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This month

State Government
Reorganization

Revenue-Sharing

Public Relations and
Registers of Deeds

Election Statistics

Regional Councils

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How about this month's cover?
(Photo by Carson Graves)



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State Government Reorganization in North Carolina

By Merry Chambers

In November of 1970, North Carolina voters passed a constitutional amendment requiring the reorganization of state government: by 1975 the executive branch is to have not more than twenty-five departments. The first phase has been completed. The agencies of state government have been grouped according to function into seventeen principal departments and new secretaries have been named to head the nine new departments. Reorganizing departments is on schedule; but even so, the real work still lies ahead.

Each of the departments is now reorganizing internally and will offer proposals to be included in the legislation presented to the 1973 General Assembly to effect further reorganization. The legislative package will aim at the primary goals of improved managerial efficiency and program effectiveness. In drawing up their proposals, the principal department heads not only are melding their assigned agencies into a cohesive

group but also have prepared budgets and plans of work for the next biennium.

A Bit of History

Historically, reorganization in this state dates back as early as 1930, when the Brookings Institute published a study of the organization of North Carolina state government. But not until 1968, when a study commission established by Governor Dan K. Moore proposed a constitutional amendment calling for the reorganization of the executive branch into not more than twenty-five principal departments, did the subject come much alive.

Then, soon after Governor Robert Scott took office, Director of Administration William L. Turner began a formal application for a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to help finance reorganization studies. In early March, 1969 Turner scheduled a conference on

the HUD grant proposal to which he invited the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and other members of the General Assembly who had expressed interest in the subject. The grant was approved in May 1969 for a two-year project costing \$138,885, with \$92,590 in federal funds.

In 1969 the General Assembly passed two bills pertinent to reorganization. The first was House Bill 568, introduced by House members Ike Andrews, William Britt, Roberts Jernigan, and C. W. Phillips. The bill, proposing a constitutional amendment for reorganization of the executive branch into not more than twenty-five departments by executive order or legislation as necessary, passed the House with no dissenting votes on May 29 (with amendments involving date changes only.) On June 17 the proposed amendment passed the Senate, again with no negative votes. The implementa-

tion depended upon the constitutional referendum in November of 1970.

House Bill 1285, introduced by Representative Sam Johnson, was the second piece of reorganization legislation to win approval. It provided for the establishment of a State Government Reorganization Study Group and was also passed unanimously by both houses of the General Assembly.

By late summer of 1969 Governor Scott had named State Senator John T. Henley of Hope Mills as director of the Study Group, with the late Professor Preston W. Edsall as assistant director. Henley had served six terms in the General Assembly and as state purchasing officer. Dr. Edsall, a well-known political scientist, was the recently retired head of the North Carolina State University Department of Politics. A small staff was assembled with office space in the Legislative Building. In April 1970 this study commission published a booklet titled *State Government Reorganization in North Carolina* that identified the major problem in North Carolina state government as fragmentation. The commission's recommended solution was the reorganization called for by the proposed constitutional amendment. The booklet presented data projecting tremendous growth in all aspects of state government. It also stated the goals of a reorganization effort and suggested functional groupings for the existing agencies.

The Study Committee

In May 1970 Senator Henley resigned as director of the Study Group to seek re-election, and Mercer Doty replaced him as Study Group director. (Later, during activation, G. S. Lambert, State Disbursing Officer, assumed that

post.) Also in May, Governor Scott appointed a fifty-member Reorganization Committee chaired by Senator Henley to review and to work with the Study Group. The committee was composed of a wide cross-section of citizens of both political parties, with former Governors Hodges, Moore, and Sanford as ex officio members. Four subcommittees were formed in these areas: (1) identification and composition of the major departments, (2) identification of the duties and responsibilities of the heads of the principal departments, (3) staff support for the Governor, and (4) implementation of reorganization.

The Reorganization Study Group and the Reorganization Committee worked through the summer preparing recommendations for the Governor: Various subcommittees held numerous meetings in their respective areas of concern. Questionnaires were sent to over 100 agencies concerning the Study Group's functional groupings and the placement of individual agencies. Twenty agencies presented statements on their suggested placement for the Committee's reconsideration. The current Governor and the three former governors were asked to comment on staffing problems they had experienced. And finally, research was presented for the Committee's consideration by the Study Group, staff from the Institute of Government, and an outside consultant.

The reorganization movement hit a snag in connection with higher education. In January of 1970, Attorney General Robert Morgan had ruled that the institutions of higher education were to be included in the reorganization effort. Many members of the General Assembly felt that 1969 legislation had never intended to include higher education, and Governor

Scott announced that he would appoint a separate study commission to work on the problem of restructuring higher education. Nevertheless, as time wore on, some who had formerly supported the proposed reorganization amendment urged its defeat because they thought it required consolidation of state colleges and universities.

In September, several members of the Governor's Committee organized a public information subcommittee that campaigned for the amendment, and in November, despite the uncertainty about higher education, the amendment was adopted by a referendum vote of 400,892 to 248,795.

Report of the Reorganization Committee

In February 1971 Governor Scott announced receipt of the Reorganization Committee's final report. The Committee had worked within severe time limitations during the preceding nine months, knowing that while a bill would have to be prepared for the General Assembly's immediate consideration, the extensive statutory revision necessary to effectuate reorganization would not be possible until the following session. Nevertheless, the Committee succeeded in producing a 63-page report containing extensive recommendations.

The report recapitulated the background of reorganization and then made recommendations in eight areas. The first of these areas considered major departments and the agencies assigned to each. The eight Council of State departments were to remain substantially the same; the departments of Administration and Revenue were identified as "staff agencies" carrying out responsibilities of the executive branch; and nine new departments were suggested for the "serv-

ice" areas provided by the state (Transportation and Highway Safety; Natural Resources; Economic Development; Local Affairs; Art, Culture, and History; Health and Social Services; Commerce; Military and Veterans' Affairs; Social Rehabilitation and Control). All existing state agencies and institutions were included in one of these principal departments, except for the professional licensing boards and higher education agencies.

In the area of department head responsibility, the report made three basic recommendations. The first two proposals dealt with the post of department head. The report recommended that elected department heads retain their present statutory authority but other department heads be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Beyond this, it recommended (1) that the position of department head be given enough authority and responsibility to attract well-qualified candidates, and (2) that adequate staff support be furnished the heads once chosen (or elected). The third suggestion dealt with the types of transfers to be used in grouping the agencies into departments. It was suggested that the principal department head's authority over the agencies could vary from complete authority over agencies with Type I transfers to responsibility over only the management functions of agencies with other types of transfers.

Recommendations regarding staff support for the Governor were divided into two areas. One concern was with the Governor's personal staff: The report recommended more space for the Governor's staff, greater staff and clerical support for both the Governor-elect and the outgoing Governor, and greater flexibility for the Governor in staffing and organizing his office. The other area dealt with gubernatorial management of the state. The report's primary recommendation in this area was that everything not pertaining to the man-

agement function be removed from the Department of Administration. It further suggested that the Lieutenant Governor's position be made a full-time office.

A four-year implementation timetable was proposed, beginning at once with establishment of the functional departments, followed by further recommendations to the General Assembly in 1973 and in 1975 if necessary to complete the reorganization effort.

The Committee also recommended that both accounting procedures and the titles of organizational units be standardized, that all executive branch agencies be subject to the State Personnel Act, and that a separate committee be appointed to study occupational licensing boards.

1971 General Assembly Action

The Governor's Committee Report contained forty-eight recommendations. Twenty were incorporated into the Executive Organization Act of 1971, and ten were included elsewhere. The Executive Organization bill differed from the Committee's Report in proposing eighteen major departments (the bill retained a unified Department of Conservation and Development, whereas the report proposed two separate departments—nineteen altogether). The bill also proposed expanding powers of principal department heads to include establishing, combining, and abolishing agencies, and it made somewhat different agency assignments as well. For example, it dropped the Committee's recommendation to remove the Museum of Natural History from the Department of Agriculture administration.

The proposed bill made the Lieutenant Governor's office full time. It also (1) included provisions for the recommended types of transfer of an agency to a principal department and the use of emergency and contingency funds to implement reorganization, (2)

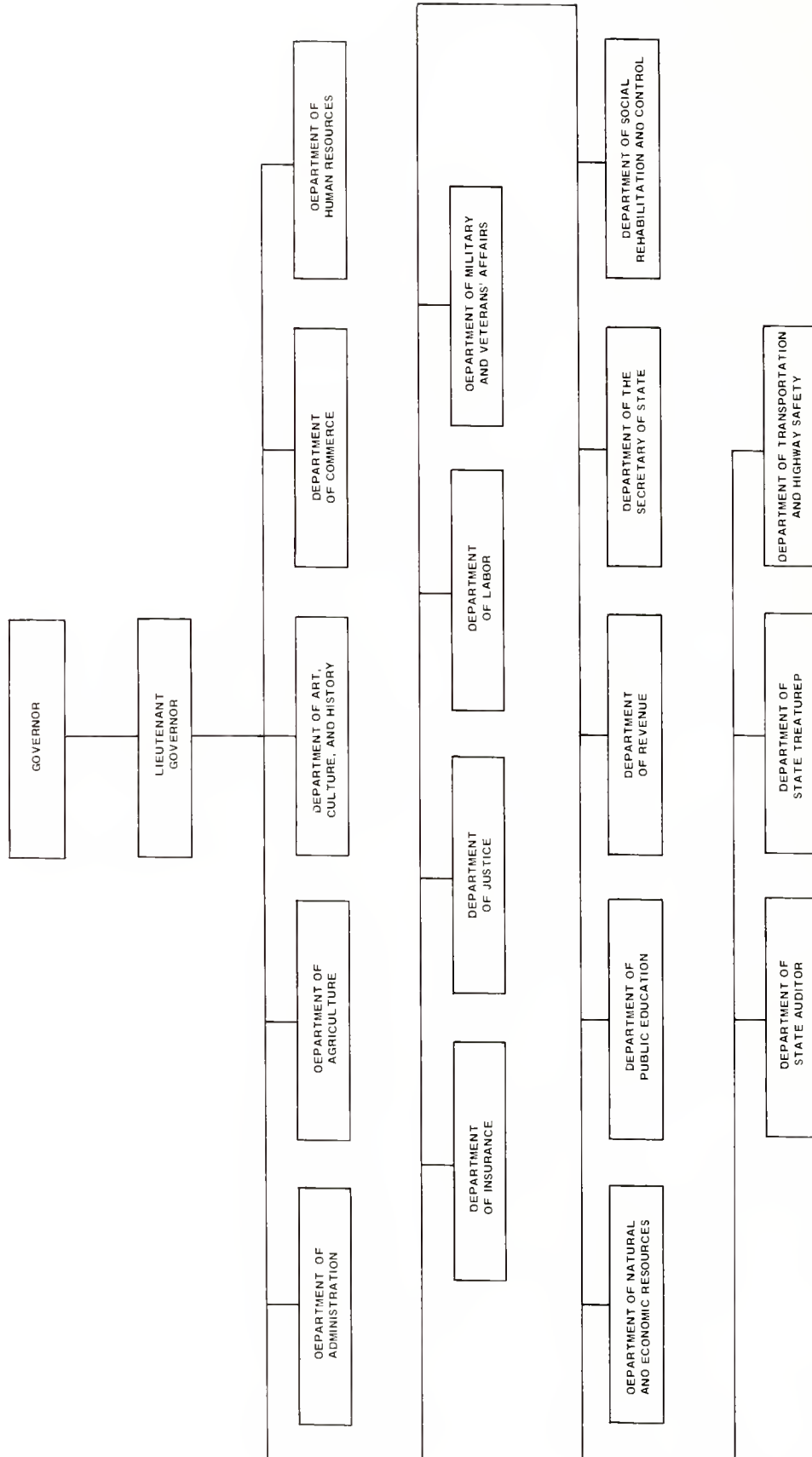
required a plan of work from the agencies in addition to an annual agency report, and (3) set the activation dates for the departments (existing departments and offices on September 30, 1971; the remainder by July 1, 1972). It further required all department heads to file a written report with the Governor on or before March 1, 1973, for submission to the General Assembly. These reports were to make recommendations regarding necessary legislation to facilitate the departments' statutory functions.

