

### Balmy

It will be partly sunny and warm Saturday with the temperatures in the mid 70s. Partly sunny skies and low 70 temperatures are forecast for today.

# The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893  
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### Tennis, anyone?

The ACC tennis tournament begins today at N.C. State. The Heels, after an undefeated year in the conference, are favored. See story on page 5.

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## Apple Chill Fair set for Sunday

By ROBERT THOMASON  
Staff Writer

Music, games and laughter will dominate the Franklin Street scene Sunday during the largest Apple Chill Fair in the history of the annual event.

More than 25,000 fun seekers are expected to attend the fair, which is sponsored by the Chapel Hill Recreation Department. The fair will extend east from Henderson Street to Graham Hall, near the Morehead Planetarium.

The number of booths and exhibits at the fair has increased from 210 last year to approximately 300 this year. Two hundred and forty-five groups have already registered, and more participants are anticipated.

A wide variety of activities have been scheduled, including a continuous volleyball game, Karate and Tae Kwon Do demonstrations, and a plethora of craft's booths.

There also will be a Cut-A-Thon on Henderson Street in which one may get a shampoo, hair cut and blow dry for \$10. The proceeds will go to the North Carolina Association for Retarded Children.

Continuous music is planned for the afternoon. Among the groups playing will be The Village Band, Liquid Pleasure and Skinny. There also will be a number of individual folk guitarists.

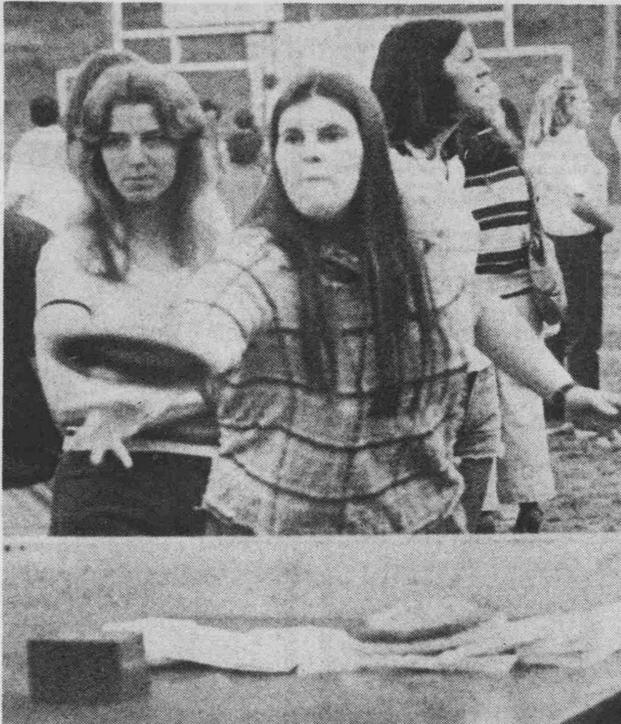
The Carolina Playmaker's Theatre, the UNC Jugglers Association and other campus organizations will be involved in the fair. Three fraternities and two sororities also will have booths.

WUNC-FM will have a van outside of the street barricades on Franklin Street to get the public's opinion of the fair. Complimentary program guides will be available at the van.

The Recreation Department will sell t-shirts, balloons and soft drinks to help absorb the costs of the fair said Shirley Crawford, the Recreation Department's coordinator for the fair. The Department is operating on a budget of \$2,500 and hopes to regain as much of it as possible, she said. Last year the department came within \$100 of breaking even.

The Recreation Department will have an information booth in front of the Post Office, Crawford said. Those interested in either helping the department run the fair or entering a booth should register here Sunday morning, she said.

The Apple Chill Fair began in 1971 under the direction of Harper Peterson, who headed a team which tried to introduce a different type of community activity to promote local participation. After Peterson left Chapel Hill in 1974, Shirley Crawford began to organize the fair.



Squint those eyes and bite that lip. With all that concentration maybe she'll win the Frisbee throw. This contest, sponsored by Morrison dorm, was one of 32 booths and games at the APO Campus Carnival held on Ehringhaus Field Thursday night. Staff photo by Allen Jernigan.

## Committee cuts budget, will seek CGC approval

By KATHY HART  
Staff Writer

The Campus Governing Council (CGC) Finance Committee completed trimming 1977-78 budget requests from \$217,765 to \$142,871 Thursday. The proposed budget will be presented to the CGC for approval Tuesday night.

Budget requests of all 35 organizations seeking funds were cut to some extent. The

largest cut was to the WXYC and Graduate and Professional Student Federation (GPSF) requests.

WXYC requested \$20,768 and received a recommendation for \$5,951. The GPSF asked for \$31,415 and received \$19,000. The smallest cut came in the Elections Board request. It requested \$750 and received \$700.

