Monday, April 25, 1983/The Daily Tar Heel/3

Graduation events planned for weekend of May 15

By BETH WALTERS Staff Writer

As exam time and warm weather sneak up on UNC, seniors are counting down to May 15, when the 1983 graduation ceremonies will take place.

"Graduation will not be just the formal ceremony on Sunday," said Senior Class President Scott Phillips. "There are a lot of other activities which will lead up to graduation."

One of these is the annual Last Lecture Series, which will be held at 8 p.m. Tuesday in 106 Carroll Hall. Seniors have invited several professors to come and give their views on how the year has gone at UNC, Phillips said. All students are invited to the lecture.

"It's usually very entertaining," Phillips said. "The professors do not really lecture, but give advice based on what they have experienced during the year."

Events are also scheduled for graduation weekend, Phillips said. On May 14, NBC news anchorman Roger Mudd will speak on "The State of the University" at 10 a.m. in Memorial Hall. All students are welcome to attend, Phillips said.

The highlight of the weekend, of course, will be the graduation ceremony May 15. The ceremonies begin at 10:30 a.m. in Kenan Stadium.

"Only in the case of very, very inclement weather will it be moved to Carmichael Auditorium," Phillips said. "It almost has to be lightning right there on

concert

drug paraphernalia, Heyes said. North Carolina Memorial Hospital reported no injuries connected with the concert.

This year's concert had to work with stricter limitations, Wright said. "Last year's concert had fewer overall problems

because the concert had 30 (percent) to 40 percent more money to work with," she said. "There were no crowd size limitations nor cooler restrictions. Most of all, it was 80 degrees and clear."

Hughes said he hoped problems with this year's con-

the field for it to be moved."

Graduating students will line up outside the stadium on the side next to Teague dorm, Phillips said. They will form separate lines according to the type of degree they are receiving and, after entering the stadium, will sit on the side of the stadium next to the Health Services buildings, he said.

The featured speaker at graduation this year is James Leutze, chairman of the UNC Curriculum of Peace, War and Defense and professor of history. After remarks by Leutze and senior class officers, the degrees will be conferred. UNC President William C. Friday will then speak, and the ceremony will end with the singing of "Hark The Sound," Phillips said.

Immediately following graduation, there will be a reception given by UNC Chancellor Christopher C. Fordham III on the lawn between Wilson and South Building.

For seniors who still need caps and gowns, the Student Stores is selling them at a cost of \$2 for a cap and \$10.50 for both cap and gown, Phillips said. The Department of University Housing

The Department of University Housing is offering rooms in Hinton James Residence Hall for any or all of the three nights of graduation weekend. Double and single rooms are available, and housing will be guaranteed for all reservations received by Sunday. Reservation forms may be picked up at the Hinton James area director's office.

Physicians discuss danger of nuclear war

By SUSAN SULLIVAN Staff Writer

"The risk of nuclear war over the next two decades is approximately 50 percent," said Dr. Judith Lipton, one of the speakers at the "Biomedical Consequences of Nuclear Weapons and Nuclear War" symposium, sponsored by the Physicians for Social Responsibility.

The symposium, a series of eight lectures about nuclear war and the arms race, was held all day Saturday in Memorial Hall and was attended by about 500 people.

Lipton spoke on what Americans can do to stop a nuclear war, and she emphasized involvement in nuclear freeze organizations and other groups that can influence our government to take arms reduction steps.

The long-range effects of a nuclear war are devastating, said Dr. Gordon Thompson, who spoke on the ecological consequences of nuclear war.

Forest fires, ignited by the heat of the explosions from up to 10 miles away, would burn for months, Thompson said. A combination of nuclear fallout, ash and other particles would blanket the sky.

Thompson said that in the event of a nuclear war, the collapse of civilization in the Northern Hemisphere would be almost certain. In the Southern Hemisphere, which has only 10 percent of the world's population, civilization would survive, Thompson said.

He quoted a Swedish study of the results from a hypothetical nuclear war in which 5,000 megatons of nuclear force was used. The war was placed in the summer of 1985, and the study predicted that in

Europe alone, 750 million people would die immediately and 340 million would be injured, Thompson said.

Dr. Victor Sidel spoke on the "Effect of the Arms Race on Health and Health Care." Sidel said increased defense spending has reduced civilian productivity, increased unemployment, and increased the average length of unemployment.

Sidel advocated an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons, and an increase in health care spending. A freeze on nuclear weapons research, production, and deployment would save only \$6 billion in the first year, but in 10 years, the savings would exceed \$200 billion, according to Sidel.

Dr. Robert J. Lifton spoke on the psychological effects of the arms race and the specter of nuclear war. "Never has there been a greater and more significant wave of revulsion against nuclear war," said Lifton. For the past 40 years there has been a psychic "numbing" of the mind against nuclear war, with people refusing to think about it. But there is a growing "struggle to break out of that numbing, a primal struggle of the mind," Lifton said.

He said we are now engaged in "a struggle to imagine the real." For too long we have been under the illusion of a limited, controllable nuclear war. "The simple physics of the weapons makes it impossible to exert control," Lifton said.

Herbert Scoville Jr., president of the Arms Control Association and former analyst for the CIA, said "our national security policies don't have any rationality. We are making the outbreak of a nuclear war more and more likely." Scoville said both the United States and the Soviet Union are procuring weapons that make war more likely, such as first strike weapons.

Multiple warhead weapons, MIRVs, are the most dangerous of recently developed weapons, Scoville said, because these weapons can destroy many ICBMs with one launch, but they must be fired first and must strike ICBMs while they are still on the ground. This makes it an advantage to fire first, and this increases the likelihood of a nuclear war, Scoville said.

"I don't find this a prescription for security," he said.

According to a newsletter published by the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a 20-year-old Department of Defense study determined 400 nuclear warheads to be the minimum number of nuclear weapons necessary to deter the Soviets from launching an attack. The United States has 10,000 nuclear weapons today, the newsletter stated.

Thomas Halsted, director of Physicians for Social Responsibility from 1981 to 1982, proposed four steps to be taken to reverse the arms race. "First, there must be a freeze in production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons in every way possible," Halsted said.

Halsted said the second step was to immediately ratify the SALT II treaty and any other arms reduction treaties being negotiated.

The third step is to adopt a "no first use" position for nuclear weapons. Halsted said the current policy of the United States is the first use of nuclear weapons if the United States was losing a conventional war.

The final step, according to Halsted, is to honor all existing treaties.

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From page 1

Students in attendance were generally satisfied with the concert. "Rain or shine, this concert was fine," said Elizabeth Early, a freshman from East Carolina University. "I was dancin' in the aisle with a great big smile. I had to skip classes and a term paper to come to this concert. I'm really giad I came ... I'm surprised others didn't."

UNC senior Sharon Boyd said last year's concert was better because there were fewer restrictions. "Last year the ushers couldn't control the crowd because they were watching the concert themselves," she said. "So in-

A Guide To What M.

cert would not affect plans for future concerts. "I would hope that Student Government and the University administration wouldn't prohibit us from having a concert next year because of this year.

"All our past spring concerts have sold 3,500 tickets on concert day, and none of them had ever been rained out," Hughes added. "A lot of factors were beyond our control." stead, they end up punishing the students. We can't get drunk anymore."

Some non-UNC students were surprised to find an alcohol ban upon arriving at the concert. "I brought a cooler to the concert, but they wouldn't let me take it in," said senior Joy Cox from Meredith College. "I had to take it all the way back to the car."