After the Governor addressed the General Assembly on reorganization on May 4, 1971, the bill was introduced in each house by the respective chairmen of the State Government Committees, Senator Ashley Futrell and Representative Allen Barbee. The bill attracted a great deal of attention and created much controversy. Trying to save time, the House and Senate committees held joint meetings, but such great differences arose that they decided to meet separately until the middle of June. Then they met together again and slowly began to resolve points of disagreement.

The House version passed on June 24, with only one dissenting vote, and the Senate version on July 3. The bill then went to a conference committee, in which the House agreed to give up some of its exemptions from the bill, such as the Wildlife Commission, and the Senate agreed to placing assistant secretaries under the State Personnel Act. The act was ratified on July 14.

The final act, while amended in many respects, did not drastically change the proposal of Governor Scott's administration. The types of transfers to be employed were limited to two: One was the original Type I, which provided for the transfer of all statutory powers, duties, and functions of an agency to its principal department. The other was the "special transfer," now redesignated as Type II, which divested the agency of its support-

NORTH CAROLINA STATE GOVERNMENT REORGANIZED EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT



ing managerial functions but not its primary statutory powers and functions. "Management functions" were defined for the purpose of these transfers as "planning, organizing, stalling, directing, coordinating, reporting and budgeting." Only the Wildlife Commission, placed in the Department of Natural and Economic Resources, received a transfer of a special independent nature.

The principal department heads did not retain their proposed powers to create, combine, or abolish agencies. They did receive complete authority over the Type I transfers, while the Governor was given the power to reorganize and organize "except as otherwise expressly provided by statute." The principal department heads were given the power to appoint the administrative head of each agency, unless their authority was superseded by other powers of appointment (almost always the Governor's). They also received legal custody of all books, papers, documents, and other records of their department.

One other major difference between the Governor's proposal and the ratified act was the placement of the Department of Local Affairs within the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. Local Affairs was originally placed in the Department of Conservation and Development, which (except for its Human Resources Division, which was placed in the Human Resources Department) in turn was placed in the new Department of Natural and Economic Resources. Other specific changes from Governor Scott's proposal that involved departments were (1) retaining the Board of Education as head of the Department of Public Education rather than the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and (2) changing historical site commissions assigned to the Department of Art, Culture, and History to the status of Type II transfer rather than Type I (that is, these commissions retained a certain statutory independence). In addition, special ex-

ceptions were made for the quasi-judicial powers of some agencies assigned to the Department of Commerce, such as the Utilities Commission. The reorganization act excluded higher education and professional licensing boards. It also excluded a few other agencies and stated that any existing agency created by the General Assembly that was not covered by the act should continue to exercise all its powers, duties and functions.

Finally, the Act charged the Legislative Research Commission with reviewing the progress of reorganization and reporting to the 1973 General Assembly.

Administrative Action

The implementation effort began immediately after the Executive Organization Act was ratified. The act set October 1, 1971, as the activation date of the extant departments (departments of State Treasurer, Secretary of State, State Auditor, Public Education, Justice, Agriculture, Labor, Insurance, Administration, and Revenue) the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the new Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Study Group under Mercer Doty coordinated the reorganization effort. Contact points were established within each department to work with the staff, and key personnel in the budget and personnel areas were identified. The Personnel Department and the Budget Division worked with the Study Group to help transfer people and funds to the new departments without disrupting paychecks, personnel records, and auditing procedures. The same procedure, once established, was used for all departments.

The Department of Highway and Transportation Safety and the Department of Human Resources were activated on December 10, 1971; the Department of Commerce and the Department of Art, Culture, and History on January 25, 1972; the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control on

March 7; and the Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs on March 8.

The new department heads have begun their consolidation efforts in personnel matters and budgeting—both critical areas in the thorough consolidation of a whole department and in preparing budgets and annual plans of work. When they have requested help, the department heads have been assisted in these projects by representatives of the State Auditor, the Budget Division, and the reorganization staff.

In January, Secretary of Administration Turner announced that all positions that had been vacant for over six months would not be filled until further notice—a "freeze" designed to free positions and salaries allocated to existing agencies for transfer to the department heads' new staffs. The Reorganization Committee report had expressed the hope that this type of action would provide staff support for reorganization without increasing costs.

In addition, the Budget Division of the Department of Administration prepared a memorandum asking department heads to document costs and savings of the reorganization effort; these reports from department heads provide a means of calculating both expenditures and savings due to consolidation.

Legal aspects of reorganization have also been considered. Almost as soon as the reorganization act was ratified, questions arose about renaming some of the transferred agencies. For example, several agencies formerly denominated departments, such as Archives and History, and Conservation and Development, were now placed under the restructured major departments. Since the old names are statutory, none of them can be formally changed until the next session of the General Assembly. The reorganization staff furnished each department head with copies of the statutes pertinent to his de-

(Continued on Page 8)

REVENUE SHARING¹

the goose has laid its egg

H. Rutherford Turnbull, III

AFTER EIGHT YEARS, two Presidents, and unforeseen vicissitudes of partisan, economic, and international considerations, Congress has enacted and the President has signed revenue-sharing legislation, the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-512). The act is designed to provide payments to local governments for high-priority expenditures, encourage the states to supplement their revenue sources, and authorize federal collection of state individual income taxes.

In essence, the measure provides for quarterly payments of federal funds to the states and their local governments. Payments are retroactive to January 1, 1972, and will be paid throughout the five-year period ending December 31, 1976. The total amount to be shared in that period will come to \$30.2 billion. In the first year (January 1—December 31, 1972), the federal government will share \$5.3 billion with states and local governments. Thereafter, for the six-month period beginning January 1, 1973, and ending June 30, 1973, the amount will be \$2.975 billion. In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973, it will be \$6.05 billion; beginning July 1, 1974, \$6.2 billion; and beginning July 1, 1975, \$6.35 billion. For the six-month period beginning July 1, 1976, and ending December 31, 1976, the amount will be \$3.325 billion.

One-third of the amount shared during each sharing period is for state governments and two-thirds for local governments.²

[For purposes of simplicity and brevity, the following explanation of the act is abbreviated and does

not illustrate how the act's sharing formulas are applied so as to determine how much of the first year's \$5.3 billion North Carolina state and local governments will receive.]

The amount each state may receive in each sharing period is based on whichever of two formulas yields more for that state in that period. The first formula is three-pronged. It multiplies the state's population by its "general tax effort factor,"³ then multiplies this product by the state's relative income factor,⁴ and finally determines what percentage this latter product is of the sum of the products similarly determined for all of the states. The second formula is five-pronged. Under it, the annual rate at the start of the revenue-sharing program was (1) \$3.5 billion, divided among the states—one-third on the basis of population,⁵ one-third on the basis of urbanized population,⁶ and one-third on the basis of population inversely weighted for per capita income; and (2) \$1.8 billion, divided among the states—half on the basis of income tax collections by state governments, and half on the basis of the state and local governments' general tax effort.

3. § 109(c)(1)(A) and (B). The general tax effort factor of any state for any entitlement period is (i) the net amount collected from the state and local taxes of such state during the most recent reporting year, divided by (ii) the aggregate personal income attributed to such state for the same period. The general tax effort amount of any state for any entitlement period is the amount determined by multiplying (i) the net amount collected from the state and local taxes of such state during the most recent reporting year, by (ii) the general tax effort factor of that state.

4. § 109(a)(4). Personal income means the income of individuals, as determined by the Department of Commerce for national income accounts purposes.

5. § 109(a)(1). Population shall be determined on the same basis as resident population is determined by the Bureau of the Census for general statistical purposes.

6. § 109(a)(2). Urbanized population means the population of any area consisting of a central city or cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants (and of the surrounding closely settled territory for such city or cities) that is treated as an urbanized area by the Bureau of the Census for general statistical purposes.

1. Turnbull, *Federal Revenue Sharing*, 29 MD. L. REV. 344 (1970).

2. § 108(d)(1). "Unit of local government" means the government of a county, municipality, township, or other unit of government below the state that is a unit of general government, as determined by the Census Bureau.

The share that state government receives after July 1, 1973, can be reduced if the average of the total amounts that the state transferred from its own sources to all of its units of local government during that sharing period and the preceding period is less than the similar total for the fiscal year 1971-72. This provision is designed to prevent states from cutting back on efforts to help local government by substituting revenue-sharing money for state-raised money that otherwise would be shared by the states with their local governments.

Under mitigating circumstances, however, a state may be excused from the maintenance-of-state-effort requirement: If, after June 30, 1972, one or more local governments in the state have had new taxing authority conferred on them, the total amount of state transfers for the base period (fiscal year 1971-72) that still qualifies a state for its full share may be reduced by an amount equal to (1) the amount of the taxes collected by reason of local governments' exercise of the new taxing authority, or (2) the amount of revenue lost to the state by reason of the new taxing authority conferred on the local governments, whichever is larger. However, no amount is to be regarded as collected by reason of local governments' exercise of new taxing authority if that authority is merely an increase in the rate of an already existing tax unless the state has decreased a related state tax.

THE AMOUNT EACH local government will receive in each sharing period is determined under a two-tiered formula. (1) The amount to be allocated to all local government units in a state is allocated at the outset to "county areas."⁷ Each county area receives its proportionate share of the total allocated to all county areas. To determine each county area's proportionate share, the population of the county area is multiplied by the area's "general tax effort factor,"⁸ and this product is then multiplied by the area's "relative income factor."⁹ Each county area's proportionate share is equal to the percentage that this second product is to the sum of the products similarly derived for all county areas in the state.

7. § 108(d)(2). In any state in which any unit of local government (other than a county government) constitutes the next level of government below the state government level, then, except as provided in the next sentence, the geographic area of such unit of government shall be treated as a county area (and such unit of government shall be treated as a county government) with respect to that portion of the state's geographic area. In any state in which any county area is not governed by a county government but contains two or more units of local government, such units shall not be treated as county governments and the geographic areas of such units shall not be treated as county areas.

8. § 109(d). The general tax effort factor of any county area for any entitlement period is (1) the adjusted taxes of the county government plus the adjusted taxes of each other unit of local government within that county area, divided by (2) the aggregate income attributed to that county area.

9. § 109(f). The relative income factor is a fraction (1) for a state, the numerator of which is the per capita income of the United States and the denominator of which is the per capita income of that state; (2) for a county area, the numerator of which is the per capita income of the state in which it is located and the denominator of which is the per capita income of that county area; and (3) for a unit of local government, the numerator of which is the per capita income of the county area in which it is located and the denominator of which is the per capita income of the geographic area of that unit of local government.

(2) The allocation to a county area is then further refined to distribute money to both county governments and municipalities in the same county area. The county government's share is determined by the ratio that the county government's "adjusted taxes"¹⁰ bear to the adjusted taxes of the county government and all other local units entitled to allocations. Each municipality in the county area then shares a proportionate amount of whatever is not allocated to the county government itself. Each municipality's proportion is based on the three-factor formula of its population, multiplied by its "general tax effort factor,"¹¹ this product then being multiplied by its "relative income factor."¹² The act also has special rules for local units with populations not over 500, provides for maximum and minimum local shares per capita, and contains optional formulas for allocating among county areas and municipalities. Each state legislature may, by statute, adopt the optional formula.

