

# Week's News In Review: Decisions In America, On Campus, In World

## Discrepancies In Elections, Campus Chest Goes Over Top

UNC students voted on class officers, met the Campus Chest goal and, in a flurry of school spirit, whipped up floats for the "Beat Dook" parade while the Chapel Hill aldermen lifted the Columbia St. parking ban.

Results of the campus elections of freshman and junior class officers and legislature seats were inconclusive due to discrepancies in voting in the UP-dominated town men's districts. More ballots were cast than there were registered voters in the disputed areas and two legislative seats and the class election results will remain undecided until the runoff election Tuesday. Only 38 per cent of the campus population made the trip to the polls in the election.

The Campus Chest Drive surpassed the \$1500 goal set up for

gym and stole the Victory Bell from the rightful owners, the Blue Devils, winners of last year's Duke-Devils game. The boys were roundly reprimanded by Student Body President Bob Young as acting "immaturely."

Richard MacFadden, a junior from Viola, Del., won the annual DUKathon race. MacFadden, a member of Theta Chi Fraternity, probably set a record as he finished first with a time of 14 minutes, 29 and two-tenths seconds. 27 runners had finished the race after two hours had elapsed.

Miss Marian Dickens, junior from Thomasville, was chosen DUKathon queen shortly before the start of the race.

A sizable crowd attended the Frosttime Frolics in the basement of Cobb dormitory. The dance was held as part of the Campus Chest

## NCAA Rules Against State Recruiting

The National Collegiate Athletic Association gave N. C. State fans a jolt Tuesday night when the association suspended State for four years for participating in any NCAA championship or post season contests, both those sponsored by NCAA and others held in cooperation with the association. In addition, State will not be allowed to participate in any televised event. State was charged with the "improper recruiting of basketball talent."

Governor Hodges on Nov. 30 will present some recommendations for sweeping changes in the state's tax structure.

Contingents from universities and colleges in the state gathered at Raleigh Thursday, for the State Student Legislature. The session closed yesterday.

The Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina approved Wednesday a plan to establish on an experimental basis a nursing school at Woman's College in co-operation with Cone Memorial Hospital. The program would provide a two-year college course in nursing at the Woman's College Campus and one year of internship at Cone Hospital.

Duke University is making plans for Founder's Day celebration, set for Dec. 11th and 12th. This year will be the 100th anniversary of the birth of the principal benefactor, James B. Duke.

Gov. Hodges denied Thursday that he had made any deal with Ben Douglas of Charlotte, a delegate candidate for Congress in the 10th District. It was rumored that Douglas was coming to Raleigh to take over as chairman of the State Highway Commission, a post which A. H. Graham will relinquish next May 1.

## Supreme Court Rules, While Hungary, Mideast Cool Off

The Supreme Court of the United States moved into the world spotlight last week, alongside Hungary and the Middle East.

The high court declared state and local laws for bus segregation were unconstitutional.

The decision affirmed a lower court's ruling that city and state bus segregation in Montgomery, Ala., was unconstitutional. The basis for the decision was the federal Constitution's guarantees of due process and equal protection of the law.

But there was doubt in North Carolina that the decision would mean very much. The Tar Heel state, which has refused to comply with the court's school desegregation decision of two years ago, still requires segregation on buses operating within its boundaries.

On the other sides of the world, Hungarian patriots had fallen before Russia. Russia had threatened, then backed down on its plan to send "volunteers" to the Middle East crisis—and possibly touch off another World War. And United Nations police forces began arriving in the Middle East to separate angry Arabs, Israelis, British and French.

IN HUNGARY, rebels tried a little longer to stave off Russian forces, but they did not have the strength. With an estimated 20,000 Hungarians killed in the past two weeks, the rebels turned to a general strike. The strike would continue, they said, until anti-Russian Premier Imre Nagy was returned to office, until they had free elections and freedom from Moscow.

Russia started deporting Hungarian rebels, reportedly to Siberia. The United States called for immediate United Nations censure of the Soviet move. At

the same time, Hungarian rebels hijacked a Russian train and rescued more than 1,000 of their comrades headed for Russian slave camps.

IN THE MIDDLE EAST, talk of Russian "volunteers" to help the Arab nations brought fear of a possible World War Three.

At the first of the week, Russian sources announced thousands of "volunteer" soldiers and "technicians" had asked permission to go to Egypt to fight against Israel, Britain and France. The crisis was heightened when Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser's government asked Russia for immediate shipment of "volunteers."

