

SEPTEMBER 1960

Wang

POPULAR GOVERNMENT



Officers and Directors of the Association of County Commissioners

Published by the Institute of Government
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA • CHAPEL HILL



POPULAR GOVERNMENT

Published by the Institute of Government

Contents

The 1960 Primaries: Statewide Races, Congressional, General Assembly, County Offices	1
1960 Annual Convention: N.C. Association of County Commissioners	10
Legislative Report	13
NACO Conference: Miami Beach, 1960	15
County Official of the Year	17



Officers and directors of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners for 1960-61 are shown on the cover photograph, taken at the annual convention of the Association in Morehead City. See pages 10-12 for additional pictures of the convention.

Editor

ALBERT COATES

Staff

Clyde L. Ball
 Marion W. Benfield, Jr.
 V. Lee Bounds
 Robert G. Byrd
 George H. Esser
 Neal Forney
 Philip P. Green, Jr.
 Roy G. Hall, Jr.
 Donald Hayman
 Milton S. Heath, Jr.
 Henry W. Lewis
 Roddey M. Ligon
 Ruth L. MacB
 Catherine Maybury
 John Robert Montgomery, Jr.
 Elmer R. Oettinger
 John L. Sanders
 Robert E. Stipe
 L. Poindexter Watts, Jr.
 Warren Jake Wicker

Vol. 27

September 1960

No. 1

POPULAR GOVERNMENT is published monthly except January, July and August by the Institute of Government, the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. 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 provided proper credit is given to POPULAR GOVERNMENT.



THE 1960 PRIMARIES

Statewide Races

After months of grueling and sometimes bitter campaigning, candidates in North Carolina's Democratic primary race paused long enough for a record throng of Tarheel voters—653,060—to cast their ballots.

When the first vote was over on May 28, the state's massive election machinery was immediately geared for another month of intensive effort, climaxed by a near-record vote of 628,038. In both primaries the vote exceeded the previous state record of 618,497 set in 1950 in the Frank Graham-Willis Smith battle for the U.S. Senate. The previous record for a gubernatorial contest was 564,505, registered in the 1952 Umstead-Olive race.

The new governor-nominee of the party, 42-year-old Fayetteville attorney Terry Sanford, defeated Dr. I. Beverly Lake, 53, Raleigh attorney and former professor of law at Wake Forest College, by a 76,000 vote margin. Sanford will face another attorney, Robert L. Gavin of Sanford, in the November 8 general election. Republican Gavin was named in convention to meet the Democratic choice.

Sanford, the first round leader with an 87,000 vote plurality over Dr. Lake, received totals of 269,463 in the first primary and 352,133 in the second, as compared with Dr. Lake's 181,692 and 275,905 respectively.

Third high in the balloting was Malcolm Seawell, former state Attorney General, who resigned that post to enter the governor's race. Democratic National Committeeman John D. Larkins, Jr., ran a close fourth.

The close, hard-fought race between the two front-runners was vaguely reminiscent of the Graham-Smith scrap of ten years ago. Senator Graham, the incumbent, lost out to Smith in a run-off after leading his opponent in the first primary.

The air of the 1960 campaign was electric with charges and countercharges from all sides, involving racism, political machines, party loyalty, bossism and fiscal responsibility. Sanford, who was referred to by many as a moderate on the integration issue, held firm with the state's approach, and pegged his campaign on what he called a "positive program for progress" and a "new day" for the Tarheel State. His program came under heavy fire from staunch, conservative Lake supporters, both because of his moderate views and because of his promises of increased spending for schools and roads. Sanford also advocated higher farm income and increasing industrialization. Dr. Lake, running on a platform which aimed its big guns at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, promised to steer the state toward a "climate of opposition" to all forms of integration.

Sanford's run-off win was heralded by the state press and Sanford supporters as a big victory for the state's continued moderate stand on the race question and continued expansion of the state's economy.

Throughout the course of the campaign the support of the state press overwhelmingly fell to Sanford. The state's two largest dailies, the *Raleigh News and Observer* and the *Charlotte*

Observer both were in the Sanford camp.

In the first primary Sanford carried 66 counties; Lake, 25; Larkins, 8; and Seawell, 1. Sanford scored heavily in the western counties and in the Piedmont, and also ran up large totals in counties carried by the other candidates. The heaviest pro-Lake sentiment was centered in the north-central and eastern counties.

In what most observers considered a big upset, Lake carried Alamance, home county of the late Kerr Scott, whose campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1954 was managed by Sanford. Sanford was described by newspaper accounts as "part and parcel of the Kerr Scott inheritance . . . a reincarnation of that salty, provocative man who cut such a wide swath in North Carolina politics."

Sanford carried his home county by a wide margin, as did John Larkins his home county of Jones. Losing their home counties were Lake in Wake and Seawell in Robeson. However, Seawell carried the county of his birth—Lee. Among the more populous counties, Lake carried only Durham and New Hanover, losing out to Sanford in Wake, Guilford, Mecklenburg, Forsyth, Buncombe and Cumberland. In the second primary Lake again topped the balloting in only Durham and New Hanover among the larger counties, and Sanford almost closed the gap in Durham.

Editor's Note: This article was prepared by Paul Whitfield of the Institute of Government Library staff.

In the scramble for support from the Seawell and Larkins camps after the first primary, Sanford got the best of it. Larkins' campaign manager and former legislator, Clyde Shreve of Greensboro, jumped on the Sanford bandwagon, although Larkins himself remained noticeably quiet throughout the second lap, actively endorsing neither candidate.

An 11th-hour move by Seawell into the Sanford camp drew criticism from supporters after Seawell had allegedly affirmed that he would not take sides. Seawell's announcement that he would support Sanford came two days before the election.

All the furor of the campaign was not confined to the state level. In one small town the issues boiled down to whether or not a banner for one candidate was going to hang across the town's main street. Backers of one candidate worked long into the night four days before the second primary. By midnight they had prepared a huge banner to stream across a downtown street. Within hours after its installation it was back on the ground again, apparently the work of the other candidate's supporters. A legal hassle then ensued. Was the banner legal or not? As temperatures rose, the mayor came in as peacemaker and called an emergency meeting of the board of town commissioners. By noon they were in session. Three of the four members were present, in addition to supporters of both candidates.

At this stage it was pointed out that a town ordinance prohibited the hanging of signs or banners across town streets without a permit from the commissioners. A request for a permit was then promptly made by representatives of partisans who had installed the banner. However, commissioners too were apparently divided in their sentiments. After a motion was made to permit the banner to be displayed, the mayor called for a second to the

motion. There was ominous silence. A second plea by the mayor likewise produced no response. The motion thereupon failed. One commissioner was quick to point out, however, that he was not opposed to the hanging of the banner, and that as far as he was concerned, both candidates' supporters should be allowed to hang banners across downtown streets if they wished.

In the race for the lieutenant governorship nomination, which was primarily a contest of personalities, Rep. H. Cloyd Philpott of Lexington won easily after entering the race relatively late.

An expected call for a run-off by second place finisher State Sen. C. V. Henkel of Turnersburg failed to materialize. At one stage of the tabulations, there was some doubt as to which man might be entitled to ask for the run-off as Charlotte's David McConnell placed a close third. Henkel and McConnell ran neck and neck in most areas. The official tally showed Philpott's total to be 238,055, Henkel's as 181,850, and McConnell's as 175,150. Henkel waited several days before announcing that he would not seek a second chance.

On the Republican side, David Bailey of Graham captured the nomination for the state's number two post over S. Clyde Eggers of Boone and Otha Barden Batten of Kenly, only to announce that he would not seek the post in the fall.

In a letter to Raymond Maxwell, executive secretary of the State Board of Elections, Bailey informed the board that he would be unable to run "due to circumstances unforeseen" when he filed as a candidate. The State Republican Executive Committee named second place finisher Eggers to replace Bailey on the November ballot.

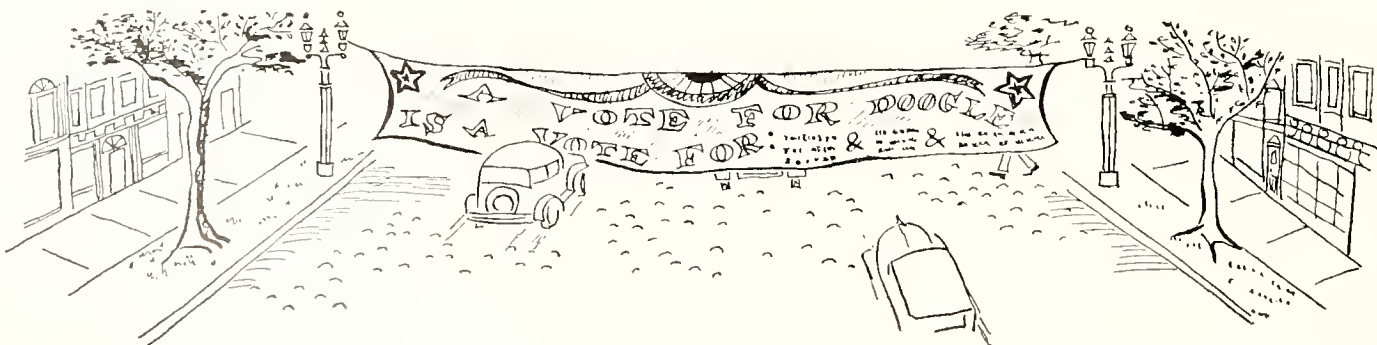
In one of the quietest statewide campaigns in recent years, U.S. Senator B. Everett Jordan overwhelmed his opponent, State Rep. Addison Hewlett,

Jr., of New Hanover County, to secure the nomination for re-election. The heat of the gubernatorial race all but obscured the U.S. Senate contest, state papers being monopolized by news from other quarters. In smashing to victory over three opponents—although Hewlett was his only real opposition—Jordan won the nomination for the full term of six years. The Saxapahaw industrialist, and close friend of Gov. Luther Hodges, thus broke a 14-year jinx which haunted the seat he now holds. In that short span of time four Senators died in office and three others were defeated in their bids for full terms. Jordan was named by Hodges to fill the unexpired term of the late Kerr Scott more than two years ago. He was later elected to the remaining two-year term. Hewlett gained statewide prominence last year after being named speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. Jordan tallied 324,188 votes to Hewlett's 217,899. Two other candidates, Robert W. Gregory of Greensboro and Robert M. McIntosh of Charlotte, provided only token opposition. Despite his loss by a large majority, some political observers felt that Hewlett made a "respectable" showing at the polls. He did, nevertheless, roll up the largest vote in history in his home county, whipping Jordan there by 13,971 to 1,010. Jordan will be opposed in the fall by Republican Kyle Hayes of North Wilkesboro.

