



# on second thought —Peter Outhit

## FUN WITH DICK AND JACK

Every four years our illustrious neighbours to the south engage in carnival-like civil war in which the best dressed troops and the least damaging attack are considered sure strategies of success.

The ammunition in these wars consists of the opposing generals' good looks, grammar, hair amount and coiffure, white, even teeth, firm handshake and outgoing personality.

Standby ammunition, if these should falter, art the prettiness of the general's wife, her wardrobe, his friends, what he voted for in 1946 and why he thinks America is the greatest country in the world.

If all this should fail there are also the issues of foreign policy, farm, economic and civil rights problems, and the like. However these weapons are often as erratic as they are powerful, and tend to boomerang on the general's own army unless sparingly used.

In the present campaign, which comes to head next Tuesday, it is estimated 20,000,000 votes—two and a half million more than the population of Canada—will be cast on the basis of the religion to which one of the generals subscribes. Half of these will be protests against "the smear campaign on our church," the other half because of "what will happen to the country if this church is allowed to take over."

Neither generals, of course, have admitted that such an issue exists.

An enjoyable number of meaningless statements have issued from the battlements of the present war, which is to be expected. The example was set by a retired general, one Harry S. Truman, who now practices law in Missouri. He loudly denounced the choice of the Democratic convention in July, calling the meeting "a pre-arranged affair" in favor of Jack Kennedy. In late August he just as loudly decided that Jack wasn't so bad, that after all, "the Convention picked him," and that he would be happy to back him.

Then, at a Greensboro, North Carolina rally in a skating rink called, naturally enough, an Evening of Skating with Dick and Pat. Dick Nixon took note of the seething civil rights problems in these words: "There is something happening down here. We are going to have to look at these Southern States again."

Senator Johnson, America's Foremost Statesman, campaigned on horseback in cowboy shirt and tight silk jeans in New Mexico. At one point he got off the horse, stooped, and saw his pants rip up the seam from ankle to thigh.

In an especially revealing mood, wife Lady Bird Johnson disclosed: "Lyndon is the same man as before. He has never been embraced by extreme liberals or extreme conservatives."

Said Eunice Kennedy, Jack's sister: "It would take more than Jimmy Hoffa to scare my brother." Furthermore, "the Catholic Church does not influence Jack in any way except a religious way."

Said Jackie Kennedy: "I'm sure I won't lack on clothes than Mrs. Nixon." Said Pat Nixon: "I don't criticize other women."

Said Kennedy: "I want to make it clear that nothing I am going to say is going to give Mr. Khrushchev the slightest encouragement."

Democratic supporters circulated a poster with an ugly photo of an unshaven Nixon on it, and the words "would you buy a used car from this man?"

Harlem Democratic Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, a strong advocate of negro rights, who had called Kennedy's record on civil rights "bad for a man from Massachusetts" decided to give his "full, all-out support" to Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson anyhow.

William J. Griffin, Grand Dragon of the Florida Knights of the Klu Klux Klan, announced he was fully in favor of Nixon, who happens to champion further negro rights legislation.

At one point Kennedy's entourage impressed reporters as looking like "a fraternity gang on a football weekend." He has never made a daytime speech longer than 5 minutes.

Only one of the lieutenant-generals, Mr. Lodge, has escaped looking like he was a front for some super syndicate of slogan manufacturers. Yet even he is referred to as "that wonderful grey-haired man with the nice smile" by thousands of the better-half voters.

Mort Shal recently commented that he hoped "this wouldn't be decided by Max Factor." It began to

# A NATION COMES OF AGE

by LOANNE YOUNG

This summer I spent six weeks in Israel on the WUSC International Seminar. They were six most memorable weeks—the Israelis were so friendly and hospitable; so enthusiastic about showing us everything in the country, and they frankly discussed their problems as well as their achievements.

Israel is a relatively new state, in spite of its biblical history; it was created in 1948 by the United Nations. But in an age that has seen the creation of many new states, Israel is unique in that it was founded for a people that has been homeless for 2000 years, and its right to existence was mainly based on a religion—that of Judaism.

