

Blues Springsteen
Mostly sunny and cool today
with a high of 53; low tonight
32.

The Daily Tar Heel

Upper Deck

Chapel Hill has a new night
spot scheduled to open this
weekend above the Porthole.
See story on page 3.

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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Some freeload

Southern Bell inadequate in billing

By DAVID ROME
DTH Staff Writer

It's monthly bill time again and Southern Bell has sent out its computerized greetings to campus dormitories, and roommates are arguing over who made which call and who called information 15 times on a Saturday night. There are three campus roommates, however, who did not receive a Southern Bell bill this week, and have not received a bill this semester. They have been freeloading at the expense of the Southern Bell Phone Company, which, incidentally, has already made plans to pass on its expenses to UNC students. These three phone-callers wished to remain anonymous. They live on the third floor of an old dorm between the Old Well and New West. The three roommates estimate that they have been running up a substantial bill since they've been reaching out and touching everyone for free. Their suitmates have begun to take advantage of the "complimentary" phone service, as well. Several other students have reported not receiving a bill, as well.

They are wary of the impending super-bill or possible phone call from Southern Bell itself, but are prepared to take on the monopoly which is backed by the huge Bell Telephone enterprise.

This conflict can be viewed also as a transgression by the students of the spirit which the UNC Honor Code evokes. By not bringing the error to the phone company's attention, they are hurting the company's profits. The company's financial situation has already forced it to plan a substantial increase in the campus installation fee with indications of other increases to come.

One of the students defended his position: "I thought it was just like home. You just pick up the phone, and it works. Anyway, the phone company is cheating itself."

Another occupant said that he has been pretty generous to Southern Bell and has only called long distance after 11 p.m. whenever possible. He said also that the bill should not be too bad because he has kept all the calls to Germany under three minutes.

When called to comment on the situation Southern Bell's response was, "We're sorry, we have a problem completing your call as dialed.... This is a recording."



DTH-Jay Hyman

Toy gun used in robbery of bank

By RACHEL PERRY
City Editor

Several people were questioned by police and released Thursday night in connection with an early afternoon robbery of Northwestern Bank on East Franklin Street.

An undisclosed amount of money was stolen from the bank by a man with a toy gun at 2:35 p.m. Thursday.

Chapel Hill police and FBI agents were looking for a suspect described as a Caucasian male, about 35 years of age, 6 feet tall with "salt and pepper hair," said Ben Callahan, Chapel Hill Police Department administrative assistant.

The robbery was the first time a Northwestern bank had been robbed in Chapel Hill.

Callahan said the thief presented a note instructing a teller to give him large bills.

The man then walked down Franklin Street into the Record Bar and left through a back door, he said.

"He just told them his car was parked out there, and they unlocked the door to let him out," Callahan said. "The salespeople didn't even realize what had happened until police started investigating right after the robbery."

Police found the toy gun, a black toboggan and a blue windbreaker in the alley behind the Record Bar.

The bank was almost empty when the robbery occurred, Callahan said. "The tellers said he didn't seem nervous at all. He just took the money and walked out."

The robbery is the first since last winter, Callahan said. On Dec. 15, the First Citizen's Bank on East Franklin Street was robbed. Police are still investigating the robbery.

Chapel Hill townhouse to use solar heating

By ANNA TATE
DTH Staff Writer

Solar heating, an alternative energy method, is catching on fast in North Carolina.

In fact, the state's first solar-heated townhouse is being built in Chapel Hill.

The new solar townhouses at 130 E. Longview St. off Airport Rd. have been designed by Space Builders of Chapel Hill to more efficiently utilize the sun's power.

"We chose to build townhouses as opposed to conventional single houses because townhouse design in general is more energy efficient," said Lucy Davis, an architect with Space Builders and developer of the solar townhouse project.

The townhouses' solar system function with a solar attic air collector system.

"It's like a greenhouse cut into the roof," Davis said. The heated air collects in the attic space and circulates throughout the house.

The heat is collected by "glazing," a technical term for fiber glass roofing that covers the collector space. The passive direct-gain system obtains additional heat from sun rays hitting multiple glass doors and panels facing south.

"Solar design is good because it utilizes things that you would have in a home anyway, like glass windows and doors," Davis said. "They are simply placed on the south side of the houses."

