

# NCPLS ACCESS

## THE INNOCENCE INQUIRY COMMISSION

In North Carolina, recent exonerations of Darryl Hunt, Alan Gell, Lesly Jean, Terrence Garner, Ronald Cotton, Charles Munsey, and others, caused diminished public confidence in the justice system. As a result, in November 2002, N.C. Chief Justice I. Beverly Lake convened key leaders in the criminal justice system to discuss the troubling issue of wrongful convictions of innocent people.

As an outgrowth of that initiative, the Chief Justice created the *North Carolina Actual Innocence Commission*, which came into existence on February 14, 2003.

The purpose and mission of the *Actual Innocence Commission* was to provide a forum for the identification and discussion of common problems in the criminal justice system that result in conviction of the innocent, and to develop and recommend procedures to eliminate or reduce wrongful convictions. Ultimately, the *Actual Innocence Commission* recommended the creation of a body that would have legal authority to review convictions involving claims of actual innocence.



### *Innocence Inquiry Commission*

On August 14, 2006, Governor Easley signed legislation that made North Carolina the first state in the nation to create an independent commission to examine innocence claims of persons convicted of felonies. The *Innocence Inquiry Commission* ("Commission") is an experimental project designed to accomplish several purposes:

- To protect the innocent, providing relief as quickly as possible to those wrongly convicted by providing alternative access to justice;
- To enhance public confidence in the justice system by helping to ensure that the innocent are acquit-

ted and that the guilty continue to be convicted;

- To ensure an effective criminal justice system such that courts, prosecutors and the public can rely on the accuracy and finality of convictions; and
- To address victims' concerns, encompassing the need for closure based upon confidence that the right person was convicted.

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ACCESS is a publication of North Carolina Prisoner Legal Services, Inc. Established in 1978, NCPLS is a non-profit, public service organization. The program is governed by a Board of Directors who are designated by various organizations and institutions, including the North Carolina Bar Association, the North Carolina Association of Black Lawyers, the North Carolina Association of Women Attorneys, and law school deans at UNC, Duke, NCCU, Wake Forest and Campbell.

NCPLS serves a population of more than 37,000 prisoners and 14,000 pre-trial detainees, providing information and advice concerning legal rights and responsibilities, discouraging frivolous litigation, working toward administrative resolutions of legitimate problems, and providing representation in all State and federal courts to ensure humane conditions of confinement and to challenge illegal convictions and sentences.

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**PLEASE NOTE:** *ACCESS is published four (4) times a year.*

Articles, ideas and suggestions are welcome: [tsanders@ncpls.org](mailto:tsanders@ncpls.org)

## WORTHY OF NOTE: CLIENT POST-CONVICTION VICTORIES

NCPLS advocates often succeed in correcting sentencing errors and obtaining jail credit for our clients. These are not cases which ordinarily make headline news, but the following is a sampling of the successful efforts of one NCPLS Staff Attorney, Sarah Blair, during this quarter:

Discussions with the Assistant District Attorney (ADA) and a follow-up letter resulted in the correction of a sentence from 21-35 months, to 21-26 months. As a result, our client was released from prison. Similarly, difficult negotiations with an ADA resulted in a one-month sentence reduction for another client.

In a third case, a motion for appropriate relief alleging an incorrect

sentence resulted in a reduction from 80-105 months to 70-93 months for our client.

In addition to her case work, Ms. Blair serves as co-chair of the N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers Forensic Task Force. This task force serves as a resource, helping other criminal defense attorneys in the state deal with forensic issues. Ms. Blair is also on a committee to help plan the Fall Public Defender's Conference which will focus exclusively on forensic science. Finally, Ms. Blair and NCPLS Senior Staff Attorney Phil Griffin are scheduled to speak at Fayetteville State University's distinguished lecturer series on the topic of the use and misuse of forensic evidence.