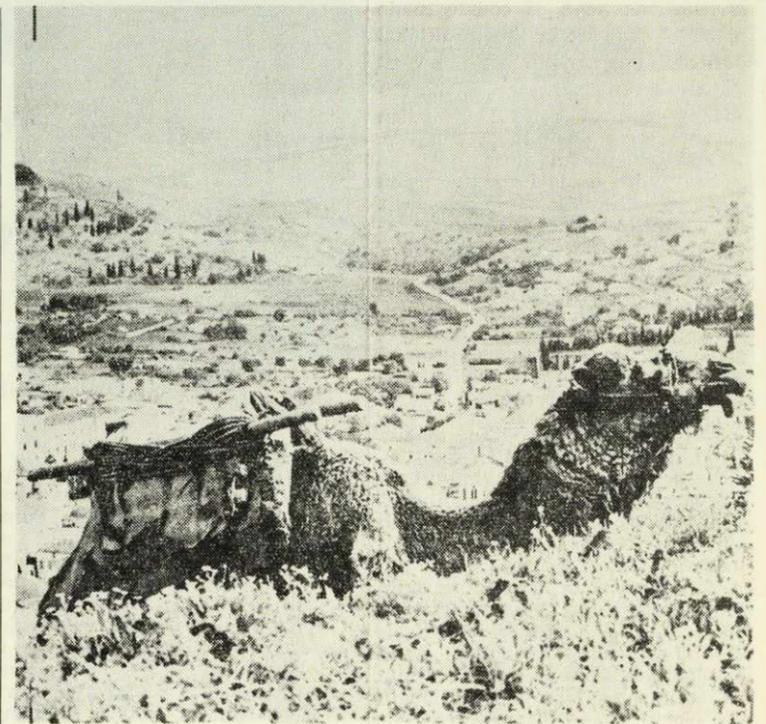
The Jewish people had been returning to Palestine in successive waves of immigration since 1870, but it wasn't until 1948, when Israel as a state officially opened her doors to all the Jewish people and promised to give them a national home, that the huge number of immigrants began to arrive. These people came and are still coming from all parts of the world, from every European country, from North America, England, South Africa, South America, from the Orient and from the surrounding Arab States.

Perhaps the most amazing fact about Israel is that in her 12-year history she has built a strong, united nation out of people with such diverse backgrounds. Much of the National Unity can be attributed to the language. Every new citizen is taught a modernized version of the ancient Hebrew, a language that has not been spoken since Biblical times. But language cannot bridge the gap of the different cultures, and we heard a great deal about the problems of integration, and the methods that are being used to solve them.

### "Return to the Land"

The Jews already in Palestine in 1958 were chiefly of European extraction, and had set up a strongly agricultural and socialistic society, based on the "Return to the Land" ideal. They had already founded several of the famous collective institutions, the Kibbutzim and the Moshavim. These are agricultural settlements. A Moshav is similar to any of our farming towns, except that the produce is marketed collectively, and each inhabitant is a share-holder in all the facilities of the village. On the Moshav, the family lives as a unit, and the

farmer, in most cases, has his own fields. The Kibbutzim represent a much more socialistic type of settlement; here all the farming is done collectively, and the children are housed in dormitories from the age of 6 months, spending a few hours each evening with their parents. But these collective farms were mainly founded by the European immigrants, the majority of whom were refugees of prejudice or persecution who came with a strong desire to change their old way of life.



THE HILLS OF NAZERETH

look that way after the first Jack and Dick television debate, in which the toothy, debonair Democrat was ceded a great victory over his pouchy-eyed, poorly pancaked opponent. You remember the headline: "Nixon sabotaged by Make-Up Man."

### New Intergration Policy

Since the founding of the state in 1948, however, the character of the immigration has changed, and the majority of immigrants now come from the Oriental countries and the surrounding Arab states. Therefore at the present time, the population consists of approximately equal number of people of European extraction, and people from the East—the so-called "Oriental" Jewry.

When these "Oriental" immigrants arrived, they were first placed on agricultural settlements, with people from every sort of background in order to facilitate their integration. But this was too much of a change from their old way of life; they were not accustomed to being farmers, they did not wish to be separated from their fellow-countrymen, and they did not have the same desire to change their old way of life and conform to this new, socialistic type of society. So, many of them left the farms and moved to the cities and towns.

