ON THE AIR

For This Week's TV Guide See Page 13

CFCY RADIO

FRIDAY

6:28—Sign On
6:30—News & Weather
6:35—Country & Western Roundup
6:55—News and Weather
7:00—Hebrew Christian Hour
7:15—Country & Western Roundup
7:30—News and Weather
7:35—Farm Report
7:41—Country & Western Roundup
8:00—News
8:11—Weather
8:16—Country & Western Roundup
8:45—Weather
8:50—Atlantic News Roundup
8:57—Thought for Today
9:00—News & Voice Reports CBC
9:10—Preview Commentary CBC
9:15—Notes and Music
9:27—Matinee Musical Charades
9:30—Notes and Music
9:55—Notes and Music
9:55—What's The Song Contest
10:00—News and Weather
10:06—Notes and Music
10:10—News and Weather
11:05—Notes and Music
11:27—Matinee Musical Charades
11:30—Notes and Music
11:45—Bullein Board
11:50—Notes and Music
11:55—Atlantic News Roundup
12:00—Weather
12:05—Town and Country Time
12:15—Don Messer-CBC
12:30—News and Weather
12:49—P.E.I. —Road Report
12:45—Town and Country Time
1:00—News, Weather & N.S. Road Report
1:05—Town and Country Time
1:15—Tommy Hunter Show-CBC
1:45—Town and Country Time
2:00—News and Weather
2:05—Tops in Country Time
2:12 Network School B'cast-CBC
2:45—Matinee Musical Charade
2:47—Tops in Country and Pops
3:00—News Headlines & Weather
3:03—Trans Canada Matinee CBC
3:30—Tops in Country and Pops
4:00—News Headlines & Weather
4:03—Canadian Roundup CBC
4:10—Tops in Country and Pops
4:30—The Outports
5:00—News and Weather
5:05—Matinee Musicial Charades
5:05—The Outports
5:25—Marine Weather
5:28—The Outports
6:00—News and Weather
6:15—On Parliament Hill CBC
6:20—Sports Parade
6:30—Tonight's Music
7:00—Back to the Bible
7:30—News and Weather
7:45—Program Schedule
8:00—Tonight's Music
8:50—National Business
9:00—Tonight's Music
9:58—News Headlines & Weather
9:00—Index-CBC
9:30—Chamber Music
10:00—CBC National News CBC
10:30—Arrion Drama
11:00—News & Regional Weather
11:05—Starlight Serenade
11:30—News & Maritime Weather
11:35—Starlight Serenade
12:00—News, Weather & Sports Scores
12:05—Sign Off

CBA

FRIDAY

6.00—The Gerry Fogarty Show Part 1
8.00—CBC News & Inland Weather
8.15—Maritime Sportscast
8.21—The Gerry Fogarty Show Part 2
8.24—The Bob Goulet Show
8.30—Gerry Fogarty Show—Part 3
8.35—Max Ferguson Show
9.00—CBC News & Direct Reports
9.10—Preview Commentary
9.16—A.M. Chronicle
10.15—Playroom
10.30—Court Of Opinion
11.00—CBC News
11.05—Women's Commentator Joan Marshall
11.15—For Consumers
11.20—Record Album
11.30—The Archers
11.45—Music on the Heather
12.00—Jamboree Junction
12.15—The Music of Don Messer
12.30—Maritime Farm B'cast
1.00—CBC News and Weather
1.15—Tommy Hunter Show
1.45—Time Out For Melody
1.59—Dominion Observatory Time Signal
2.00—Time Out For Melody
2.15—National School B'Cast
2.45—John Drainie Tells a Story
3.00—CBC News
3.05—Trans-Canada Matinee
3.30—Trans-Canada Matinee
4.00—CBC News
4.03—Canadian Roundup CBC
4.10—Music In The Air
4.30—Countdown
5.00—Maritime Fish B'cast
5.20—Tempo and CBC Notebook
5.30—CBC News & Weather
6.15—On Parliament Hill
6.20—Maritime Sportscast
6.25—Music in the Evening
7.15—Byline
7.20—Marine Weather and Musical Interlude
7.30—Business Barometer
7.35—TBA
7.45—Agenda
8.00—Assignment
8.30—Radio International
9.00—Index
9.30—Chamber Music
10.00—National News CBC Roundup
& Speaking Personally
10.30—CBC Stage
11.30—CBC Jazz Club
12.00—Inland & Marine Weather Sports Scores
12.15—Music In The Night

