

REVIEW: CAMPUS STATE WORLD

On Campus; Frats Take Action On Parking

The majority of UNC department heads approved the recently revised class cut system, but also included a few modifications. According to a Daily Tar Heel survey, 10 of 19 department representatives questioned on the subject were found to favor the revision.

But Juniors and Seniors are warned to keep that average up if they want to make full use of the revised cut system. All students taking upper college courses must maintain a "C" average this semester if they are to be allowed more than three un-excused cuts per class during the spring semester.

Freshmen and Sophomores are still subject to the old three-cut rule.

The subject of parking problems still remains a dominant one in campus conversation. But a few groups are providing a little action to mix with the talk.

At least three fraternities affected by the Columbia St. parking restriction have taken some action to alleviate their parking problems.

A 30-car parking lot has been constructed by Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity directly behind its house. A vacant lot beside the Beta Theta Pi house has been modified for additional parking for the fraternity's members. And Sigma Nu has taken "planning action" concerning the parking situation.

ten walked off with first prize for her vocal rendition of a popular medley. Hoke Simpson, folk singer, and Bruno's combo copped second and third prizes. If the response and turn-out for the show are any indication, talent show officials feel confident that the program will become an annual affair.



ENTERTAINMENT ... the Y had a talent show

Carolina campus talent came to the fore last week when joint sponsors YMWCA and Graham Memorial Activities Board presented the Carolina Cavalcade of Talent Thursday night.

Miss Mary "Pec Wee" Bat-

Experienced local actors opened with another Carolina Playmaker's production for a five-day run starting Friday night.

Eugene O'Neill's drama of a New England family, "Desire Under the Elms," will play through Tuesday night. Foster Fitz-Simons, Jo Jurgensen, and Al Gordon are featured in the starring roles.

This last full week before the holidays held a lot for the UNC campus. In addition to pre-vacation quizzes, students managed to get in some Christmas shopping, ride negotiation, and even some holiday parties. A good week to close out the 1956 season.

The Daily Tar Heel

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Tar Heels Report On Revolt In Hungary

GOETTINGEN LETTER: Russians Deported Hungarians, Say Rebel Refugee In Germany

Dan Southerland

I saw the four as I was walking along Weender Strasse after Professor Kayser's lecture on November 23rd. At first I thought they might be Italians with their black hair and dark faces. They were all wearing berets and shabby overcoats, laughing and chattering with one another.

As I walked by, one tapped me on the shoulder and said "Bank, bank."

They followed me to the Norddeutsche Bank of Goettingen. I asked them if they were "Hungarian." With what little German they knew they told me they were from Budapest. They spoke of "Russki, grenades and Panzer."

Then they showed me the Hungarian "Forint" which they were going to change into German Marks and went smiling into the bank. I learned later that they would have received nothing for their money.

These were the first refugees I saw in Goettingen. Since that time many more have come through Goettingen from the refugee reception camp located only ten miles away on the East Zone border.

One of the ten refugees who have enrolled as students at Goettingen University, Richard Bartha, is now living in our international student home, the Nansen Haus.

One evening when we were visiting a student fraternity, Richard talked of some of his experiences during the fighting in Budapest.

He told of using a sub-machine gun in the street fighting in which 25,000 people lost their lives. Bottles filled with gasoline were an effective weapon against huge Russian tanks. But he had to be careful not to get his hand blown off as he ignited the rag in the neck of the bottle and hurled it, hoping that the fire would get to the tank's motor.

He and other students held out for two weeks in some university buildings. At night, because they knew the back streets of Budapest better than the Russians, they could sneak out and get food and supplies.

He laughed as he told the humorous side of his story. They got some plates from a tavern and lined them up in the street; then they threw sand over the plates. Soviet tank drivers cautiously withdrew in order not to run over what they thought were mines in the street. Another time, they threw up a rock barricade with an old stove pipe sticking out like the barrel of a gun. The Russians pumped shells at it for half an hour, although not one rebel was in the vicinity.

The fraternity boys listened intently.

After the fighting had died out, and Russian police began deporting young revolutionists in railroad cars, Richard said goodbye to his mother and left Budapest. Since then he has heard

nothing of her. Mail and telegraph contact with Hungary was cut off.

You could sense the sincere sympathy the Germans had as they listened to Richard. I believe, they felt it much more than an American student could, perhaps because Hungary is a matter of hours away and the USA is on the other side of the Atlantic, and perhaps because the Germans had also experienced the horror of war in their homeland.

This is not to say that most German students would have fought alongside the Hungarians if given the chance. Some would have, perhaps, but most of them would see no reason for it. Would it really do any good? The idealism of the German student of 20 years ago is gone. He is now sick of war, pessimistic, and looking at things coldly, realistically.

But most German students would like to have been able to help more than they could. As one friend at the University in Muenster said in a recent letter, "During the tragical occurrences in Hungary, we have had the terrible feeling of wanting to do something, wanting to help, but can do nothing."

What were the Goettingen students able to do besides sit and tensely listen to radio accounts of the slaughter?

On the evening of November 5, there was a mass student protest against the Russian aggression in Hungary. A group of professors grimly lead a "Schweige Marsch," silent procession, of students up the main street. The street was lined with people. For more than an hour thousands of students marched silently by in a cold drizzly rain. Along the streets of 16th century timbered houses, candles blinked and flags hung from the windows. The crowd gathered at Al-bani Place where the Rector of the University and the president of the student body urged students to give their support to Hungarian students and spoke against the brutality of the Soviet government.