In the single contested race for the nomination for an associate justiceship on the State Supreme Court, incumbent Clifton L. Moore defeated William J. Cocke by more than a two-to-one majority. Moore will face no opposition in the November general election.

Associate Justice R. Hunt Parker, unopposed in the primary, will face Republican Paul C. West in the fall.

In the only other statewide contested primary battle, Charles F. Gold of Rutherfordton, incumbent Commission-



er of Insurance, rolled up a better than three-to-one majority over John N. Frederick of Charlotte. In a tussle for the right to meet Gold in the fall, Republican J. E. Cameron of Kinston defeated fellow Republican Deems H. Clifton of Clinton.

Other incumbent Democrats who filed for renomination, but were unopposed, were: Thad Eure of Winton, Secretary of State; Henry L. Bridges of Raleigh, State Auditor; Edwin Gill of Laurinburg, State Treasurer; Dr. Charles F. Carroll of High Point, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Thomas Wade Bruton of Raleigh, Attorney General; L. Y. Ballentine of Varina, Commissioner of Agriculture; and Frank Crane of Raleigh, Commissioner of Labor.

Eure will be opposed in November by Republican David L. Morton of Charlotte; Bridges by Dallas M. Reese of Murphy; Gill by Fred R. Keith of Lumberton; Dr. Carroll by Mrs. Mary Jo Zachary of Yadkinville; Bruton by Donald L. Paschal of Siler City; Ballentine by A. H. Farmer of Bailey, and Crane by T. Paul Messick of Burlington.

Rudolph I. Mintz of Wilmington filed without opposition for Superior Court Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, as did John B. Regan of St. Pauls for Solicitor of Solicitorial District 9-A. Kenneth R. Downs of Charlotte defeated T. O. Stennett of Charlotte for the solicitor's nomination in District 14-A.

Among the many charges of voting irregularities throughout the State during the first and second primaries, the one which perhaps drew the most attention from the State Board of Elections later turned out to be a tempest in a teapot. State Republican Chairman William E. Cobb lodged a sharply worded complaint with the board over the failure of local elections authorities in one county to provide Republican ballots at the county's polling places in the first primary. Later, Cobb indicated that he was satisfied that the failure was merely an "innocent error" on the part of the county officials and the complaint was withdrawn. There were reportedly only 20 registered Republicans in the entire county, and only three or four showed up at the polls on election day.

One possible change in the state's elections set-up may result from the two primaries held this year. Elections Board Chairman Maxwell suggested to the board that they recommend a

shorter time in which to call for a run-off. Abbreviating the length of time now allowed would require a favorable vote of the General Assembly. Maxwell said that the extra time is needed in order to allow the State Board of Elections more time to print and distribute ballots for the second vote. The present time allotted is five days after the official canvass.

What was probably the longest trip to the ballot box was recorded this year when Assistant Attorney General Ralph Moody headed for his home precinct in Cherokee County via Atlanta, Georgia. Moody insisted that it was quicker to travel to Atlanta by train, then to Murphy by bus, than to travel directly from Raleigh.

As is customary, tiny Cataloochee precinct in Haywood County, with eight registered voters, was the first in the state to report its elections results. Barely 12 minutes after the polls opened at 6:30 a.m. in the Cataloochee Valley's abandoned one-room schoolhouse, Registrar Lush Caldwell reported the following results: "Eight votes, Terry Sanford; eight votes, Roy Taylor." Taylor is the congressional candidate in the 12th District. After announcing the results, Caldwell apologized for his tardiness. Seems that the count would have been completed five minutes sooner had he not forgotten the key to the ballot box.

Congressional

On the Congressional side of the picture, six incumbents won renomination without opposition; two incumbents had only token opposition, and in only one case did the incumbent have to battle to retain his nomination.

In addition, three new congressmen-nominees were named: in the Third Congressional District to replace retiring Graham A. Barden, in the Sixth to replace retiring Carl T. Durham, and in the Twelfth to succeed David M. Hall, who died in office. A run-off was necessary only in the Third.

In an otherwise lack-luster campaign for coveted U.S. Congressional seats, veteran Rep. Herbert C. Bonner of Washington survived an early scare and downed his opponent, Walter B. Jones of Farmville. The lead changed hands several times in early tabulations before Bonner, who has seldom been opposed since first elected in 1940, finally forged ahead and built up a winning margin of 27,517 votes to Jones' 19,581.

Jones' bid was the strongest effort yet to unseat the veteran congressman. Bonner will be opposed in November by Republican Zeno O. Ratcliff of Pantego.

A closely-fought run-off was held in the Third District as voters of the nine counties selected Duplin County Judge David N. Henderson as the Democratic nominee for the seat held by retiring Barden. Barden has held the seat for the past 25 years. The winning 39-year-old Wallace attorney, endorsed by Barden as his would-be successor, defeated State Sen. James Oscar Simpkins of New Bern. Simpkins called for the second vote after trailing Henderson in the five-man field in the first primary. Henderson widened his margin in the second contest from several hundred to more than 5,000. In addition to Barden's endorsement, Henderson was given the nod by State Sen. David J. Rose of Wayne County, one of the three candidates eliminated in the first round. Robert L. Stallings, New Bern mayor, and S. A. Chalk, Jr. of Morehead City, rounded out the hopefuls in the first race.

The contest revolved largely around personalities, both men having platforms which advocated higher teacher pay, community college construction, vocational schools, continued ports development and stream clearance projects, and continued farm supports. Simpkins lost out in his first bid for political office four years ago against Barden.

Over in the Fifth Congressional District, incumbent Ralph J. Scott of Danbury ran roughshod over his opponents, Allen D. Ivie, Jr. and Thomas C. Ealy, both of Leaksville. Scott polled more than 36,000 votes to his opposition's combined total of less than 18,000.

In another contest of personalities, coupled with a match of the voting strength of home counties, Horace R. Kornegay of Greensboro topped Durham's William Murdock in the "battle of the solicitors." The winner in the fall will succeed retiring Rep. Carl T. Durham. In the friendly and quiet two-man race, Murdock was expected to have a slight edge due to his popularity with the courthouse crowds outside his home county. The fly in the ointment was the large vote expected in populous Guilford County for its native son, Kornegay.

As early tabulations poured in, Murdock led by as many as 12,000 votes, and for a while it looked as if Murdock's lead would prove insurmount-

able. However, as Guilford's precincts began reporting, the margin narrowed, and by midnight the tide had changed. Despite the fact that Murdock carried three of the four counties in the district, Kornegay's ten-to-one majority in Guilford proved to be the deciding factor. The final tally was Kornegay—37,125, Murdock—31,813.

Kornegay will face Republican Holland L. Robb of Chapel Hill in the general election.

Incumbent Hugh Q. Alexander of Kannapolis rolled to a first round victory over Bedford W. Black of Kannapolis and Worth B. Folger of Sparta in the Ninth District. His total of more than 39,000 votes was three times that of the combined total of his opponents.

David Clark of Lincolnton overwhelmed his single opponent, Phillip N. Alexander of Charlotte, by a three-to-one majority in the Tenth District Republican stronghold. Clark, a four-term veteran of the General Assembly, nearly defeated the state's lone Republican congressman, Charles Raper Jonas, two years ago. He will have his second chance in November.

Over in the mountainous Twelfth District, voters witnessed some real elections fireworks. On the Democratic side, Roy A. Taylor of Black Mountain downed his two opponents, Thad D. Bryson of Bryson City and Shelby E. Horton of Asheville. Taylor fell only 32 votes short of a majority in the first balloting. Bryson, who finished a distant second, waited several days before announcing that he would not ask for a run-off. A month later, in the special election called to fill the unexpired term of the late Rep. David M. Hall, Taylor was elected without opposition after his Republican opponent had his name stricken from the ballot.

On the Republican side, Waynesville shoe manufacturer Heinz Rollman edged out former Graham County sheriff Jack Shuler of Robbinsville in the first primary to earn the right to meet Taylor in November for a full term.

The special election, called by Governor Hodges to coincide with the second primary, started the fireworks demonstrations. Rollman, who had been picked to face Taylor for the short term, immediately informed the State Board of Elections that he wanted his name stricken from the ballot. This was a scant 18 days before election day.

Rollman contended that the date set by Hodges was illegal, and was set

to give "an unfair advantage" to Taylor. Upon hearing Rollman's request, Attorney General Bruton informed Rollman that his name would have to be left on the ballot since he had not given the 30 days notice required of candidates wishing to withdraw. The Republican candidate countered by saying that he could not have given the required notice since the election was called only 18 days in advance.

Meanwhile, in Raleigh, Superior Court Judge Hamilton Hobgood ruled that Rollman's name could be removed from the ballot. Having been granted his original request, Rollman then turned to efforts to have the election declared illegal. His attorneys filed a request in Judge Hobgood's court for a restraining order against the board of elections. In dismissing this action, the judge ruled that since Rollman had had his name removed from the ballot that he no longer had a right to bring such an action.