NEITHER LOCAL NOR STATE GOVERNMENTS may use the federal revenue-sharing money as matching funds to obtain more federal money, and local governments may spend the shared money only for the following "high priority" expenditures:

1. Ordinary and necessary maintenance and operating expenses for
 - a. Public safety (including law enforcement, fire protection, and building code enforcement)
 - b. Environmental protection (including sewage disposal, sanitation, and pollution abatement)
 - c. Public transportation (including transit systems and streets and roads)
 - d. Health
 - e. Recreation
 - f. Libraries
 - g. Social services for the poor or aged
 - h. Financial administration
2. Ordinary and necessary capital expenditures authorized by law.

Each recipient state and local government must file reports with the Secretary of the Treasury accounting for funds received and for how they were spent. Beginning January 1, 1973, each recipient must file a report setting forth the amounts and purposes for which it plans to spend or obligate the funds it expects to receive. Each recipient also must establish a trust fund for the federal revenue-sharing money. It must "use" amounts in the state trust fund during

10. § 109(e)(2). The adjusted taxes of any unit of local government are (i) the compulsory contributions exacted by such government for public purposes (other than employee and employer assessments and contributions to finance retirement and social insurance systems, and other than special assessments for capital outlay), as such contributions are determined by the Bureau of the Census for general statistical purposes, (ii) adjusted (under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury) by excluding an amount equal to that portion of such compulsory contributions that is properly allocable to expenses for education.

11. See *supra* note 8.

12. See *supra* note 9.

such reasonable period(s) of time established by regulations adopted by the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, spending them only for "high-priority" expenditures (applicable only to local governments) and only in accordance with the laws and procedures applicable to spending the recipients' own revenues. Each recipient must use acceptable fiscal/accounting/audit procedures, comply with the Davis-Bacon Act (when revenue-sharing funds used in capital construction projects constitute more than 25 per cent of the total of construction funds), and comply with specified minimum-wage standards. Failure to comply

with any of these provisions can result in the withholding of further funds.

Title II of the Act provides for federal collection of state-imposed income taxes. Title III provides for \$2.5 billion annually for social services programs.

The distribution to North Carolina state government and to county and municipal governments in North Carolina is not included here because the originally published distribution figures were based on census data that has recently been superseded by more current data. The distribution figures based on the more current data are not available at this writing.

State Government Reorganization (Continued from Page 5)

partment, which will facilitate drafting the legislative proposals for that department. In addition to informal opinions by the reorganization staff attorney, the Attorney General has given several formal opinions. These have concerned the transfer of funds and personnel and have sustained the statutory powers of new principal department heads in budget, personnel, and recordkeeping matters.

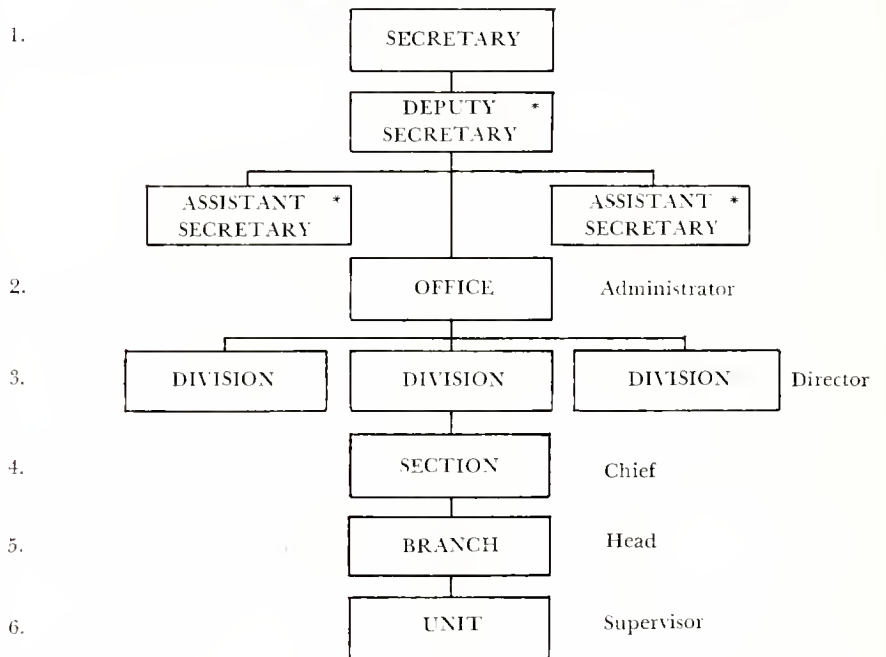
Citizen participation has been important to the reorganization effort. The Governor's Reorganization Committee, chaired by Senator Henley, underscored the contributions that citizens can make. Several departments—Natural and Economic Resources, Commerce, and Social Rehabilitation and Control—asked the private citizens sitting on boards, councils, committees, and commissions concerning these agencies to help in internal reorganization. These advisory committees have been making suggestions ranging from restructuring the whole department to the need for citizen participation at various levels.

An effort has been made to keep both the general public and state employees informed about the status of reorganization. The Governor talked about it in his briefing for candidates for state political office, and the General Assembly receives quarterly progress reports. One product of the conferences that the newly appointed principal department heads and the elected Council of State officials have had

to discuss is a proposed standard nomenclature for the management levels of each department, which

information among members, identifying and dealing with duplications and omissions in programs,

PROPOSED NOMENCLATURE FOR DEPARTMENTS



* As required

Prepared by North Carolina State Government Reorganization Staff

should make the new governmental organization much more understandable.

On June 26 Governor Scott designated the nucleus of principal department heads and Council of State officers as the Executive Cabinet. In doing so he specified that the Cabinet shall "advise and inform the Governor on matters upon which he may request advice and pertinent information." His executive order described the Cabinet as a forum for exchanging

and discussing problems potentially affecting governmental operations.

All the new departments have submitted budgets and plans of work. Proposals to effectuate reorganization further are being prepared for the 1973 General Assembly. Implementation of the state's reorganization effort will best be marked by continued close cooperation between the General Assembly and the executive branch in this effort.

Facing Your Public

AN ADDRESS TO REGISTERS OF DEEDS

Registers of deeds have some specific and clear challenges in public relations and in communication. Some of these challenges are national in scope and come with the office. Some are restricted to North Carolina. Some are topical and exigent and relate to the immediate present. Some can be seen on the horizon and require present planning for future resolution.

LET ME CATEGORIZE SOME of these challenges. 1) First, a viable and appropriate relationship with the county commissioners is essential. No one has to tell you that this is all-important. Mutual trust, good will, and good faith must be established and maintained in all your relations—with all officials and the public, but especially with the county commissioners. Obviously, your budget is at stake, and with it, your overall well-being.

Public relations is a continuum, involving relationships whose past helps to determine the present and whose present helps to determine the future. Good relationships are not built in a day, nor can they be practiced at times and forgotten at others. Yet some registers

seem not to recognize this number-one priority, so that poor or inadequate relationships exist between them and their county commissioners. Some registers seem not to realize the range of commissioners' functions and even that other officials and departments must share in commissioners' budget considerations. It is my impression that some registers, perhaps most, do not take commissioners sufficiently into their confidence and invite them to look in on their operation and to become aware of its ramifications and needs.

2) The second challenge is to establish both an arrangement and an attitude that encourage those who use your office to feel both efficiency and welcome. Usually there is vast opportunity for difficulties with various segments of the public, arising from both differences in professional interpretations and differences in personality. Specifically, I know of differences that have arisen between attorneys and registers in such matters as probate, questions of acknowledgment, or other points of law. Two observations on public relations in such cases: (a) It is important to observe courtesy in

recognizing the responsibilities, problems, and competences of others. (b) It is equally important to maintain your own competence and confidence and stand your ground when you are certain of its application. However, it seems to me vital that you not overstep the bounds of either knowledge or responsibilities when differences arise and that, when appropriate, you promptly seek proper advice to give yourself firm footing. The Institute of Government staff is always glad to help you in this respect.

3) A third challenge comes from that special breed of person who can always tell you how to run things in your office. Need I say here that public relations requires firmness as well as politeness. How the register's office is run is your responsibility. No doubt suggestions can be useful and helpful. Certainly you should listen courteously to all who come with advice. However, when advice becomes presumption, the better part of public relations is the course that best assures personal and public respect for you and your office. It is not true that public relations

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The 1973 General Assembly of North Carolina

House of Representatives

1st House District (2). Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington

Vernon G. James—D (Pasquotank)
Rt. 1, Box 170, Elizabeth City
W. Stanford White—D (Dare)
Manns Harbor

2nd House District (1). Beaufort, Hyde
W. R. (Bill) Roberson, Jr.—D (Beaufort)
313 College Avenue, Washington

3rd House District (3). Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Pamlico
Chris S. Barker, Jr.—D (Craven)
3911 Trent Pines Dr., New Bern
Joe L. Bright—D (Craven)
Rt. 2, Vanceboro
Daniel T. Lilley—D (Lenoir)
1805 Sedgewood Dr., Kinston

4th House District (3). Carteret, Onslow
Richard S. James—D (Onslow)
Box 216, Jacksonville
Ronald Earl Mason—D (Carteret)
315 Ann St., Beaufort
J. F. Mohn—D (Onslow)
Box 265, Richlands

5th House District (2). Bertie, Gates, Hertford, Northampton
Robert H. Jernigan, Jr.—D (Hertford)
101 N. Curtis St., Ahoskie
J. Guy Revelle, Sr.—D (Northampton)
Conway

6th House District (2). Halifax, Martin
J. A. Everett—D (Martin)
Box 25, Palmyra
C. Kitchin Josey—D (Halifax)
105 W. 11th St., Scotland Neck

7th House District (4). Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson
A. Hartwell Campbell—D (Wilson)
1709 Wilshire Blvd., Wilson
John Ed Davenport—D (Nash)
Nashville
Larry P. Eagles—D (Edgecombe)
806 St. Patrick St., Tarboro
Julian B. Fenner—D (Nash)
1604 Waverly Dr., Rocky Mount

8th House District (2). Greene, Pitt
Sam D. Bundy—D (Pitt)
Box 30, Farmville
H. Horton Rountree—D (Pitt)
1209 Drexel Lane, Greenville

9th House District (2). Wayne
Mrs. John B. Chase—D (Wayne)
Box 226, Eureka

W. P. (Bill) Kemp, Jr.—D (Wayne)
102 N. Andrews Ave., Goldsboro

10th House District (1). Duplin.
T. J. (Tommy) Baker—D (Duplin)
306 E. Cliff St., Wallace

11th House District (1). Brunswick, Pender
Tommy Harrelson—R (Brunswick)
Box 128, Southport

12th House District (2). New Hanover
S. Thomas (Tommy) Rhodes—R (New Hanover)
4008 Alandale Dr., Wilmington
B. D. (Bennie) Schwartz—D (New Hanover)
205 Forest Hills Drive, Wilmington

13th House District (3). Caswell, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren
James E. Ramsey—D (Person)
Box 194, Roxboro
Bobby W. Rogers—D (Vance)
661 Lakeview Dr., Henderson
William T. Watkins—D (Granville)
207 Thorndale Dr., Oxford

14th House District (2). Franklin, Johnston
J. M. (Jack) Gardner—D (Johnston)
825 Vermont St., Smithfield
Barney Paul Woodard—D (Johnston)
Box 5, Princeton

