

# The Daily Tar Heel

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## Student attorney approved, offers free legal services

by Vernon Loeb  
Staff Writer

For the first time in its 181-year history, the student body of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has a free-of-charge legal services counselor.

Dorothy Bernholz, a Chapel Hill resident and 1975 graduate of North Carolina Central University Law School, was told Friday by the N.C. State Bar Council that a legal services program she designed this semester in conjunction with Student Government had been approved.

Tuesday, her Suite C Legal Services office opened for a one-year trial period, and Bernholz immediately sent word of the program to UNC administrators and community leaders.

Five universities, all outside North Carolina, have legal services programs comparable to Student Government's, and some 30 others have established varying legal programs, Bernholz said Monday.

UNC's legal services program provides legal assistance, including courtroom representation, in cases involving:

- Landlord-tenant problems affecting a student's living arrangements in the community.
- Consumer problems confronting individual students.
- Race and sex discrimination problems encountered by students in securing housing

or employment in the community.

The program provides only legal advice in cases involving:

- Criminal matters, including traffic violations.
- Domestic relations problems.
- Tax filing, will drafting and business ventures.
- Civil law suits, where an attorney charges no fee but agrees on a percentage of damages rewarded his client for payment.

Neither legal advice nor representation will be offered in cases involving:

- Legal disputes between two students.
- Legal disputes where any state agency, including UNC, is involved.

The program outline states, "Given the size of the student population and the limited one-year funding of the program, such a plan can most efficiently handle problems which do not appear likely to terminate in actual court litigation but rather require advice and negotiation by an attorney.

"The goal of the Student Government plan is to provide students with assistance in understanding the factors that should be considered when one seeks legal advice, to determine if a lawyer's services are or are not necessary, and to provide appropriate referral to agencies and/or attorneys."

Student Government has allocated \$20,850 from its general surplus to fund the legal services program, which was conceived and designed by former Student Body



Student attorney Dorothy Bernholz

President Bill Bates. Bernholz's salary is \$12,000 per year.

The program was approved eight months after Bates called it "the most pressing issue facing students."

Although the long wait for approval frustrated Bates, Student Body President Billy Richardson and Bernholz, who was selected for the position of student attorney

last fall, said the delay allowed her to study every student legal aid program in operation and write a law review article on those programs.

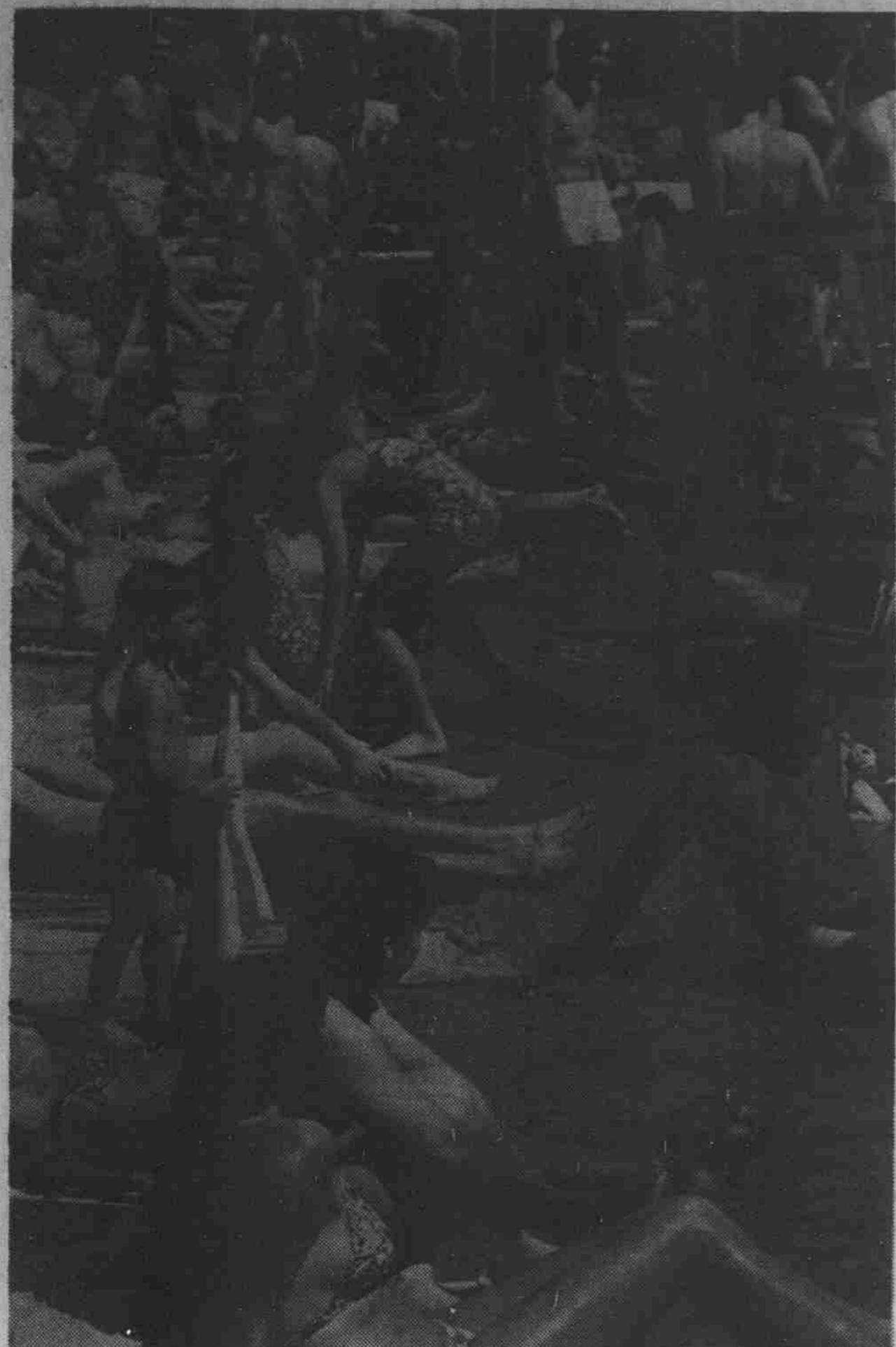
Studies made of similar programs have shown that only about 45 per cent of the student population is likely to contact her office, and only a fraction of them have actual legal problems, she said.

