

The Daily Tar Heel

Fall, guys
Sunny today, with light winds. High in the 70s, low in the low 50s.

Cure-alls
In anticipation of weekend activities, an article on hang-over cures is on page 6.

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New Southern Bell local call proposal gives area alternative

By TAMMY DAVIS
Staff Writer

Southern Bell Telephone Company recently proposed a plan that will offer customers an option to the flat monthly rate they are paying now. George Mullen, manager of the Southern Bell office in Chapel Hill, said the proposed local measured service would allow customers to be charged based on the number of local calls they make.

"If a customer uses the phone little for outgoing calls, it could reduce his local service bill by \$4.50 per month," Mullen said. The rate for a low-usage home would be \$6.70 per month compared to the current flat rate of \$11.65.

Mullen said that, under the proposed system, low-rate homes are given a \$2 allowance for local calls. The first minute over the limit, customers will be charged 8 cents. Every minute after that is 5 cents.

"This figure (\$11.65) is based strictly on out-going calls," Mullen said. "This is an option for the customers and there will be no increase in local service charges."

Mullen said more than 50 percent of Southern Bell's customers fall into the category that would benefit from local measured service.

"There will be students at UNC who will also take advantage of this option," Mullen added.

Mullen said the new service, if approved, could become effective by Oct. 20. "We'd be in position to implement within ten days," he said.

Joe Reinckens, member of Raleigh-based Carolina Action, an advocacy group for low- and middle-income people, said the group was against the proposal.

"It was defeated two years ago and we think the proposal is just a lot of gimmicks," he said.

Reinckens said Southern Bell was trying to entice people by offering cheap rates. "Once they get a foot in the door, they'll probably up the rates," he said.

Reinckens said he asked a Southern Bell official if he could guarantee the \$6.70 rate would be effective in ten years. "I thought he'd laugh right in my face," Reinckens said.

"There's no guarantee that you will be able to call across town and not be charged more than you should," he said.

Gene Clemmons, director of communications with the Utilities

Commission's Public Staff, said about two years ago, a similar program proposed by Southern Bell was rejected.

"At that time, our position was that the optional plan was not necessary because the flat rate was lower," Clemmons said. "We did not approve of the proposal, but we didn't shut the door on Southern Bell."

However, Clemmons said, circumstances have changed in the two-year period. Flat rates are higher now and there is some concern over the impact of higher rates on charges at the federal level, he said.

"We have not taken pro or con on this proposal because it is the first large-scale proposal in North Carolina and the public should be given a chance to give some input," he said.

Clemmons said the Public Staff will recommend that public hearings be held, possibly within a week, in larger metropolitan areas. "The reason for the designated areas is because the service is only available where all-electronic equipment is used," he said.

Lee Wing, executive director of the state Agency for Public Telecommunications, said his organization is conducting tests to study the impact of changes in the telephone industry. Wing said the agency is concentrating on three areas. First, it is considering the wants and needs of the consumers, as represented by the Utilities Commission, she said.

"Second, we study the changes that have taken place with the regulators. What regulators can do as compared to what they have done and are doing."

"Finally, we take a look at the changes in the telephone industry to try to give the state some direction as to how the industry is functioning," she said.

"All 30 telephone companies in North Carolina are contributing extremely detailed equipment and data to the study and it is being collected right now," she said.

Wing also said the study had been prompted by the National Telecommunications and Information Association because they could see the need for a study at the national level. "The change in government from Democrat to Republican does not change the need for this study," she said.

Wing said there have been studies in several states, but none have had the specificity that North Carolina's has. "We're the only state to undertake the studies to define its concerns."

See BELL on page 6

Town has share of porn; low compared to others

By JOHN CONWAY
Staff Writer

Pornography has found a niche in Chapel Hill, nestled among the magazine racks of local pharmacies, grocery and convenience stores. And for people with more active physical interests, three massage parlors in the area are able to provide any service a customer desires — short of sexual intercourse.

But, comparatively, Chapel Hill does not match up to other university cities such as Raleigh and Durham or military towns like Fayetteville, where both pornography and prostitution are readily available. The moral character of Chapel Hill residents has checked the growth of pornography and prevented X-rated movie theaters, drive-ins, and topless bars from entering the area.