15th House District (6). Wake
Robert L. (Bob) Farmer—D (Wake)
107 Kipling Place, Raleigh
Samuel H. Johnson—D (Wake)
4816 Morehead Dr., Raleigh
Ward Purrington—R (Wake)
2323 Churchill Rd., Raleigh
Wade Smith—D (Wake)
2613 Wilson Lane, Raleigh
Howard F. Twiggs—D (Wake)
2929 Wycliff Rd., Raleigh
Robert W. (Bob) Wynne—D (Wake)
412 Hillandale Dr., Raleigh

16th House District (3). Durham
H. M. Michaux, Jr.—D (Durham)
1722 Alfred St., Durham
George W. Miller, Jr.—D (Durham)
3862 Somerset Dr., Durham
Willis P. (Bill) Whichard—D (Durham)
3920 Kelly Dr., Durham

17th House District (2). Chatham, Orange
Edward S. Holmes—D (Chatham)
Pittsboro
Patricia (Trish) Stanford (Orange)
-120 Whitehead Circle, Chapel Hill

18th House District (2). Harnett, Lee
Gerald Arnold—D (Harnett)
Lillington
Jimmy L. Love—D (Lee)
Rt. 5, Box 953, Sanford

19th House District (3). Bladen, Columbus, Sampson
James C. Green—D (Bladen)
Clarkton
R. C. Soles, Jr.—D (Columbus)
Box 275, Tabor City
C. Graham Tart—D (Sampson)
Coharie Acres, Clinton

20th House District (5). Cumberland
Norwood E. Bryan, Jr.—D (Cumberland)
Box 24, Fayetteville
Sneed High—D (Cumberland)
338 DeVane St., Fayetteville
Glenn R. Jernigan—D (Cumberland)
2414 Rollinghill Rd., Fayetteville
Mrs. Lura Tally—D (Cumberland)
3100 Tallywood Dr., Fayetteville
Henry M. Tyson—D (Cumberland)
Rt. 7, Box 284, Fayetteville

21st House District (3). Hoke, Robeson, Scotland
Joy J. Johnson—D (Robeson)
121 N. Main St., Fairmont
Gus Speros—D (Robeson)
Drawer 878, Maxton
Frank S. White—D (Robeson) —
Pembroke

22nd House District (4). Alamance, Rockingham
David Blackwell—D (Rockingham)
1206 Maiden Lane, Reidsville
W. S. (Sandy) Harris, Jr.—D (Alamance)
Rt. 1, Box 581, Graham
Jim Long—D (Alamance)
2707 Cobbside Dr., Burlington
Homer E. Wright, Jr.—D (Rockingham)
Box 610, Eden

23rd House District (7). Guilford
Henry E. Frye—D (Guilford)
1920 Drexmore Ave., Greensboro
Thomas (Tom) Gilmore—D (Guilford)
Ramblewood Dr., Greensboro
Margaret P. Keesee—R (Guilford)
212 Revere Dr., Greensboro
Robert Odell Payne—R (Guilford)
Box 6, McLeansville
C. W. Phillips—D (Guilford)
210 S. Tremont Dr., Greensboro

Thomas B. (Tom) Sawyer—D (Guilford)
411 S. Elam Ave., Greensboro
C. E. (Charlie) Webb—D (Guilford)
302 Kensington Rd., Greensboro

24th House District (2). Randolph
C. Roby Garner—R (Randolph)
509 E. Salisbury St., Asheboro
W. Frank Redding, III—R (Randolph)
Box 338, Asheboro

25th House District (1). Moore
T. Clyde Auman—D (Moore)
Rt. 1, West End

26th House District (1). Anson, Montgomery
Foyle Hightower, Jr.—D (Anson)
East Wade St., Wadesboro

27th House District (1). Richmond
Thomas B. Hunter—D (Richmond)
Box 175, Rockingham

28th House District (3). Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes,
Surry, Watauga
Clyde R. Greene—R (Watauga)
Rt. 4, Boone
Marshall Hall—R (Stokes)
Rt. 2, King
William S. (Bill) Hiatt—R (Surry)
Rt. 1, Box 586, Mt. Airy

29th House District (5). Forsyth
E. Lawrence Davis—D (Forsyth)
P. O. Drawer 84, Winston-Salem
Fred S. Hutchins—R (Forsyth)
342 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem
C. Dempsey McDaniel—R (Forsyth)
Rt. 1, Box 402B, Kernersville
E. M. McKnight—(Forsyth)
Rt. 2, Clemmons
Edward L. Powell—R (Forsyth)
921 S. Main St., Winston-Salem

30th House District (3). Davidson, Davie
Gilbert Lee Boger—R (Davie)
Rt. 3, Mocksville
—Joe H. Hege, Jr.—R (Davidson)
1526 Greensboro St., Lexington
Jim Mashburn—R (Davidson)
105 Ridgewood Dr., Lexington

31st House District (2). Rowan
Austin A. Mitchell—R (Rowan)
1302 West "A" St., Kannapolis
Samuel Kenneth Owen—R (Rowan)
1918 Sherwood St., Salisbury

32nd House District (1). Stanly
Richard Lane Brown, III—D (Stanly)
Rt. 2, Randall's Ferry Rd., Norwood

33rd House District (3). Cabarrus, Union
Dwight W. Quinn—D (Cabarrus)
213 S. Main St., Kannapolis
Art Thomas—D (Cabarrus)
160 Glendale Ave., Concord
Frances F. Tomlin—R (Cabarrus)
158 Lecline Dr., Concord

34th House District (3). Caldwell, Wilkes, Yadkin
John Walter Brown—R (Wilkes)
Rt. 2, Box 84A, Elkin
Jeter L. Haynes—R (Yadkin)
112 Williams St., Jonesville
William E. (Bill) Stevens—R (Caldwell)
9 Hillhaven Dr., Lenoir

35th House District (2). Alexander, Iredell
J. P. Huskins—D (Iredell)
Box 1071, Statesville
Homer B. Tolbert—R (Iredell)
Rt. 2, Cleveland

36th House District (8). Mecklenburg
Marilyn R. Bissell—R (Mecklenburg)
2216 Providence Rd., Charlotte
Laurance A. Cobb—R (Mecklenburg)
158 McAlway Rd., Charlotte
Jo Graham Foster—D (Mecklenburg)
5600 Seacroft Rd., Charlotte
David D. Jordan—R (Mecklenburg)
4900 Coronada Dr., Charlotte
Craig Lawing—D (Mecklenburg)
Rt. 9, Box 195-G, Charlotte
Carolyn Mathis—R (Mecklenburg)
6215 Idlebrook Dr., Charlotte
Roy Spoon—R (Mecklenburg)
7028 Folger Dr., Charlotte
Ben Tison—D (Mecklenburg)
2343 Roswell Ave., Apt. 204, Charlotte

37th House District (2). Catawba
Robert Q. Beard—R (Catawba)
Rt. 3, Box 416, Newton
G. Hunter Warlick—R (Catawba)
227 31st Ave., N.W., Hickory

38th House District (1). Gaston, Lincoln
E. Graham Bell—D (Gaston)
Kendrick Rd., Gastonia

David W. Bungardner, Jr.—D (Gaston)
Box 901, Belmont
John R. Gamble, Jr.—D (Lincoln)
Box 250, Lincolnton
Carl J. Stewart, Jr.—D (Gaston)
1855 Westbrook Cir., Gastonia

39th House District (2). Avery, Burke, Mitchell
William M. Fulton—R (Burke)
207 Myrtle St., Morganton
Lloyd Hise, Jr.—R (Mitchell)
Spruce Pine

40th House District (3). Cleveland, Polk, Rutherford
Robert Z. (Bob) Falls—D (Cleveland)
1308 Wesson Rd., Shelby
John J. (Jack) Hunt—D (Cleveland)
Lattimore
Robert A. (Bob) Jones—D (Rutherford)
122 Woodland Ave., Forest City

41st House District (1). McDowell, Yancey
Glenn A. Morris—D (McDowell)
Fleming Ave., Marion

42nd House District (1). Henderson
Fred R. Dorsey—R (Henderson)
Box 273, East Flat Rock

43rd House District (4). Buncombe, Transylvania
Claude DeBruhl (Buncombe)
Rt. 1, Box 480, Candler
Herschel S. Harkins—D (Buncombe)
Box 7266, Asheville
Herbert L. Hyde—D (Buncombe)
93 East View Cir., Asheville
John S. Stevens—D (Buncombe)
8 Pine Tree Rd., Asheville

44th House District (2). Haywood, Jackson, Madison,
Swain
Ernest B. Messer—D (Haywood)
15 Forrest View Cir., Canton
Liston B. Ramsey—D (Madison)
Marshall

45th House District (1). Cherokee, Clay, Graham,
Macon
W. P. (Bill) Bradley—R (Clay)
Box 387, Hayesville

Senate

1st Senate District (2). Beaufort, Bertie, Camden,
Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Gates, Hertford, Hyde,
Northampton, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell,
Washington
Philip P. Godwin—D
Gatesville
J. J. (Monk) Harrington—D (Bertie)
Lewiston

2nd Senate District (1). Carteret, Craven, Pamlico
D. Livingstone Stallings—D (Craven)
1706 River Dr., New Bern

3rd Senate District (1). Onslow
W. D. (Billy) Mills—D (Onslow)
Rt. 1, Box 107, Maysville

4th Senate District (1). New Hanover, Pender
George Rountree III—R (New Hanover)
2210 Parham Dr., Wilmington

5th Senate District (1). Duplin, Jones, Lenoir
Harold W. Hardison—D (Lenoir)
Box 128, Deep Run

6th Senate District (2). Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin,
Pitt
Julian R. Allsbrook—D (Halifax)
423 Washington St., Roanoke Rapids
Vernon E. White—D (Pitt)
Box 41, Winterville

7th Senate District (2). Franklin, Nash, Vance, War-
ren, Wilson
Dallas Alford—D (Nash)
100 Wildwood Ave., Rocky Mount
J. Russell Kirby—D (Wilson)
1711 Brentwood Circle, Wilson

8th Senate District (1). Greene, Wayne
Thoman E. Strickland—D (Wayne)
Rt. 2, Goldsboro

9th Senate District (1). Johnston, Sampson
Willard J. (Jack) Blanchard—R (Sampson)
Box 99, Salemburg

10th Senate District (2). Cumberland
John T. Henley—D (Cumberland)
216 Lake Shore Dr., Hope Mills
Joe B. Raynor, Jr.—D (Cumberland)
345 Winslow St., Fayetteville

11th Senate District (1). Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus
Arthur W. Williamson—D (Columbus)
Chadbourn

12th Senate District (1). Hoke, Robeson
Luther J. Britt, Jr.—D (Robeson)
Box 1015, Lumberton

13th Senate District (2). Durham, Granville, Person
Gordon P. Allen—D (Person)
223 Crestwood Dr., Roxboro
Kenneth C. Royall, Jr.—D (Durham)
64 Beverly Dr., Durham

14th Senate District (3). Harnett, Lee, Wake
Bobby L. (Bob) Barker—D (Wake)
Rt. 6, Leesville Rd., Raleigh
William W. (Bill) Staton—D (Lee)
636 Palmer Dr., Sanford
Robert J. Barker - R (Wake)

15th Senate District (2). Alleghany, Ashe, Caswell,
Rockingham, Stokes, Surry
Fred Folger, Jr.—D (Surry)
206 N. Park Ave., Mt. Airy
Wesley D. Webster—D (Rockingham)
Madison

