

# Wit And Wisdom Of Uncle Mot

Editor's Note: One thing about the late John Motley Morehead that never grew old was his incurable wit. Who, for example, would begin his final will and testament with the words: "If and when I die..."

Morehead Scholars will find their annual banquet dulled considerably next fall without the traditional words of wisdom from their very wise old Uncle Mot.

Below is a copy of his speech to his "nephews" in June, 1961, when he was a spry 91. We believe that many of our readers could improve themselves considerably by adopting some of his excellent advice.

Asked by a "nephew" how could set to be 91 years old Uncle Mot replied that it was easy, "just be born in 1870."

1. We can remember when a wayward child was straightened up by being bent over.

2. You can't tell — maybe a fish goes home and lies about the size of the bait he stole.

3. Women have a keen sense of humor — the more you humor them the better they like it.

4. There are all kinds of jokes; practical, petrified, and those we have to listen to at a dinner party.

5. The only thing more expensive than education is ignorance.

6. Being married saves a man a lot of time making up his mind about things.

7. Some of us could well take a flop from an acrobat. He turns a flop into a success.

8. Prosperity is that short period between the final installment and the next purchase.

9. Adult education will continue just as long as children need help with their homework.

10. Have you noticed that all modern women seem to buy more of all kinds of clothes —

except aprons.

11. Some people we know might become smart if they didn't think they already were.

12. A great many people do most of their work sitting down; that's where they shine.

13. What we call "progress" is usually the exchange of one nuisance for another nuisance.

14. One-half the troubles of this life can be traced to saying "yes" too quick, and not saying "no" soon enough.

15. We would probably have a chance to get along without working if competition wasn't so strong.

16. Monday morning: That's when we look back wistfully on the good old days — Saturday and Sunday.

17. If you are willing to admit that you're all wrong when you are, you're all right.

18. It's true that a little praise goes a long way; but it's the tiny morsel of scandal that really travels.

19. Some women figure that a balanced budget means that they owe as much this January as they did last January.

20. True Love: "Wheneva I'm down in the dumps, I get myself a new hat." Husband: "I've often wondered where you got them."

21. Definition of a bargain: Anything that is the same price today it was yesterday.

22. A good executive is one who makes decisions quickly — and, sometimes, correctly.

23. If a man thinks for one minute he understands women, he has timed it about right.

24. A reader writes in and wants to know if Thomas Jefferson was married when he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

25. One thing about the good old days; if you bought a horse you could be pretty sure the model wouldn't be changed next month.

26. If it's funny enough to tell, it's been told. If it hasn't been told it's too clean. If it's soiled enough to interest you all it couldn't be printed in any of the publications from which we garner all these gems.

27. Money doesn't always make you happy, but it quiets the nerves.

28. If the world is getting smaller, why do they keep raising the postal rates?

29. The older a man gets the

farther he had to walk to school as a boy.

30. One of the first things one notices in a backward country is that children are still obeying their parents.

31. The trouble with some mothers who raise their children by the book is that they are comic books.

32. Influence is a thing you think you have until you try to use it.

33. Before tranquilizers, grandpa had something to make you sleep—he called it work.

34. Tolerance: The uncomfortable suspicion that the other fellow may be right after all.

35. One place you can still get something for a dollar is at the five-and-ten-cent store.

36. Intuition is what enables a woman to contradict her husband even before he has said anything.

37. The most enjoyable way to follow a vegetable diet is to let the cow eat the vegetables, and then you eat the cow.

38. When a youngster keeps his parents guessing, they're probably helping him with his homework.

39. A small town is the place where a fellow with a black eye doesn't have to explain; they already know.

40. Did you hear about the lawyer's daughter who told her boy friend, "Stop, and - or I'll slap your face?"

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## The Many Sides Of The Greek Coin

There is a lot more than meets the eye surrounding Monday's Interfraternity Council decision to give "bull pledges" another semester of full privileges.

First, the action was a direct slap in the face of Dean of Men William G. Long.

Second, the action was not just an effort by the IFC to attain financial security, but an expression of their burning desire to truly gain autonomy.

Third, the benevolent outlook of the move taken by Dr. Herbert L. Bodman, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Fraternities and Sororities, was a surprise to all.

The first two are related, but nonetheless should be considered separately.

Dean Long has always, we feel, been basically opposed to Carolina fraternities in general and certain fraternities specifically. Despite an occasional bow in their direction (such as the document, "The Other Side of the Greek Coin"), he has consistently attempted to pattern fraternities into the image he wants, viz., the typical fraternity at Yale.

