

A British Dilemma

As was to be expected, the cold blooded slaying of three unarmed policemen in West London last week has raised an outcry for the return of capital punishment for police murders, and also of giving the police greater access to firearms. Home Secretary Roy Jenkins, on visiting the station overseeing the manhunt for the killers, said he could well understand this reaction, but added: "It would be quite wrong for me to make a major policy decision in the shadow of one event, however horrible that may be." The influential Manchester Guardian backs the minister up in the matter. Such factual evidence as there is, it says, "does not show that the risk of being hanged is an effective deterrent."

One Bill Less

Uncle Sam's two-dollar bill is on the way out, and it would be well for Canadians who have any in their possession to hold them as collectors' items. The U.S. Treasury has decided to discontinue printing the bills "because of the lack of public demand," which seems odd in view of the undiminished popularity of their Canadian counterparts. But according to the New York Times, a major reason is a widespread belief that they bring bad luck.

Seeking To Fulfill Ancient Prophecy

Gautama Buddha prophesied that Buddhist monks would leave the tranquillity of their monasteries 2,500 years after his death and carry his teachings to the world.

UN Without U Thant?

The reported decision of U Thant to give up his post as Secretary-General of the United Nations when his present term expires in November is bad news indeed for the world organization.

Space Scores With Public

Whether it's because nothing succeeds like success, or just because people like to back a winner, the spectacular performance of the Surveyor moon landing in June was reflected in a jump in the number of people supporting the U.S.A. space program.

Our Yesterdays

Prime Minister Mackenzie King stepped cheerfully from a bombing plane on British soil today, rested briefly after the first flight of his life a Trans-Atlantic jaunt—and let it be known he will attend a meeting of the British war cabinet.

The Take In Las Vegas

Dice tables, black jack, roulette wheels and slot machines have built Nevada's gambling activities in Las Vegas into a highly profitable industry. In 1965 the licensed houses reported \$328 million in winnings, a record in the 35 years since the state legalized the casinos that have operated almost from its frontier days.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Beatles fan says the group should be judged on its music. Not many music lovers will feel the punishment too harsh.

Our Yesterdays

Federal authorities reported that the oil shortage in the Eastern United States finally has reached a critical stage, that reserve stocks have diminished to a 10-day supply and that the situation is "perilous".

TEN YEARS AGO

U.S. State Secretary Dulles was reported to have said he would not force on Egypt an international plan for the Suez Canal which he is expected to present for prompt action.

This year's crop production in the United States will drop 7 per cent below last year's record volume, according to an estimate by the U.S. department of agriculture.

Commentators are predicting that Premier W.A.C. Bennett will fight his last election in British Columbia on Sept. 12. None of them, however, are prepared to gamble on his defeat.

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Federal tax law would also be violated by concealing income. The state even has forced such famous persons as Frank Sinatra to sell his interests because he associated with Salvatore (Moe) Giancana, the notorious underworld figure.

It has been charged that Giancana is the secret owner of a part of two Las Vegas casinos. This is just one of the series of similar accusations that caused Governor Grant Sawyer to order a start on the investigation last week. There was a big stir a few years ago when the Federal Bureau of Investigation mounted a major probe into the same matter. The details of this inquiry have not come out officially, but it is regarded as something more than a coincidence that during the summer a nationally known crime reporter, in a series of newspaper articles, rolled out the names, places and amounts of money skimmed, of ownerships concealed and criminal affiliations. The story did not identify sources, but it is widely assumed that they reflected what the F.B.I. found.

Whatever Governor Sawyer's investigation turns up, it is not likely to result in killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. Navadans collected \$18.8 million from the gamblers in license last year and estimated that they had paid a total of \$38 million to the state, local and federal tax collectors just in taxes on gambling. Income and business taxes were paid in addition. The state's gambling revenues amounted to 30 per cent of its general tax fund collections; and no governor is going to have the temerity to put too much of a squeeze on the sources of this windfall.