Meanwhile, United Nations police forces were gathering outside Naples for airlifting to the tense Suez Canal area—to permanently cease the fighting there.

But on Thursday, Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin's voice had a different tone. In notes to Britain, France and Israel, he made no mention of "volunteers," and said Russian has to object to the UN police force since Egypt has accepted it.

President Eisenhower had pledged the United States will support an UN action to keep Soviet and Red Chinese "volunteers" out of the Middle East fighting.

And Friday the United States warned Russia to keep her troops out of the Middle East or face United Nations opposition backed by United States power.

Major shipping ports from Maine to Texas were tied up as 60,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Assn. walked out after a contract dispute with the New York Shipping Assn., representing 170 shipping and stevedore firms.



## NINE-HOUR DAY

# Grounds Crewman Likes Campus, Has Gotten Used To Ivy Outfits

Wally Kuralt

This week's Personality of the Week is a personable gentleman who has seen every inch of the Carolina campus.

He is Johnnie Chavis, 32 year old "driver" of the UNC grounds crew. In his work, he has covered the Carolina campus many times, and "dug up a good bit of it, too."

Chavis, born in 1932 in Chatham County, has a wife, Jennie, and a young son, Jesse.

After serving a stint in the Navy, Chavis returned to Pittsboro to farm under the GI Bill. Then, in 1948, he took a job with the University's grounds crew.

"It's nice, working here," he says. "I had been thinking a long time I'd like this kind of work."

"For one thing you don't do the same thing every day. Then, too, its outdoor work. I like the fellows who work here, and we have some very nice folks to work for," he says.

Explaining the term "driver" Chavis says the foreman tells him what to do, and he sees that the work is done. Each crew is divided up into six groups of three or four men, and one man is the driver.

These groups go forth at 7:30, five days a week, armed with rakes, shovels, axes, and any other tools needed for the day's activities.

"We rake leaves, plant grass, put fences up to keep people off of the grass, and take care of all the shrubs, says Chavis. Actually, we tend all the plants and grass on the campus and at the hospital. We eat at noon, then go back to work from 12:30 until 5 p.m.

"Deadbeats don't last long around here," Chavis says. "That nine hour schedule kills 'em off."

"We don't do any of the work in the dorms or

buildings," Chavis explained. "Sometimes we help carry in heavy equipment, but that's all."

The walks are laid by a specialized crew, according to Chavis. They are trained to do that particular job, he says.

Accidents are rare, according to Chavis. "We're pretty careful," he says. "About the most dangerous work used to be pruning trees, but that job was given to another group about five years ago. I don't think there were ever any accidents."

Asked if he ever had much trouble with the campus plant life, he said, "No, we just set out the shrubs right and keep 'em watered in the summer, and they do all right."

"About the only trouble we ever have is with the fences around the grass," says Chavis. "We put 'em up one day, and they get torn down the next."

"When we cut the hospital right-of-way, we had a little trouble with bees. We'd be diggin' away and suddenly everybody'd start scatterin'. We all got away as fast as we could and nobody ever got stung, but it was kind of a nuisance," Chavis said.

"I've seen a lot of things come and gone since I've been here," says Chavis.

"Those three buildings, Carroll, Hanes, and Gardner were built after I came."

The space taken up by these three buildings was formerly a parking lot, according to Chavis.

"Carolina's a nice, quiet place. It has a pretty campus, a lot prettier than others I've seen."

When asked about the college students' clothes, he said, "They look very nice. Oh, they looked a little funny at first," he laughed, but I reckon you can get used to anything if you see it enough."

"Yessir, this is an interesting job. Good working conditions, good equipment, and good bosses," says Chavis.

"I plan to stay here quite a while."



Victory Bell-Nappers Survey Trophy

Shown above are several members of ATO Fraternity, two members of which journeyed to the Duke campus this week and stole the Victory Bell from the gym. Those pictured are watching with relief the prize being towed around.

the campus in collecting more than \$1700. Miss Jackie Aldridge and Jess Stribling, co-chairmen of the campus campaign, extended the deadline for contributions to Thursday. Special emphasis was placed on contributions to World University Service which supported the Hungarian student movement in that country's bid for freedom.

Fraternities, sororities and dormitories prepared floats for the big "Beat Dook" parade, sponsored by the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, to be held Tuesday. A queen was chosen Thursday night at the PiKa house whose identity will remain secret until parade time.

The Chapel Hill Board of Aldermen passed a motion lifting the two hour parking ban on S. Columbia St. for the 60 day period between Jan 3 and March 1, 1957, with the understanding the fraternities affected will present to the aldermen by Jan. 3 a proposal to alleviate their parking problem.