## REPORT REGARDING CONTRACT LEGAL WORK

During the second quarter of 2006 (April – June), NCPLS received 3,095 requests for legal assistance from our clients. A total of 5,713.3 attorney hours were spent on our work: 3,173 hours on civil cases, 2,431.9 hours on post-conviction cases, and 108.4 hours on court-appointed cases. Our paralegals spent an additional 5,835.3 hours: 2,262 hours were spent on civil cases; 3,568.2 hours on post-conviction cases, and 5.1 hours on court-appointed cases. Interns con-

tributed an additional 200.7 hours: 132 hours on civil cases and 28.7 hours on post-conviction cases.

NCPLS is working to resolve 2,903 cases. Among these, two civil lawsuits and 15 post-conviction lawsuits were filed this quarter. We also received from the federal court 18 orders to investigate prisoner legal claims. We presently have 54 cases in litigation, 26 of which are civil and 28 are post-conviction. Eleven litigation cases were resolved.

# THE INNOCENCE INQUIRY COMMISSION

## (CONTINUED)

*(Continued from Page 1)*

### *Commission Composition & Scope of Work*

Established as an independent body to review claims of actual innocence, appointments to the Commission have been made by the Chief Justice of the N.C. Supreme Court and the Chief Judge of the N.C. Court of Appeals. The Commission consists of eight appointed members, including a superior court judge, a prosecuting attorney, a victims' advocate, a criminal defense lawyer, a non-attorney member of the public, and a sheriff.

The Commission's work will begin on November 1, 2006. On that date, any court, agency, or person may refer an innocence claim to the Commission. However, until November 1, 2008, the Commission will not accept for review the claims of people who entered a guilty plea. **(Note that *Alford* pleas and no contest pleas may be referred to the Commission along with not guilty pleas starting this November.)** For a claim to be considered, the convicted person must have been convicted in a North Carolina court and must be living. Since this is a first-of-its-kind initiative, the new law applies to claims filed by December 31, 2010. Future legislation may extend the existence of the Commission.

### *Powers of the Commission*

The determination whether to grant a formal inquiry is entirely in the discretion of the Commission. The

Commission may informally screen and dismiss a case summarily (that is, without notice or a hearing). (However, the Commission may not arbitrarily exercise that discretion. Rather, it has a duty to establish criteria and a screening process which is to be applied in reviewing all case acceptance decisions.)

The Commission has broad powers of investigation, including the ability to compel witnesses to attend and produce evidence, petition the superior court for enforcement of process or other relief, and create its own rules of procedure.

According to its proponents, these powers increase the possibility that evidence of innocence will be uncovered. Following the inquisitorial model (and in contrast to the adversarial process of criminal prosecution), the Commission has the authority to require all parties to disclose information. For example, if a prosecutor refuses to cooperate, the Commission Chair (who is also a superior court judge) will be able to impose sanctions.

A benefit for those convicted under the earlier limited discovery rules is that the Commission's authority to access government files may reveal information favorable to these claimants. The Commission's investigatory powers are especially important in noncapital cases: under current law the State is only required to open its files to defendants prosecuting collateral challenges in capital cases. N.C. Gen. Stat. §15A-1415(f) (2005).

Decisions by the Commission and the three-judge panel are not subject to review by a court. The absence of such a review reflects the extraordinary nature of the process and does not preclude the unsuccessful claimant from seeking other relief through a motion for appropriate relief (MAR), for example.

### *Commission Procedures*

While one purpose of the Commission is to provide a more effective and expedited process for reviewing innocence claims than exists under the current system, complex and demanding procedural hurdles must be surmounted. In summary, a person must: (1) Make a claim of factual and complete innocence of any criminal responsibility for the felony conviction; (2) Cooperate fully with the formal inquiry by waiving *all* procedural safeguards and privileges (such as the right against self-incrimination, attorney-client confidentiality, and spousal immunity); (3) Attend the Commission hearing and secure enough votes from Commission members to have the case referred to superior court for review (a conviction after pleading not guilty requires at least five members of the Commission to agree; a conviction by guilty plea requires the agreement of all eight commissioners); and (4) Attend the evidentiary hearing of a three-judge panel which must unanimously conclude that clear