THE GREEN THUMB BOYS

BUDDHISTS IN ASIA

National Geographic News Bulletin

movement in Japan. Rooted in the 13th-century Nichiren sect, the new movement claim 15 several thousand in the United States. In the past 10 years, Soka Gakkai has become a major political faction in Japan, ranking third behind two much older, well-established parties.

After the Communists overran China, thousands of Buddhist temples were destroyed, and the religion was suppressed there. In recent years, however, the Chinese Communists have recognized that Buddhism can serve as a bond with the nations of Southeast Asia, and they have posed as a preserver of Buddhist traditions.

One of Communist China's greatest propaganda assets is a tooth—of Gautama Buddha, Long a Chinese possession, the holy relic has been exhibited in Ceylon, where the only other tooth of the Buddha is enshrined, and in Burma as a good-will gesture. Though the Chinese Reds still officially scorn religion, they have built an elaborate "Seven-Jewel Golden Pagoda" in Peking to house the tooth.

(Population estimates for other dominant religions: Hindu 395 million; Moslem, 456 million; Christian, 950 million.)

GREATER PUBLIC ROLE

As new adherents embrace Buddhism, its leaders play an increasingly important role in public affairs. In South Viet Nam, for example, Buddhist monks have left their cloisters to become a major force in that troubled nation.

Buddhism differs greatly from Western concepts of religion. It has no creed, no god, no heaven, no savior, and no dogmas. Followers regard Buddhism as a way to happiness, for it analyzes the causes of human ills, and suggests means to overcome suffering.

Students of Buddhism emphasize that Buddhists are not detached dreamers who leave the disorders of this life to be remedied in another. On the contrary, a religion that offers no hope of supernatural intervention in human affairs invites action in the causes of one's fellow man.

The founder of Buddhism was an Indian prince, Siddhartha Gautama, born about 560 B.C. Renouncing his riches, Siddhartha Gautama wandered about India for several years seeking the truth. In time he experienced a spiritual awakening while meditating under a tree, and rose up as the Buddha, or Enlightened One.

For 50 years the Buddha traveled, teaching the Eightfold Path to nirvana, a state in which all selfish desire has been eliminated. He founded the Sangha, or Buddhist order of monks, to carry the message to others.

Buddhism spread across Asia to Afghanistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, China, and Japan. It tolerantly absorbed the gods of other religions, hence it varies considerably from country to country.

SOKA GAKKAI

New branches of Buddhism still sprout. One of the most important is the Soka Gakkai

That this did not happen is very largely due to U Thant's work as Secretary-General. He brought the United Nations into every crisis from the Soviet-American confrontation over Cuba to the India-Pakistan war, unobtrusively but effectively urging compromise and negotiation upon the nations involved and discouraging rash and irrevocable actions by either side. Even

more remarkable is his achievement in keeping UN peace-keeping operations going in the Middle East and the Congo—and initiating a fresh operation in the newer trouble centre of Cyprus—despite lack of financial and military support.

Perhaps the most difficult of all the Secretary-General's tasks is that of remaining impartial amid the world conflicts that swirl through the headquarters on the East River. By race and background U Thant belongs to the Asian-African bloc. Yet he has maintained an admirable impartiality between these groups and won the respect of all.

One proof of this is the fact that the governments of the United States, Britain and Russia, as well as the representatives of 36 African countries, have urged him to accept another term. This is in sharp contrast to the opposition from the Communist bloc when he was elected in 1962.

So far none of these appeals have overcome U Thant's reluctance to stay on. Perhaps the member nations would be more successful if they offered him what the London Economist calls "a better tool box"—more funds to carry on the UN's work and a more dependable assurance of troops and other support when needed.

According to a public opinion survey taken in the big republic by Trendex just after the flight of the robot, approval of Land aims of the program to land men on the moon was expressed by 71.4 per cent of the people questioned. A sampling made just before the launch found only 64 per cent in favor.

The poll of public attitudes toward space has been taken at irregular intervals over the past

three years. It is sponsored by Thiokol Chemical Corporation, a company with more than an academic interest in the matter.