The aldermen passed the motion after a plea by Chairman Wilburn Davis of the student government Traffic Advisory Commission that the restriction be lifted for 60 days to allow fraternities to alleviate congestion.

The aldermen stipulated fraternities must show some progress toward solving their parking problem before the ban would be lifted.

Two members of the ATO fraternity climbed into the Duke

Miss Shirley Carpenter, sponsored by Stacy dormitory, was named "Sweetheart of UNC Dorms." Miss Carpenter received a large loving cup as a symbol of her reign.

R. Mayne Albright, chairman of a 17-man trustee group in charge of finding a new chancellor for UNC, announced 41 names are being considered for the position. The committee hopes to recommend its choice to Consolidated University President William C. Friday soon after the start of the new year.

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"Androcles and the Lion" opened Wednesday night at the Playmakers' Theater for a five day stand. The George Bernard Shaw play is the second production of the season for the Playmakers. The play was prefaced by a lecture by Dr. Archibald Henderson, Shaw's official biographer.

A 27 member delegation represented UNC at the State Student Legislature in Raleigh. The group, headed by Bob Harrington, introduced a bill to repeal the Pearsall Plan amendment. The bill was passed by the mock legislative body.

# Supreme Court Bus Ruling On Par With 1954 Decision

Josephine Ripley

In Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Supreme Court decision against racial segregation on buses in Montgomery, Ala., is expected to rank in historic significance second only to the now famous ruling of 1954 against segregation on the basis of race in public schools.

For the ruling, in effect, outlaws racial discrimination on public transportation within the borders of any state on the ground that such segregation is unconstitutional.

ISSUE: STATES' RIGHTS

The South, already mobilizing legal counterattack in the case of schools, is preparing to "take it to court" in state after state, and again and again, if necessary, on this newest integration issue. The basic issue revolves around states' rights, and it is on this ground that the final and probably long, drawn out test will come.

The South is braced to resist desegregation on a broad front, not only in buses and schools, but in public parks and other facilities within state borders.

Even now, in the Richmond district court, Virginia is testing its newly enacted anti-integration laws designed to circumvent the Supreme Court's ruling in the case of schools. This test comes as hearings open in the Prince Edward County case—one of the five on which the Supreme

The Peace Pilgrim, a small, white-haired woman, passed through Chapel Hill on the latter part of a 10,000 mile walk for world disarmament. Peace Pilgrim, who refuses to reveal her identity or background, is optimistic in hopes of world peace. She believes this can be accomplished only by having one world government with the power of war in the hands of the United Nations.

## INTERPRETING THE NEWS

# Supreme Court Bus Ruling On Par With 1954 Decision

Court based its original desegregation decision.

BUS BOYCOTT INVOLVED

The state of Virginia is also asking for dismissal of desegregation suits brought by Negroes in Norfolk and Newport News. School officials in Arlington and Charlottesville have filed briefs appealing for court reversal of orders to desegregate there.

Virginia is banking on its new pupil-assignment law to establish the desired precedent for circumventing school integration. This plan provides for the assignment of pupils to schools on many grounds, other than racial, and gives dissatisfied persons the right to appeal to the Governor and then to the state courts, if desired.

The Supreme Court's decision in the Alabama bus case grew out of a bus boycott by Negroes which started last December and is still in effect.

The court acted unanimously in this case, but did not hand down a written decision. Instead, it issued a brief order affirming the decision of the United States district court for the middle district of Alabama, which held this instance of racial segregation contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment, and hence unconstitutional.

CHALLENGES DUE

In affirming the district court's ruling, the Supreme Court cited its decisions in two school cases—the Dawson case in Alabama and the Holmes case in Atlanta—in which racial segregation in the use of public recreational facilities was outlawed.

The citing of these two particular cases is seen as indicating that state laws or ordinances with regard to racial segregation in any public facility are apparently regarded as unconstitutional.

Also, since attorneys for the state in the Montgomery bus case

## PREMISED THEIR ARGUMENTS

on the 1896 Plessy vs. Ferguson separate-but-equal doctrine, the new ruling is being taken as a complete repudiation of theory.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Alabama bus suit recalls an earlier case involving intrastate transportation in which the court refused on April 23 to review a lower court decision.

Due to a misunderstanding, headlines proclaimed the outlawing of segregation on intrastate buses. It was later discovered that the court's refusal to review the case was based on technical grounds and not a ruling in the case.

## Pogo



## Li'l Abner



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