Limiting the program's emphasis to consumer and landlord-tenant problems, where Bernholz said students most often need assistance, will also keep the program from becoming too extensive for one attorney, she added.

Bernholz said caseloads at the University of Virginia are now too numerous for its legal program, reaching 550 cases per semester because the lawyers also represent students with domestic problems, such as divorce.

However, if it is apparent that UNC students frequently need assistance with domestic problems, for example, the legal services program's review committee can suggest a change in emphasis, Bernholz said.

Called the Legal Advisory Committee, this review panel of administrators, professors and students will also periodically review the legal services program's effectiveness and serve as an appeal board to any student whose case is turned down by Bernholz.



Staff photo by Howard Shepherd

Nope, Kessing Pool, where sun worshippers of every description gathered Monday during prime ray time to bask in the unseasonably hot April sun. Temperatures are expected to remain warm, and skies clear, through Wednesday.

### Lauderdale?

## CGC increases eight organization funds; approves new budget

by Mary Ann Rhyne  
Staff Writer

The Campus Governing Council added \$4,010 to the Finance Committee's budget recommendations for eight organizations and created one new position last Thursday night.

Only one category was cut from the proposed budget. The Elections Board \$150 scholarship for the chairman was eliminated.

The \$24,631 Unappropriated Balance now stands at \$20,771 as a result.

All but one of the organizations which received larger allocations were represented at the CGC meeting. Those receiving increases were the Yackety Yack (increased \$500), the Individual Events Team (\$500), the Black Student Movement (BSM) (\$100), the Fine Arts Festival (\$1,500), the Graduate and Professional Students Federation (\$500), the National Achievement Weekend (\$150), the Odum Village Board of Aldermen (\$60) and the Toronto Exchange (\$200).

The position of a Student Health Advocate was created and given a \$500 salary.

The Council voted to allow the Finance Committee to consider allowing the BSM and the Student Consumer Action Union to retain unspent funds in the publications categories for the 1975-76 year.

These stipulations apply to the *Alchemist*, *Black Ink* and *SHE* magazine.

One of the most controversial discussions during the five hour meeting concerned cutting the student body president's salary by \$400 making it \$1,200. The vote was split and the motion failed.

A proposal was made by CGC representative Dick Pope to set aside \$750

for a Speakers Commission. The commission was first established by the CGC last year but was eliminated this year because of a shortage of funds. The Council decided to postpone action.

The 36 remaining budgets were approved as proposed. They include the Executive Branch of Student Government, \$29,185; Legislative Branch, \$1,145; Judicial Branch, \$2,385; Resident University Grant and Loan Fund, \$7,000; Student Transportation Commission, \$150; and Central Purchasing and Disbursing, \$500.