*(Continued on Page 11)*

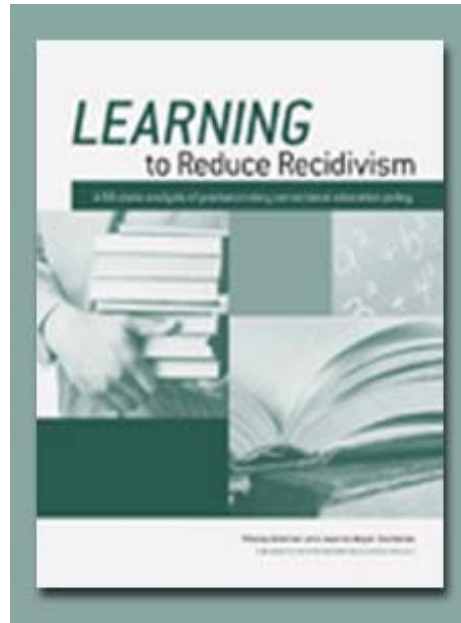
## DOC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS A SUCCESS

Dealing with the concerns of our clients, our focus is most often fixed on deficiencies and problems within the prison system. We do not often pay enough attention to the successes that correctional professionals and our clients achieve. The educational program offered by the N.C. Department of Correction in partnership with the Community College System is an example.

Dozens of studies have shown that education beyond a high school diploma or a GED (post-secondary education) has a variety of benefits, including heightened self-esteem for participants, better communication between prisoners and officers, fewer disciplinary infractions and improved conditions of confinement in those facilities that offer post-secondary education. See, for example, Wendy Erisman, Jeanne Bayer Contardo, *Learning to Reduce Recidivism: A 50-State Analysis of Postsecondary Correctional Education Policy*, Institute for Higher Education Policy (November 2005) (hereafter, “*Learning to Reduce Recidivism*”). [www.ihep.org](http://www.ihep.org); download at: [www.ihep.org/Pubs/PDF/Recidivism.pdf](http://www.ihep.org/Pubs/PDF/Recidivism.pdf) (last accessed July 1, 2006).

However, “the most important benefit of postsecondary correctional education is the prospect of improved chances for employment after release from prison,” and a much better chance to stay out of prison after release. *Learning to Reduce Recidivism*, p. 8. “Reduced

recidivism for prisoners who had participated in postsecondary correctional education . . . were, on average, 46% lower than for



ex-offenders who had not taken college classes. *Id.* at p. 9 (citation omitted). In other words, prisoners who gain skills and education while in prison are better prepared to re-enter society, secure employment, and contribute to society, rather than returning to prison.

Education is especially important in North Carolina. In 1997, 40% of the prison population had not attained a high school diploma or its equivalent. By 2004, the typical inmate entering prison read at the 9th grade level and “can successfully solve mathematics problems at 7th grade level.” David Edwards, MRP, *Research Brief: Educational Attainment of Inmates Entering North Carolina’s Prisons*, p.1 (July 2005), NCDOC Office of Research & Planning.

It is widely known that DOC makes post-secondary education available to some of our prisoners, but according to a recent study, North Carolina “was second only to Texas in the number of prisoners enrolled in postsecondary correctional education as of 2003-04.” *Learning to Reduce Recidivism*, p. 15. [Of course, the Texas prison system has a population in excess of 150,000 people, whereas North Carolina’s population is about a third that size.] North Carolina offered “postsecondary educational programming in almost all of the state’s prisons during the 2003-2004 academic year. Enrollment reached 9,220 prisoners—nearly 22 percent of the more than 42,000 prisoners who passed through the prison system in 2003 and fully two-thirds of those who held a high school diploma or GED. In 2003-2004, North Carolina prisoners were awarded more than 7,000 vocational certificates and 600 associate’s degrees for an 86 percent overall completion rate, one of the highest among survey respondents.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

The success of educational programs in North Carolina prisons results from a culture of support among correctional professionals and elected officials, fostering a long-term administrative and financial cooperation between the Department of Corrections and the North Carolina Community College System.