Giles Blunden, another architect with Space Builders, said that one problem with solar heating was that some homes become overheated and the temperature was harder to regulate.

Blunden said that Space Builders had solved that problem by designing additional storage mass in the form of additional masonry in the townhouses.

"The 12-inch concrete block wall filled with sand will hold the heat longer and therefore help keep the temperature constant," Blunden said.

Both Davis and Blunden agreed that the advantages of solar heating and design outweighed any disadvantages.

"We are estimating 70 to 75 percent savings on energy costs over the energy costs of conventional houses," Davis said.

"I think the biggest advantages of solar design, other than the money saved, is just the nature of a solar house in general," Blunden said. "The houses are warm, with a lot of sunlight coming in."

David Thurber of Space Builders said the future of solar design looked promising. "People are going to need simple, inexpensive systems like solar heating because of economic pressures."

There are three main reasons that solar energy has not become fully utilized by the general public.

"First of all, people are very skeptical, especially when it comes to new technology," he said. "Also, people don't want to put up the initial costs. They would rather just keep paying their monthly bills."

Thurber also said that solar technology has gotten almost too advanced for economic and energy efficiency.

"People are hesitant. They like to wait until all the bugs get worked out before they invest," Blunden said.

Four of the new solar townhouses, each with 1,000 square feet of floor space, will be for sale in Dec. 1981. Space Builders and developers Davis, Davis & Davis are planning to build 15 more units.

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"We were thinking about all aspects of energy conservation," she said. "We tried to do cost-efficient solar design — no high tech, just a very simple system."

Davis said Space Builders used local materials to save energy that might have been wasted by bringing in non-local materials. They also built the townhouses at a location within walking distance of town and campus so that people could leave their cars at home.

Budget director apologizes

Reagan, Stockman settle differences

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Budget Director David A. Stockman recanted his own "poor judgment and loose talk" in what he termed a visit to President Ronald Reagan's woodshed Thursday. Stockman said Reagan rejected his offer to quit for having expressed doubts about the administration's economic program.

Stockman said he tendered his resignation in a 45-minute Oval Office meeting with a "very chagrined" president, who, at the end, "asked me to stay on the team." He agreed.

The 35-year-old budget director, who grew up on a farm, said the session reminded him of "a visit to the woodshed after supper."

He said he told Reagan that "I have one purpose ... and that is to dispel any notion" that he did not have faith in the program he designed as the president's top budget planner.

"I deeply regret any harm that I've done," Stockman said, adding, "I am grateful for this second chance to get on with the job the American people sent President Reagan to do."

After Stockman's news conference at

the White House, reporters were given an official statement which said Reagan "expressed his grave concern and disappointment" in the remarks attributed to Stockman in the December issue of the Atlantic Monthly magazine.

"After reviewing the article on David Stockman ... the president today directed Mr. Stockman to meet with him. Mr. Stockman and the president met alone for lunch in the Oval Office from 12:45 to 1:30 p.m.," the statement said. "Mr. Stockman acknowledge that he had made a mistake and apologized for what he has now come to recognize as a grievous

error.

"The president expressed his grave concern and disappointment about the issues raised by the article. He expressed particular dismay at the possible suggestion that his administration — or any members of his administration — might seek to mislead the American public."

"He stated unequivocally that he would not tolerate any such behavior; that the policies of this administration were being pursued — and must continue to be pursued — in good faith, on the

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Deregulation policies criticized

By GELAREH ASAYESH
DTH Staff Writer

The emerging outcomes of President Ronald Reagan's regulatory reform program recently have convinced some consumer advocates that the administration is easing restrictions on business without paying enough attention to other concerns.

"What they (the administration) have said, obviously, is that they want to get us to back industry," said an employee of the Environmental Protection Agency recently,

We're taking a much closer look (at regulations) on the grounds that regulation has become a significant burden hindering growth and causing higher inflation.

who wished to remain anonymous. "I think that's pretty common knowledge around here."

The Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Reform, headed by Vice President George Bush and coordinated through the Office of Management and Budget, is currently reviewing about 100 regulations affecting the environment, food and drug regulation, employment guidelines, occupational safety and other areas, including major regulations in the automobile industry.