The *Alchemist* was allocated \$500; the Media Board, \$544; the *Carolina Quarterly*, \$2,500; the *Cellar Door*, \$1,700; the *Daily Tar Heel*, \$43,544; and WCAR/WXYZ, \$5,525.

The summer YM/YWCA received \$2,352; the Academic Action Group, \$8,670; the Association of International Students, \$500; the AIS Exchange Program, \$3,374; the Orientation Commission, \$750; and the UNC Debate Team, \$3,475.

The Sports Club Council received \$537; the Carolina Godiva Track Club, \$8,670; the Crew Club, \$340; the Football Club, \$498; the Ice Hockey Club, \$305; the Outing Club, \$230; the Sailing Club, \$190; the Scuba Club, \$162; the Surf Club, \$300; and the Volleyball Club \$200.

The Association for Women Students received \$3,150; the Assertive Leadership Training Program, \$170; the Carolina Gay Association, \$650; the Carolina Indian Circle, \$150; the Human Sexuality and Information Counseling Service, \$1,950; North Carolina Student Legislature, \$1,050; Resident Housing Association, \$2,500; and the Victory Village Day Care Center, \$2,175.

## Carrboro votes on buses today

Financing of system dominant issue in past year

by Art Eisenstadt  
and Russell Gardner  
Staff Writers

The issue that has dominated Carrboro politics for over a year will be put before the people today, as Carrboro citizens vote on whether to authorize the Board of Aldermen to impose a new tax which would partly finance a bus system for the town.

Polls will be open from 6:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m. in the five Carrboro precincts: North Carrboro (Lebet, Estes Park, Sue Ann Court, Pine Knoll and Cedar Court), voting in Carrboro Elementary School; South Carrboro (Berkshire Manor, Chateau, Northampton West, Fidelity Court and Greenbelt Community), voting in Carrboro Town Hall; University Lake (Old Well, Yum-Yum, Royal Park and Carolina), voting in the UNC Filter Plant; Plantation Acres, voting in Burch's Cabinet Shop; and Dogwood Acres voting in Culbreth Junior High School.

If the referendum passes, the Carrboro Board of Aldermen would have the power to raise town taxes up to 10 cents per \$100 property valuation to finance the bus system's operating costs during its first year.

Alderman Bob Drakeford, who as a former member of the town's transportation committee helped draw up the referendum proposal, said the tax increase could produce approximately \$52,000, if fully enacted. Drakeford said that such enactment was likely, if the referendum passes, and that buses could be on Carrboro streets as early as August 15.

This referendum will be the third in the past five years on a possible Carrboro bus system. The first two, in 1971 and 1973, were both defeated.

Whether or not to have a bus system, how to finance and operate it and the

level of cooperation with Chapel Hill were dominant issues in the administration of former Mayor Robert Wells, a bus system opponent, and the town's election campaigns last November, in which Ruth West was elected as mayor.

Generally, older, home-owning residents have been against the tax increase, while students and apartment dwellers have supported it.

The arguments continued into this year. The board voted February 4 not to hold the referendum, then changed its mind a week later.

Discussions between Carrboro and Chapel Hill officials on ownership and capital financing of the system were prolonged and often confusing.

The two towns eventually agreed to joint ownership of the system with a common transportation board, although the system will still be called the "Chapel Hill Community Transit System."

Carrboro is also obligated to contribute \$64,301 for capital costs (new buses, drivers, etc.). This money would be raised by the sale of general obligation bonds, if a second referendum is approved next fall.

Should today's referendum pass and the bond referendum fail, Carrboro bus service could cease unless alternate means of funding are found.

Within the past month, two citizen's groups have formed in response to the referendum.

Students Active for Rational Transportation (SART) was founded to promote the system and work in conjunction with the Carrboro Community Coalition, a political action group which has been advocating public transportation for Carrboro. The Coalition supported West's and Drakeford's election bids last fall.

