

SCHREIBER COUNCIL (Continued)

WHEREAS, it has been estimated that the total education expenditures in Ontario will double in the next decade, and
 WHEREAS, as a matter of principle, real estate should primarily pay taxes for services to property and not for social services which benefit the province/nation as a whole and,
 WHEREAS, real estate is no longer an accurate criterion of ability to pay - THEREFORE, be it resolved that we again, with increasing urgency, respectfully request the provincial government to establish grant schedules which will assume that the major portion of at least 80% of the funds for elementary and secondary education comes from higher levels of government.

Council met in the new town office and for the first time a table was provided for the press, for which appreciation was expressed by Inez McCuaig.

DISTRICT PRESIDENT VISITS WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

Schreiber Women's Institute was host at the September meeting to District President Mrs. Mary Tomonen of Dorion. Mrs. Harvey McCanna presided for the meeting, welcoming the visitor.

Schreiber town council gave permission for the institute to plant a tree to be placed beside the auditorium entrance. Notice was received of a home economics senior training course in window treatment Oct. 17-18 in Fort William, to which two delegates may be sent.

Mrs. Pat Bolan gave an interesting paper on agriculture based on Arctic gardens and in particular, a three-quarter acre hillside plot on the edge of Inuvik, from which F. H. Willis, a technician from the Dept. of Agriculture experimental station at Beaverlodge, Alta. expects to harvest a bushel of potatoes from a six foot row.

Three crops of broccoli have already been cut. Tomatoes in a polyethylene greenhouse are

turning red and outside turnips are growing so fast there is trouble keeping them down. The remarkable garden is 200 miles north of the Arctic circle, dug into the permafrost in a community on the McKenzie River delta.

Mrs. Tomonen gave a report on the recent district meeting in Port Arthur, when nine branches were represented. Money, she said, is the bugbear in all organizations, and to add to the funds a cook book is being planned with each branch asked to send 10 recipes to Mrs. Fred Watty of Fort William with Oct. 5 as the deadline.

The institute rally will be held Oct. 20 in the Moose Hall in Fort William. The Institute Scholarship for 4-H Homemaking club members is \$100 and two girls were considered. The area WI convention will be held in Dryden Sept. 22-23.

The committee in charge of the annual group exhibit at the Lakehead fair are seeking suggestions for the coming year.

John Cosgrove, who is entering the Roman Catholic priesthood, has gone to St. Peter's Seminary in London, Ont.

Surprise visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Austin Cosgrove last week were Mr. and Mrs. T. Todd of Brockville, cousins of Austins, en route to the Lakehead.

by Ray Argyle

Every session of the United Nations produces its share of suspense and crisis. Next week's opening of the General Assembly in New York, originally expected to be a tame affair, has taken on a new importance because of the impending resignation of U-N Secretary General U Thant.

U Thant, the soft-spoken Burmese diplomat who restored a sense of hope to the world body five years ago when a plane crash killed Dag Hammarskjold, gave all the appearances of a bitter and disillusioned man when he announced he would not take another five year term.

The Secretary-General's letter of resignation was loaded with outspoken criticism of the big powers. He was especially critical of American reliance on military power to solve the Vietnam dilemma, but lambasted all the affluent nations for not doing more to assist the undeveloped world.

In the devious world of international diplomacy, U Thant's letter to the Security Council — of which Canada will this year be a member — must stand as some kind of record for frankness.

There remained hope, however, that the Secretary-General could be drafted for another term, even if for a shorter period than the usual five years.

American ambassador Arthur Goldberg has already moved to offset U Thant's criticism of Washington by enthusiastically supporting him for another term.

I was at the United Nations the day U Thant announced his resignation. Everyone seemed to know it was coming, but no one seemed to know whether U Thant could be talked into staying on, or if not, who could be found to replace him.

The terrible dilemma the U-N still faces is that every time the interests of a big power conflicts with the interests of world peace, the big power ignores the U-N. This was true of Britain at Suez, Russia in the Congo and now, the United States in Vietnam.

But due largely to U Thant's perseverance, the U-N has clung together the past five years, advancing in the economic and social field if not in the peace-keeping field. The U-N Secretary's budget has doubled to \$128

million and total expenditures this year will top \$600 million.

Still, U Thant castigated the wealthier of the 117 member nations for failing to make "decisive progress" in economic development of poorer countries.

On Vietnam, he has been even more blunt. Without naming either the United States or China, he has said Washington is making "the tragic error . . . of relying on force and military means in a deceptive pursuit of peace." And international problems will become "more intractable" without China at the U-N, according to U Thant.

Without China in the U-N, the world body cannot move effectively in the Vietnam crisis, nor can it sponsor meaningful disarmament talks because no such talks can be meaningful without Peking's participation.

For all that, the China membership will not be an issue at this session, due largely to the China-Russia split and the fact that Peking will not accept membership while the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa continue to sit in the U-N.

The U-N could get a morale boost, however, with the return of Indonesia to membership. President Sukarno, who pulled his country out last year in a fit of pique, has lost effective control at Djakarta and the new strongman, General Suharto, had indicated a readiness to return.

Rhodesia will loom as the main African problem at this session, and the crisis there makes it doubtful that an African will be chosen to succeed U Thant. The 36 African nations are divided on what to do about the white rebel government in Salisbury and it is doubtful they will be able to get together on a candidate.

There was a time when Canada's Lester Pearson could have been Secretary-General, but this day has passed. It is now virtually essential that a nominee must come from a neutralist state, and there are not many of them left.

If U Thant cannot be convinced to stay, the U-N will probably turn again to one of the Scandinavian states for a man able to balance East-West rivalries against the urgencies of peace.