GPSF made the largest request. Next came the executive branch of Student Government, which asked for \$30,260. It got

\$29,275. Student Legal Service requested \$22,720 and received \$15,220. The Coastal Club made the smallest request—\$165. It received \$100.

The least amount of money appropriated was \$25 to the Undergraduate Political Science Association, which had asked for \$200. The Carolina Gay Association received \$800 of its \$900 request.

The budget was cut on the basis of zero-based balancing. "We cut everything that was not a necessity," said Phil Searcy, chairperson of the Finance Committee. "The Finance Committee feels that zero-based balancing is the fairest and most equitable system of funding."

The money the Finance Committee has to allocate has stayed the same since 1957, while the number and size of organizations it must fund have grown. "This makes it extremely hard to fund organizations," Searcy said. "It is difficult to give organizations the amount they deserve."

Other organizations' requests and recommendations include Student Consumer Action Union, which requested \$17,773 and received \$12,500; Academic Action, which requested \$9,470 and received \$8,700; Sports Council, which requested \$5,000 and received \$3,800; Black Student Movement, which requested \$10,752 and received \$7,650; and Association for Women Students, which requested \$7,710 and received \$4,860.

## Drop period action unlikely

By AMY McRARY  
Staff Writer

A proposal to extend the four week drop period to six weeks will be presented to the Faculty Council at its regular meeting at 3 p.m. today in 100 Hamilton Hall.

But no vote on the proposal is expected, said Maynard Adams, faculty council chairperson. The proposal probably will be referred to the Committee on Educational Policy, he said.

The Faculty Council will not meet again until next fall, and the committee probably will not act on the proposal until then, Adams said. If this occurs, there will be no changes in the drop period until at least next spring, he said.

Tal Lassiter, Student Government secretary of academic affairs, said he hopes the drop-period extension will be voted on

today. "It is a straight forward proposal," he said.

A six-week drop period would be a compromise between the four-week drop policy in effect now and the twelve-week drop period that was University policy before this year, Lassiter said.

"Six weeks is the time period of minimum value to the students. Any longer period proposed would be turned down by the council," Lassiter said.

"A student usually doesn't know anymore about the course work load in four weeks than he does during registration, so he drops the course out of fear and ignorance."

Extending the drop period would give the student the information he needs to decide whether to remain in the class, Lassiter said.

"A great majority of courses have had tests

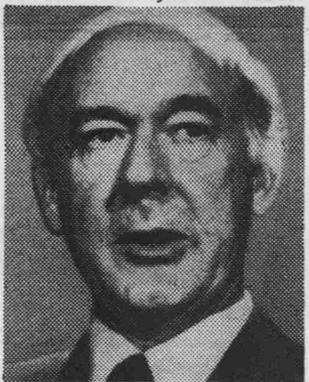
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## Andrus outlines department policy at Duke symposium

By LOU BILIONIS  
Associate Editor

DURHAM—Secretary of the Interior Cecil D. Andrus pledged Thursday no more cozy relationships between his department and special business interests.

"Pro-business and developmental aspects have had their inroads in the Department of the Interior," Andrus said at a press conference held in conjunction with a Duke



Sec. Cecil Andrus

University symposium on forest policy.

"Some of those people who had cozy relationships in the past will still have relationships, but they might not be so cozy," Andrus said.

In order to sensibly maintain and develop our resources, the former Idaho governor said he favors a balanced judgment which would assure that no special interest groups enjoy undue influence in policy and decision making.

"One approach which would be doomed to failure would be for each special interest and its counterpart in government to set its own goals and work up its own strategy without regard for other interests," Andrus said at a luncheon meeting following the press conference.

"Tunnel vision is a danger whether we are talking about the livestock or forest products industry, environmentalists or recreationalists, or any others involved in forest management. We need a balanced judgment to keep in proportion all the values that can come from our public lands and forests."

Andrus said that one of his department's highest priorities is strip mining. Criticizing traditional abuse of resources, Andrus noted that "strip mining in the past has been a one-time use." "That concept is not going to prevail in this administration," he said.

Andrus suggested temporary use of land for strip mining, but emphasized that precautions must be taken to assure that the land is returned for alternative uses later, such as farming.

Clear-cutting of forests is another problem which his department is tackling. "America's forests provide one of the few situations where we can have our cake and eat it too," he said. "But this is only true if we give some forethought to our actions and display some reasonable table manners. Indiscriminate clear-cutting has done to some of America's forests damage that is equivalent to what poor farm practices once did to the Midwest."

Andrus maintains that clear-cutting can be a management tool, citing the effective use of the process as an aid in regenerating forests.

Andrus said he supports expansion of the Redwood National Park in northern California to protect the park's giant redwoods from the effects of timber cutting on adjoining lands.