Wells helped found Allied Citizens for

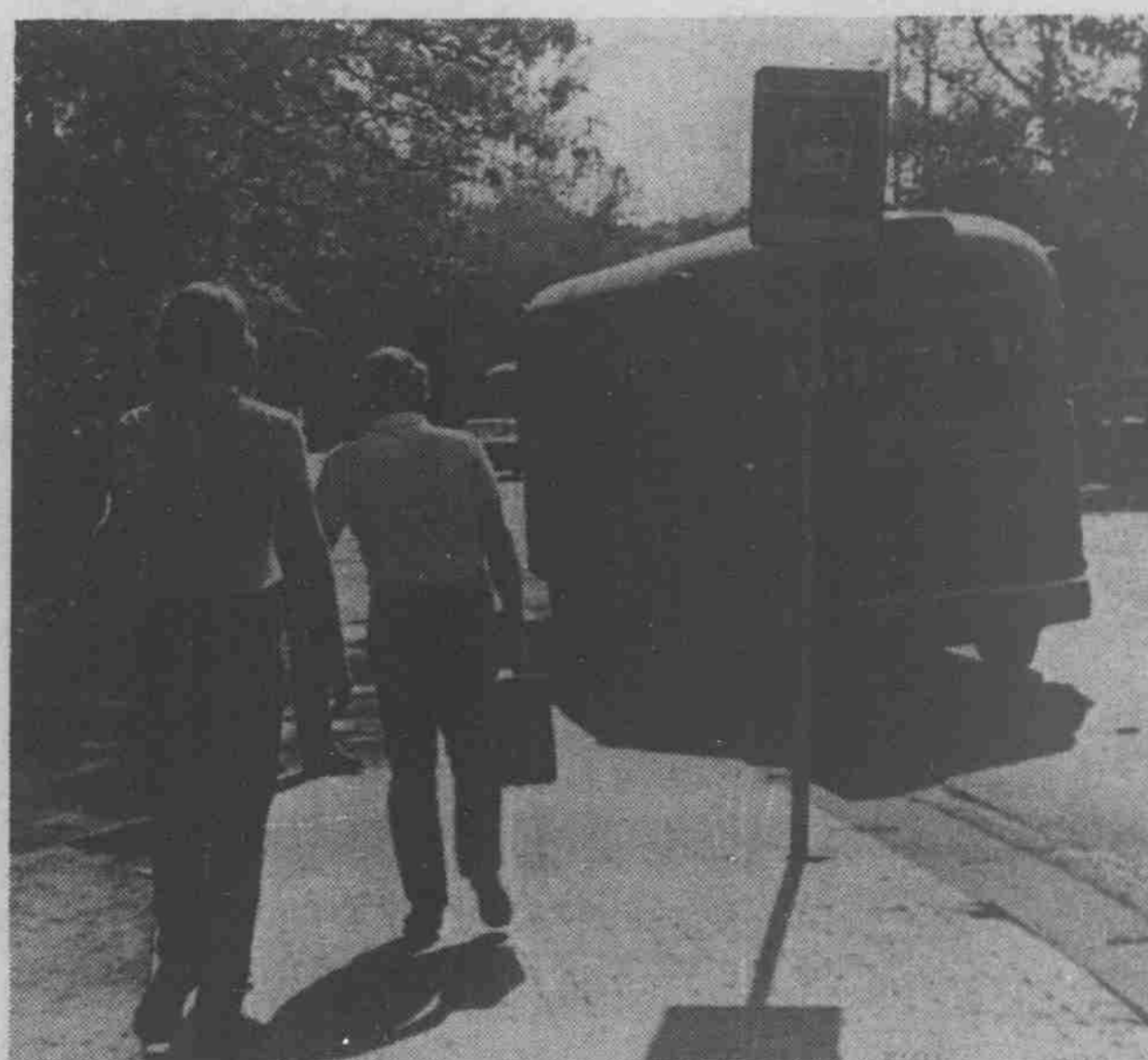
a Responsive Government, which he said was created to explore the costs of the system. However, many of its members are known to be bus system opponents.

Drakeford said the average cost to homeowners in Carrboro will be about \$15-\$30 per year for the bus system.

For apartment dwellers, rents may rise by one or two dollars annually because of the landlords' tax increases.

Route configurations for the first year would put buses on state-maintained roads 95 per cent of the time, so street improvements will not be necessary for at least 12 months, Drakeford said.

However, the aldermen will likely propose a \$1 to \$1.4 million dollar bond referendum for street improvements later this year because street improvements would eventually be necessary with or without a bus system, he added.



Staff photo by Martha Stevens

Carrboro residents vote today on a referendum to extend the Chapel Hill bus system to 'the other side of the tracks.'

## Peace returns to NCCCW, conditions improved

by Tom Watkins  
Staff Writer

Editor's note: This story is the first of a two part series on last summer's uprising at the North Carolina Correctional Center in Raleigh and the affects of those demonstrations upon the center.