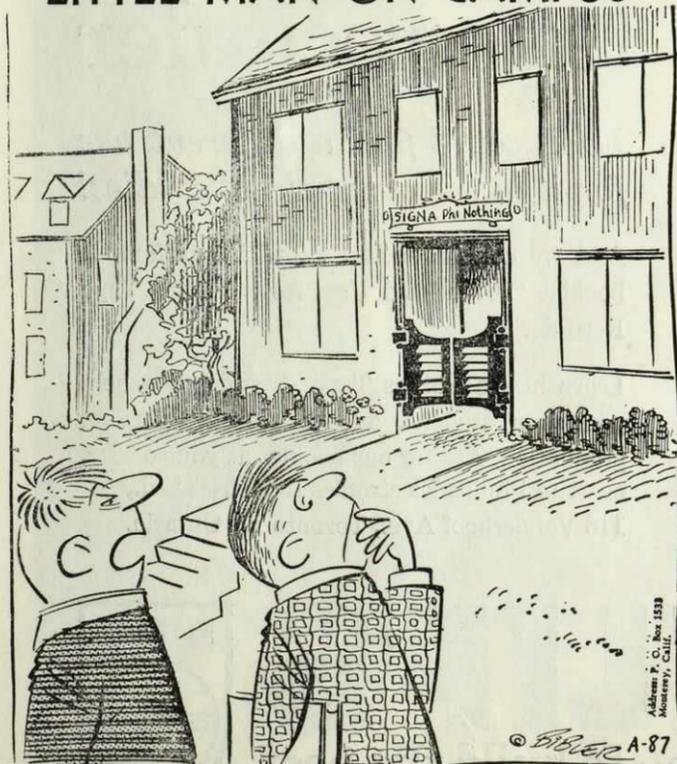
Therefore a new settlement policy has recently been adopted. This new idea is to place the immigrants on a settlement with their fellow countrymen, and yet to erect such settlements near others formed by Jewry from other countries. The result is that such towns share some common facilities, such as schools, stores, utilities, etc. and integration thus occurs more slowly and naturally.

I was able to see this plan in action in Tel Mond, a lovely, fertile district in the plains between Haifa and Tel Aviv. I spent a week on Moshav Ein Vered, founded 30 years ago by immigrants from Eastern Europe. New Moshavim have been added in the area, so that there are now nine surrounding the central village of Tel Mond. On the (continued on Page 4)

## AUDITIONS Wonderful Town

On Tuesday night, November 8 at 7 o'clock in the gym Mr. George Naylor will audition those interested in taking vocal roles in this year's Musical production. The following night, Wednesday, November 9, Mr. Alison Bishop, the dramatic director of Wonderful Town will audition in the gym those selected by Mr. Naylor and those interested in taking dramatic roles only. Anyone with the slightest interest in this year's musical is invited to show our directors the calibre of Dalhousie's talent.

## LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



—TH' SIGNA PHI NOTHING HOUSE—SEEMS LIKE THAT FRATERNITY IS ON PROBATION MOST OF THE TIME.

## HICKS APPOINTED DEAN

President A. E. Kerr confirmed a week-old rumor Monday evening with announcement of the appointment of the Board of Governors of Henry D. Hicks to the demanding post of Dean of Arts and Science. Next September Mr. Hicks will become Vice President, succeeding Professor C. L. Bennet in this post.

Mr. Hicks is a distinguished Nova Scotian, both in the fields of education and politics. A Rhodes Scholar, he holds five degrees, including a BA, MA and Bachelor of Civil Law from Oxford. Entering politics, he was elected to the provincial Legislature for his home county of Annapolis in 1945. Mr. Hicks became Nova Scotia's first Minister of Education on the creation of that post in September 1949, and in 1954 took over the leadership of the provincial Liberal Party. He held the position of premier for two years.

A family man, Mr. Hicks has a charming wife, two sons and two daughters. Mr. Hicks is a man of many and varied interests and his appointment speaks well for the future of this University.

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