a pervading theme evident in the other portions of the book which discuss the proverbs and myths of organization, techniques of personnel administration, the budgetary procedure, and administrative law and the regulatory process.

FEDERAL EXAMINERS AND THE CONFLICT OF LAW AND ADMINISTRATION. *By Lloyd D. Musolf. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1953. \$3.00. Pages 203.*

City Planning

THE FUTURE OF CITIES AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT. *Edited by Coleman Woodbury. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1953. \$9.00. Pages 764.*

This volume is a companion to *Urban Redevelopment: Problems and Practices* and is also a product of the Urban Redevelopment Study made possible by a grant from the Spelman Fund to Public Administration Clearing House. It contains six essays on the goal, design and strategy of redevelopment by as many authors, and chapters on (1) industrial location and urban redevelopment, (2) urban redevelopment and the urbanite, (3) local government organization in metropolitan areas, and (4) the background and prospects of urban redevelopment in the United States. (GHE)

PLANNING RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS. *By V. Joseph Kostka. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: School of Architecture, University of Manitoba. 1954. \$3.50. Pages 127.* Written primarily for use by private developers, architects, and engineers, this book will also be useful to city planners and other officials charged with approving residential subdivisions. Although designed in "handbook"

style, the book combines practical tips with a discussion of the principles involved. The broadness of its approach is illustrated by the fact that after outlining the contents of a preliminary site survey, the author goes on to discuss site design and development from the standpoint of (a) community planning, (b) engineering, (c) landscaping, and (d) architecture. (PG)

City Notes

(Continued from page 2)

Raleigh. Raleigh divided its appropriations \$20,000 for each of the next two years of the biennium. Meanwhile, the Eastern Carolina Airport Authority, which had been organized to build an airport with the support of the cities of **Rocky Mount, Wilson, Greenville, Tarboro**, and the counties of Edgecombe, Pitt, Wilson, and Nash finally decided not to go ahead with the project after Wilson and Nash counties failed to appropriate their share of the first requested funds. Even though the Civil Aeronautics Administration had indicated that the airport would receive a share of federal aid, the remaining governing bodies felt that they could not meet the additional appropriations necessitated by the failure of the two counties to appropriate funds.

Asheville and Buncombe County are studying plans for the construction of a new airport. The present Asheville-Hendersonville Airport is not quipped to handle planes larger than DC-3's, and the city and county feel that appropriate development of the Asheville area cannot be undertaken without a new airport. At the present time the two governing bodies are studying methods of securing the local funds needed to supplement federal funds for the construction of the new airport. In a special report prepared for the two governments by a local attorney, it is recommended that the county be the sponsoring agency and that bonds be issued with approval of the voters of the county to meet the local share of construction costs.

The **Greensboro-High Point Airport Authority** has secured matching funds from Guilford County, Greensboro, and High Point to go with federal funds in undertaking \$150,000 worth of needed capital improvements. The funds will be used for a 1,000-foot extension of one runway, lighting that extension, and construction of a taxi strip and aircraft parking and a ramp.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS REQUESTED, 1955-57

Agency	Amount
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	\$ 4,098,500
N. C. State College, Raleigh	2,261,920
The Woman's College, University of North Carolina, Greensboro	2,358,000
East Carolina College, Greenville	2,975,500
Negro A & T College, Greensboro	2,317,712
Western Carolina Teachers College, Cullowhee	1,466,000
Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone	1,508,500
Pembroke State College	575,000
Elizabeth City State Teachers College	780,000
Fayetteville State Teachers College	770,000
N. C. College at Durham	1,713,731
State Hospital at Morganton	1,450,000
State Home and Industrial School for Girls, Samareand	285,000
Morrison Training School	89,000
State Training School for Negro Girls	265,000
N. C. Medical Care Commission (to Match Federal Funds)	4,962,656
Board of Public Buildings and Grounds	2,518,465
Department of Conservation and Development	1,236,475
N. C. State Ports Authority	2,775,000
City College of Charlotte	1,000,000
TOTAL	35,406,459

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