Students gave their support by raising money and giving clothing. After classes they dropped money in collection boxes marked, "We won't forget you." They gave shoes, overcoats and all types of clothing to refugees coming in through the camp on the border.

On December 1, the University held a dance in the three rooms of a student mess hall similar to Lenoir, with a band in each room, in order to raise more money to help. The Union of Christian Democratic Students at Goettingen (the active followers of Adenauer's Party at the University) came out strongly against the dance saying it was not the right way to secure money. Despite much protest, eight-hundred people attended and made it a successful money-raising project.

For weeks, ministers preached on Hungary at the pulpit, and professors preached in the lecture halls.

But still students had the feeling of being so close to the "Eisene Vorhang," the iron curtain, that they could hear the cries of dying Hungarians, but could do nothing.

There is, among a very few students, a slight resentment against America, because "The Voice of America" helped stir up the Hungarians, although America knew she couldn't risk starting World War III by supporting the revolution. Some say the Hungarians had definitely expected armed help from the West.

But in the United States lies Germany's only hope. The students I have talked with are disappointed with the English government and have an increased lack of respect for the French government after the aggression in Egypt.

A very few students see a dim future. One girl history student told me she knew that Russia would conquer Europe in a matter of weeks. It would come eventually whether in two or ten years. She wondered, will we get the full support of the U. S.

But most German students are counting on the United States, their only hope and protection.



CHAIRMAN HOLMES

... experience in student politics

—Norman Kantor Photo

PERSONALITY OF THE WEEK:

SP Leader Jim Holmes Interested In Politics

Gary Nichols

James Houghton Holmes is Chairman of the Student Party here at Carolina. He is a Junior from Mount Airy and has been involved in politics since he was a freshman.

He attended his first meeting of the Student Party in his freshman year and has been active ever since. He has also been in the Student Legislature for three years. Last fall he acted as Parliamentarian in this group.

Holmes is a soft-spoken, ambitious politician. When questioned as to his interests, he replied that his main interest is politics, but he also is pretty much of a music lover, preferring Beethoven and Tchaikovsky to most composers. He likes to read—mainly history, political non-fiction, and philosophy. "Above all," said Holmes, "I like to talk." He is chairman of the Carolina Forum.

Holmes is a History major. He intends to go to grad school where he graduates and hopes to become an instructor, and later, a professor. His biggest goal, however is to get into politics.

In campus politics he has been the SP floorleader, a member of the Advisory Board, and, right now, Chairman of the SP. His plans for the SP are "to continue backing Bob Young. The things he has done will help put us across this spring." "Above all," Holmes said, "we're not just interested in winning an election. We're interested in getting something done in student government."

NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL:

The World Had A Busy Week

Frank Crowther

The week has been one of continued conflagration in Hungary, conciliation in NATO, condemnation in the United Nations, and, lastly, but possibly of most significance, creation in Hoboken, New Jersey.

With the threat of a wide strike facing them, the Kadar regime started the week in Hungary by cutting off all communications again, forbidding the worker's councils, and setting into effect martial law. It also called for the surrender of all arms and threatened offenders with court action.

By Wednesday, the country was in the grip of the predicted strike and there were clashes between the idle workers and the local police in Budapest. The effectiveness of the strike was acknowledged by the Kadar controlled newspaper which ex-

claimed that it had "never seen" anything like it before. By the end of the week, the Budapest workers had staged a new sit-down strike and had were reportedly seeking out new leaders for their cause. The bursting bubbles had lost none of their spontaneity.

In Paris, Secretary of State Dulles buried the hatchet among our NATO allies by calling for U. S. aid to the sagging European unity and pledging continued economy. One of Dulles' strongest appeals came when he proposed that moral force should be relied on to avert war and overcome Soviet despotism as practiced in Hungary. He also asserted that the U. S. did not necessarily have to consult NATO in an immediate crisis. Overall, the 15 nation pact looked as if it had moved to higher and dryer ground after the sudden squall.

In the United Nations, a U. S. sponsored move to censure the Soviet Union was passed by the General Assembly. The proclamation condemned Russia for its intervention in Hungary and called on it to make "immediate arrangements" for withdrawal of its forces. The vote was 55 to 8 with 13 abstentions.

In other highlights of the week, Britain was granted 1.3 billion dollars credit by the International Monetary Fund to bolster world confidence in the sterling; schools in Clinton, Tenn. and on the Gaza strip reopened their doors after both had weathered weeks of violence; the Budapest puppet representatives to the U. N. walked out charging that they had been "rudely and disgracefully" offended; Nehru explained for his visit to the U. S. and three days of consultations with the President; and, the Israelis,

after killing 48 Israeli Arabs who had unknowing broken a curfew, could say no more than, "Whoops!"

Physicists in the Stevens Institute of Technology of New Jersey, however, may very well have deserved the spotlight last week, for their creation of a universe in a test tube.

In one half-millionth of a second, they simulated what took place in an estimated billion years by electrifying atomic particles with both negative and positive electrical charges, shooting them out of a thimble sized atomic gun, and subjugating them to a tremendous magnetic field. For the first time, we may have an insight to the mechanism (?) which causes our expanding universe to expand. They may well have found an inroad needed to tame the now savagely reckless H-bomb.

Pogo



By Walt Kelly

L'il Abner



By Al Capp