16th Senate District (2). Chatham, Moore, Orange,
Randolph
A. B. Coleman, Jr.—D (Orange)
Orange Grove Rd., Hillsborough
William P. (Bill) Saunders—D (Moore)
910 Massachusetts Ave., Southern Pines

17th Senate District (2). Anson, Montgomery, Rich-
mond, Scotland, Stanly, Union
Charles B. Deane, Jr.—D (Richmond)
Box 784, Rockingham
James B. (Jim) Garrison—D (Stanly)
819 N. Sixth St., Albemarle

18th Senate District (1). Alamance
Ralph H. Scott—D (Alamance)
Haw River

19th Senate District (3). Guilford
C. Coolidge Murrow—R (Guilford)
506 Overbrook Dr., High Point
Lynwood Smith—D (Guilford)
1031 Rockford Rd., High Point
McNeill Smith—D (Guilford)
2501 W. Market St., Greensboro

20th Senate District (2). Forsyth
Harry Bagnal—R (Forsyth)
2861 Wesleyan Lane, Winston-Salem
Hamilton C. Horton, Jr.—R (Forsyth)
Box 2836, Winston-Salem

21st Senate District (2). Davidson, Davie, Rowan
~~Phillip J. (Phil) Kirk, Jr.—R (Rowan)~~ — *MALCOLM BUTNER*
~~Rt. 5, Box 238, Salisbury~~
Robert Vance Somers—R (Rowan)
411 W. 14th St., Salisbury

22nd Senate District (4). Cabarrus, Mecklenburg
Cy N. Bahakel—D (Mecklenburg)
Rt. 2, Box 387-B, Matthews
Eddie Knox—D (Mecklenburg)
4622 Carmel Valley Rd., Charlotte
Herman A. Moore—D (Mecklenburg)
8629 Providence Rd., Charlotte
Michael P. Mullins—R (Mecklenburg)
3201 Mountainbrook Rd., Charlotte

23rd Senate District (2). Alexander, Catawba, Iredell,
Yadkin
J. Reid Poovey—R (Catawba)
61 20th Ave. N.W., Hickory
Kennedy H. Sharpe—R (Alexander)
Box 38, Hiddenite

24th Senate District (2). Avery, Burke, Caldwell,
Mitchell, Watauga, Wilkes
Jim Hughes—R (Avery)
Linville
Donald R. Kincaid—R (Caldwell)
Box 637, Lenoir

<p>25th Senate District (3). Cleveland, Gaston, Lincoln, Rutherford W. K. (Bill) Mauney, Jr.—D (Cleveland) Box 628, Kings Mountain Marshall A. Rauch—D (Gaston) 1121 Scotch Dr., Gastonia Jack L. Rhyne—D (Gaston) Rt. 1, Box 181 B, Belmont</p> <p>26th Senate District (2). Buncombe, Madison, McDowell, Yancey</p>	<p>I. C. Crawford—D (Buncombe) 10 Hampshire Circle, Asheville Lamar Gudger—D (Buncombe) 189 Kimberly Ave., Asheville</p> <p>27th Senate District (2). Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon, Polk, Swain, Transylvania Charles H. Taylor—R (Transylvania) Box 66, Brevard Elizabeth Anne (Bette Anne) Wilkie—R (Henderson) Rt. 1, Fletcher</p>
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Facing Your Public (Continued from Page 9)

derives from backslapping and fawning. A policy of frankness and truth, coupled with broad awareness of human nature and the desire of many people to be helpful, must be a part of your arsenal in determining your response to those who step beyond their own knowledge and province and seek to have a hand in running your office.

4) A fourth challenge comes from the misinformed, though well-intentioned citizen. You know the difficulties inherent in correcting misinterpretations of law or fact or wrong impressions—as, for example, to the requirements for a marriage license. How do you tell the couple, who have relied upon someone's advice that they need only blood tests and no physical examinations to obtain a marriage license in North Carolina, that they do indeed need such an examination? How do you correct erroneous information as to the requirements of registering deeds or other documents? How do you correct misinformation quickly without embarrassing other persons or agencies?

A FIRST ANSWER to all these challenges is to know yourself—your own capabilities, strengths, and weaknesses. A second answer lies in an ability to analyze others and apply that analysis to your solution. A third answer lies in understanding the occasion and the subject. And the fourth is knowing your resources and using them appropriately, including the media. Public relations is best treated as affirmative and recognized as an integral part of all you do.

Do you know the principles of good speech? The appropriate gestures and body movement to augment verbal communication? Role-play—to recognize and understand what motivates people? Each is important to effective communication. And each relates to knowing yourself and your audience.

5) Another major challenge is making the public, and even the commissioners, aware of the scope and variety of your duties. Often misunderstandings result because the public or other officials simply do not know the nature or extent of your responsibilities. It is im-

portant, for instance, that all know your responsibilities with regard to deeds and deeds of trust as well as to marriage licenses.

And today, in view of the possibility of your joinder with the commissioners, good relations takes on a special significance. The challenge becomes even greater when the possibility that your office may become appointive rather than elective is taken into consideration. This opens an entirely new concept in which some careful rethinking will have to be done about obtaining and keeping office and also about possible changes in the nature and functions of the office itself. I need only mention one of the many challenges: the possible difference in stability of tenure in those counties with and those without two-party political systems.

The needs of public relations then depends in large measure upon the capacity for constant, effective public communication to create the kind of awarenesses you need for public understanding and support as you do your job.

I recall one of my college teachers disclaiming when confronted with "hard data" by one of his students, that there are lies, damn lies, and

STATISTICS

With that caveat in mind, I have put together some information (of admittedly limited value to political scientists) concerning voter registration and voting results. A previous report of some of this and earlier information appeared in the December 1970 issue of **Popular Government**. All figures are based on data or official returns as certified by the State Board of Elections.

H. Rutherford Turnbull, III

The first set of statistics reveals recent totals of statewide registration¹ and October 1972 registration.

I. Total Statewide Registration

		% Increase
July 1970-Dec. 1970		
from	1,899,090	
to	1,945,187	
total	46,097	2.40
Jan. 1971-Dec. 1971		
from	1,945,187	
to	1,958,053	
total	12,866	.66
Jan. 1972-Oct. 10, 1972		
from	1,958,053	
to	2,357,645	
total	399,592	20.40

Statewide voter turnout in the 1972 General Election was 64.41 per cent of total registration as 1,518,612 persons voted. This contrasts with a 1968 statewide voter turnout of 1,587,493 or roughly 76.41 per cent of the 2,077,538 persons registered. The 1968

1. See the December, 1970, issue of *Popular Government* for earlier similar data.

and 1972 figures are based on the number of votes for President, since these were the greatest number cast.

The second set of statistics reveals (1) the changes in registration, between July 1970 and November 1972 for the three parties and for the nonaffiliated voters;² (2) the percentage of voters registered in each county with the two major parties as of October 10, 1972; and (3) the 1972 general election votes for the "top of the ticket" in each county and statewide.

II. Statewide Democratic Party Registration

		% Increase
July 1970-Dec. 1970		
from	1,437,949	
to	1,464,055	
total increase	26,106	1.81
Jan. 1971-Dec. 1971		
from	1,464,055	
to	1,465,470	
total increase	1,415	.09
Jan. 1972-Oct. 1972		
from	1,465,470	
to	1,729,436	
total increase	263,966	18.01

2. *Ibid.*

III. Statewide Republican Party Registration

		% Increase
July 1970-Dec. 1970		
from	409,000	
to	426,159	
total increase	17,159	4.19
Jan. 1971-Dec. 1971		
from	426,159	
to	431,448	
total increase	5,289	1.24
Jan. 1972-Oct. 1972		
from	431,448	
to	541,916	
total increase	110,468	25.60

IV. Statewide American Party Registration

		% Increase
July 1970-Dec. 1970		
from	6,429	
to	6,449	
total increase	20	.31
Jan. 1971-Dec. 1971		
from	6,449	
to	6,609	
total increase	160	2.48
Jan. 1972-Oct. 1972		
from	6,609	
to	7,164	
total increase	555	8.39

V. Statewide Independent and No-Party Registration

		% Increase
July 1970-Dec. 1970		
from	45,712	
to	48,524	
total increase	2,812	6.15
Jan. 1971-Dec. 1971		
from	48,524	
to	54,526	
total increase	6,002	12.36
Jan. 1972-Oct. 1972		
from	54,526	
to	79,129	
total increase	24,603	45.12

VI. Percentage of Party and Other Statewide Registration

	Democrat	Republican	American	Independent or No-Party
Dec. 1970	75.26	21.90	.33	2.49
Dec. 1971	74.84	22.03	.33	2.78
Oct. 1972	73.35	22.98	.30	3.35

Note: Percentages will not total 100 due to rounding.

The American Party candidates for President (Schmitz: 25,018 votes) and Governor (Pettyjohn: 8,211 votes) received less than 10 per cent of the total votes cast for those offices, and thus the party failed to remain qualified as an officially recognized political party in North Carolina.

For this reason and because I assume that most readers are likely to be more interested in the recent percentage of Democrat or Republican registrants per county than in the relatively marginal per-county percentage of American Party registrants or Independent or No-Party registrants, the following tables reflect Democrat and Republican party registration as a percentage of total county registration, as of October 10, 1972:

VII. Percentage of Major-Party Registration, by County

County	% Democrat	% Republican
Alamance	74.64	19.15
Alexander	51.63	39.82
Alleghany	67.22	30.84
Anson	92.06	6.38
Ashe	54.34	43.29
Avery*	25.02	73.73
Beaufort	86.65	11.19
Bertie	96.38	2.87
Bladen	92.89	6.35
Brunswick	77.55	20.98
Buncombe	70.82	26.25
Burke	61.71	33.40
Cabarrus	67.83	29.08
Caldwell	54.43	39.57
Camden	94.95	4.10
Carteret	67.74	27.71
Caswell	92.79	6.07
Catawba	58.08	34.35
Chatham	76.48	22.64
Cherokee	53.17	41.33
Cowan	92.02	7.16
Clay	52.51	42.43
Cleveland	82.66	14.14
Columbus	91.23	7.69
Craven	84.81	12.66
Cumberland	80.05	14.19
Currituck	94.70	2.88
Dare	82.68	14.60
Davidson	60.05	35.09
Davie*	43.29	53.13
Duplin	88.00	10.31
Durham	81.23	14.89
Edgecombe	87.90	10.05
Forsyth	70.71	25.66
Franklin	91.94	7.30
Gaston	71.29	23.98
Gates	97.00	2.07
Graham	57.43	39.28
Granville	94.81	4.37
Greene	89.95	9.07
Guilford	69.38	24.74
Halifax	94.25	4.29
Harnett	79.99	17.69
Haywood	75.91	22.38
Henderson	48.83	46.96

VII. Continued.

County	% Democrat	% Republican
Hertford	95.06	4.01
Hoke	92.53	6.04
Hyde	91.34	7.81
Iredell	71.99	23.84
Jackson	64.91	30.77
Johnston	83.51	14.85
Jones	91.25	7.43
Lee	85.10	12.57
Lenoir	84.68	13.06
Lincoln	66.45	29.35
Macon	63.38	34.04
Madison	61.88	36.16
Martin	95.10	4.27
McDowell	70.50	26.34
Mecklenburg	67.18	28.04
Mitchell*	28.75	70.57
Montgomery	70.96	26.36
Moore	64.15	31.72
Nash	82.95	14.44
New Hanover	71.60	24.27
Northampton	98.68	1.28
Onslow	82.12	13.78
Orange	78.90	15.63
Pamlico	86.76	11.62
Pasquotank	89.44	7.93
Pender	88.89	9.08
Perquimans	87.95	11.11
Person	90.87	7.81
Pitt	84.48	13.10
Polk	59.26	35.49
Randolph	48.86	46.27
Richmond	94.08	4.61
Robeson	94.82	3.75
Rockingham	79.73	16.21
Rowan	62.12	33.99
Rutherford	74.83	23.55
Sampson	61.63	36.42
Scotland	90.98	6.49
Stanly	57.66	36.06
Stokes	59.76	38.04
Surry	62.00	34.89
Swain	69.70	28.00
Transylvania	59.31	33.01
Tyrrell	95.74	3.92
Union	81.66	15.56
Vance	91.46	6.82
Wake	76.02	19.33
Warren	92.26	7.06
Washington	91.59	6.91
Watauga	54.51	39.15
Wayne	81.75	15.59
Wilkes*	41.27	55.72
Wilson	84.97	13.66
Yadkin*	38.68	56.96
Yancey	60.37	36.46

* Indicates Republican majority registration.

