ON THE AIR

MONDAY PROGRAMS

CFCY-TV

1.30 p.m.—Musicate
2.00 p.m.—Password
2.30 p.m.—Scarlett Hill
3.00 p.m. Take Thirty
3.31 p.m.—Friendly Giant
3.45 p.m.—Mr. Rogers
4.00 p.m.—Safari
4.30 p.m.—All Star Theatre
5.00 p.m.—Razzzle Dazzle
5.30 p.m.—Time Out For Music
6.00 p.m.—William Tell
6.25 p.m.—Scotties Quiz
6.31 p.m.—Gazette
7.01 p.m.—CFCY TV News
7.15 p.m.—Sports Weekly
7.30 p.m.—Phil Silvers Show
8.00 p.m.—Rin Tin Tin
8.30 p.m.—Don Messer
9.00 p.m.—Garry Moore Show
10.00 p.m.—Playdate
11.00 p.m.—Inquiry
11.30 p.m.—Explorations
12.00 p.m.—CBC TV News
12.13 a.m.—Local Weather
12.14 a.m.—Sign Off

CKCW-TV

12.25 p.m.—Station Sign On
News, Weather Sports
1.00 p.m.—Monday Playbill
The Scarlet Thread
2.30 p.m.—At Home With
Helen Crocker
3.00 p.m.—Take Thirty
3.30 p.m.—The Friendly Giant
3.45 p.m.—Mr Rogers.
4.00 p.m.—On Safari
4.30 p.m.—Romper Room
5.00 p.m.—Razzle Dazzle
5.30 p.m.—Time Out for Music
6.00 p.m.—Supper Club
6.15 p.m.—Television News
6.25 p.m.—Supper Club
6.35 p.m.—Weather
6.55 p.m.—Sports
7.00 Holiday At Home
7.30 p.m.—77 Sunset Strip
8.30 p.m.—Don Messer
9.00 p.m.—Garry Moore
10.00 p.m.—Playdate
11.00 p.m.—Inquiry
11.30 p.m.—Explorations
12.00 a.m.—CBC TV News
12.14 a.m.—Viewpoint
12.20 a.m.—Lionel Network News
12.25 a.m.—Station Sign Off

RADIO TODAY

CFCY RADIO

MONDAY

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
8.57—Thought For Today
9.00—CBC News & Voice Reports
9.10—CBC Preview Commentary
9.15—Notes and Music
9.27—Matinee Music Charades
9.30—Notes and Music
9.35—What's the song contest
10.0.—News and Weather
10.05—Notes & Music
11.00—News & Weather
11.05—Women's Institute Program
11.20—Notes & Music
11.27—Matinee Musical Charades
11.30—Notes & Music
11.40—Notes and Music
11.45—Bulletin Board
11.50—Notes and Music
11.55—Atlantic News
12.00—Weather
12.05—Town & Country Time
12.30—News and Weather
12.43—P.E.I. Road Report
12.45—Town & Country Time
1.00—News, Weather & N.S. Road Report
1.05—Town & Country Time
1.15—Tommy Hunter Show CBC
1.45—Town & Country Time
2.00—News and Weather
2.27—Matinee Musical Charades
2.30—Tops In Country and Pops
3.00—News Headlines & Weather
3.03—Trans-Canada Matinee CBC
3.30—Tops In Country & 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 Musical Charades
5.08—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
7.46—Tonight's Music
8.30—Max Ferguson's Review
8.55—Interlude
8.58—News Headlines & Weatheer
9.00—Farm Forum — CBC
9.30—Distinguished Artists — CBC
10.00—National News CBC
10.30—Continental Holiday—CBC
11.00—News and Regional Weather
11.05—Starlight Serenade
11.30—News and Maritime Weather
11.35—Starlight Serenade
12.00—News, Regional Weather & Sports Scores
12.05—Sign Off