Elsewhere, Governor Hodges' administrative assistant, Robert Giles, reported that the date for the special election had been set only after hearing the recommendations of county officials and others in the district. The reason for the June 25 date, he said, was that it offered a savings for the counties in the district.

While intensifying his efforts against the special election date, Rollman seemingly did not completely forsake his chances of a write-in victory. He pointed out that should the voters elect him as a write-in choice that he would serve the "four or five days" that Congress was in session during the short term without pay. In a large political advertisement appearing in the *Asheville Citizen* the day before the election, he reminded voters that they could write in his name or that of "anyone or anything," regardless of party affiliation. He suggested that voters might write in the name of "Henrietta," the Asheville zoo elephant. As a result, perhaps partly in jest and partly in protest, some 13 Asheville

citizens cast their ballots for Henrietta. Other write-in votes were tallied for "Santa Claus," who received two; "Popeye, the Sailor," who garnered one; and one vote was cast for "John Doe." Despite the write-in suggestion, Rollman received only a token number of votes.

Elsewhere in the Twelfth District, Richard C. Clarke, Jr., Hendersonville insurance man, indicated that he would organize a write-in campaign for the fall against Taylor and Rollman. Clarke, a Republican, reportedly considered running in the first primary against Rollman, but did not file as a candidate. In 1956 Clarke received some 45 per cent of the district vote while running against incumbent Democrat George A. Shuford of Asheville. Two years ago he lost out in a bid for the U.S. Senate on the Republican ticket.

Uncontested candidates who filed for renomination were incumbents L. H. Fountain of Tarboro in the Second District, Harold Cooley of Nashville in the Fourth, Alton A. Lennon in the Seventh, and A. Paul Kitchin in the Eighth.

Republican opposition for these men in November will be as follows: L. Paul Gooding of Kinston in the Second, Elam R. Temple, Jr. of Smithfield in the Fourth, Joel C. Clifton of Whiteville in the Seventh and A. M. Snipes of Ronda in the Eighth.

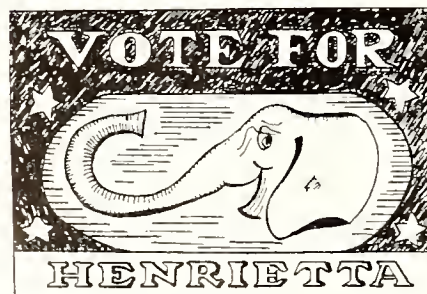
General Assembly

At least 78 seats will have changed hands by the time the 1961 General Assembly rolls around, although not all will be occupied by new faces. Heated primary races, run-offs, retirements and rotation agreements took a heavy toll of the 1959 legislature, while several veteran lawmakers made a switch from one legislative chamber to another.

Rep. H. Cloyd Philpott of Davidson County, who left his seat in the House of Representatives for a successful try for the lieutenant governorship nomination, and House Speaker Addison Hewlett, Jr. of New Hanover, whose bid for the U.S. Senate was turned down by the voters, were chief among these.

According to Secretary of State Thad Eure, 69 Democratic incumbents were renominated for House seats and two Republicans. At least 49 other House seats will change hands.

The total number of changes and



the number of new faces may mount even higher after the November general elections, as strong Republican opposition is anticipated in some areas, particularly in the west.

Not all the faces will be new, however, as many seats went to former legislators who were not around during the 1959 session. Consequently, the total number of freshmen legislators will be considerably lower than the actual turnover.

Among the lawmakers hoping to make the legislative chamber switch in the fall are Rep. Hubert Humphrey of Greensboro, successful in his bid for the Guilford Senate seat nomination, and Arthur W. Williamson of Columbus County, Ike F. Andrews of Chatham County, S. Bunn Frink of Brunswick County and Elbert S. Peel, Jr. of Martin County, all sitting in the 1959 Senate, but running for 1961 House spots.

Former senators who sat out the last legislative session but will be returning, barring upset in November, include J. C. Eagles, Jr. of Wilson County, J. W. Hoyle of Lee County, Ralph H. Scott of Alamance County, J. Benton Thomas of Hoke County, and N. Elton Aydlett of Pasquotank County.

Former Rep. Thomas White of Kinston will be seeking a seat in the Senate in the fall.

In the only primary run-off for a Senate nomination, Rep. Boyce A. Whitmire defeated Robert M. Redden after trailing Redden by three votes in the first primary in the 32nd Senatorial District. Both are from Henderson County.

While in most cases nomination is tantamount to election, tight races are expected from Republican opposition in some areas. The Randolph County seat in the Senate is expected to be vigorously sought after by Democrat Sam J. Burrow, Jr. and Republican Branson E. Davis.

A second close race is expected in the 24th District where Democrat Julius A. Rousseau of Wilkes County will face veteran Republican legislator B. C. Brock of Davie County for a seat in the 1961 Senate. The seat was vacated by Republican Charles G. Reavis.

Over in the 30th District, Mitchell County's Albert Canipe will meet Republican Clyde M. Roberts of Madison County for a seat in the Senate in what is supposed to be still another tight race.

State Sen. Archie K. Davis, chairman of the board of Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., narrowly escaped defeat, winning over Winston-Salem attorney James M. Hayes, Jr. by a slight margin. Hayes is a former state representative.

One of the real veterans of the state's legislative wars, former State Sen. William F. Marshall, lost out in his effort to secure his eighth nomination to the General Assembly in the 23rd Senatorial District. Marshall, whose last tenure was in the 1957 Legislature, has served four times in the House and three terms in the Senate. He was beaten by J. Worth Gentry of Stokes County by a vote of 2,018 to 1,910.

As for the picture in the House of Representatives, the mortality rate among western North Carolina legislators was particularly high. Jackson County's Marcellus Buchanan, veteran of three sessions of the General Assembly, was defeated, as were Reps. James M. Raby of Macon, Tolliver Davis of Rutherford, Tom Herbert of Clay, James C. Gaither of Transylvania, Fred Holcombe of Madison, Charles R. Crawford of Swain and Penn Hunter of McDowell.

After trailing frontrunner Jack H. Potts in the first primary in a three-man race, incumbent Rep. Gaither of Transylvania called for a run-off and was soundly beaten in the second vote.

In Haywood County, newcomer Jack Felmet triumphed over the county's 1959 representative, Oral L. Yates, and former representative Charles McCrary. Five-term veteran of the House Philip R. Whitley of Wendell, finished fourth in a field of six hopefuls for Wake County's three nominations.

Over in Martin County, Elbert S. Peel, Jr., state senator in 1959, beat out the incumbent representative, Frank Everett, for the county's seat in the House. Perhaps one of the biggest surprises of the election was the defeat of R. B. (Uncle Bruce) Etheridge, 81-year-old legislative warhorse and veteran of 10 terms dating back to 1903. Etheridge was beaten by Keith Fearing, Manteo businessman.

Down in Onslow County, incumbent Carl Venters, six-term in the House who ran last year for the speakership against Hewlett, polled 2,111 to newcomer Zennie Riggs' 2,901. Despite the fact that a third candidate polled 1,590 votes, Venters declined to call for a run-off.

Rep. Willis Murphrey of Halifax County, bidding for a second term, was beaten by an almost two-to-one majority by Thorne Gregory. An interesting sidelight on Gregory's victory in Halifax involved another Gregory—Robert W. Gregory of Greensboro, candidate for the U.S. Senate post held by B. Everett Jordan. Robert Gregory, who polled relatively few votes in the senatorial race, rang up almost 2,000 votes in rural Halifax where observers in the area press said he was "practically unknown." In fact, the vote for Robert W. Gregory in Halifax was exceeded only in his home county of Guilford, in Mecklenburg, Forsyth and a couple of other heavily populated counties. So far as was known, Robert W. Gregory had no organized campaign set-up in Halifax, and had not visited the county in his pre-election activities. The only reasonable explanation offered as to his relatively large isolated vote in Halifax was that voters, apparently intending to vote for Thorne, hastily checked the first "Gregory" they saw on the ballot. Many of them also were reported to have voted for the second "Gregory," apparently not wanting to make a mistake where their favorite was concerned. As it turned out, the seeming confusion of the voters had no effect on the outcome of the races for either candidate, Sen. Jordan keeping his nomination to the U.S. Senate, and Thorne Gregory winning easily the nomination to the state House.

Guilford County's representative, Joseph M. Hunt, Jr., led the ticket among that county's four nominees, pointing out confidently in the Greensboro press that if re-elected in the fall he would become the next speaker of the House. Hunt is alleged to have stated that he has more than enough commitments to win the speakership held in 1959 by Hewlett. If so, he will become Guilford's first speaker of the state House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, down in Rowan County, a second announced candidate for the speakership wound up second to newcomer Jack Davis in their bids for Rowan's two House seats. Rep. Clyde Harriss said, however, that his second place on the ticket would not have an effect on his plans for running for speaker.

In Lincoln County, C. E. Leatherman kept the House seat in the family by winning the nomination for the vacancy left by his uncle, veteran Rep. M. T. Leatherman.

In addition to those seats already

lost by incumbents, close battles are anticipated in several spots. In Burke County, Democratic incumbent Joe K. Byrd will meet former Rep. Dan R. Simpson, Republican, in a tight contest. In Davie, Democrat L. P. Martin, Jr. and Republican John M. Groce will square off in what is expected to be another close encounter; and in Wilkes, Democrat R. Roby Upchurch is expected to give the Republican incumbent, T. E. Story, a close race.

Republican Jack Slagle, picked in convention to replace veteran Jeter C. Burleson as Mitchell County's representative, will face the Democratic nominee who will be selected in convention. Burleson, seeking renomination this year, died at his Bakersville home on May 18.