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## DOC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS A SUCCESS (CONTINUED)

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Education is one of the most important factors in preparing inmates for a successful, productive life after prison. It affords prisoners an opportunity to re-direct their lives, re-establish family ties and community connections, and engage in productive activities which contribute to our society. It is sound public policy to invest

resources in programs that improve the lives of prisoners and produce such positive results.

While there are many ways our correctional system could be improved, education seems to be one area in which North Carolina is doing well. Further information is available from:

Rose True  
Director of Educational Services  
831 West Morgan Street  
4264 MSC  
Raleigh, NC 27699-4264

[www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/education/index.htm](http://www.doc.state.nc.us/dop/education/index.htm)



## AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SECTION

At the annual meeting of the American Bar Association (ABA) in August, the Criminal Justice Section (CJS) elected NCPLS Director Michael Hamden to a three-year term on its governing body, the CJS Council.

The ABA's Criminal Justice Section is comprised of prosecutors, defense lawyers, judges, corrections officials and scholars who collaborate to speak as a unified national voice for criminal justice. The Section provides valuable



leadership to the legal profession and the nation by developing and recommending policies and procedures for the administration of the justice system.

Among the policy recommendations considered at the August meeting were (1) encouraging the use of alternatives to conviction

and incarceration for less serious offenders; (2) the use of graduated sanctions for probation and parole violations; and (3) an initiative to support state agencies and licensing boards in repealing employment restrictions and disqualifications applied to former prisoners that are not substantially related to particular job requirements.

## PRISON ART

The Prisons Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization based in Washington, DC that promotes the arts and education in prison and alternatives to incarceration.

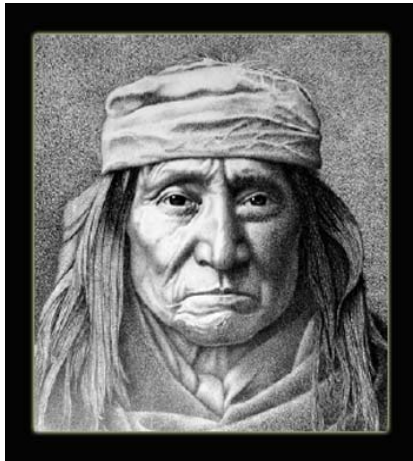
The following works of art were created by prisoners and featured in the *Art of Prison Survival*, a bimonthly publication of the Prisons Foundation. The Foundation is a nonprofit organization based in Washington, DC, that promotes arts and education in prison and alternatives to incarceration. The Prisons

Foundation is sponsored by the Art Appreciation Foundation with support from the DC Commission on the Arts and Humanities.

Revenue from sales of prison art exhibits sponsored by the Foundation goes to prison artists where rules permit it or to an artist-designated charity, to services that focus on prisoner education, rehabilitation and preparation for release, and to groups that assist victims of crime, such as the Annual National Forum on Victims' Rights.

The first editions of the *Art of Prison Survival* can be downloaded at: [www.prisonsfoundation.org/aops1.pdf](http://www.prisonsfoundation.org/aops1.pdf). (last accessed July 1, 2006). Subscriptions are available to non-prisoners for a donation of \$25 or more; prisoners may subscribe for a donation of \$2 or more. Write to:

Prisons Foundation  
1718 M Street, NW, #151  
Washington, DC 20036.