CBA

MONDAY

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
8.25—The Bob Goulet Show
8.35—Max Ferguson Show
9.00—CBC News and Direct Reports
9.10—Preview Commentary
9.16—A.M. Chronicle
10.15—Relax With Refael
10.30—You I Ask You
11.00—CBC News
11.05—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—Music of Don Messer
12.30—Maritime Farm B'Cast
1.00—CBC News & Inland Weather
1.15—Tommy Hunter Show
1.45—Open Road Show
1.59—D.O. Time Signal
2.00—Open Road Show
2.45—John Drainie Tells a Story
3.00—CBC News
3.03—T.C. Matinee
3.30—T.C. Matinee
4.00—CBC News
4.03—Music In The Air
4.10—Music in the Air
4.30—Tempo
5.00—Maritime Fish B'Cast
5.20—Tempo (CBH only) CBC Notebook
6.00—CBC News and Weather
6.15—On Parliament Hill
6.20—Today's Editorial
6.25—Inland Weather
6.30—Music in the Evening
7.30—Dusk
8.00—Assignment
8.30—The Sound of The Sixties
9.00—Summer Fallow
9.30—Distinguished Artists
10.00...CBC Nat. News on Parliament Hill & Speaking Personally
10.30—Continental Holiday
11.00—Late Nite Theatre
11.30—Concert Album
12.00—CBC News
12.03—Sport Scores, Inland & Marine Weather
12.15—Encore
12.45—Music in the Night

Canadian Red Ensign End Will Snap Long Evolution

By STEWART MACLEOD

OTTAWA (CP) — Depending on the outcome of the great flag debate, scheduled to open today in the Commons, the Canadian Red Ensign may be heading toward its final flutter.

If so, it will snap a long evolutionary process that stretches from the Peace Tower flagpole back to the sterns of mediaeval ships.

Adoption of a distinctive flag will also end one of the great Canadian hobbies — flag designing. This goes back to at least 1896 when an E. M. Chadwick produced his favored design in the Canadian Almanc — a Blue Ensign with three maple leaves —"the usual colonial arrangement."

In the last 15 months, the government has received over 3,000 additional designs.

Just why Canada has a Red Ensign, rather than a blue one, is not quite clear since virtually all other Commonwealth countries — and all colonies — fly blue ensigns in various forms. The Blue Ensign was traditionally for use on land; the red duster for the sea.

"Without rhyme or reason we apparently just drifted into the merchant marine usage," says John R. Matheson, Liberal member of Parliament for Leeds, who is one of Parliament's foremost heraldry authorities.

CHANGES HANDS

The red duster was the flag that came into Canadian ports on British ships and went out on Canadian ships. Hudson's Bay Company ships had their own official version, with the letters H.B.C. on the fly, and this flag still flies over company property.

Anyway, in 1892 the Canadian government sought and received permission to "deface" the red duster with the arms of the provinces, and the Canadian Red Ensign—for marine use—was born.

In 1921, a royal proclamation approved three red maple leaves on a white background as the official emblem of Canada, and red and white was declared the official colors. A new Canadian coat of arms with these additions was drawn, and a year later it was officially applied to the Red Ensign where it still remains.

Until 1944 this flag was officially confined to the sea, but then the government passed a cabinet order approving it for use on land.

Those were the official steps that led to the use of the Red Ensign in Canada, but the red duster had a long, up-and-down history behind it before it reached this side of the Atlantic.

FLOWN FROM STERN

The present red duster goes back to the adoption of the Union Jack in 1801, but predecessors were used in mediaeval ships when they were the personal banners of the highest-ranking person aboard. They were traditionally flown from the stern because the senior officer always stayed there close to the helmsman. In the 15th century, national ensigns replaced individual ensigns.

During the reign of Henry VIII, English ships had ensigns based on the cross of St. George —white and red. In 1707, after the legislative union of England and Scotland, the old union flag was used in the upper left corner of the ensign.

The present ensign was used on all British ships from 1801 to 1864 when the Royal Navy adopted the white ensign as its own; the Blue Ensign was given to the Royal Naval Reserve and the Red Ensign was restricted to use on merchant ships.