The review intends to evaluate regulations on a basis of their cost-effectiveness and, whenever possible, will take the least costly alternative, said Robert T. Miki, the Department of Commerce representative on the task force.

"(Our purpose) is to reduce unnecessary burdens on both the private sector and state and local sector," said Ed Dale, assistant director for public affairs in the OMB. "It's not to abandon the goals of environment, health and safety. (We're taking) a much closer look (at regulations) on the grounds that regulation has become a significant burden hindering growth and causing higher inflation."

Dale cited as an example the recent elimination of a regulation requiring airbags in automobiles. "That saves the consumer a billion dollars."

Easing up restrictions on business might be the result of regulatory reform, he said. "It will be imposing less burdens on business for a very good reason, that is to improve production and reduce inflation.... I think I'm protecting the consumer if I prevent inflation from going up."

OMB figures estimate that as a result of regulatory reform, about \$6 billion in recurring costs and \$15 billion to \$18 billion in one-time costs will be saved between January and April. Miki said \$5 billion to \$6 billion would be saved annually.

But Nancy Drabble of Congress Watch, a consumer action group established by consumer activist Ralph Nader, said the costs avoided by business would be shifted onto the consumer. "Somebody's paying, but instead of the business paying, the consumer is paying in hospital bills."

Drabble said the OMB lacked the expertise to be the final decision-maker in evaluating regulations. "The (regulatory) agencies are the ones who have the expertise."

"Besides, they (OMB) are politically motivated and OMB's involvement is not on the public record. There is no way for the public to influence the decision."

"The purpose (of the task force) is to make sure that business gets the results it wants from the (regulatory) agencies through a backdoor; hoping to ignore the regular channels (of decision making)," she said.

While regulations are being revised, postponed or eliminated, the administration has also imposed budget and staff cuts on regulatory agencies.

Dale said other than through the budget cuts and staff appointments, the OMB had no influence on the regulatory actions of the agencies. "The (Consumer Product Safety Commission) can go on and issue any damn (sic) rule it wants to and act like a nanny and we can't do a thing about it," he said.

But Lorre said agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Trade Commission and EPA were being undercut by the Reagan administration.

"The leadership in all of those cases is changing, and that leadership is beginning a process of dismantling and putting on hold rule-making standards which were in progress. (And) by the reduction of funding you control how much enforcement you can have," Lorre said.

The thrust of the administration's regulatory reform plan has been to put more of the burden of consumer protection on the consumer and on state agencies and

governments. Lorre said that in many cases consumer awareness and state regulation would not suffice for adequate protection.

"The administration says that what they want to do is employ consumer education in the place of regulation, and we just don't feel that you can substitute setting standards with consumer education, and (doing that) is backing off of a good safety program."

An example was elimination of a regulation that required child-proof caps on some medicine bottles. Lorre said. "No matter how much parents understand the issue and take more precautions, it is impossible to keep the child totally away from medicine bottles," she said.

State governments, Lorre said, do not have the budget to ensure consumer protection and, in some cases, measures must be taken nationwide.

While consumer action groups foresee an era where the hardwon safety rules of the past decade are taken off the books, at least one business group said deregulation had not had any effects yet.

"In general there is still a lot to be done," said Robert McFadden of the Motor Vehicle Manufacturer's Association. "We have more or less agreed (with the government) on the issues that need to be reviewed.... (But) to date (there has been) very little final decisions made. The airbag (regulation) is the only exception."

While many groups agreed deregulation for the elimination of waste is a valid concern, some, like Lorre and Drabble, say the administration is not addressing the issue. The Reagan administration's motives for regulatory reform are suspect.

"I think that business has a legitimate complaint with the number of rules and regulations," said Ford Runge, a political science professor of public policy at UNC.

Consumers are going to have to become ... more careful shoppers. They're going to have to read more, to know what they want....

"On the other hand, there's no question that the types of items the government is pursuing (in its reform) are not close to those one would pursue for cost-effectiveness. The agenda ... may be more informed by political motivations rather than cost-effectiveness concerns."

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Sprung a leak?

Late Thursday evening amidst the Murphy, Saunders, and Manning courtyard, there arose from the ground the fountain of youth? Unfortunately not — only a burst pipe.