Feud Revival Is Expected On Credit And Price Issue

By DON HANRIGHT

OTTAWA (CP)—The old political feud over price stability and credit conditions is likely to flare up anew at the session of Parliament opening Tuesday.

Opposition Leader Diefenbaker already has fired the opening shot by pointing to the sharp increase in the money supply over the last year and warning that Canada is in danger of "galloping inflation."

Finance Minister Walter Gordon has stoutly defended the monetary expansion as being "in tune with the needs of our expanding economy."

Thought it is a complex argument, the monetary course followed by any government can be a telling issue on the hustings.

The best illustration of this was the 1958 federal election campaign when Mr. Diefenbaker, then prime minister, blamed a current economic recession on "tight money" policies inherited from the previous Liberal administration.

COYNE JOIN UP

Enter James E. Coyne, then governor of the Bank of Canada.

Shortly before election day, March 31, Mr. Coyne said in his annual report the economic weakness had only become apparent in the second half of 1957—after the Conservatives took over.

Canada had not had a tight-money policy, Mr. Coyne said. It was a "sound money" policy, allowing some expansion in the money supply but not allowing it to get out of hand.

The Conservatives countered that Mr. Coyne's definition of "tight money" was not the one generally understood by the public.

The election result — though there were certainly other factors — was the Conservative sweep to 208 elected members, biggest majority since Confederation.

In his budget last June 13, Mr. Gordon said the government "favors the kind of credit conditions which will encourage economic expansion."

MONEY SUPPLY UP

In the last year, the Canadian money supply rose by about nine per cent. The increase over the two-year period was about 12 per cent.

Latest calculation of the money supply at Jan. 29 was $16,689,000,000, a rise of $1,331,000,000 in a year. This is the total supply of currency and of deposits in chartered banks.

Such an increase doesn't necessarily spell inflation.

The generally accepted economic theory is that pumping more money into the economy won't be inflationary as long as the country has unused productive capacity and unemployment.

Last week's cost-of-living statistics—the latest available — showed an increase in urban living costs of 1.7 per cent in 1963, as compared with 1.8 per cent during 1962.

"Price stability" doesn't mean keeping prices unchanged, economists told the royal commission on banking and finance last year. It means preventing unreasonable increases.

SAYS PRICES STABLE

A report last week by the Paris-based OECD—the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development—said in part:

"In recent years, when there has been a good deal of slack in the (Canadian) economy, Canadian costs and prices have been very stable."

One factor—besides the easy-money policy—has been the upward pressure on import prices by the mid-1962 devaluation externally of the Canadian dollar.

This was illustrated in 1963 trade statistics issued last week, showing that the rise of nearly five per cent in imports during the year was due almost entirely to higher prices.

Mr. Diefenbaker, during his cross - country speaking tour prior to last week's Conservative convention, said in a press conference at Prince Albert, Sask., that "never in peacetime history has there been such a trend to rising prices."

"In the past nine months Canada's money supply has been increased considerably, but without a productivity increase. Such moves as this are moving the country into a danger of galloping inflation."

DEFENCE BY GORDON

Mr. Gordon, in a Jan. 4 speech to the Canadian Club of Toronto, said there was a rising, well-balanced consumer demand "in conditions of reasonable price stability. . . .

"Monetary policy has been in tune with the needs of our expanding economy."

Another factor is the size of the federal budget deficit. Mr. Gordon already has predicted another deficit for the fiscal year starting April 1. But he has said nothing about its size.