Such a fraternity would not be comfortable at UNC, nor would it exist long. In fact, it apparently will not even exist at Yale for very long, as witness the present fraternity situation at that University.

Dean Long's Residence College System is an excellent idea, and should be encouraged. But it also spells trouble for fraternities unless they do some work on their general aims.

Of course, fraternity revampment is needed, but the fact that a round-about approach has been taken leads us to suspect that more than a Residence College System may be floating about in the head of the Dean of Men.

The IFC has been told what to do and what not to do in recent years, and in many cases it has rubber-stamped the proposals offered by the Administration. It sat back meekly and took the 80 per cent rule and deferred rush with only an occasional whimper. There have been other sanctions imposed or at least held above its collective heads.

Now all this has come to a head, and the IFC is simply tired. So it struck back in the method nearest at hand—giving "bull pledges" another semester.

We take exception with the manner in which the IFC handled the situation. The council promised the administration last year that "bull pledges" would be done away with after this semester, and Dean Long undoubtedly expected them to live up to that agreement.

It is possible he might have agreed to a continuation of the measure as a deterrent to financial problems had he been consulted, but the IFC leadership barely mentioned the matter to him.

This is not a good method of doing

business, and the IFC showed a definite lack of courtesy and, perhaps, maturity, in slamming it down Dean Long's throat.

He called the move "a resounding shock," and we have full sympathy with him.

We remember all too well the action of the faculty last year in tossing students off the Student-Faculty Review Board without as much as mentioning it to the leaders of Student Government.

That move certainly came as a "resounding shock" to student leaders, and they proceeded to get a great deal of mileage off the administration's blunder.

The IFC move is almost a direct correlation. It is possible the student leaders would have approved the Review Board revision, just as it is possible the Administration would have approved the "bull pledge" decision.

If the IFC truly wants to cooperate with the Administration, and truly wants to be negotiated with fairly, then it should set an example through its actions.

Finally, the remarks of Dr. Bodman are significant.

In the past, the chairmanship of the fraternity committee has been filled by a person who reflects the feelings of the Administration. If the University's leaders are dubious about the responsibility of the fraternity system, the chairman is a person who believes in just that.

But along comes Dr. Bodman, saying such things as: "I have always felt the decision of this matter should be in the hands of the IFC, and they should be allowed to police themselves," or "I am not publicly recommending anything to the IFC because the IFC is a part of Student Government."

These are strong words, and they come from a man who obviously is 100 per cent for the fraternity system and has full faith in it.

These are not the words of a man who agrees with Dean Long, obviously.

So we are left, in effect, with an intolerable situation. Dean Long is undoubtedly angry, as he should be, and the IFC seemingly could care less.

This one issue, small as it may be, could provoke a wholesale battle between the Administration and the IFC over all the other little grievances between the two. And it would be a shame, as the whole explosion would have been over something that could have been avoided in the first place.

The Greek coin has many sides, and problems will certainly emerge from time to time—some major, some minor. None of the problems can be solved without cooperation between the Administration and the IFC, and recent events seem to point toward a definite deterioration of whatever cooperation was present before.

## Start At The Outside, Work Inward

From The Minnesota Daily

Two scientists, one American, one Russian, have proposed the practical plan

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that could really get disarmament off the ground.