Andrus, whose department contains the National Park Service, said he had recommended to President Carter that "we have some additions around the park to protect it."

Andrus' statements were the first public comments made by the Carter administration on the proposed park expansion.

The timber industry claims the park expansion would put hundreds of persons out of work, while conservationists contend that the logging industry threatens to tip the

ecological balance in the park and destroy many of the redwoods.

Andrus was one of Carter's first cabinet appointments. The two worked together in the National Governors' Conference, and the President admitted that the former Idaho governor was "the only man ever considered for the job."

"The President is a unique man in that he believes in a cabinet form of government," Andrus noted. "We supply him with all the information we can."

Although Andrus and the President both believe in the cabinet system, Andrus observed that the administration is still in a developing stage. The juggling of responsibilities from department to department is taking time, Andrus noted.

"But we're working on it."

After outlining his tentative goals and objectives, Andrus was asked whether he had any long-term plans. He humorously referred to the existence of an eight-year plan, saying he has "every confidence that it will be fulfilled."

Andrus first became known to the American public through a series of television advertisements in which he promoted the State of Idaho while standing amid thousands of potatoes.

The two-day symposium, entitled "Centers of Influence and U.S. Forest Policy," is designed to study the steps which the country has taken in forest policy in the past, as well as to discuss possible improvements for the future.

## Friday, HEW discuss Title VI

By MERTON VANCE  
Staff Writer

UNC President William Friday and representatives of five other university systems whose desegregation plans were declared inadequate by a U.S. Federal District Court met Monday in Washington with officials of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to discuss how to meet

the deadline for compliance set down by the court.

Judge John H. Pratt ruled April 1 that HEW incorrectly accepted the desegregation plans of the schools and gave the department until July 1 to revise its desegregation guidelines.

Pratt ruled that the desegregation plans violate Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which states that no U.S.

citizen shall be excluded on the basis of race, color or national origin from participating in any program that receives federal financial assistance.

At the three-hour meeting, Friday reviewed the questions he raised at a meeting of the UNC Board of Governors on April 8. Specifically, Friday said he wants to know what Title VI means and exactly what is insufficient in the UNC desegregation plan.

Friday said he thought the meeting was constructive. "For the first time in my experience with HEW on this particular issue, there was a frank exchange between the department and the institutions involved."

The representatives from the institutions will meet with HEW officials again in another three or four weeks, according to Friday.

A key question in the discussions concerns the predominantly black schools in the University system.

## Mel Blanc brings cartoon heroes Bugs, Porky, Woody to Duke

Mel Blanc, perhaps best known as the voice of Bugs Bunny, will appear at 8 p.m. tonight at Page Auditorium on the Duke campus. Tickets (\$3, all seats reserved) are on sale at the Page Auditorium box office.

Besides Bugs, Blanc also does the voices of such well-known Saturday-morning heroes as Porky Pig, Speedy Gonzales, Daffy Duck, Tweety Bird and Barney Rubble.

Two of his records, "I tought I taw a putty tat" and "The Woody Woodpecker Song,"

have sold over two million copies each.

Blanc has been known to let his characters spring into life at the least expected times. After breaking nearly every bone in his body in a 1961 auto accident, Blanc emerged from a coma and said to the doctor, "Ehhh, what's up Doc?"

Blanc's appearance will include an informal talk (featuring nearly all of his voices) accompanied by a slide show, and also a showing of his three favorite cartoons.

## Legislature considers bill on election-day registration

By CHARLENE HAVNAER  
Staff Writer

A bill is being considered by the N.C. Senate Elections Committee which would amend the state elections laws to allow voters to register on election day. Sen. Charles E. Vickery D-Orange, introduced the bill last week.

Under the proposed law, a person would be allowed to register at the polls if he could

prove his age and residency either by a valid identification card such as a driver's license or by an affidavit from an already-registered voter. The registration would be placed on the permanent records.

President Carter presented a similar proposal which would apply to national elections to the U.S. Congress earlier this month.

Vickery said Wednesday he asked the committee to delay action on the bill until Congress reaches a decision on Carter's legislation.

If Congress passes this legislation, Vickery's bill stands a good chance of passing in the state, he said. Vickery is trying to acquire a ruling from the attorney general to determine if the law would apply to national as well as state elections if Congress rejects Carter's proposal and the state passes the bill.

"If the national Congress doesn't pass it and the state does, I think we can still apply it to national elections, but I want to get a ruling to be sure."

The purpose of the proposed law is to allow more people to vote, according to Vickery.

"I believe anything that would allow people to vote more easily and by the numbers is good," he said.

Vickery proposed a second bill which would change the date of the state primary from August to the first Tuesday in April with runoffs being held on the first Tuesday in May.

"This would mean we would have all elections while the public school system is in session. This would be the best time because this is when you find the largest amount of people at home. During the summer people are out of town on vacations," he said.