In December, Prime Minister Pearson defended deficit financing as a means of stimulating the economy but warned against permitting "an indefinite continuation of the chronic, very large deficits we have been experiencing." He added:

"Deficits should be incurred only by deliberate decisions of economic policy; to allow them to continue or to expand indefinitely for other reasons would undermine confidence in the currency and impede steady economic expansion."

Obviously, the last has not yet been heard on the subject.

Influx From Britain Boosts Immigration

OTTAWA (CP)—Immigration to Canada rose to 93,151 in 1963 from 74,586 the previous year as the number of arrivals from Britain increased sharply, the immigration department has reported.

Immigration from Britain jumped to 24,603 from 15,603 the previous year.

It was the second successive year in which arrivals from Britain formed the largest immigrant group. Immigrants from Italy—the largest group during the five years 1957-61, ranked second, with the inflow from that country rising to 14,427 from 13,841.

The rise in total immigration in 1963 continued the upward trend from the 1961 total of 71,698. There was a sharp downward trend in immigration following 1957, the year in which 282,164 immigrants entered Canada to set a 44-year record.

Immigration from the United States — the third-largest supplier of new residents for Canada—rose slightly last year to 11,736 from 11,643.

GENERAL INCREASE

There were increases as well from other major sources of Canadian immigration: from Germany to 6,744 from 5,348; from Greece to 4,759 from 3,741; from Portugal to 4,000 from 2,928; and from France to 3,589 from 2,674.

Immigration from Hong Kong, which dropped sharply in 1962 following an RCMP crackdown on a Chinese immigration racket, jumped to 1,008 from 426.

Another large increase was in arrivals from the West Indies, which rose to 2,227 from 1,480.

There were gains in the numbers of professional and skilled workers, but only a relatively small increase in the number of laborers. Federal immigration policy has been to encourage trained personnel.

MORE TECHNICIANS

Arrivals of professional and technical personnel rose to 9,540 from 8,218, and the category of manufacturing, mechanical and construction workers, increased to 14,418 from 9,685. The number of laborers rose to 3,559 from 3,145.

Most of last year's immigrants were headed for destinations in Ontario—49,216. Quebec drew 23,281, British Columbia 9,254 and Alberta 4,731.

Immigration from all European countries increased to 68,886 from 53,650, accounting for most of the over-all increase. There were 2,431 from African countries, 1,369 from the Middle East, 2,545 from other Asian countries, 1,692 from Australia and New Zealand, and 2,163 from Mexico, Central and South America.

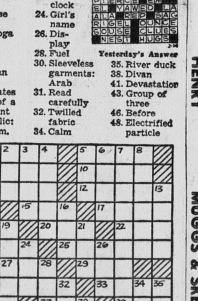
RIPLEY'S BELIEVE IT OR NOT

DAILY CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1. Coniferous trees
5. Headland
9. Actor ——— Lade
10. Jewish month
11. Cost
12. Subsided
14. Girl's nickname
15. Consume
17. Ostrich-like bird
18. Property: L.
20. One's relatives
22. Actress ——— Gabor
23. Extinct wild ox
25. Approaches
27. Kind of dog
29. A tropical fruit
30. Become visible
32. Pause
36. Chief deity: Babyl.
37. Dry, as wine
39. Observe
40. Sandarac tree
42. Kettle
44. Sun god
45. Break of day
47. An archangel
49. Mix
50. Shoot of a plant
51. Serf: Old Eng.
52. Sharpen, as a razor

DOWN
1. Agriculturist
2. Chinese river
3. Saratoga event
4. Lurk
5. Born
6. German river
7. Inundates
8. Arm of a garment
11. Republic: So. Am.
13. Pair
16. Metal
19. Supersedes
21. Shipform clock
24. Girl's name
26. Display
28. Fuel
30. Sleeveless garments: Arab
31. Read carefully
32. Twilled fabric
34. Calm
35. River duck
38. Divan
41. Devastation
43. Group of three
46. Before
48. Electrified particle

Yesterday's Answer



2-14

CONTRACT BRIDGE

By B. JAY BECKER

QUIZ

You are South, both sides vulnerable. The bidding has been:

West	North	East	South
1♦	Dble.	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♣	Pass	

What would you now bid with each of the following four hands?