Republican incumbent Mack Isaac of Avery County will likewise face the Democrats' convention choice.

On the distaff side, three incumbent women won renomination to the House.

They were Mrs. G. W. Cover of Cherokee County, Mrs. Grace Taylor Rodenbough of Stokes County and Dr. Rachel Darden Davis of Lenoir County.

Dr. Davis, victorious in her second campaign, had to go two rounds with farmer B. C. Langston of Contentnea Neck who called for a run-off. The situation was reversed two years ago in Dr. Davis' first try. She placed second behind Langston in the first 1958 primary, called for a second vote, and won, to become one of three women in the 1958 legislature.

Over in Davidson County they're still wondering exactly what happened at the polls. The first unofficial tabulations showed Lexington newspaper publisher Joe S. Sink to be the winner by the slim margin of four votes. However, the official canvass showed R. F. Van Landingham, Thomasville attorney, to be the winner by 22 votes.

To add to the confusion, elections officials allegedly reported following the canvass that there appeared to be

some mix-up in the official count. By the best account available there were reported to be 343 ballots in one precinct ballot box, but a record on the poll book of only 341 people voting. However, the official tally for the precinct in the state senatorial race was listed as 368. To top it off, one of the counter's tally sheets allegedly showed that only 333 votes were cast in the senate race. The chairman of the elections board offered the explanation that the 343 ballots actually counted and the 368 total vote verified probably resulted when a small stack of ballots were counted twice. The ballots for the senate race also contained the names of candidates for the local school board, some of which were laid aside as invalid, allegedly because they were improperly marked. In any case, when the apparent discrepancy was discovered, the votes had already been certified and accepted by the board as official. Of the 368 total, Sink had 274, Van Landingham, 94.

The following is a list of Democratic and Republican nominees for seats in the 1961 General Assembly. Party affiliations are indicated by (D) and (R). Incumbents are indicated by asterisks (*). Figures in parenthesis following the district indicate the number of seats allotted.

STATE SENATE

District	Nominees
1st (2)	N. Elton Aydlett, Elizabeth City (D) J. Emmett Winslow*, Hertford (D)
2nd (2)	P. D. Midgett, Jr., Engelhard (D) Lindsay C. Warren*, Washington (D)
3rd	Frank Banzet, Warrenton (D)
4th (2)	W. Lunsford Crew*, Roanoke Rapids (D) Henry G. Shelton*, Speed (D)
5th	Robert Lee Humber*, Greenville (D)
6th (2)	Dallas L. Alford, Jr.*, Rocky Mount (D) J. C. Eagles, Jr., Wilson (D)
7th (2)	Luther Hamilton, Sr.*, Morehead City (D) Thomas J. White, Kinston (D)
8th (2)	Seth B. Hollowell, Goldsboro (D) Adam J. Whitley, Jr.*, Smithfield (D) J. Thomas O'Berry, Dudley (R)
9th (2)	W. M. Eubanks, Hampstead (D) Stewart B. Warren, Clinton (D) E. L. Peterson, Clinton (R)
10th (2)	Edward B. Clark, Elizabethtown (D) N. Hector McGeachy, Jr., Fayetteville (D)
11th	Cutlar Moore*, Lumberton (D)
12th (2)	Sam J. Burrow, Jr., Asheboro (D) J. Benton Thomas, Raeford (D) Branson E. Davis, Randleman (R) James E. Harrington, Pinehurst (R)
13th (2)	J. W. Hoyle, Sanford (D) John R. Jordan, Jr.*, Raleigh (D) O. F. Patterson, Jr., Sanford (R) M. Butler Prescott, Raleigh (R)
14th (2)	Claude Currie*, Durham (D) Wills Hancock*, Oxford (D) Alexander Barnes, Durham (R)
15th	T. Clarence Stone, Stoneville (D) Owen L. Underwood, Gibsonville (R)
16th	Ralph H. Scott, Haw River (D) Forrest C. Hall, Graham (R)
17th	Hubert Humphrey, Greensboro (D) Edgar P. McCollum, Greensboro (R)

District	Nominees
18th (2)	Jennings G. King, Laurinburg (D) R. F. Van Landingham, Thomasville (D) Robert L. Everhart, Jr., Lexington (R) Sam J. Smith, Lexington (R)
19th (2)	T. F. Royal, Wadesboro (D) J. Max Thomas*, Marshville (D) Robert M. Lovelady, Norwood (R)
20th	J. Spencer Bell*, Matthews (D)
21st (2)	John C. Kesler*, Salisbury (D) J. Carlyle Rutledge*, Kannapolis (D) F. H. Bostian, China Grove (R)
22nd	Archie K. Davis*, Winston-Salem (D) Buford T. Henderson, Winston-Salem (R)
23rd	J. W. Gentry, King (D) J. R. Jones, Walnut Cove (R)
24th	Julius A. Rousseau, Jr., North Wilkesboro (D) B. C. Brock, Mocksville (R)
25th (2)	Jimmy V. Johnson, Statesville (D) William B. Shuford, Hickory (D)
26th	Miles Rhyne, Gastonia (D)
27th (2)	Robert F. Morgan*, Shelby (D) Benjamin H. Sumner, Spindale (D)
28th	Dr. Dennis S. Cook, Lenoir (D) Claude A. Chapman, Taylorsville (R)
29th	Gordon H. Winkler, Boone (D) J. W. Norris, Boone (R)
30th	Albert Canipe*, Spruce Pine (D) Clyde M. Roberts, Marshall (R)
31st	James G. Stikeleather*, Asheville (D)
32nd (2)	Tom L. Clayton, Sylva (D) Boyce A. Whitmire, Hendersonville (D) R. R. Freeman, Hendersonville (R) Dr. John B. Painter, Cullowhee (R)
33rd	W. Frank Forsyth*, Murphy (D) Virgil O'Dell, Murphy (R)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