In the general election of November, 1972, the Republican and Democrat candidates for President and Vice President, for Governor, and for United

States senator received the following votes in each county:

VIII. County Vote Totals,
President, U. S. Senator, Governor

County	PRESIDENT		U. S. SENATOR		GOVERNOR	
	D	R	D	R	D	R
	McGovern	Nixon	Galifianakis	Helms	Bowles	Holshouser
Alamance	6,833	22,046	11,689	17,498	11,712	17,554
Alexander	2,468	5,865	3,292	5,210	3,454	5,219
Alleghany	1,304	2,158	1,588	1,785	1,749	1,841
Anson	2,188	3,551	3,147	2,452	2,916	2,882
Ashe	3,313	5,784	4,060	5,160	3,927	5,419
Avery	627	3,510	948	3,258	835	3,449
Beaufort	2,901	6,915	4,269	5,180	5,750	4,083
Bertie	1,819	2,874	2,402	2,181	3,134	1,422
Bladen	2,201	4,205	3,055	3,200	4,228	2,159
Brunswick	2,500	6,153	4,012	4,347	4,189	4,710
Buncombe	12,626	32,091	22,742	22,188	22,113	23,088
Burke	6,197	14,447	8,748	12,027	8,614	12,382
Cabarrus	5,336	18,384	9,208	14,654	9,739	14,246
Caldwell	4,886	12,976	7,110	10,441	7,224	11,049
Camden	556	909	813	615	1,060	411
Carteret	2,805	8,463	5,222	6,353	6,035	5,607
Caswell	1,922	2,983	2,644	2,220	2,711	2,102
Catawba	7,744	24,106	12,209	19,757	11,724	20,766
Chatham	3,624	6,175	4,980	4,615	5,096	4,152
Cherokee	2,411	4,113	3,118	3,370	3,228	3,372
Chowan	936	1,906	1,548	11,127	2,054	751
Clay	797	1,545	998	1,274	1,014	1,392
Cleveland	4,994	13,726	8,190	10,419	9,608	9,593
Columbus	3,305	8,468	5,464	5,402	6,993	4,697
Craven	2,384	9,372	5,197	6,961	6,846	5,550
Cumberland	9,853	24,376	15,764	18,035	17,707	16,313
Currituck	718	1,578	1,350	770	1,628	580
Dare	634	1,986	1,189	1,266	1,583	1,018
Davidson	7,691	24,875	12,264	20,544	12,877	20,449
Davie	1,578	5,613	2,455	4,985	2,432	5,034
Duplin	2,857	7,153	4,182	5,637	5,975	4,081
Durham	15,566	25,576	23,381	18,847	22,046	18,809
Edgecombe	4,635	8,244	6,231	6,203	8,635	4,103
Forsyth	20,928	46,415	34,331	32,924	29,158	39,039
Franklin	2,341	5,431	3,149	4,619	5,029	2,812
Gaston	8,462	27,956	13,448	22,270	16,400	19,878
Gates	1,177	1,264	1,653	618	1,937	398
Graham	1,057	1,699	1,295	1,475	1,334	1,523
Granville	2,918	6,037	5,704	4,731	4,851	3,587
Greene	847	2,788	1,713	1,931	2,311	1,357
Guilford	25,800	61,381	43,988	39,115	44,288	43,118
Halifax	4,241	8,908	5,533	7,236	8,399	4,476
Harnett	3,347	10,259	4,926	8,607	6,727	6,775
Haywood	4,515	8,903	7,474	5,876	7,475	6,384
Henderson	2,701	12,134	5,490	9,476	5,556	9,681
Hertford	1,928	2,794	2,656	1,894	3,135	1,331
Hoke	1,446	1,927	1,833	1,472	2,378	989
Hyde	403	1,112	655	770	907	590
Iredell	5,088	16,736	8,881	13,438	10,055	12,629
Jackson	3,169	4,709	4,232	3,684	4,203	3,868
Johnston	3,488	14,272	5,303	12,064	8,025	9,285
Jones	1,093	1,650	1,525	1,128	1,910	833
Lee	2,024	5,836	3,188	4,357	4,203	3,422
Lenoir	3,672	11,065	7,005	7,645	8,385	6,310
Lincoln	5,100	8,597	6,488	7,151	6,635	7,191
Macon	1,749	4,134	2,885	2,972	2,887	3,143
Madison	2,039	3,273	2,955	2,637	3,004	2,704
Martin	1,840	4,188	2,912	3,021	4,116	1,891
McDowell	2,348	6,570	3,670	5,050	3,992	5,255
Mecklenburg	33,730	77,546	46,248	54,545	44,578	59,661
Mitchell	800	4,240	1,122	3,786	1,092	3,982
Montgomery	2,175	4,417	3,156	3,448	3,382	3,353
Moore	3,627	9,406	5,308	7,777	6,246	6,938
Nash	4,503	12,679	6,674	10,680	10,348	6,905
New Hanover	5,894	19,060	10,964	13,504	11,776	13,670
Northampton	3,233	2,997	4,279	2,020	5,024	1,274
Onslow	2,424	10,343	5,695	6,767	6,879	5,870
Orange	12,634	11,632	16,348	7,759	13,607	10,117
Pamlico	919	1,847	1,413	1,265	1,728	1,041
Pasquotank	2,115	3,906	3,598	2,173	4,192	1,667

VIII. Continued.

County	PRESIDENT		U. S SENATOR		GOVERNOR	
	D	R	D	R	D	R
	McGovern	Nixon	Galifianakis	Helms	Bowles	Holshouser
Pender	1,415	3,327	2,044	2,494	2,496	2,168
Perquimans	723	1,299	1,188	699	1,456	500
Person	2,246	5,941	3,124	4,941	4,533	3,483
Pitt	5,858	14,406	9,504	10,007	11,154	8,674
Polk	1,416	3,121	2,335	2,622	2,337	2,607
Randolph	5,346	18,724	10,078	14,803	9,370	15,561
Richmond	3,508	5,692	4,899	3,721	5,360	3,727
Robeson	7,391	11,362	10,564	7,506	13,002	5,823
Rockingham	5,530	14,519	10,356	9,600	9,758	10,592
Rowan	6,834	20,735	11,328	16,225	11,421	16,062
Rutherford	4,140	9,506	6,405	7,468	6,640	7,554
Sampson	4,888	9,684	6,203	8,182	7,259	7,341
Scotland	1,938	3,485	2,674	2,431	3,122	2,252
Stanly	5,218	12,459	7,353	10,490	7,399	10,759
Stokes	3,254	7,118	4,808	5,830	4,702	6,058
Surry	4,706	10,497	7,194	8,740	7,024	8,835
Swain	1,101	2,052	1,615	1,580	1,704	1,569
Transylvania	2,321	5,860	3,979	4,199	3,826	4,520
Tyrrell	459	676	642	409	714	380
Union	3,886	10,264	6,345	7,497	8,506	5,823
Vance	3,117	6,491	4,009	5,448	5,210	4,312
Wake	22,807	56,808	37,054	43,056	37,453	42,227
Warren	1,698	2,603	2,063	2,152	2,788	1,503
Washington	1,546	2,559	2,212	1,717	2,578	1,513
Watauga	3,451	6,017	4,409	4,877	3,725	5,950
Wayne	5,234	14,352	7,440	11,046	10,101	8,613
Wilkes	4,634	13,105	6,622	11,361	5,826	12,364
Wilson	4,166	12,060	6,284	9,673	9,416	6,612
Yadkin	1,592	6,824	2,565	5,976	2,404	6,131
Yancey	2,278	3,106	2,831	2,632	2,832	2,727

The total votes for President, senator and Governor (Republican, Democrat, and American parties) were:

For President:

Nixon:	1,054,889
McGovern:	438,705
Schmitz:	25,018

Total: 1,518,612

For Senator:

Helms:	795,248
Galifianakis:	677,293

Total: 1,472,541

For Governor:

Holshouser:	767,470
Bowles:	729,104
Pettyjohn:	8,211

Total: 1,504,785

The Republican candidate for President carried all counties except Orange and Northampton. The Republican candidate for U.S. senator carried 67 of the 100 counties. The Republican candidate for Governor carried 43 of the 100 counties. The American Party candidates for President and Governor carried none of the counties.

The following notes and the graph on page 19 (prepared by John L. Sanders, Director of the Institute of Government) show the percentages that Demo-

crat candidates for President and Governor received in the quadrennial general elections beginning in 1921 and ending in 1972. The percentage of Democrat votes has decreased in each such general election since 1940 (Roosevelt's third term). Also, there had been a steadily widening gap, until 1972, in the percentages received by Democrat candidates for Governor and President. The graph and notes help amplify the foregoing statistics on party affiliation and party success at the top of the ticket.

IX. Comparison of Votes Cast for President and Governor, 1924-1972

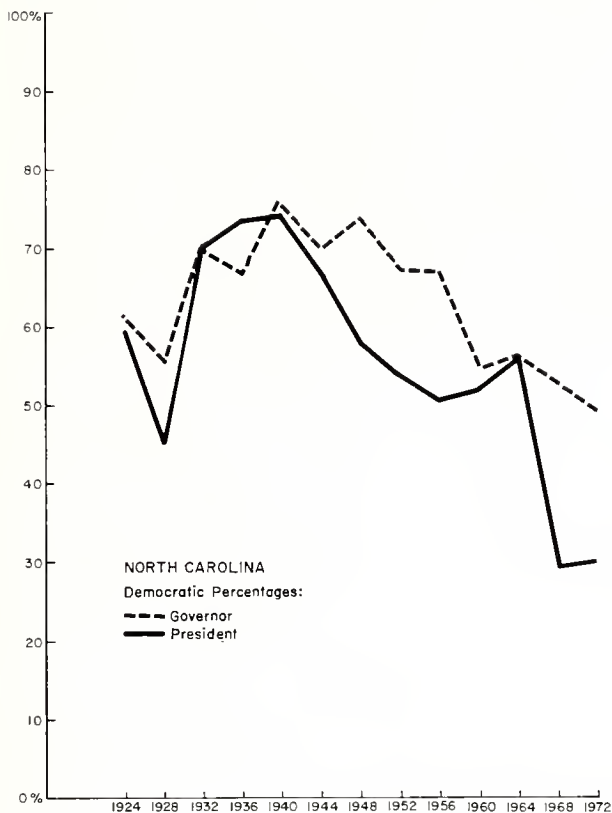
	PRESIDENT				Total
	D	% D	R	% R	
1924	284,270	59.7	191,753	40.3	476,023 ¹
1928	286,227	45.1	348,923	54.9	635,150
1932	497,566	69.9	208,344	29.3	711,501 ²
1936	616,151	73.4	223,284	26.6	839,435
1940	609,015	74.0	213,633	26.0	822,648
1944	527,399	66.7	263,155	33.3	790,554
1948	459,070	58.0	258,572	32.7	791,209 ³
1952	632,802	53.9	558,107	46.1	1,210,909
1956	590,530	50.7	575,062	49.3	1,165,592
1960	713,318	52.1	655,648	47.9	1,368,966
1964	800,139	56.2	624,844	43.8	1,424,983
1968	464,113	29.2	627,192	39.5	1,587,493 ⁴
1972	438,705	28.88	1,054,889	69.46	1,518,612 ⁵