Untitled - Frederick Benjamin "Ben" Thompson  
Ballpoint pen and a stippling technique, applying thousands of dots to paper  
South Woods State Prison  
Bridgeton, New Jersey  
The Art of Prison Survival at p.11



"Oz" - Dwayne Murray  
Acrylic on paper (2004)  
Stillwater Correctional Facility  
Bayport, Minnesota  
Dwayne Murray, 41, works in watercolor and acrylic on rag paper, or draws with graphite and colored pencil to create his surreal pieces on psychological and social themes  
[www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/oz.html](http://www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/oz.html)  
(last accessed July 1, 2006)

(Continued on Page 7)

## PRISON ART (CONTINUED)

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“We Too Sing America by Langston Hughes” - Ritchie Weatherspoon  
Pastels on art paper (2004)

Iona Maximum Correctional Facility  
Ionia, Michigan

Ritchie Weatherspoon, 37, who has been incarcerated for 19 years, works in soft pastels. His “We Too Sing America by Langston Hughes” (2004) symbolizes the meaning of the late great African American poet Langston Hughes’ poem titled “We Too Sing America” “Because no matter how ... divided we are ... or different we are ... we are all Americans.”

[www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/america.html](http://www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/america.html)  
(last accessed July 1, 2006)

“Full Moon Rising” - Ted Berkey  
Oils on canvas (2004)

Federal Correctional Institution  
Tuscan, Arizona

Ted Berkey, 53, is a prison artist with no formal art training who works primarily in oils. He’s been painting for nine years.

[www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/moon.html](http://www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/moon.html)  
(last accessed July 1, 2006)



“Abstracts” - Michael Jewell  
Acrylic on paper

Powledge Unit State Prison  
Palestine, Texas

Michael Jewell, 58, has been in prison for 33 years. Formerly on death row, Jewell is now serving a life sentence.

[www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/abstracts.html](http://www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/abstracts.html)  
(last accessed July 1, 2006)

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## INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE RELEASES PRISONER RESEARCH STUDY

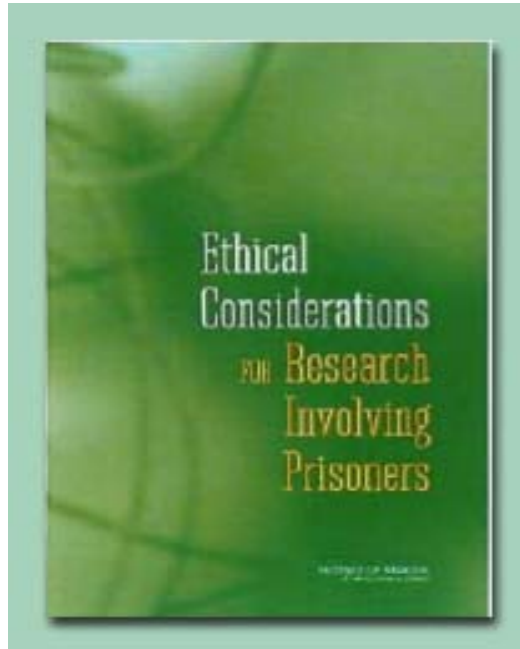
A report released July 12 by the National Academies of Science, Institute of Medicine concludes that more comprehensive safeguards and oversight measures are needed to ensure that the participation of prisoners in scientific research meets the highest ethical standards and aims to improve the well-being of prisoners.

Interest in this issue is well justified. The historical exploitation of prisoners – including the surreptitious, deliberate infection of research subjects with debilitating and deadly diseases simply to test experimental treatments; exposure to life threatening and lethal chemicals to develop cosmetic products; and even more horrendous, depraved acts -- chronicle a shameful past that must never be permitted to recur.

In the late 1970s, the U.S. government implemented federal legislation to protect human subjects in scientific research, including a section that provides limited protection for certain prisoners involved in federally funded research. The section dealing with prisoners (Title 45 Code of Federal Regulations § 46 Subpart C) is commonly referred to as Subpart C of the Common Rule.

Since the 70's, the population of the U.S. correctional system -- including inmates and people on probation or parole -- has increased almost fivefold, and prisoners' access to adequate health care has

not always kept pace with this growth. In addition, an increasingly large number of people from disadvantaged groups, such as racial minorities and people who have mental illnesses or com-



municable diseases, are under the supervision of the criminal justice system in a variety of settings.