<i>District</i>	<i>Nominees</i>	<i>Counties</i>	<i>Nominees</i>
Alamance	M. Glenn Pickard, Burlington (D) Erwin L. Porterfield, Burlington (R)	Halifax	Thorne Gregory, Scotland Neck (D)
Alexander	Pleas Lackey*, Hiddenite (D) Tressie Pierce Fletcher, Taylorsville (R)	Harnett	Carson Gregory*, Angier (D) D. Vic Lee, Coats (R)
Alleghany	A. Vance Choute, Sparta (D) Mack H. Fender, Sparta (R)	Haywood	Jack Felmet, Waynesville (D) Elmer Miller, Canton (R)
Anson	H. P. Taylor, Jr.*, Wadesboro (D)	Henderson	O. B. Crowell, Jr., Hendersonville (D) Thomas B. Lockaby, Hendersonville (R)
Ashe	Austin Jones*, West Jefferson (D) J. E. Goodman, Jefferson (R)	Hertford	Roger R. Jackson, Jr.*, Harellesville (D) Dr. J. H. Keller, Abockie (R)
Avery	(Convention**) Mack Isaac*, Newland (R)	Hoke	N. L. McFadyen, Raeford (D)
Beaufort	Wayland J. Sermons*, Washington (D) Edward C. Challis, Washington (R)	Hyde	W. J. Lupton, Swan Quarter (D)
Bertie	C. Wayland Spruill*, Windsor (D)	Iredell	John R. McLaughlin*, Statesville (D)
Bladen	James C. Green, Clarkton (D)	Jackson	Lacy H. Thornburg, Sylva (D) Kent Coward, Sylva (R)
Brunswick	S. Bunn Frink, Southport (D) Cleyton Evans, Ash (R)	Johnston (2)	Roy C. Coates*, Smithfield (D) C. Blake Thomas*, Smithfield (D)
Buncombe (3)	I. C. Crawford, Asheville (D) Gordon H. Greenwood*, Black Mountain (D) John Y. Jordan, Jr.*, Asheville (D) Sam Nave, Asheville (R) E. B. Queen, Arden (R)	Jones	John M. Hargett*, Trenton (D)
Burke	Joe K. Byrd*, Morganton (D) Dan R. Simpson, Morganton (R)	Lee	J. Shelton Wicker*, Sanford (D) Garland Perry, Sanford (R)
Cabarrus (2)	John R. Boger, Jr., Concord (D) Dwight W. Quinn*, Kannapolis (D)	Lenoir	Dr. Rachel D. Davis*, Kinston (D)
Caldwell	Danny M. Courtney*, Lenoir (D) John L. Anderson, Whitnel (R)	Lincoln	C. E. Leatherman, Lincolnton (D) Thurman G. Saunders, Iron Station (R)
Camden	Callis L. McPherson, South Mills (D)	Macon	William A. Cox, Franklin (D) Mrs. W. N. Cook, Franklin (R)
Carteret	D. G. Bell*, Morehead City (D) I. D. Gillikin, Beaufort (R)	Madison	L. B. Ramsey, Marshall (D) Mrs. Frances Ramsey, Walnut (R)
Caswell	Edward H. Wilson*, Blanche (D) Sterling R. Allred, Burlington (R)	Martin	E. S. Peel, Jr., Williamston (D) Wade E. Vick, Robersonville (R)
Catawba	J. Henry Hill, Jr.*, Hickory (D) Richard A. Williams, Maiden (R)	McDowell	W. W. Wall, Marion (D) Delbert M. Curtis, Marion (R)
Chatham	Ike F. Andrews, Siler City (D) Van Thomas, Siler City (R)	Mecklenburg (4)	Irwin Belk*, Charlotte (D) Ernest L. Hicks*, Charlotte (D) John P. Kennedy, Jr.*, Charlotte (D) James B. Vogler, Charlotte (D)
Cherokee	Mrs. G. W. Cover*, Andrews (D) Herman H. West, Marble (R)	Mitchell	(Convention**) Jack Slagle, Spruce Pine (R)
Chowan	Albert G. Byrum*, Edenton (D)	Montgomery	J. Paul Wallace*, Troy (D)
Clay	H. M. Moore, Hayesville (D) Wayne G. West, Warne (R)	Moore	H. Clifton Blue*, Aberdeen (D) W. Clement Barrett, Carthage (R)
Cleveland	Jack Palmer, Jr.*, Shelby (D)	Nash	Allen C. Barbee, Spring Hope (D)
Columbus	Arthur W. Williamson, Cerro Gordo (D)	New Hanover	Robert E. Calder, Wilmington (D) C. Dana Malpass, Wilmington (R)
Craven	Sam L. Whitehurst*, New Bern (D) T. M. Humphrey, Dover (R)	Northampton	J. Raynor Woodard*, Conway (D)
Cumberland (2)	John T. Henley*, Hope Mills (D) L. Sneed High*, Fayetteville (D)	Onslow	Zennie L. Riggs, Jacksonville (D)
Currituck	Walton S. Griggs, Point Harbor (D)	Orange	John W. Umstead, Jr.*, Chapel Hill (D)
Dare	Keith Fearing, Jr., Manteo (D)	Pamlico	Ned Delamar*, Oriental (D) Phillip D. Rice, Arapahoe (R)
Davidson	J. H. Cunningham, Lexington (D) J. Eugene Snyder, Lexington (R)	Pasquotank	C. D. Ferrell, Elizabeth City (D) Moses R. Harshaw, Elizabeth City (R)
Davie	L. P. Martin, Jr., Mocksville (D) John M. Groce, Mocksville (R)	Pender	Ashley M. Murphy*, Atkinson (D)
Duplin	Hugh S. Johnson, Jr.*, Rose Hill (D)	Perquimans	Archie T. Lane, Sr., Hertford (D)
Durham (2)	Eugene C. Brooks III, Durham (D) Nick Galifianakis, Durham (D)	Person	B. I. Satterfield*, Timberlake (D)
Edgecombe	Joe E. Eagles, Crisp (D)	Pitt (2)	Clifton W. Everett, Bethel (D) Frank M. Wooten, Jr., Greenville (D)
Forsyth (3)	Dan L. Drummond*, Winston-Salem (D) F. L. Gobble*, Winston-Salem (D) William Z. Wood, Winston-Salem (D) Harry Hemrick, Winston-Salem (R)	Polk	J. Thurston Arledge*, Tryon (D) John R. Van Kleeck, Tryon (R)
Franklin	James D. Speed, Louisburg (D)	Randolph	John Randolph Ingram, Asheboro (D) C. Roby Garner, Asheboro (R)
Gaston (2)	Max L. Childers*, Mt. Holly (D) Steve Dolley, Jr.*, Gastonia (D)	Richmond	N. Palmer Nicholson, Mt. Gilead (D)
Gates	Philip P. Godwin, Gatesville (D)	Robeson (2)	David M. Britt*, Fairmont (D) R. D. McMillan, Jr., Red Springs (D)
Graham	Leonard W. Lloyd*, Robbinsville (D) John C. Bryson, Robbinsville (R)	Rockingham	Earl W. Vaughn, Draper (D) George L. Hall, Jr., Reidsville (R)
Granville	Joe A. Watkins*, Oxford (D)	Rowan (2)	James C. Davis, China Grove (D) Clyde H. Harriss*, Salisbury (D) Fred Arey, Gold Hill (R)
Greene	Herbert Hardy*, Maury (D)	Rutherford	Hollis M. Owens, Jr., Rutherfordton (D)
Guilford (4)	Stedman H. Hines, Greensboro (D) Joseph M. Hunt, Jr.*, Greensboro (D) William H. Hunter, Jr., Greensboro (D) Ed Kemp*, High Point (D) J. H. Conoly, Greensboro (R) George Marschall, Greensboro (R) William L. Osteen, Greensboro (R) Percy H. Sears, Greensboro (R)	Sampson	Tom Newman*, Clinton (D) John B. Williams, Jr., Clinton (R) Roger C. Kiser*, Laurinburg (D)
		Scotland	Frank N. Patterson, Jr.*, Albemarle (D) Clyde H. Whitley, Albemarle (R)
		Stanly	Mrs. Grace Taylor Rodenbough*, Walnut Cove (D) Hoover Joyce, Danbury (R)
		Stokes	William G. Reid*, Pilot Mountain (D)
		Surry	Robert Leatherwood III, Bryson City (D)
		Swain	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Continued)

Counties	Nominees	Counties	Nominees
Transylvania	Jack H. Potts, Brevard (D) Mrs. Homer F. Harris, Brevard (R)	Watanga	J. E. Edmisten*, Boone (D) Murry Coffey, Blowing Rock (R)
Tyrrell	William Charles Cohoon*, Columbia (D)	Wayne	Roland C. Braswell*, Goldsboro (D) F. G. May, Dudley (R)
Union	S. Glenn Hawfield*, Monroe (D)	Wilkes	R. Roby Upchurch, Wilkesboro (D) T. E. Story*, Wilkesboro (R)
Vance	A. A. Zollicoffer, Jr.*, Henderson (D)	Wilson	Thomas H. Woodard*, Wilson (D)
Wake (3)	W. C. Harris, Jr.*, Raleigh (D) A. A. McMillan, Raleigh (D) W. Brantley Womble*, Cary (D) Mrs. Bessie L. Fish, Raleigh (R) Mrs. Inez R. Neville, Knightdale (R)	Yadkin	Frank Bryant*, Boonville (D) F. D. B. Harding, Yadkinville (R)
Warren	John H. Kerr, Jr.*, Warrenton (D)	Yancey	Harlon Holcombe*, Burnsville (D) I. B. Piercy, Burnsville (R)
Washington	Dr. J. M. Phelps*, Creswell (D)		

**Convention choices in Avery and Mitchell not available.

County Offices

Over 1700 candidates were vying for 961 public offices in 93 of North Carolina's 100 counties* during the 1960 primary election. By far the largest group of candidates was looking for seats on boards of county commissioners. Eleven counties of the 94 from which information was available had no boards with commissioners up for re-election.

There were almost 700 candidates who filed for 298 county board seats. Three hundred and sixty-one nominees survived the contest (285 Democrats and 76 Republicans)—most of whom were selected in the primaries, although some were chosen by convention, and a few had no opposition and therefore did not appear on the ballots. Of these 700 candidates, 228 were incumbents seeking re-election. One hundred and eighty-six made it (178 Democrats and eight Republicans) with 40 Democrats and two Republican incumbents falling by the wayside.

County boards of education took second place in the number of openings with 387 candidates for 269 seats; constables were third with 245 candidates for 118 openings; registers of deeds followed with 121 candidates for 72 openings; judges of recorder's courts followed with 106 candidates for 68 positions; and then came justices of the peace, solicitors of recorder's courts, coroners, surveyors, clerks of superior courts, tax collectors, sheriffs, treasurers, auditors, and accountant-tax supervisors, in that order.

There was considerable excitement engendered by the primary contests in several counties. Generally speaking, the most heated races were those for

seats on boards of county commissioners and for constabships. Of the 62 county offices which were involved in the second primary in 27 counties, 29 were for seats on boards of county commissioners, 22 for constables, six for judges of recorder's courts, three for seats on boards of education, and two for registers of deeds. These figures no doubt would not have been so high had it not been for the second primary to decide the gubernatorial race. Approximately one-half of those who called for run-offs were defeated.

In one county, where 27 candidates were running for the five seats on the board of county commissioners, the outcome between two of the contestants in the second primary resulted in a victory by nine votes after a recount had reversed the original one-vote majority given to the ultimate loser. In another county, the apparent winner following the second primary was declared the loser several days later by a small margin after an official canvass and a recount of all votes cast. Twenty two of the county's 23 precincts noted discrepancies in their tabulations. In another, a candidate for recorder's court judge was defeated by one vote.

There were charges of irregularities in several counties with the result that ballots were impounded and in a few cases recounted. Most of the charges, however, were dropped when the heat of battle subsided.

Voting records were set in many counties in the state in both the first and second primaries. Newspaper accounts took note of records set in Alamance, Cleveland, Davidson, Mecklenburg, Onslow and Wake, among others. However, in other counties, voting was very light; for example, the *Hickory Daily Record* noted that only 28 per cent of the registered Democrats in

Catawba County voted on May 28. Republican turnouts in non-Republican counties in this first statewide Republican Primary were almost nil. For example, in Carteret County, on the basis of incomplete returns, less than 100 Republicans voted; in Halifax County there were 15 Republican votes cast; in Dare, 35 Republican votes; in Franklin, 13; Gaston, 94; Hoke, seven; and in Chowan County, where no Republican ballots were furnished, newspaper accounts quoted State Elections Board Chairman Raymond Maxwell as saying that of 20 registered Republicans in the county, only three appeared at the polls to vote on May 28. However, some Republicans' votes had effect.

The Jacksonville *Daily News* reported that in Onslow County, approximately 100 Republican voters put into office a Republican justice of the peace, who is "destined to become Onslow County's first Republican office holder in modern history." He has no Democratic opposition for the November general election.

There will be at least 52 women running for local offices in the general election in November, most of whom are unopposed and none of whom are opposed by men. Thirty-two of these women are running for the office of register of deeds, 16 of them for seats on boards of education, two for clerk of superior court, and one each for the office of county commissioner and county treasurer.