Vickery said this might prevent University students who are away from home in April from voting but would allow more people across the state to vote.

## Teacher awards to be announced

The eight faculty winners of the AMOCO Foundation, Nicolas Salgo and Tanner awards will be announced at 3 p.m. today in 100 Hamilton Hall.

The awards are given for excellence in inspiration teaching on the undergraduate level. A reception for the winners will be held from 3 to 5 p.m. Sunday at the Old Well. In case of rain, the reception will be in Great Hall.

The Distinguished Teaching Awards Committee will announce the winners from a pool of nominees chosen by student and faculty ballot earlier this semester. The committee is made up of five students and five faculty members.

"Research is the criterion by which faculty members are normally recognized," said Dirk Wilmoth, spokesperson for the reception organizers. "However, teaching remains the primary responsibility from a student's perspective."

"Students have a chance to show that they are participants in the University by attending the reception Sunday," Wilmoth said. "A lot of people do not see students as participants, but rather as clients of the University."

## Genetic counseling suffers growing pains

By SARA BULLARD  
Staff Writer

The second of three parts Genetic counseling, probably the most effective means of preventing hereditary disorders, is not without its problems. Testing techniques, as well as counseling procedures and ethical concerns, are currently being scrutinized.

Because the testing techniques are not fully perfected, there are problems of timing that complicate the counseling procedure.

Amniocentesis, drawing the fetus cells from the mother, cannot be done before the 16th or 17th week of pregnancy. By the time the amniotic cells are grown and the chromosomal studies made, the mother is already into her 18th or 20th week. Then, if abortion is to be done, it has to be done immediately. This means that a decision about the abortion possibility must be made before amniocentesis is done.

The UNC genetic counseling director, Dr. A. S. Aylworth, anticipates the development of much more sophisticated techniques for prenatal diagnosis in the next few years, so that a fetal cell sample can be taken as early as eight weeks.

There is also a slight chance that amniocentesis will give a false negative, incorrectly showing no defect. "Our lab has

not had this problem so far," Aylworth says.

The National Genetics Foundation Inc. readily admits that genetic counseling is having its growing pains. In a 1974 report of a foundation workshop on genetic counseling, F. C. Fraser notes that, "The methodology of counseling is in a highly experimental stage, and it will no doubt be some time (if ever) before there is any general agreement on optimal procedures."

Some of the questions under debate, Fraser notes, are what priorities will determine who gets counseling services as resources become more overtaxed, and whether a counselor either should give advice as to what action a family should take or present them with the statistical risks and options and let them decide.

At UNC, Aylworth says, the decision about abortion, for example, is left entirely up to the patient and private physician. "We provide the genetic counseling service," he says, "but we don't make recommendations."

Another question often arises: should a genetic counselor be a Ph.D. or an M.D.? There is no prescribed training for a genetic counselor, and genetic counseling is not considered a medical specialty; so a genetic counselor's credentials are not clearly defined.

Not enough is known about the psychological effects on the carriers of mutant genes or the parents of children with birth defects, Fraser says. A major part of the genetic-counseling program should be spent helping families deal with the news that the counselor provides, Fraser says.

It also is debatable how far a counselor should go in his attempt to prevent birth defects and the occurrence of genetic defects. Should he seek to counsel other members of a family known to be carriers, even though the family has not requested the service?

In cases where carriers can be identified, should he withhold information that the individual may not want to know? For example, in the future the carrier state for Huntington's chorea may be identifiable before its overt onset in the carrier. Should the counselor tell the carrier of the problem, so that the chances of children's being affected will be clear, or should he withhold that information, so that the carrier will not have to face the prospect of the painful and incurable disease in himself before he has to?

In instances where certain enzyme deficiencies predispose a person to a disease, the same kind of question arises: Should it be mandatory that the person know of his condition, or should he be allowed to refuse treatment in exchange for being able to live

as he wants to? The test that shows a predisposition to emphysema is very simple, and the person can avoid the disease by exercising some control over his environment—not smoking, not working in a coal mine or living in a big city. Should these environmental controls be mandatory? Should medical genetics be applied to every possible case just because it is available?

Aylworth predicts that sometime "way off in the future" geneticists will be able to identify many more genetic factors, from a blood sample or skin biopsy, that predispose a person to a disease.

If this occurs, it also would be possible to map out a person's life according to his genetic workup, so that he is able to derive a medically optimal existence and to show that it is more socially beneficial for some people to reproduce than others.

Some people fear the dangerous implication that these abilities: the creation of a selective population, with the individual losing his right to live and reproduce as he wishes.

Although he does not see any of these things occurring in the near future, Aylworth warns that "this may be a case of technology moving ahead faster than people are ready for, of people being able to know more than they want to know."