1. ♠Q7652 ♥K8 ♦962 ♣K53
2. ♠J853 ♥962 ♦AQ3 ♣Q74
3. ♠A7643 ♥J6 ♦9 ♣Q8542
4. ♠A942 ♥Q653 ♦752 ♣J3

1. Three clubs. Presumably, North considered his hand too strong to overcall the diamond bid directly with two clubs and went out of his way to double before bidding two clubs.

Strong bids of this type must be respected. We have eight points in high cards and might have had only two or three. The raise in clubs simply tells partner that there is a chance for game in view of his bidding. It does not mean that we have a big hand—we haven't— but it does mean that we have a better hand than we might have had for the forced response of one spade. If North bids three spades over three clubs, we pass on gladly to four.

2. Two notrump. We bid again here also, but this time, with two diamond stoppers and a no trump type of hand, we choose two notrump. The weakness in hearts and spades is discounted, since North is bound to have at least some strength in both these suits. The point is that we have values unknown to partner, and the best way of representing them is to make the most encouraging bid towards game that we can.

3. Four clubs. The chances of making game with this hand are substantially better than with either of the first two hands. We have less in high cards- it is true, but the much more attractive distribution and excellent trump fit easily justify a jump raise. A simple raise to three clubs would vastly understate the game prospects in fact. A raise to five clubs would come closer to hitting the mark than three clubs would.

Partner cannot read us for having an enormous hand in this sequence, since we responded originally with only one spade, which could have been passed by North. With a really good hand we would have responded to the double with two spades.

4. Two hearts. Game is by no means impossible, despite the ragged nature of the hand. The double usually implies support for at least two of the three suits available aside from the suit doubled, and there is an excellent chance in this sequence that North has four hearts. If he has and raises two hearts to three, we can go on to four.

Freight Cars Becoming Bilingual

MONTREAL (CP) — The CNR's long-range plan to make all markings on its 100,000 freight cars bilingual is in full swing after four months. More than 2,000 cars have had the company's name painted in English on one side and French on the other.

The work has been done at shops in Winnipeg, London, Ont., Moncton, N.B., and Montreal.

Passenger cars bear only the CNR insignia, applicable to both English and French, so no changes will be made.

Besides improving the company's relations with Quebec, the CNR says, the bilingual markings will make Canada better known as a two-language nation since the CNR cars find their way into all parts of the United States.

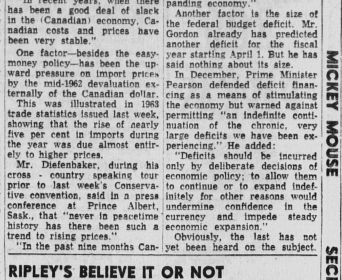
Frank Taylor, car supervisor for the St. Lawrence region, says markings dealing with capacity, dimensions and brakes will remain in English only. He notes that regulations of the Association of American Railroads, of which the CNR is a member, require even Mexican member trains to carry this information in English.

The freight cars are being painted when they come in for overhauls and it could take as long as 15 years before the job is completed.

The CNR has also undertaken the task of making all signs on passenger trains bilingual. And it's a painstaking job, considering that in one sleeping car alone there are 196 signs.

In addition the markings of railwaymen's hats and uniforms have been converted to both languages.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE MAJOR HOOPLE



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R
is L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophies, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

A Cryptogram Quotation

KHKYDPBK WO U EPPA PY U
NVDOWLWUB JP VWQOKAE UEJKY
JVWYJD.—VPMKAA

Yesterday's Cryptoquote: A PHILOSOPHER IS ONE WHO DESIRES TO DISCERN THE TRUTH.—PLATO

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