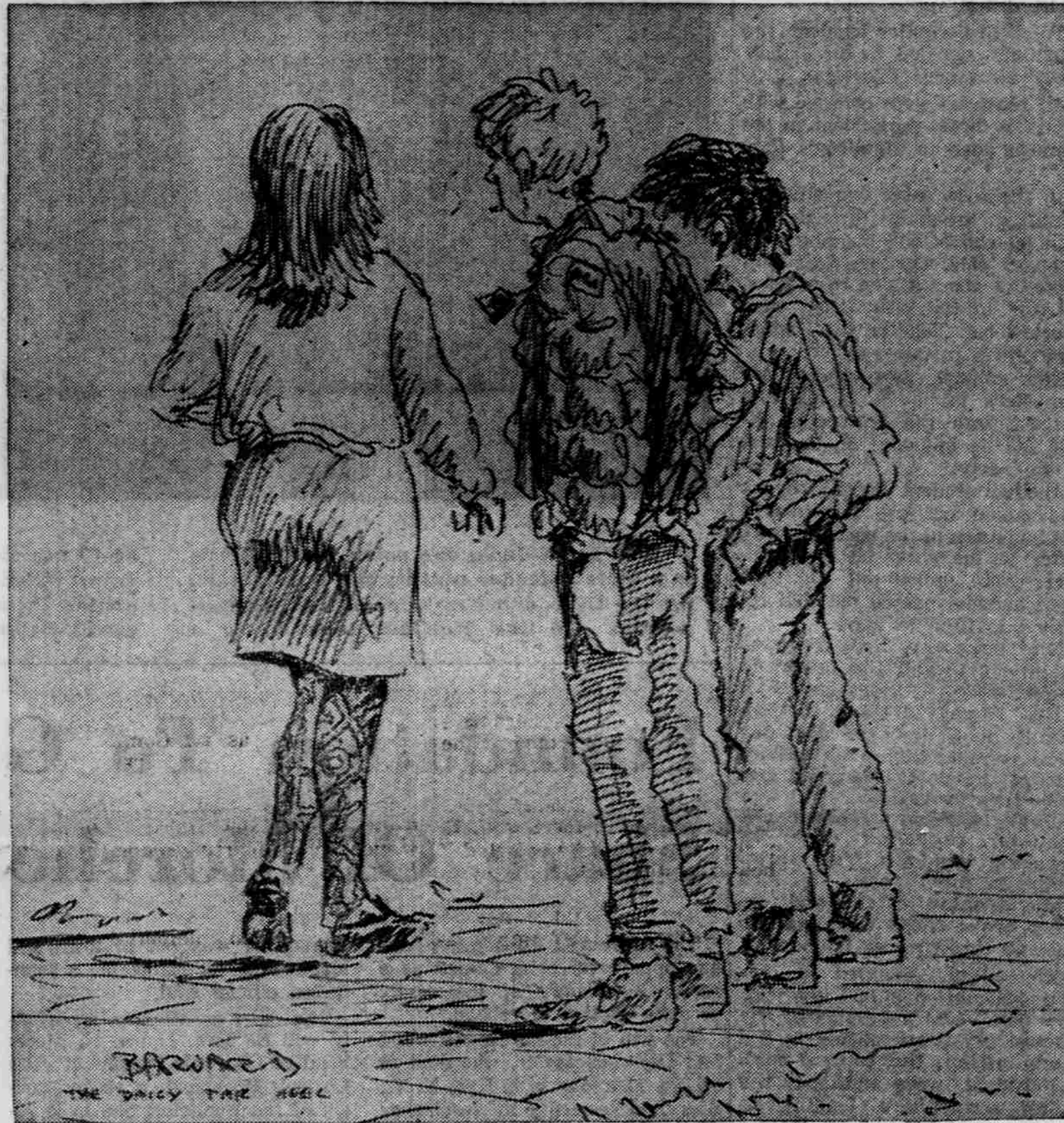
The plan, first published in The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, would entail disarming regions in the American and Russian Arctic.

The two point out that this is the only part of the world where the territories of the major world powers face each other. In neither case, however, is the territory of prime importance. Thus, the area provides an excellent place to work out inspection procedures.

From the Arctic, disarmament would have a good chance to be expanded into American bases in Greenland and Soviet bases in Eastern Siberia.

Getting started seems to be a prime factor in the failure of disarmament negotiations in recent years. We hope this proposal does not die in the pages of this month's Scientific American. It deserves hearing.

## "These Coeds Are Really Going To The Dogs!"



## Eastern Europe Splits

# The Satellites Alter Orbits

By CHRISTOPHER KELLERMAN  
I think an urgent reappraisal is required of Western relations with Eastern Europe, since the changes that have taken place in recent years call for a much greater degree of flexibility.

Eastern Europe is no longer a homogeneous block stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, but an increasingly fragmented area, which is every year becoming more diversified.

Until about 1958 the satellites were mere mouthpieces of Russian policy, whose wishes were reflected to the letter in all Eastern European countries. Any kind of deviation was brutally suppressed as was the case with the East German, Polish and Hungarian uprisings, and the leaders of the various countries were appointed by Moscow.

At the United Nations and at international communist Party meetings Russian revolutions were accentuated without question, and when Mr. Khrushchev denounced Stalin, the satellites in one great chorus followed suit and their former chief was purged.

This has changed and in the same way as one differentiates in the Western world between the politics of Holland and Portugal, so one is forced to differentiate between the politics of Hungary and East Germany. These two countries are no longer members of the once big happy family.

In economics as well the Eastern European countries are becoming much less tightly knit than previously. Rumania, for example, has all but left COMECON (the Communist equivalent to the Common Market) and is pursuing her own economic policies. This would have been unheard of six years ago.

In the political field Poland and Hungary are by far the most liberal, while East Germany is still living very much in the days of the Stalin era

under Herr Ulbricht. Both domestically and internationally Poland and Hungary have become increasingly liberal allowing much greater freedom for artists and writers, while in the foreign field encouraging tourists and trade with the West.