In time, it was approved for marine use in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tanganyika, Cyprus, Somaliland, Western Samoa and Southern Rhodesia. Similar permission was given to the Hudson's Bay Company, the British North Borneo Company, and five British yacht clubs.

GAINING PROMINENCE

Meanwhile, as the Red Ensign was gaining its prominence on the Canadian flag poles, the emblem of three maple leaves, on which the government based its new flag design, was also carving a permanent niche.

This emblem was associated with Canada back in 1868 when three gold maple leaves on a green background were put on the arms of Upper Canada (Ontario). Three green maple leaves on a gold background were put on the arms of Lower Canada (Quebec).

The three leaves appeared on the crest of the Royal Military College Club soon afterwards. Later they found their way on various military uniforms and equipment.

In 1921, when the leaves were declared the official emblem of the country, they were put on the bottom portion of the Canadian Shield — the key area. That area now comprises 1-48th of the Red Ensign.

In 1929 the cabinet, after conferring with the military council, authorized a battle flag for the 1st Canadian Division that featured three huge red maple leaves on a white background as its central design.

The flag used by the Queen as Queen of Canada has its entire lower half devoted to three red maple leaves on a white background. And since the Liberal government came into office, spokesmen say maple leaves appear in about two-thirds of proposed flag designs it received.

NO ACTION TAKEN

The question of a distinctive Canadian flag has been talked about for years. In 1946 a Commons committee worked on the issue, but no action was ever taken on its recommended design. No firm commitments were offered until 1962 when the Liberal party included a distinctive flag as a plank in its election platform. The promise, for a flag design within two years of taking office, was repeated in the 1963 election.

This mean that a flag design would have to be submitted to Parliament before April, 1965.

Prime Minister Pearson submitted the government's proposed design May 27, after the emotion - charged issue was blown up over the country in a few weeks.

The prime minister revealed his intentions of proceeding with the flag issue at a fast pace when he invited a group of reporters to his home May 14 and showed several flag designs that were being considered. Although he had said earlier that MPs would be free to vote as their consciences dictated, he later made it clear the government would stand or fall on the result of the vote.

Three days later, the prime minister went to Winnipeg to address the Dominion command of the Royal Canadian Legion —among the strongest advocates of the Red Ensign.

He told a noisy meeting of 1,900 that he believed "most sincerely" it was time to unfurl a distinctive maple leaf flag . Several times he was shouted down by protesting legionnaires.

DESIGNS MADE PUBLIC

The next day, also in Winnipeg, the government's favored flag designs were made public. Back in Ottawa, the following day, the cabinet began considering the question and in another two days a design decision was reached.

On May 27, the proposed design was revealed—three red maple leaves on a white background with vertical bars at each side. The resolution said that while this would be Canada's national flag, the Union Jack "may continue to be flown as a symbol of Canadian membership in the Commonwealth. . ."

For the next few weeks the Commons again heard a daily volley of heated questions and comments on the "two-flag resolution."

Some members, particularly from Quebec, who earlier said they stoutly favored a new flag, complained about being put in a position of voting for the Union Jack. Other opposition members, who didn't want a new flag, didn't want to appear to be rejecting the Union Jack.

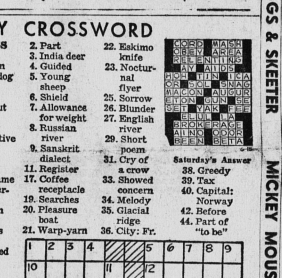
EARLIEST HOTELS

The earliest inns and taverns in Upper and Lower Canada were opened in the latter part of the 18th century.

DEFECTORS EXECUTED

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A newly-arrived refugee told Friday of a report in Cuba that six officers of Premier Fidel Castro's armed forces were arrested Sunday night for trying to defect. Three of the six were executed immediately, the refugee said.