"I haven't seen a porno case since I've been working here," assistant District Attorney Carl Fox said. "It just doesn't appeal in this area." Because Chapel Hill is a liberal community, people are more aware of pornography and don't have the curiosity of conservative residents, Fox said.

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1981 and to 11 percent in 1982. Some 50 private agencies contributed to UNC research funds during fiscal 1982, according to a report on program awards recently released by the University's office of research administration. Contributing agencies listed included the American Cancer Society, the World Health Organization, the Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust and the Rockefeller Foundation.

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Like most North Carolina towns, Chapel Hill has no local pornography ordinances or zoning restrictions aimed at sex shops or theaters. Dana Staats of the Chapel Hill planning department said adult book shops or X-rated theaters desiring to locate in town would have to meet the requirements of any other general business.

West, on U.S. Highway 15-501 at the Chatham and Orange county lines, was converted into a massage parlor a few months ago. Also, University Massage on Franklin Street provides an array of customer services.

"There may be some prostitution going on in a place like that (massage parlor), but I'm not aware of it at this time," Fox

'We are so liberal, so lenient. I can't imagine us (the town council) regulating what people see or read.'

— Bev Kawalec

Legislation passed by the N.C. General Assembly during the past five years has reversed the trend toward the spread of pornography. North Carolina General Statute 14-202.11, passed in 1977, restricts any adult establishment from offering any other kind of adult objects or services. Because of the statute, Boulevard Massage in Chapel Hill was forced to close an adult book store adjacent to their parlor.

Besides Boulevard Massage, there currently are two other massage parlors in Orange County. A topless bar called Keg

said. The only state statute which regulates what transpires within a massage parlor is the general statute on prostitution (GS 14-203). Prostitution is defined by law as "the offering or receiving of the body for sexual intercourse for hire." Therefore most any sexual act, performed in a massage parlor, excluding intercourse and oral sex, is legal.

University Massage offers its customers

See PORNO on page 6



DTH/Tom Carr

Jumping for money

Joe Thompson jumps during the Sigma Chi Fall-Spring Trampoline-a-thon, which is kicking off Derby Week. This year, all proceeds will go to the Hemophilia Foundation. Photo by Tom Carr.

Funding

UNC researchers' funds hit hard by federal budget cutbacks

By NANCY RUCKER
Staff Writer

* Second of a two-part series.

Even though large amounts of money are poured into UNC's research programs, federal budget cuts have made funding increasingly difficult, a University administrator said this week.

"I think it started before (President Ronald Reagan took office) because the country's been growing conservative, but naturally, because of budget cuts, this administration did the most of it," said Worth Fulk, administrator for the UNC Office of Contracts and Grants.

This decrease in federal funding has hit social

sciences research especially hard, Fulk said. There has been a corresponding increase in private sector foundation awards for the humanities, he added.

"Foundations do have a public interest; if the 'feds' slide off, they pick up (the difference)." The origin of UNC research funds during the past few years illustrates this corresponding interest, according to statistics from the office of contracts and grants. In fiscal years 1980 and 1981, 80 percent of the funds received came from federal sources, and 5 percent from state funds. In fiscal year 1982, the federal government funded only 78 percent and the state funded 3 percent.

However, the percentage funded by private research awards has almost doubled since 1980: from 6 percent that year, to 8 percent in fiscal year

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In a cooperative agreement, the agency has a lot of input for directing research, he said. A contract is the strictest type, Fulk said. "There are specific objectives, and you're instructed to (proceed) their way."

With federal agencies under pressure from the federal General Accounting Office to increase accountability of their expenditures, the trend in Washington "is not as cooperative as it used to be — it's practically adversarial," Fulk said.

"They've added so many more regulations, requirements (such as more progress reports) ... before, a lot of principal investigators thought the end justified the means, and didn't follow the proposal," he said.

But the current "GAO crackdown ... has

amounted to over-reaction on the government's part," he added. "They're penalizing a majority of (researchers) who did things correctly, for sins of the few."

Researchers at the UNC School of Medicine are also aware of the resulting competition for funds. "Getting federal research grants is more competitive than it used to be," said David Ontjes, chairman of the department of internal medicine.

At the National Institute of Health, the largest single funding source for UNC research (\$27 million in 1982), research proposals are rated by committees of scientists, Ontjes said. A lower score indicates a higher rating.

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