There were no discernible issues on the local level in most cases. A great many pleas were made for votes with no reasons advanced as to why votes should be given to one candidate rather than to another—with a few exceptions where candidates would point out what they considered to be malfeasance or

nonfeasance on the part of the incumbent. In a few counties there were squabbles over such things as revaluation programs and rental of courthouse space, but most candidates ran on what they considered to be personal qualifications for the office. For example, the following list of qualifications were taken from paid political advertisements from 15 counties selected at random:

Candidates for County Commissioner

- 3 claimed to be college graduates (others noted they had attended college)
- 8 stated they were farmers (one of whom noted that he was a dirt farmer)
- 1 was capable and dependent
- 6 were veterans
- 6 were businessmen
- 1 was a library trustee
- 2 were married
- 1 was conservative but progressive
- 1 was a life-long citizen of the county
- 3 claimed to have experience
- 5 ran on their records (four of these candidates were defeated)
- 1 was not obligated to do any other work
- 1 noted his responsibility for free dog vaccination
- 1 was "available"

Candidates for Constable

- 1 "just returned from the hospital but was up now and doing nicely"
- 1 was a native of the county
- 3 were married and had children
- 2 stated that they were members of a church
- 1 was a high school graduate
- 1 had proven ability and experience
- 1 was running on his record (and was elected)
- 1 would be available at all times

Candidates for Solicitor of Recorder's Court

- 1 stated that he was experienced and qualified
- 1 was a "family man"
- 1 was a veteran
- 1 was a "young man for a young man's job"
- 1 was a "middle-aged man asking for an old man's job"
- 1 was a lawyer (this candidate was elected)

Candidates for Clerk of Superior Court

- 3 were alumni of the University of North Carolina
- 1 was a "qualified candidate"

- 1 was not a member of any "political faction, clique, or family"
- 1 was past president of a Rotary Club
- 1 was a member of a volunteer fire department
- 1 was an alumnus of the Institute of Government

Candidates for Judge of Recorder's Court

- 1 stated that experience was not necessary
- 1 stated that a law degree was not necessary
- 2 claimed to be experienced and capable
- 1 was the "people's choice"
- 1 claimed that "all cases will be settled at the courthouse and not at home"
- 1 stated that he would require passers of bad checks to pay the amount of the check in addition to the fine or costs
- 1 stated that bad check cases "are tried on their own merits."

Candidates for Boards of Education

- 1 stated that he is a Deacon in the church
- 1 has served his community well
- 1 was said to be intelligent, energetic, clear thinking, open-minded, well informed and educated (this candidate was defeated)

Businessman Dirt Farmer

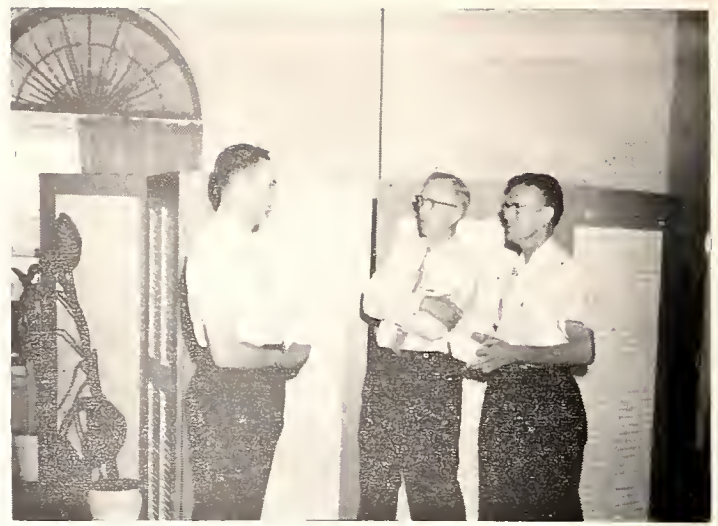


The Peoples' Choice

Office	Openings	1st Primary		2nd Primary	
		Candidates	Nominated	Candidates	Nominated
County Commissioner ¹	298	700	332	58	29
Board of Education ²	269	387	301	6	3
Constable ³	118	245	107	44	22
Register of Deeds ⁴	72	121	89	4	2
Judge of Recorder's Court ⁵	68	106	63	12	6
Justice of the Peace ⁶	46	54	46	—	—
Solicitor of Recorder's Court ⁷	41	51	41	—	—
Coroners ⁸	13	16	14	—	—
Surveyors ⁹	10	10	10	—	—
Clerks of Superior Court ¹⁰	9	13	9	—	—
Tax Collector ¹¹	6	12	9	—	—
Sheriff ¹²	6	6	6	—	—
Treasurer ¹³	3	4	3	—	—
Auditor ¹⁴	1	2	2	—	—
Accountant-Tax Supervisor ¹⁵	1	1	1	—	—

- 1. Covers 94 counties, 11 without openings
- 2. Covers 97 counties, 11 without openings
- 3. Covers 95 counties, 56 without openings
- 4. Covers 93 counties, 21 without openings
- 5. Covers 94 counties, 45 without openings
- 6. Covers 95 counties, 81 without openings
- 7. Covers 94 counties, 54 without openings
- 8. Covers 95 counties, 83 without openings
- 9. Covers 96 counties, 86 without openings
- 10. Covers 94 counties, 85 without openings
- 11. Covers 95 counties, 89 without openings
- 12. Covers 94 counties, 88 without openings
- 13. Covers 95 counties, 92 without openings
- 14. Covers 95 counties, 94 without openings
- 15. Covers 95 counties, 94 without openings

Philip P. Green, Jr., Assistant Director, Institute of Government, discusses planning problems with Sidney Allen, Guilford Commissioner and Harry Weatherly, Guilford County Manager.



1960 ANNUAL CONVENTION N. C. ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Donald B. Hayman, Assistant Director, Institute of Government, and Graham Eubank, Onslow County Accountant and First Vice-President of the North Carolina Association of County Accountants.



Two out-going presidents, William E. Dennison, National Association of County Commissioners, and Carson Bain, North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, review the successes of the past year.





Robert G. Byrd, Assistant Director, Institute of Government, chats with Fred Houser, Lincoln County Accountant and President of the North Carolina Association of County Accountants, and Lee Murray, Franklin County Accountant.



Berry A. Williams, New Hanover County Commissioner, with the assistance of Marion W. Benfield, Assistant Director, Institute of Government, displays the citation Commissioner Williams received as "Outstanding County Official of 1960."

Past Presidents, left to right: Lloyd Amos, Guilford County Commissioner; Wally Dunham, Forsyth County Commissioner; James M. Pleasants, Moore County Commissioner; J. Vance Perkins, Pitt County Commissioner; Carson Bain, Guilford County Commissioner.





Henry W. Lewis, Assistant Director, Institute of Government, greets old friends.



Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Curtis Ellis holding the citation Ellis received in 1959 as the "Outstanding County Official."



Left to right: Berry A. Williams, "County Official of the Year"; Ben W. Haigh, President; Carson Bain, Past President; and R. B. Jordan, Jr., First Vice-President.

Editor's Note: Presented here is the Report of the Legislative Committee of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners which was later approved by the Association at its 1960 annual convention. The members of the Committee were as follows: Berry A. Williams, New Hanover, Chairman; Moses Howard, Carteret County; Seth Hollowell, Wayne County; Norris Collins, Franklin County; J. A. Singleton, Jr., Robeson County; W. L. Beamon, Alamance County; N. Palmer Nicholson, Richmond County; J. Herbert Garrison, Mecklenburg County; Lester Y. Haynes, Surry County; Dan M. Boyd, Lincoln County; and F. C. Green, Haywood County.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

I. Recommended Changes in Existing Law

The following changes are recommended in the laws affecting county government:

(1) *Authorizing a Board of County Commissioners to Select a Vice-Chairman.*—Present law makes no provision for a vice-chairman. It only authorizes the selection of a temporary chairman in the absence of the regular chairman. Since many boards do elect a vice-chairman as a matter of practice and desire to continue to do so, the law should be amended accordingly.

(2) *Exempting Elected Officials from Jury Duty.*—Elected officials, when drawn for jury duty, are invariably challenged by one of the contending attorneys in any suit on which they sit. To them, jury duty is a waste of time, because they never have an opportunity to serve on a jury in a specific case. The law should therefore be amended to exempt elected officials from jury duty.

(3) *Permitting Counties to Control Garbage Collection.*—The concentration of population in the fringe areas beyond the corporate limits of municipalities has given rise to the need for garbage collection service in those

areas. At present, county boards of health may impose sanitary requirements on private collectors, but they probably cannot control collection areas and fees. Several counties, through special legislation, have found broad control through the board of county commissioners a satisfactory solution to the problem of private collection. This authority should be extended, on a permissive basis, to all counties. In addition, some counties have found it advisable to collect or dispose of garbage through their own employees. All counties should be authorized to do this if the need arises, financing the collection either through service fees or through taxes levied on areas served.

(4) *Increasing County Representation on Certain Community College Boards.*—Under present law, a board of trustees of a community college is composed of four members appointed by the Governor, four members appointed by the local boards of education, two members appointed by the board of county commissioners, and two members appointed by the appropriate city governing board. Where the city does not make a substantial contribution to the community college, the board of commissioners should be authorized to appoint four members and the city governing board none.

(5) *Requiring Night-Time Identification of Law Enforcement Vehicles.*—People have often been frightened when stopped at night by an unmarked law enforcement vehicle for a traffic violation, for they have no way of being sure that they are being stopped by a law enforcement officer. The law should be amended to require a law enforcement officer to sound a siren or flash a red light before stopping a vehicle at night, in order to identify himself as engaging in law enforcement.

II. General Recommendations Concerning Legislative Policy

The following policies are recommended to guide the 1961 General Assembly:

(1) *Tax Exemptions and Classifications.*—Several existing property tax exemptions and classifications are of doubtful constitutional validity. All these should be repealed to provide as broad a tax base as possible for county and municipal government. Moreover, exemptions and classifications should be strictly limited, and provided, if at all, only on a state-wide basis in order to prevent competition between counties. To insure this, a constitutional amendment should be submitted to the people requiring state-wide exemptions and classifications.