Another significant change in the past 30 years can be seen in the proliferation of dissimilar correctional settings, including probation, house-arrest, community service, half-way houses, boot camps, and traditional correctional facilities (from pretrial detention, to minimum custody work-release facilities, to the highly restrictive "super-max" prisons). Of nearly seven million people under the supervision of the criminal justice system in 2004, only about two million were incarcerated in pris-

ons or jails. The extent of control exerted over a prisoner is correlative to the potential for coercion -- in other words, the more controlled the correctional setting, the greater the potential for coercion. And restrictions on privacy, liberty, and autonomy all bear upon the capacity of a prisoner to give meaningful consent to participate in human research.

The existing regulations take no account of these divergent circumstances and apply only to a few federal agencies and private institutions that voluntarily adopt them. To the extent feasible, the regulations are enforced nationally by a four-person cadre in the Office of Human Research Protections.

Beyond the reach of these federal regulations, ethical concerns are left to researchers, themselves.

The existing regime provides prisoners precious little protection. Indeed, most research with prisoners now takes place outside the scope of federal regulations and often without the scrutiny of institutional review boards.

Because prisoners face restrictions on liberty and autonomy, limited privacy, and too often inadequate health care, they require specific protections when involved in research, particularly in today's correctional settings. Thus, as reported in the March 2005 edition of *ACCESS*, the National Academies

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# INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE RELEASES PRISONER RESEARCH STUDY (CONTINUED)

*(Continued from Page 8)*

of Science commissioned the Institute of Medicine to re-examine the ethical considerations for the protection of prisoners involved in research. After almost 18 months of study and deliberation, the *Committee on Ethical Considerations for Revisions to DHHS Regulations for Protection of Prisoners Participating as Subjects in Research* formulated a number of recommendations in the interest of prisoners. These recommendations are intended to strengthen protections in a number of ways.

One of the most important is a recommendation to redefine the term “prisoner” to encompass everyone enmeshed in the criminal justice system, thereby extending human subject protections beyond the prison gates to many more people. The committee further recommended the establishment of universal, consistent standards that apply to all prisoner research irrespective of sponsorship (whether private or public).

The IOM committee also called on Congress to create a comprehensive national database that tracks all studies involving prisoners, and further urged the creation of a robust system of national oversight and enforcement.

Existing regulations rest on narrow, ambiguous research categories that are subject to varying interpretations. The committee recommended a paradigm shift from that “categorical approach” to a “risk/benefit” analysis. Ethically permissible research must offer potential benefits to prisoners that outweigh the risks. This framework makes clear that studies offering no potential benefit to subjects would be precluded.

Of course, voluntary and meaningful consent will continue to be a cornerstone requirement of ethical research involving human subjects. In the context of correctional settings, consent can be meaningful only where prisoners have reasonably prompt access to decent health care services (including medical, mental, and dental services) and are not otherwise coerced to participate.

For many reasons, we should care deeply about issues involving the health and welfare of prisoners, implementing appropriate measures to protect them from harm. Prisoners are family members, friends, and former neighbors. Most prisoners (about 95% of the population) will eventually return to our

communities. (Nationally, more than 600,000 prisoners are released every year.) Prisoners are afflicted in greater percentages than the general population with maladies such as HIV, tuberculosis, and Hepatitis. Access to adequate health care and beneficial research minimize the risk that untreated conditions may spread and threaten the public health.

“Humane, respectful treatment of all prisoners is a hallmark of decent society,” said committee chair Lawrence O. Gostin, associate dean and professor of law, Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C. The committee was comprised of 16 doctors, lawyers, ethicists, and scholars, including Michael S. Hamden, executive director of NCPLS.

Copies of the report, *“Ethical Considerations for Research Involving Prisoners,”* are available from:

National Academies Press  
500 Fifth Street, N.W.  
Lockbox 285  
Washington, DC 20055

[www.nap.edu](http://www.nap.edu)

## Prison Legal News Founder Visits NCPLS

The editor and founder of Prison Legal News (PLN), Paul Wright, visited the office of NCPLS on August 28, 2006.