RIPLEY'S BELIEVE IT OR NOT



DAILY CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1. Verbal
5. Cessation
10. Kind of dog
12. So. Am. fish
13. Strike out
14. Wall painting
15. Affirmative reply
16. Young bear
18. Man's name
19. Characteristic of horsemen
21. Reddish-brown, as hair
24. Astonished
28. Mild
29. Tally
30. Ram
31. Stick together
32. Meager
34. Male chils.
37. Beard of rye
38. Past
41. Variety of willow
43. Projecting edges of roof
45. Mother-of-pearl
46. Warble
47. Avaricious-ness
48. Root of the taro

DOWN

1. Comply
2. Part
3. India deer
4. Guided
5. Young sheep
6. Shield
7. Allowance for weight
8. Russian river
9. Sanskrit dialect
11. Register
17. Coffee receptacle
19. Searches
20. Pleasure boat
21. Warp-yarn
22. Eskimo knife
23. Nocturnal flyer
25. Sorrow
26. Blunder
27. English river
29. Short poem
31. Cry of a crow
33. Showed concern
34. Melody
35. Glacial ridge
36. City: Fr.
38. Greedy
39. Tax
40. Capital: Norway
42. Before
44. Part of "to be"

Saturday's Answer

6-15

CONTRACT BRIDGE

By B. JAY BECKER

FAMOUS HANDS

South Dealer
North-South Vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ K
♥ J643
♦ 10975
♣ J1065

WEST
♠ 4
♥ A1098
♦ AJ4
♣ A9743

EAST
♠ QJ1075
♥ 72
♦ Q8632
♣ 2

SOUTH
♠ A98632
♥ KQ5
♦ K
♣ KQ8

The bidding:

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

Opening lead —four of spades.

The laws of bridge provide that a player must follow suit if able to do so. The failure to meet this obligation is called a revoke, and the penalty for revoking is two tricks.

Here is an extraordinary case of a revoke that occurred in a tournament. West led a trump, won in dummy with the king.

South would ordinarily have gone down one—200 points — losing three aces and three trump tricks, but, as the result of a revoke by West, he wound up making two spades doubled with four overtricks!

At trick two he led a diamond, hoping that East might have the ace and permit the singleton king to win. West inadvertently played the ace of hearts on this trick, instead of the ace of diamonds, and then, thinking he had won the trick, played the ace of clubs next.

At this point the revoke was discovered and the tournament director was called. He ruled quite properly that the revoke was established, since West had already played to the following trick; that the previous trick including the ace of hearts, stood as played; and furthermore, since West had led to the next trick when it was not his turn to play, that the ace of clubs was an exposed card which had to be played at the first legal opportunity.

South now cashed the ace of spades, and West, having no spades, was forced to discard the ace of clubs on it. All of declarer's hearts and clubs were now high, and, since he had no more diamonds, the only tricks he lost were to the Q-J-10 of spades.

The two-trick penalty for the revoke was then applied to the three tricks taken by the defense and the result was that South got credit for making six, which came to a cool 1,470 points.

West had three aces, but never scored a trick with any one of them!

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R
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

W Y W A Z : R H R O L U Q P Q E O J F G W R O Z Q E N L D G W — T E G L Q Y ' G . — U R N N Z U D N F U C D W O J

Saturday's Cryptoquote: ENDEAVOR, AS MUCH AS YOU CAN, TO KEEP COMPANY WITH PEOPLE ABOVE YOU.—CHESTERFIELD

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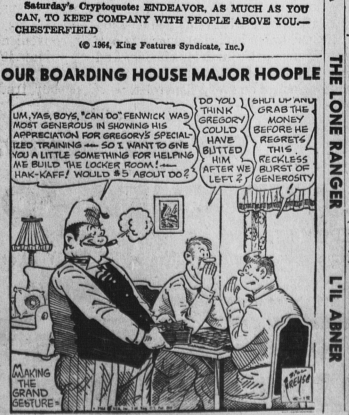
OUR BOARDING HOUSE MAJOR HOOPLE



GRANDMA NUBBIN

HENRY

ETTA KETT

MUGGS & SKEETER

MICKEY MOUSE

SECRET AGENT X-9

JOE PALOOKA

THE LONE RANGER

L'IL ABNER