(2) *Leaving the New Revaluation Schedule Unchanged.*—A new 1959 law placed property revaluation on an eight-year schedule and made adequate provision for financing revaluations. Every county has adequate opportunity to plan a revaluation, and there is no reason for any postponement. There should be no amendment to the new revaluation schedule, and no county should be authorized to postpone revaluation.

(3) *Payments-in-lieu of Taxes on State-Owned Property.*—Some counties and municipalities contain substantial amounts of state-owned property. The exemption of this property from taxation means that other property must carry an increased load. This problem and its consequences should be examined on a state-wide basis, perhaps through a study commission created by the legislature.

(4) *Improving the Administration of Justice.*—County officials were impressed with the study given the administration of justice during 1957-59, and they regretted that the 1959 General Assembly did not provide for reform. County officials are aware of dissatisfaction concerning the present administration of justice, particularly the fee system of compensating justices of the peace, the variations in jurisdiction and procedure in the inferior courts, and delays in trials in superior court. The 1961 General Assembly should again consider the problem and provide for court reform.

(5) *Full Scale Study of Public Welfare Problems.*—In recent years, there has been much public discussion of welfare problems, touching on the question of whether welfare rolls include only needy persons, whether supervision of expenditure by recipients is adequate, whether the complicated formula now used for the determination of individual grants accomplishes its purpose, whether maximum utilization is being made of available surplus agricultural commodities, and others. The time has come for a full-scale study of public welfare matters, and it should be conducted by an impartial commission or committee.

(6) *Reducing the Amount of Local Legislation.*—Legislators and county officials are regularly criticized be-

cause of the large volume of special acts, and both groups would benefit from a reduction in the number. A constitutional limitation, however, would reduce the flexibility now provided. Local legislation could and should be substantially reduced: (a) by placing broad discretionary authority in the hands of county commissioners, particularly over salaries, fees, and internal organization; (b) by screening all special acts to determine if they are now covered by, or if they could be covered by, a general law; (c) by providing maximum local discretion in general laws, to authorize local officials to determine the details of administration. We hope the General Assembly will proceed on this basis in 1961. In addition, the General Assembly should refrain from exempting counties from the provisions of permissive general laws, leaving to the good sense of county officials and the people of the county the determination as to whether such authority will be exercised. Finally, each county should screen its own special legislative proposals, to make sure that they are necessary and that they cannot be obtained from existing or proposed general law.

III. Recommendations Concerning Appropriations

The following actions on appropriations for 1961-63 are recommended:

(1) *Public Welfare Appropriations.*—We endorse the requests of the State Board of Public Welfare for (a) additional funds for public welfare administration, in order to reduce the burden on the counties and to enable them to better administer all public welfare programs, and (b) additional funds for the hospitalization of public recipients, in order to more adequately meet the daily costs of hospital care. We believe that any increase in appropriations for public assistance should follow assurance that grants are made only to needy people and are used for food, shelter, clothing, and other necessary items, and assurance that maximum utilization is obtained from the surplus food program of the United States Department of Agriculture. As a general rule, additional state and federal appropriations, if any are forthcoming, should be used to strengthen administration and the hospitalization program, leaving to county responsibility and county control the field of general assistance.

(2) *Public Schools.*—The General Assembly should appropriate sufficient funds to meet the state's statutory responsibility for paying appropriate salaries to school teachers and employees, to provide sufficient teachers to all administrative units, to provide sufficient books and instructional supplies, and to meet the cost of janitorial services and utilities for the public schools.

(3) *Public Health.*—The General Assembly should appropriate additional funds for aid to county health departments, reversing the trend of recent years which has resulted in shifting public support to the property tax. This would return to a more equitable allocation of public health costs between the state and the counties.

(4) *Appropriations for Trials of Inmates in State Institutions.*—At times, prisoners and patients in state prisons and hospitals are accused of crimes committed in the state institution. Such persons must be tried in the county in which the institution lies, and the county must bear the court costs and often must provide an attorney for the defendant. Since these people are the responsibility of the state, the state should appropriate funds to meet these costs.

NACO CONFERENCE

MIAMI BEACH, 1960

More than 100 North Carolina county officials and their wives attended the Silver Anniversary Conference of the National Assn. of County Officials held August 14-17 at the Fontainebleau Hotel at Miami Beach, Florida.

The convention attracted 2,000 county officials from all over the country for a program built around the theme, "Counties and the Federal Government." The program emphasized the expanding role of counties as the governmental units best able to handle area-wide problems, and urged county governments to take on functions formerly considered city responsibilities, but now needed throughout expanding metropolitan areas.

While holding general sessions and workshops built around major problems facing American counties, the convention approved a number of amendments to the American County Platform. Thus it brought up to date the Association's policies with respect to problems as varied as the county's responsibility for slum clearance and juvenile delinquency control.

Keynote Address

"The success of county and local government in America is as important in winning the cold war as are the activities of the federal government in international diplomacy." This is the way that Edward Connor, keynote speaker and supervisor of Wayne County (Detroit), Michigan, summed up his speech. Looking ahead to expanding populations and more complex local governmental problems, Mr. Connor stressed the increasing responsibilities of counties and stated that "a good part of all the problems plaguing our urban areas can be met by strengthening county government."

But the importance of local respon-

sibility did not, he indicated, mean that counties must bear full responsibility. Pointing out that such functions as roads and highways are now jointly financed and administered by local, state and federal agencies, he declared that other functions, such as water supplies and sewage disposal, must also be jointly financed, as these problems become truly national in scope.

"I know this Association shares my conviction that local needs and local problems are best known to and handled by the governmental units closest to them. To be sure, federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local resources in the handling of certain problems of great magnitude of national importance and interstate in nature, but I say supplement, not supplant," Connor stated.

New Approaches to Strong County Government

The first general session featured two panel discussions of contrasting approaches to the handling of governmental problems in growing urban areas. The first panel concentrated on cooperation between counties and municipalities in handling area-wide problems in urban areas. In contrast, the second panel examined the operations of the Dade County government under a new home rule charter.

Multi-County Cooperation

With Frank Bane, chairman of the President's Advisory Commission on Inter-governmental Relations, presiding, representatives of five new cooperative agencies set forth their plans for meeting area-wide problems without the creation of "super governments."

Four of these experiments are taking place in metropolitan areas where the number of local governments and the

complexity of metropolitan problems have, in the past, made impossible the creation of local governmental units having jurisdiction throughout the metropolitan area. In two of the four areas, effective solution of area-wide problems is complicated because the areas cross state lines.

The four metropolitan area agencies explained were: the Metropolitan Regional Council of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; the Supervisors Inter-County Committee covering six counties in the Detroit area; the Washington Metropolitan Regional Conference; and the Association of Bay Area Governments in the San Francisco Bay area.

A common feature of each of these organizations is representation on an equal basis without respect to population in each major city and county government in the region. Each agency follows the procedure of research and study, followed by an attempt to reach a consensus on proposed solutions. Proposed solutions are referred to member governmental units in the hope that each will, within its jurisdiction, take the recommended action. Thus, each agency acts to study problems, to exchange views, and to work out a basis agreeable to all member governments for the solution of problems common to all.

A fifth agency, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Council in the Salem, Oregon area, is perhaps of more interest to North Carolina, although the basic idea is the same as in the larger agencies. Acting on the theme of "massive cooperation" as suggested by Salem's city manager, Kent Mathewson (a North Carolinian and former city manager of Asheboro), the council consists of the governor, the chairman of the governing boards of Marion and

Polk Counties, the mayor of Salem, and the chairman of the metropolitan school district.

Working together through the Council, the local governmental agencies and the state have already acted on a number of regional problems. These include: (1) a regional park agency for the two counties and the city, (2) adoption of an area-wide sanitary sewage plan for bringing sewage facilities to a 65-square-mile area, (3) study of a regional library alliance, (4) consideration of a new local government building to replace the present city hall and to provide space for other county, state and federal agencies, (5) preparation of a six-year capital improvement program for the two counties, the school district and the city.

The Dade County Experiment

In 1956, following three unsuccessful attempts at whole or partial consolidation of the City of Miami and Dade County, and a later comprehensive study of governmental operations throughout the county, the people of Florida approved a constitutional amendment granting the voters of Dade County the power to adopt a home rule charter. The charter, adopted in 1957, reorganized the county government with new and stronger powers to provide major urban services needed throughout Dade County.

In two decades, the county's population increased from 267,000 to more than 900,000, and it had become increasingly evident that the 26 municipalities and the county were not organized to provide the services needed throughout the county. The new county government was made responsible for all services required on a county-wide basis, while the municipalities within the county were authorized to provide services not provided county-wide and to provide other services at a higher level than provided by the county.

For example, the county has the power to provide or regulate: roads and traffic, mass transportation systems, water and sewer utilities, fire and police protection, hospitals, health and welfare, ports, parks, libraries, museums, building regulations, urban renewal and zoning.

Experience of the county under the new charter was described to convention delegates by a panel of elected and appointed county officials. Chairman McGahey described the background of the charter and its political support.

The administrative organization of the county, with emphasis on its reorganization from a decentralized county government to a strong but flexible organization responsible to the county commission through the manager, was explained by O. W. Campbell, county manager. Department heads of the county commented on the county's police protection and traffic law enforcement program, its hospital program, its expressway program, its port authority and its metropolitan planning functions.

On Monday afternoon delegates to the Convention were given the opportunity to tour some of the major facilities in Dade County.

Workshop Sessions

The second day of the Convention was devoted to workshops on major county problems, with emphasis on county-federal relationships.

1. *Natural resources.* The respective roles of the federal, state and county governments in development of rural area watersheds was explored, followed by a discussion of the roles of all three in the control of water pollution, not only through extension of sanitary sewer systems and disposal facilities, but also through increasing controls on development outside areas not served by such systems.