	GOVERNOR				Total
	D	% D	R	% R	
1924	294,441	61.3	185,627	38.7	480,068
1928	362,009	55.6	289,415	44.4	651,424
1932	497,657	70.1	212,561	29.9	710,218
1936	542,139	66.6	270,843	33.4	812,982
1940	608,744	75.7	195,402	24.3	804,146
1944	528,995	69.6	230,998	30.1	759,993
1948	570,995	73.2	206,166	26.4	780,525 ⁶
1952	796,306	67.5	383,329	32.5	1,179,635
1956	760,480	66.9	375,379	33.1	1,135,859
1960	735,248	54.4	613,975	45.5	1,350,360 ⁷
1964	790,343	56.6	606,165	43.4	1,396,508
1968	821,232	52.7	737,075	47.3	1,508,308
1972	729,104	48.45	767,470	51.0	1,504,785 ⁵

1. 1924: Progressive	6,651	.14
2. 1932: Socialist	5,591	0.8
3. 1948: States Rights	69,652	8.8
Progressive	3,915	0.5
4. 1968: American Independent	496,188	31.3
5. 1972: American Party Candidates: President, 25,018 votes or 1.6%; Governor, 8,211 votes or .54%.		
6. 1948: States' Rights	—	—
Progressive	3,364	0.4
7. 1960: Write-ins Lake	1,137	0.1

It is a common mistake to believe that the top-of-the-ticket returns prove that a county is "Democrat" or "Republican." It is likewise a common mistake to use those same returns to say that a state, on the whole, is "Democrat" or "Republican." While the elections of President, Governor, and United States senator can point out certain directions of voter behavior, the election returns of other state-wide, district, and local officers must also be taken into account. The Lieutenant Governor and the

members of the Council of State are elected statewide, and, in 1972, those offices were all filled by Democrats. In the election of members of the U. S. House of Representatives, the pre-election ratio of seven Democrats and four Republicans was maintained. But in the election of members of the North Carolina General Assembly, the Republicans increased their strength in the Senate from seven in 1971 to 15 in 1973 (out of a total of 50 senators), and they increased their membership in the House of Representatives from 23 in 1971 to 35 in 1973 (out of 120 Representatives). They ran 25 candidates for 50 Senate seats, and 84 candidates for 120 House seats.



Statewide officers and members of the U.S. House of Representatives, with statewide or district totals (as appropriate), are:

Lieutenant governor: Democrat Jim Hunt 812,602, Republican John Walker 612,002, and American Party candidate Ben McLendon 8,865.

Secretary of State: Democrat Thad Eure 765,386; Republican Mrs. Grace Rohrer 603,226.

State Treasurer: Democrat Edwin Gill 748,846. Republican Theodore Conrad 612,691.

State Auditor: Democrat Henry Bridges 743,827; Republican L. Norman Shronce 586,522.

Attorney General: Democrat Robert Morgan 813,545; Republican Nick Smith 565,296.

Insurance Commissioner: Democrat John Ingram 771,846; Republican L. W. (Bud) Douglas 573,129; American candidate Michael Murphy 11,055.

Agriculture Commissioner: Democrat Jim Graham 761,734; Republican Kenneth H. Roberson 580,628.

Labor Commissioner: Democrat W. C. (Billy) Creel 756,384; Republican Frederick R. Weber 585,059.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: Democrat Craig Phillips 771,328; Republican Carl Eagle 589,486.

1st District Congress: Democrat Walter B. Jones 77,438; Republican J. Jordan Bonner 35,063.

2nd District: Democrat L. H. Fountain 88,798; Republican Erick P. Little 35,193.

3rd District: Democrat David Henderson (no opposition) 56,968.

4th District: Democrat Ike Andrews 73,072; Republican Jack Hawke 71,972.

5th District: Republican Wilmer D. "Vinegar Bend" Mizell 101,375; Democrat Brooks Hays 54,986.

6th District: Democrat Richardson Preyer 82,158; American Party candidate Lynwood Bullock 5,331.

7th District: Democrat Charles Rose 57,348, Republican Jerry C. Scott 36,726; American Party candidate Alvis H. Ballard 863.

8th District: Republican Earl Ruth 82,060; Democrat Richard Clark 54,198.

9th District: Republican James G. Martin 80,356; Democrat James "Jim" Beatty 56,171.

10th District: Republican James T. Broyhill 103,119; Democrat Paul L. Beck 39,025.

11th District: Democrat Roy A. Taylor 94,465; Republican Jesse I. Ledbetter 64,062.

Statistics compiled since 1970 by each county board of elections and distributed by the State Board of Elections also reveal the number of registered voters, classified by party affiliation, if any, and race (white, Negro, and Indian or other nonwhite). They are interesting for some generalities they reveal.

In no county did either Negro or Indian registration exceed white registration in 1969, 1970, 1971, or October, 1972. Only one county, Graham, had no Negro registrants in 1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972.

X. White Persons Registered

Period	from	to	total increase	% Increase
July 1970-Dec. 1970	1,597,545	1,639,704	42,159	2.63
Jan. 1971-Dec. 1971	1,639,704	1,648,259	8,555	.52
Jan. 1972-Oct. 1972	1,648,259	1,970,026	321,731	19.51

XI. Nonwhite Persons Registered

Period	Count	Race	% Increase
July 1970-Dec. 1970			
from	291,330	Negro	
to	294,880		
total increase	3,550		1.21
July 1970-Dec. 1970			
from	10,215	Indian	
to	10,603		
total increase	388		3.79
Jan. 1971-Dec. 1971			
from	294,880	Negro	
to	298,427		
total increase	3,547		1.20
Jan. 1971-Dec. 1971			
from	10,603	Indian	
to	11,367		
total increase	764		7.20
Jan. 1972-Oct. 1972			
from	298,427	Negro	
to	373,285		
total increase	74,858		25.08
Jan. 1972-Oct. 1972			
from	11,367	Indian	
to	14,334		
total increase	2,967		26.10

Negro registration as a percentage of total state-wide registration by date is: December 1970—15.15; December 1971—15.24; October 1972—15.83.

XII. County Percentages, Negro Registration, October, 1972

County	%
Alamance	11.05
Alexander	5.70
Alleghany	1.12
Anson	27.33
Ashe	.53
Avery	4.55
Beaufort	18.84
Bertie	45.89
Bladen	27.92
Brunswick	23.37
Buncombe	7.55
Burke	5.90
Cabarrus	9.68
Caldwell	5.62
Camden	22.73
Carteret	6.69
Caswell	36.81
Catawba	6.90
Chatham	22.61
Cherokee	1.75
Chowan	27.40
Clay	.57
Cleveland	14.62
Columbus	20.95
Craven	21.38

XII. Continued

County	%
Cumberland	20.92
Currituck	15.45
Dare	3.40
Davidson	8.48
Davie	7.44
Duplin	19.28
Durham	25.40
Edgecombe	35.29
Forsyth	20.18
Franklin	28.57
Gaston	8.68
Gates	43.64
Graham	.00
Granville	32.84
Greene	28.16
Guilford	16.67
Halifax	28.96
Harnett	14.11
Haywood	1.69
Henderson	3.31
Hertford	42.92
Hoke	36.58
Hyde	29.17
Iredell	10.07
Jackson	1.25
Johnston	10.03
Jones	42.31
Lee	15.18
Lenoir	26.54
Lincoln	7.80
Macon	1.16
Madison	.54
Martin	33.89
McDowell	4.20
Mecklenburg	15.17
Mitchell	.11
Montgomery	15.82
Moore	14.43
Nash	25.66
New Hanover	16.67
Northampton	48.72
Onslow	12.94
Orange	14.23
Pamlico	24.43
Pasquotank	27.05
Pender	28.09
Perquimans	25.44
Person	25.94
Pitt	24.68
Polk	7.27
Randolph	4.49
Richmond	25.52
Robeson	24.62
Rockingham	15.90
Rowan	10.49
Rutherford	6.50
Sampson	22.82
Scotland	25.37
Stanly	7.03
Stokes	7.51
Surry	4.11
Swain	2.13
Transylvania	3.63
Tyrrell	29.33
Union	10.81

County	%
Vance	33.45
Wake	13.28
Warren	41.79
Washington	29.56
Watauga	.58
Wayne	22.25
Wilkes	9.15
Wilson	24.66
Yadkin	2.82
Yancey	.64

In 1970, Indians and nonwhites other than Negroes were registered in 33 counties; in 1971, in 37 counties; and in 1972 in 39 counties. By far the greatest concentration of these registrants was in Robeson County, where the Lumbee Indians are found. Far behind in second and third places were Jackson and Swain counties, respectively, where the Cherokees are located. As of October, 1972, Robeson County had 10,920 Indian registrants, while Jackson and Swain had 647 and 631, respectively. The other counties, in order of greatest to least number of

Indian or nonwhite registrants other than Negroes were Hoke, Sampson, Columbus, Halifax, Graham, Warren, Person, Forsyth, Durham, Harnett, Bladen, Scotland, Onslow, Rowan, Franklin, Rockingham, Moore, New Hanover, Davidson, Cherokee, Granville, Caldwell, Pitt, Surry, Union, Mitchell, Wilson, Carteret, Nash, Edgecombe, Iredell, Rutherford, Transylvania, Alexander, Lenoir, and Wilkes counties.

Indian and nonwhite other than Negro registration as a percentage of total registration is: December, 1970—.54; December, 1971—.58; October, 1972—.60.

I leave to others the task of analyzing in more detail these and other registration and voting data. The above is simply the early beginning of what undoubtedly will prove to be grist for many a doctoral dissertation. I would like to be thought of as generous enough to not take any more of that grist, and wise enough not to embark on further comment.

People at the Institute



NORTH CAROLINA'S REGIONAL COUNCILS

David M. Lawrence

Some two and one-half years ago, Governor Scott, by executive order, divided North Carolina into seventeen multi-county regions. One of several reasons for the order was to establish a framework by which the local governments of each region could create a regional organization. In most of the regions such an organization already existed, although in no case were all the local governments in the region members of the organization. During the thirty months since the Governor's order, the existing regional organizations have generally expanded their memberships and increased their programs; and new regional organizations have been created in those regions that lacked such organizations at the time of the order.

The regional organizations have taken one of four forms: council of governments, regional planning commission, economic development commission, or regional planning and economic development commission. For convenience these organizations may, as a group, be referred to as regional councils.

Over the summer the Institute surveyed North Carolina's multi-county regional councils, inquiring what counties and cities were members of the councils, who were leading the councils, and at what level their programs were financed. This article will present the results of that survey.

Each of the seventeen regions now has at least one regional council within its borders. Three regions have two regional councils each. Region D combined the service areas of two planning and development commissions established as part of the program of the Appalachian Regional Commission. The two commissions are continuing as separate organizations for purposes of ARC programs but since August 1971 have been combined for other regional purposes.