In Budapest there is now a political cabinet, which makes fun of everybody from Premier Kadar to the Pope. Since 1958 the AVH or secret police have been openly very inactive and there are no longer midnight raids or mass arrests.

The shops in Budapest are becoming increasingly full of consumer goods, and the number of private cars has been increasing at a phenomenal rate. Lake Balaton, which is the most popular tourist center in Hungary, could quite easily be in Italy or France judging by the number of Western tourists and standards of service.

Perhaps the best illustration of this new fragmentation is the recent change of leadership in Moscow. Previously the new regime would have been endorsed by the satellites without question and the individual Communist parties would have remodeled their policies in line with the change.

This time, however, there was a great outcry against the news of Mr. Khrushchev's fall. It appears as though the process of liberalization has gone hand in hand with the relaxation of the ties between Moscow and the Communist capitals.

Under Stalin the Communist rebel had no alternative but to conform or like Tito, get out. In 1956, however, after Mr. Khrushchev had discredited and disassociated himself from Stalin he began to speak of "new forms of association."

The Sino-Soviet split also encouraged Communist parties to spread their wings and weaken its will. Many parties even in

## Johnson's Speech Inspires Barbecue

By ART BUCHWALD  
The New York Herald-Tribune

WASHINGTON — As soon as the President finished his State of the Union speech, I was ordered to get some public reaction. So I immediately called my father in Forest Hills, New York, and asked him what he thought of all the things President Johnson wanted to do.

"If he's got the money," my father said, "let him go ahead. I don't think he has the money, Pop."

"I knew there was a catch to it."

"What part of the speech did you like the most?"

"I liked the part when he described the land around the Perdennes River, where he lived. He said it was once covered with scrub cedar and terrible soil and the river flooded all the time. Then men worked it, and now the land is abundant with fruit, cattle, goats, and sheep, and pleasant homes and lakes. That must have been a very good real estate investment."

"That wasn't the point the President was trying to make."

"Never mind his point. I should have bought 100 acres. I'd be a rich man today."

"Of course. You don't hear of these real estate deals until it's too late. I'll bet on the basis of the President's speech land values around the Perdennes River have doubled."

"The President was talking about a dream."

"I'm talking about a dream, too," Pop said. "Suppose you subdivided the acreage and got a guy like Zeckendorf in as a partner? You know what you could make in capital gains alone?"

"Pop, you're all confused about the Great Society."

"Listen. Give me a hundred acres next to Johnson's ranch and I'll do without Medicare."

"Even if we didn't subsidize the agricultural subsidies would be worth the investment. You know how much the government is paying these days for not raising wheat?"

"That's not the point."

"And there could be oil on the property. In Texas anything is possible. I'm glad he didn't say anything in his speech about oil depletion allowances."

"Pop, forget the land a minute. Was there any part of the President's speech you objected to?"

"I didn't care too much for the President inviting the Soviet leaders to speak to the American people on television. Suppose the Russians take up the President's invitation. Do you know what the record is for the shortest speech a Soviet leader ever delivered? Four hours and 23 minutes. I'm not sure the Americans are up to it. A wasteland we've got on television now, but Johnson's talking about Siberia."

"You may have a point there. Perhaps the President was hoping his speech would be telecast on Soviet television."

"I wouldn't like that."

"Why not?"

"You might have the Russians buying up a lot of around the Perdennes River. Real Estate values could go down."

"I can see the President's speech made a deep impression on you, Pop."

"When a man of his importance speaks, I listen. You know, an idea just occurred to me. Why couldn't somebody develop a place down there and call it 'Barbecueland'? You don't have Walt Disney's private number, by any chance, do you?"

## Spencer's Christmas List For Friends In Winston

Editor's Note: The following poem was written by coeds in Spencer Hall to the residents of Winston after a Christmas mixer.

Since we gals are taking over Winston next year,  
And since this is the season of good cheer,  
We want to do some nice things for you  
To keep your Christmas from being so blue.

For an intramural game we donate,  
Three freshmen cheerleaders that really rate.  
A group of girls we will choose  
To come visit and shine your shoes.

One day early in the spring  
A group of us will come and bring  
The items that are necessary  
To make your social room look clean and merry.

For ten of you guys we are going to press  
Three of your shirts, sports or dress.  
A group of girls to sew and mend,  
For minor repairs we will send.

Two of you will be our guests on Thursday night  
To eat with us our steak delight.  
For one of you we have a Yack beaut—  
Any of you Karen would suit.

Good fortune indeed must be your fate  
If you are the guy to get this date!  
We hope that all these little treats  
Will help to make your Christmas complete.