Samplings in the past have covered not only cities heavily involved in space industries, but relatively "neutral" cities as well. Since the polls began, Trendex has found a 16 per cent increase in favorable attitudes toward the moon program and a decline of 34 per cent in unfavorable attitudes.

One item the pollsters consider of interest is a sharp increase in the number of people who are ready to support further planetary exploration immediately following the completion of the Apollo moon program.



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Origins Of Dizziness

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Dizziness is an unpleasant sensation. When mild, the feeling often is described as giddiness, lightheadedness, or a swimming head. In more severe cases the sufferer is extremely ill and may not be able to stand without staggering or falling to one side or the other.

The underlying cause frequently is in the ear, where the organ of equilibrium is located; but vertigo also may stem from blocking of the external canal with wax or swelling which obstructs the eustachian tube. Occasionally the culprit is an internal disorder such as anemia, a heart attack, or a blood pressure disturbance. Certain drugs and chemicals such as quinine, arsenic, mercury, lead, aspirin, and the sulphonamides will do the same. Alcohol is a frequent offender; this is why the tipsy person fall flat on his face.

Dizziness also may occur in scarlet fever, measles, influenza, or meningitis as a result of the effect of toxins upon the balancing mechanism of the ear. Diagnosis of a tumor or of pressure upon the nerve connecting the brain with the ear is a more serious origin which requires careful examination of the various sense organs and body systems.

When the labyrinth (balancing mechanism) is involved, the condition is known as Meniere's disease. In this malady vertigo may be associated with deafness, ringing noises, nausea, and vomiting. The underlying cause is distention or swelling of the organ brought on by nerve stimulation arising elsewhere in the head. The stimulus may arise from the tongue, teeth, jaws, or from emotional stress or physical strain.

Some cases of dizziness have been relieved by a procedure as simple as the removal of impacted wax in the ear; others do well on medicines including dramamine, histamine, or vitamin B; still others respond to dehydrating measures to reduce swelling of the involved tissues. In severe Meniere's, severing the nerve leading to the labyrinth has been recommended. Ultra sound also is used to destroy the labyrinth.

Aircraft Deal Criticised

By Joseph MacSween Canadian Press Staff Writer

A certain disquiet seems to surround Britain's biggest-ever aircraft purchase from the United States.

The British purchase of the F-111 swing-wing all-purpose war plane had its birth in political wrangling and seems fated to be a topic of debate into the future.

The cost alone is so high that it is bound to cause controversy at a time when Britain is having tough going economically. The deal, estimated at approximately \$105,000,000 (\$315,000,000), approaches the magnitude of Britain's housing bill for a year.

Tory critics of the Labor government cite not only the cost. They say that in making the deal Prime Minister Wilson virtually destroyed the British aircraft industry's capacity to compete on the world market.

The industry, pioneer from the earliest days of aviation, was forced to drop the TSR-2 project, although that highly sophisticated aircraft was already flying.

DOUBT EFFICIENCY

Now reports from the United States indicate doubt as to the efficiency of the F-111, a fighter-bomber designed to be the backbone of defence in the United States, Britain and Australia in the 1970s.

One U.S. publication, the Na-

tional Business and Finance Weekly, says the aircraft has become such a sluggish machine that it would make an easy target for Russia's late-model MiGs.

The article says there was serious concern among U.S. service chiefs over the performance of a test model secretly put through an exhaustive series of trials recently at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida.

Meanwhile there also seems doubt about whether the cost of the F-111—whose swing-wing innovation, incidentally, is the invention of a British-born scientist—might cost more to the British government than was expected.

The present deal commits the U.S. to supply 50 planes at a fixed price of £2,100,000 (\$6,300,000) each, plus the cost of special modifications to suit the RAF.

But apparently the British government has not yet placed a formal order for the main batch. Only the first group of 10 has been firmly put on contract.

The U.S. government might therefore consider itself free to increase the price of the 40 planes outstanding if a Senate committee inquiring into the F-111 program decides they are being offered at cut price compared with those being manufactured for the U.S. Air Force.

We Do, But You Don't

Hamilton Spectator