RALEIGH—It could easily be mistaken for a college campus. Women walk freely from building to building, pausing occasionally to enjoy the pleasant April afternoon, the big shady trees and the newly-planted rose garden. Some of them work on maintaining the green lawns, others go about assigned tasks.

But things haven't always been peaceful at the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women (NCCCW), the state's only such facility. Last June, a peaceful demonstration for changes in prison operations turned into five days of disturbances that left over 25 inmates and 19 guards injured, none seriously.

The controversy centered around four major issues: 1) poor conditions at the prison

laundry and dining hall in which inmates work, including allegations that the women work in temperatures up to 120 degrees and have to lift heavy sacks of clothing in the laundry; 2) a lack of adequate medical care and medical facilities; 3) a need for improvements in the handling of prisoner grievances; and 4) that Morris A. Kea, temporary superintendent of Women's Prison, be named permanent superintendent.

During the prison's uprisings, State Director of Prisons Ralph Edwards issued several contradictory statements which sparked controversy during and after the disturbance. In response to laundry complaints, Edwards said the facility would be closed within 90 days after the riots. Two days later he said the laundry would not be shut down, but the work load would be diminished to 75 per cent.

Now, ten months after the incident, the laundry is still operating—but for only three hours per day instead of a full day (as was the case prior to the riots.)

"We now only do the laundry for

NCCCW, whereas before last summer we did the laundry for the whole state prison system," present NCCCW Correctional Administrator Louis Powell said last week.

Powell said that he did not see the laundry grievance as a valid issue in the disturbances.

"All laundries are hot," he said, "but I'm certain the temperature doesn't get to 120 degrees; we also had the noise level of the laundry checked and it proved acceptable." Powell said he felt it was quite ironic that, when he became head of Women's Prison, there were more volunteers for work in the laundry than could be accommodated.

Responding to inmate complaints about medical treatment, Edwards said during the disturbances that an impartial medical team would be selected to look at the medical facilities. But during N.C. Inmate Grievance Commission hearings held one month after the uprising, Ann Willett, inmate spokesman, termed the investigation team "very biased."

During the hearings, A.C. Broughton, medical director at the prison, said that inmate complaints of poor and insensitive

treatment were unfounded and denied allegations that inmates were forced to perform medical procedures.

However, Lee F. Wheeler, head of inpatient services, contradicted Broughton in telling the commission, "We do have some (inmates)...assisting nurses." Powell said he does not think the issue of medical treatment was a crucial factor in the prison disturbance.

Another key issue in the prison insurrection involved the state's Inmate Grievance Commission, created by the 1973 General Assembly. The inmates asked for speedy hearings of a backlog of inmate grievances submitted to the commission, particularly those involving the prison staff. There had been charges that some prison officials had not been relaying those complaints to the commission for action.

Edwards' response was that the hearing of inmate grievances would be expedited, with the prison staff to be instructed to immediately relay complaints to the commission. Edwards also said that records of unpopular guards and other employees at

the prison would be reviewed, but Powell indicated that there have been few turnovers in the NCCCW staff since the June riot.

One of the most controversial and puzzling aspects of the prison disturbances centered around Kea, who was appointed temporary superintendent of NCCCW in December, 1974, following the firing of Juanita Baker. Indeed, Willett stated during the riots that the prisoners' main concern was the naming of Kea as permanent superintendent.

At that time, Corrections Secretary David L. Jones rejected that demand, giving the reason that Kea already had a higher-paying state job as director of institutions for the entire prison system. Jones said Kea would have to take a \$5,000 yearly salary cut to accept the women's prison job, and he (Kea) had expressed unwillingness to do so.

Another reason given by both Jones and Edwards for not naming Kea as full-time head was that the system was seeking a woman director for the facility. Yet, two days after this statement was made public,

Edwards announced that Powell, superintendent at Triangle Correctional Center in Raleigh and a ten-year veteran in prison work, would be named permanent superintendent, effective once conditions at NCCCW returned to normal. No explanation was given for the sudden change in position over that issue.

One month later, during the second day of hearings on the prison disturbances, Edwards announced that Kea, one of the highest-ranking blacks in state government at that time, was being fired from his job as manager of institutions and would be demoted to a lesser position in the department.

Edwards further stated that, "Only the fact that Kea had no prior experience in running a prison prevented his reversion from the department." Edwards blamed Kea for a "breakdown in discipline" and for allowing outside groups to gain influence over inmates.

Kea refused to comment when asked if he felt he was being made a scapegoat.