Mr. Wright served 17 years in Washington State prisons on a murder conviction – from 1987 through 2003. Paul started PLN 15 years ago while he was incarcerated. He is the editor of two collections, “*The Ceiling of America: An Inside Look at the US Prison Industry*” (Common Cour-

age, 1997) and “*Prison Nation: The Warehousing of America’s Poor*” (Routledge, 2003). Addi-

on criminal justice issues. Paul is also the national jailhouse lawyer co-vice president of the National Lawyers Guild.



tionally, he has written and spoken extensively throughout the U.S.

Favorably impressed with the technology NCPLS utilizes to deliver effective and efficient client services, Mr. Wright commented during his tour that he is not aware of any other prisoner advocacy organization that provides such a broad array of services.

### - ADVERTISEMENT - PRISON LEGAL NEWS

*Prison Legal News (PLN)* is an independent, 48-page monthly magazine that has been published since 1990. It reports on all aspects of the criminal justice system from all fifty states and around the world. It has the most extensive reporting on detention facility litigation and news of any publication. Contents include columns by lawyers aimed at assisting *pro se* prisoner litigants with *habeas corpus* and civil rights litigation.

Regularly covered topics include verdicts and settlements, disciplinary hearings, medical issues, excessive force, death row, tele-

phones, mail regulations, religious freedom, court access, habeas corpus, misconduct and corruption by prison and jail employees, state and federal legislation, the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), conditions of confinement and much, much more.

*PLN* also distributes books dealing with litigation, self-help and the criminal justice system. Each issue contains ads from many businesses and organizations providing services and products aimed at the prisoner market. Subscriptions for prisoners are \$18 per year (sub-

scriptions can be *pro rated* at \$1.50 per issue - do not send less than \$9.00); \$25 per year for non-prisoners and \$60 per year for professionals and institutions. Sample copies are available for \$2.00. You can contact PLN at:

*Prison Legal News*  
Dept. NC, 2400 NW 80th Street  
PMB 148, Seattle, WA 98117

[www.prisonlegalnews.org](http://www.prisonlegalnews.org)  
Phone (206) 246-1022

**[Editor’s Note:** *Prison Legal News* is not affiliated with NCPLS or *ACCESS*.]

## THE INNOCENCE INQUIRY COMMISSION (CONTINUED)

*(Continued from Page 3)*

and convincing evidence supports a favorable verdict.

### *Conclusion*

The *North Carolina Innocence Inquiry Commission* is the first of its kind in the nation. Its primary purposes are to reduce the number of innocent people who are con-

victed of serious criminal acts, and thereby to restore public confidence in the justice system.

Complex and rigorous procedures and standards will apply to all cases the Commission selects for formal inquiries. Additional information regarding these procedures can be obtained at the following

address:

*N.C. Center on Actual Innocence*  
P.O. Box 52446  
Shannon Plaza Station  
Durham, NC 27717-2446

or NCPLS.

## PRISON ART (CONTINUED)

*(Continued from Page 7)*



“Vision of Miles” - Brian Cole  
Acrylic and ink on art paper (2004)  
Rivers Correctional Institution  
Winton, North Carolina

Brian Cole, 52, has been incarcerated since 1989. He works in charcoal, acrylic, pastels and oil, primarily picturing musicians and creating musical abstracts. His “Vision of Miles” (2004) is a portrait of jazz legend Miles Davis.

[www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/moon.html](http://www.prisonsfoundation.org/prints/moon.html)  
(last accessed July 1, 2006)

*\*The artwork pictured at left and above was created with the permission and support of correctional professionals. However, some works of art are created outside the rules.*

Untitled - Donny Johnson  
Dye created from M&M candy; brushes from hair  
Pelican Bay State Prison  
Crescent City, California

Donny Johnson is serving a life sentence in the most secure unit at Pelican Bay. Because prisoners are not allowed to have art materials in their cells, Johnson employs unusual material. The painting pictured resulted in a disciplinary charge for engaging in an unauthorized business.

### Outlaw Art



**THE NEWSLETTER OF NORTH CAROLINA  
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