2. *Education and Mental Health.* A discussion of financial assistance to education in federally-impacted areas and for rural libraries was followed by a talk on ways of reducing school construction costs. The workshop was concluded by an analysis of the problem of juvenile delinquency and the respective responsibilities of state and local government in this problem.

3. *Welfare and Public Health.* This session featured a spirited discussion of the four major approaches to financing medical care for the aged, now under consideration in Congress. Alex McMahon, general counsel for the N.C. Association of County Commissioners, was reporter for this session.

4. *County Planning.* An explanation of federal assistance for planning community facilities was followed by a general discussion of the problem of effective planning in urban and rural areas.

5. *Civil Defense.* This discussion centered around an analysis of federal, state and local responsibilities for the

civil defense program. One of the speakers was Maj. Gen. Edward F. Griffin, director of the N.C. Department of Civil Defense and president of the National Assn. of State and Territorial Civil Defense Directors.

6. *Local Problems Caused by Federal Property Holdings.* After a brief discussion of the disposal of federal surplus property, this group concentrated on proposed legislation providing for payments-in-lieu of taxes to local governments having federally-owned property within their boundaries, and on the problem of local taxation of possessory interests in defense plant inventories, and other problems arising from leasehold interests in federal properties used in the conduct of private business for profit.

7. *Air Pollution Control.* "Smog" is a major problem in many metropolitan areas, and this workshop concentrated on steps being taken by various governmental agencies for air pollution control.

8. *Roads and Highways.* This workshop consisted of a review of all aspects of the national highway program for county governing board members and county engineers, with a view toward revision of the American County Platform concerned with national highway policy.

Business Session

The final day's general session featured addresses by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and by Sen. Thruston B. Morton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, on the attitude of each major political party to the American County Platform. There were also speeches by Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisors; and Austin Kiplinger, editor of the *Kiplinger Newsletter*. The speeches were followed by the annual business meeting and election of new officers.

Carson Bain, Guilford County commissioner, and immediate past president of the N.C. Association of County Commissioners, was named to the board of directors of the Association of County Officials. Guilford County Manager J. Harry Weatherly was elected as a board member of the Association of County Administrators. Weatherly is a former vice president of the association.

Credits: Cover photograph and those on pages 10-12 by David Evans. Inside front cover photograph by Tom Norris. Drawings and layout by Joyce Kachergis.



COUNTY OFFICIAL OF THE YEAR

Berry A. Williams, New Hanover County Commissioner, and chairman of the 1960 Legislative Committee of the State Association of County Commissioners, is North Carolina's "Outstanding County Official" of the year.

He was presented the award by outgoing association president Carson Bain of Guilford County at the group's annual convention at Morehead City in June. Created in 1959, the award is given annually in recognition of leadership in county government, as evidenced by the outstanding performance of duties and responsibilities within the individual county, and performance of services of value to all counties in the state. Last year's winner of the inaugural award was Joseph Curtis Ellis of Nash County.

In presenting the award, President Bain delivered the following citation:

"During the past year, Berry Williams has been active in finding ways to improve and modernize the facilities of his own courthouse. He has evidenced an active interest in the improvement of the facilities and the curriculum of the community college located in the county. He has worked hard to find ways of improving the hospital facilities in the county, and has been active in studying ways to deter-

mine what new or improved facilities are needed. And he has been interested in the improvement of highways and secondary roads in the county, and has been outspoken in his insistence that the roads system in the county be modernized to handle increasing volumes of traffic. He has, of course, been interested, along with the other members of his board, in the regular matters that occupy county commissioners, including public schools, public welfare, public health, and the regular courthouse activities, and the sum of these interests indicates outstanding performance of the duties and responsibilities of his own office.

"He has, as all of you will realize . . . been very active in the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners. He has served on the Board of Directors for two years. He served as Convention Chairman two years ago, and has served on the Convention Committee this year. And, finally, during the past year, he has served as Chairman of the Legislative Committee of our Association."

His skill in handling association affairs was evidenced this year as chairman of the legislative arm of the group. Under his effective leadership, a slate of proposed legislation was drawn up and approved by the association's board of directors. Still under his guidance, the draft was referred to the Resolutions Committee where he helped write the final draft which was overwhelmingly approved by the convention.

In addition to his work in the state organization, he has served on the Welfare Committee of the National Association of County Officials for the past two years. During this time he worked actively with the national group in screening proposed welfare legislation, and has faithfully represented his local association at national meetings.

Aside from his already crowded schedule, he has found time to participate in numerous other civic and community projects—on the local, state and national levels. Since 1947 he has served on the Azalea Festival Committee, including several years as a member of the board of directors of the festival. As an active member of the Wilmington Junior Chamber of Commerce he has served as chairman of many committees and projects. In 1951, fellow Jaycees honored him by electing him first vice president and chairman of the board of directors. The following year his ability as a leader was again recognized when he was named president of the group. During this same period he served as a state director of the organization.

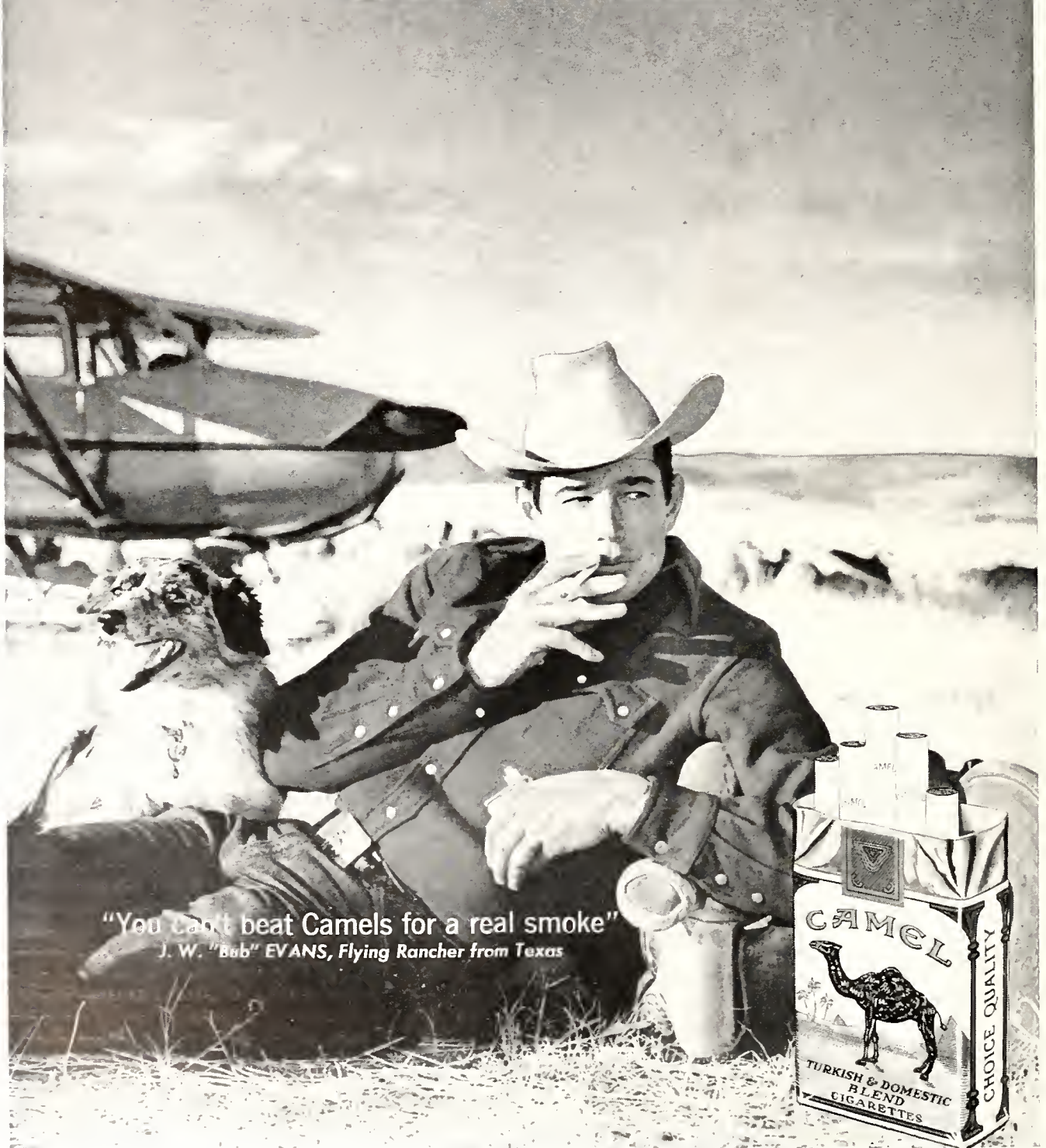
An active church member, he has taught Sunday School for the past 11 years and is serving his second term as deacon. Among his other interests and activities, he has for several years been an active and enthusiastic United Fund campaign leader, has served as chairman of the Elk's Scholarship Committee, and has served on the board of directors of the Travelers' Aid Society and the All Seashore Highway Association. He is currently serving as chairman of the New Hanover County Highway Committee, whose chief project is attempting to secure a ferry to connect the southern tip of New Hanover County and Southport in neighboring Brunswick County. He is a member of the board of directors of the Southeastern N.C. Beach Association and is a Blue Lodge Mason, serving as senior warden. He holds the 32nd degree Scottish Rite and is a Shriner.

Berry A. Williams—a man of whom all North Carolina's 100 counties can be justly proud, a man who has spent his life in dedication to civic improvement and better county government.

Smoking more now...but enjoying it less?

Have a real cigarette...

CAMEL



"You can't beat Camels for a real smoke"

J. W. "Bub" EVANS, Flying Rancher from Texas

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

The best tobacco makes the best smoke