In Region E and in Region G, a council of governments and an economic development district both

existed before the Governor's order, and both continue to exist. In both cases, the economic development commission is a part of the ARC program. Finally, one regional council—Southeastern Economic Development Commission—includes three regions—M, N, and O. Established before the Governor's order, it continues to function, although each of the regions now has a separate council of governments.

The favored organizational form among the regional councils appears to be the council of governments (or COG). This form differs from the others in two significant respects. First, governments that create a COG are generally represented on the COG by members of their governing boards. In the other forms, nonelected officials are more frequently found on the council. Second, the powers of a COG are broader. Generally, planning commissions and development commissions are limited to regional planning and to facilitating and encouraging economic development. A council of governments, on the other hand, may by statute perform any local governmental function entrusted to it by its member governments. Each of the regional councils established since the Governor's order has taken the COG form, and two pre-existing councils have switched over to the COG form.

Most counties and cities in North Carolina now belong to one or more regional councils. Only three counties—Caswell, Cleveland, and Davidson—do not belong to a council. All cities with more than 10,000 population are council members, and over 70 per cent of the cities with between 500 and 10,000 people belong to councils. More than a third of the cities under 500 also belong. In all, 295 North Carolina cities and towns are members of regional councils. The largest nonmember city is Kings Mountain, while the smallest member town is Topsail Beach, with a population of 41.

REGION A**Southwestern North Carolina Planning and Economic Development Commission**

Counties	Cities
Clay	Andrews
Cherokee	Bryson City
Graham	Dillsboro
Haywood	Franklin
Jackson	Highlands
Macon	Murphy
	Robbinsville

Chairman: Frank W. Swan

Executive Director: Ned J. Tucker

Budget: Total: \$71,652.00; * local share: 25%

* Does not include one position funded under the Emergency Employment Act. In addition, the Commission is attempting to secure ARC approval of a restoration of an additional \$10,000 to the budget.

REGION B**Region B Planning and Development Commission**

Counties	Cities	
Buncombe	Asheville	Laurel Park
Henderson	Biltmore Forest	Marshall
Madison	Black Mountain	Mars Hill
Transylvania	Brevard	Rosman
	Hendersonville	Weaverville
	Hot Springs	Woodfin

Chairman: Lon R. Goodson

Executive Director: L. D. Hyde

Budget: Total \$74,295; local share: 25%

REGION C**Isothermal Planning and Development Commission**

Counties	Cities
McDowell	Alexander Mills
Polk	Forest City
Rutherford	Marion
	Old Fort
	Spindale
	Tryon

Chairman: Stover P. Dunagan, Jr.

Executive Director: Paul D. Hughes

Budget: Total: \$111,400; * local share: 25%

* Includes one EEA position

REGION D**Mountain Scenic Planning and Economic Development Commission**

Counties	Cities	
Alleghany	Bakersville	North Wilkesboro
Ashe	Banner Elk	Sparta
Avery	Blowing Rock	Spruce Pine
Mitchell	Boone	West Jefferson
Watauga	Burnsville	Wilkesboro
Wilkes	Elk Park	
Yancey	Jefferson	
	Newland	

Chairman: W. B. Wilkins

Executive Director: Ruth S. Glass

Budget: Total: \$61,064; local share: 25%

REGION D**Blue Ridge Planning and Development Commission**

Counties	Cities
Alleghany	Jefferson
Ashe	North Wilkesboro
Wilkes	Sparta
	West Jefferson
	Wilkesboro

Chairman: James M. Bentley

Executive Director: Alfred A. Houston

Budget: Total: \$67,035; local share: 25%

REGION D**Blue Ridge and Mountain Scenic Planning and Development Commission**

[Members are the combined membership of the Blue Ridge P & DC and Mountain Scenic P & FDC.]

Co-Chairmen: W. B. Wilkins, James M. Bentley, Jr.

Executive Director: Ruth S. Glass

REGION E**Western Piedmont Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Alexander	Brookford	Lenoir
Burke	Catawba	Longview
Caldwell	Claremont	Maiden
Catawba	Conover	Morganton
	Drexel	Newton
	Granite Falls	Rhodhiss
	Hickory	Taylorsville
	Hudson	Valdese

Chairman: Donald C. Lambeth

Executive Director: R. Douglas Taylor

Budget: Total: \$155,000; local share: 37%

REGION E**Alexander, Burke, and Caldwell Economic Development Commission**

Counties
Alexander
Burke
Caldwell

Chairman: C. Miller Sigmon

Executive Director: W. Robert White

Budget: Total: \$32,000; local share: 25%

REGION F**Centralina Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Cabarrus	Albemarle	Norwood
Catawba*	Charlotte	Oakboro
Gaston	Cherryville	Ranlo
Iredell	Concord	Richfield
Lincoln	Gastonia	Salisbury
Mecklenburg	Lincolnton	Shelby*
Rowan	Matthews	Spencer
Stanly	McAdenville	Stanfield
Union	Monroe	Statesville
	Mooresville	Waxhaw
	Mt. Pleasant	Wingate

* affiliate members.

Chairman: H. Milton Short, Jr.

Executive Director: Frank M. Kivett

Budget: Total: \$781,000; local share: 18%

REGION G**Piedmont Triad Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Alamance	Archdale	Lexington
Forsyth	Asheboro	Madison
Guilford	Burlington	Mayodan
Randolph	Eden	Mebane
Rockingham	Gibsonville	Mt. Airy
Surry	Greensboro	Reidsville
	High Point	Thomasville
	Jamestown	Winston-Salem
	Kernersville	Yadkinville

Chairman: Roger P. Swisher
 Executive Director: Lindsay W. Cox
 Budget: Total: \$430,300; local share: 35%

REGION G**Northwest Economic Development Commission**

Counties
 Davie
 Forsyth
 Stokes
 Surry
 Yadkin

Chairman: Robert Rierson
 Executive Director: Joe C. Matthews
 Budget: Total: \$63,088; local share: 25%

REGION H**Pee Dee Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Anson	Aberdeen	Peachland
Montgomery	Ansonville	Pinebluff
Moore	Biscoe	Polkton
Richmond	Candor	Robbins
	Carthage	Rockingham
	Ellerbe	Southern Pines
	Hamlet	Star
	Lilesville	Troy
	Morven	Wadesboro
	Mt. Gilead	Whispering Pines
	Norman	

Chairman: Paul Russell
 Executive Director: N. Worth Chesson
 Budget: Total: \$115,000; local share: 26%

REGION J**Triangle J Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Chatham	Apex	Knightdale
Durham	Benson	Morrisville
Johnston	Broadway	Pine Level
Lee	Cary	Pittsboro
Orange	Chapel Hill	Princeton
Wake	Clayton	Raleigh
	Durham	Sanford
	Four Oaks	Selma
	Fuquay-Varina	Siler City
	Garner	Smithfield
	Goldston	Wake Forest
	Hillsborough	Wendell
	Holly Springs	Zebulon
	Kenly	

Chairman: Thomas W. Bradshaw, Jr.
 Executive Director: Pearson Stewart
 Budget: Total: \$403,331; local share: 30%

REGION K**Kerr-Tar Regional Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Franklin	Bunn	Louisburg
Granville	Centerville	Norlina
Person	Creedmoor	Oxford
Vance	Franklinton	Roxboro
Warren	Henderson	Warrenton
	Littleton	Youngsville

Chairman: Dr. Millard W. Wester, Jr.
 Executive Director: Roy L. Lowe
 Budget: Total: \$105,000; local share: 35%

REGION L**Region L Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Edgecombe	Bailey	Roanoke Rapids
Halifax	Battleboro	Rocky Mount
Nash	Black Creek	Saratoga
Northampton	Conetoe	Sims
Wilson	Elm City	Spring Hope
	Middlesex	Stantonsburg
	Nashville	Tarboro
	Pinetops	Wilson
	Princeville	

Chairman: Vacant
 Executive Director: C. Ronald Avcock
 Budget: Total \$163,390.85; local share: 32%

REGION M**Region M Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Cumberland	Autryville	Godwin
Harnett	Clinton	Hope Mills
Sampson	Coats	Lillington
	Dunn	Salemberg
	Erwin	Spring Lake
	Falcon	Stedman
	Fayetteville	Turkey
	Garland	Wade

Chairman: M. H. Brock
 Acting Executive Director: D. Parker Lynch
 Budget: Total: \$84,856.00; local share: 45%

REGION N**Region N Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Bladen	Bladenboro	Parkton
Hoke	Clarkton	Pembroke
Robeson	Dublin	Rae ford
Scotland	Elizabethtown	Red Springs
	Fairmont	Rowland
	Laurinburg	St. Paul's
	Lumberton	Wagram
	Maxton	White Lake

Chairman: Sam R. Noble
 Executive Director: Graham Pervier
 Budget: Total: \$79,300.00; local share: 19%

REGION O**Cape Fear Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Brunswick	Atkinson	Long Beach
Columbus	Boiling Spring Lakes	Ocean Isle Beach
New Hanover	Bolton	Shallotte
Pender	Bolivia	Southport
	Brunswick	Sunset Beach
	Burgaw	Surf City
	Carolina Beach	Tabor City
	Chadbourn	Topsail Beach
	Fair Bluff	Whiteville
	Holden Beach	Wilmington
	Kure Beach	Wrightsville Beach
	Lake Waccamaw	Yaupon Beach

Chairman: Clyde Elliott

Executive Director: Beverly Paul

Budget: Total: \$120,500.00; local share: 41%

REGIONS M, N, O**Southeastern Economic Development Commission**

Counties	Cities
Bladen	Pender
Brunswick	Robeson
Columbus	Sampson
Cumberland	Scotland
Hoke	
New Hanover	

Chairman: W. G. Fussell

Executive Director: Larry Barnett

Budget: Total: \$53,140.00; local share: 35%

REGION P**Neuse River Council of Governments**

Counties	Cities	
Carteret	Atlantic Beach	Mt. Olive
Craven	Beulaville	New Bern
Duplin	Bridgeton	Newport
Greene	Emerald Isle	Pikeville
Jones	Eureka	Pink Hill
Lenoir	Faison	Richlands
Onslow	Fremont	Rose Hill
Pamlico	Goldsboro	Seven Springs
Wayne	Havelock	Snow Hill
	Holly Ridge	Trent Woods
	Jacksonville	Vanceboro
	Kenansville	Wallace
	Kinston	Walstonburg
	LaGrange	Warsaw
	Magnolia	

Chairman: Thomas S. Bennett

Executive Director: J. Roy Fogle

Budget: Total: \$235,775.00; local share: 31%

REGION Q**Mid-East Economic Development Commission**

Counties	Cities	
Beaufort	Ahoskie	Hamilton
Bertie	Askewville	Harrellsville
Hertford	Aulander	Jamesville
Martin	Aurora	Lewiston
Pitt	Ayden	Murfreesboro
	Belhaven	Oak City
	Bethel	Robersonville
	Chocowinity	Washington
	Colerain	Washington Park
	Como	Williamston
	Farmville	Windsor
	Fountain	Woodville
	Greenville	Winterville
	Grifton	Winton

Chairman: Jack A. Runion

Executive Director: Edward H. Jones

Budget: Total: \$168,000.00; local share: 25%

REGION R**Albemarle Regional Planning and Development Commission**

Counties	Cities
Camden	Columbia
Chowan	Creswell
Currituck	Edenton
Dare	Elizabeth City
Gates	Gatesville
Hyde	Hertford
Pasquotank	Kill Devil Hills
Perquimans	Manteo
Tyrrell	Nags Head
Washington	Plymouth
	Roper

Chairman: W. B. Gardner

Executive Director: Wesley B. Cullipher

Budget: Total: \$189,760.00; local share: 19%

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BEST WISHES for the NEW YEAR

from the

INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill