ON THE AIR

TUESDAY PROGRAMS

CFCY-TV

1:30 p.m.—Musicale
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.—Fireball XL-5
4:30 p.m.—Today at Home
5:31 p.m.—Razzle Dazzle
5:30 p.m.—Come Listen Awhile
6:00 p.m.—Susie
6:31 p.m.—Gazette
7:01 p.m.—CFCY TV News
7:15 p.m.—Our Changing Schools
7:30 p.m.—My Favorite Martian
8:00 p.m.—Zero One
8:30 p.m.—Hennessey
9:00 p.m.—Patty Duke
9:30 p.m.—Ben Casey
10:30 p.m.—Front Page Challenge
11:00 p.m.—To Say
12:00 p.m.—CBC TV News
12:13 a.m.—Local Weather
12:14 a.m.—Sign Off

WEDNESDAY PROGRAMS

CFCY-TV

1:30 p.m.—Musicale
2:00 p.m.—Password
2:30 p.m.—Scarlett Hill
3:00 p.m.—Take Thirty
3:30 p.m.—Friendly Giant
3:45 p.m.—Mr. Rogers
4:00 p.m.—Cisco Kid
4:30 p.m.—Susie
5:01 p.m.—Razzle Dazzle
5:30 p.m.—Woody Woodpecker
6:00 p.m.—Nation's Business
6:15 p.m.—Gateway 1963
6:31 p.m.—Gazette
7:01 p.m.—CFCY TV News
7:15 p.m.—Purity Flour Jackpot
7:30 p.m.—Cinema 13-7
Mr. Peabody —and
The Mermaid
8:00 p.m.—Red River Jamboree
8:30 p.m.—Perry Mason
10:30 p.m.—Festival — I Spy
12:00 p.m.—CBC TV News
12:13 a.m.—Local Weather
12:14 a.m.—Sign Off

CFCY RADIO

TUESDAY

4:28—Sign On
4:30—News & Weather
4:35—Country & Western Roundup
6:55—News & Weather
7:00—Hebrew Christian Hour
7:15—Country & Western Roundup
7:30—News & Weather
7:35—CFCY Farm News
7:41—Country & Western Roundup
8:00—News
8:11—Weather
8:15—Country & Western Roundup
8:45—Weather
8:50—Atlantic News
8:57—Thought For Today
9:00—News & Voice Reports—CBC
9:10—Preview Commentary—CBC
9:15—Notes & Music
9:27—Matinee Musical Charades
9:30—Notes and Music
10:00—News & Weather
10:05—Notes & Music
11:00—News Headlines & Weather
11:05—Notes and Music
11:27—Matinee Musical Charades
11:30—Montague Entertains
11:40—Notes and Music
11:45—Bulletin Board
11:55—Notes and Music
12:55—Atlantic News Roundup
12:00—Weather
12:05—Mostly Music
12:30—News & Weather
12:45—Mostly Music
1:00—News Headlines & Weather
1:02—Interlude
1:15—The Maurice Pearson Show
CBC
1:45—Tops In Country and Pops
2:00—News & Weather
2:05—Tops In Country and Pops
2:27—Matinee Musical Charades
2:30—Tops In Country and Pops
3:00—News & Weather
3:03—Trans-Canada Matinee—CBC
3:30—Tops In Country and Pops
4:00—News & Weather
4:03—Canadian Roundup—CBC
4:10—Tops In Country and Pops
4:30—The Outports
5:00—News & Weather
5:05—Matinee Musical Charades
5:08—The Outports
5:25.20—Marine Weather
5:28—The Outports
6:00—News & Weather
6:15—On Parliament Hill—CBC
6.0—Sports Parade
6:30—Tonight's Music
7:00—Back to the Bible
7:30—News & Weather
7:45—Byline
7:50—Business Barometer
7:55—Program Schedule
7:56—Lone Guide Program
8:10—Tonight's Music
8:35—Assignment
9:00—Country Holiday CBC
10:00—CBC National News & News
Roundup and Speaking Personally CBC
10:30—Fourth Estate CBC
11:00—News & Regional Weather
11:05—Starlight Serenade
11:30—News & Maritime Weather
11:35—Starlight Serenade
12:00—News,Regional Weather &
Sports Scores
12:05—Sign Off

CBA

TUESDAY

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
8.35—Max Ferguson
9.00—CBC News and Direct Reports
9.10—Preview Commentary
9.16—A.M.Chronicle
10.15—Playroom
10.30—Latin America
11.00—CBC News
11.05—Shirley Brett
11.15—For Consumers
11.20—Record Album
11.30—The Archers
11.45—Music on the Heather
12.00—Jamboree Junction
12.15—Tennessee Ernie Ford
12.30—Maritime Farm B'cast
1.00—CBC News & Weather
1.15—Shirley Harmer Show
1.45—Time Out For Melody
1.59—D.O. Time Signal
2.00—Time Out For Melody
2.15—Atlantic School B'cast
"Airway to Song"
2.30—Atlantic School B'cast
"Atlantic Legends"
2.45—John Drainie Tells a Story
3.00—CBC News
3.03—Trans Canada Matinee
3.30—Trans-Canada Matinee
4.00—CBC News
4.03—Cdn Roundup
4.10—Music in the Air
4.15—Music in the Air
4.30—Countdown
5.00—Mar. Fish B'cast
5.20—Tempo, CBC Notebook
6.00—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 & Musical Interlude
7.30—Business Barometer
7.35—Invitation
8.00—Assignment
8.30—Radio International
9.00—Citizens Forum
9.30—Talent Festival
10.00—CBC Nat. News Roundup &
Speaking Personany
10.30—Reserved For Music
11.00—Action Theatre
11.30—Nightspot
12.00—Sports Scores and Marine
& Inland Weather
12.15—Music In The Night

Allies Often Gave Ground In Disputes On Berlin Road

By JOHN O. KEHLER

BERLIN (AP) — The East-West crisis over the Berlin autobahn follows years of retreats to Communist demands by low-ranking Allied officers stationed in the divided city after the Second World War.

In the face of an aggressive but subtle Soviet effort to whittle away at Western rights, the Western officers have often taken the easy way out.

Rather than argue with the Russians when facing possible incidents, the Western officers bowed to Soviet pressures and demand.

Western rights were established at a meeting June 29, 1945, attended by Soviet Marshal Georgi Zhukov and Gen. Lucius D. Clay representing the United States.

They discussed the Western occupation of Berlin and how the 110-mile autobahn would be used by Allies for military traffic.

Zhukov demanded that:

1. All travellers must have military orders.

2. Soviet army police control the autobahn.

3. Customary traffic rules and regulations be obeyed.

DECIDE CONVOY SIZE

Clay demanded that the Allies determine the size of any convoys—both in number of vehicles and troops—and that the Soviets not be allowed to control cargo and equipment on the vehicles.

Zhukov agreed and Clay wrote in his memoirs:

"It was agreed that all traffic—air, road and rail—would be free from border searches or control by customs or military authorities."

From July 1945 until the spring of 1947 these rules on the freedom of movement on the autobahn were genuine. Early in 1947 the Soviets began demanding identifications but this still was a haphazard operation.

Later in 1947 the Soviets became more insistent on seeing travel orders and even demanded Russian translations. There were frequent delays of Allied vehicles when the Soviets demanded that the orders carry a stamp. The stamp was affixed and then the Soviets decided that the stamp should be in the left corner of the orders and not in the right.

Then came the first Soviet demand to inspect the inside of British trucks. The British obliged.

Continued insistence on border and customs control and rejection by the Allies, according to Clay, eventually was made the Soviet excuse for the 1948-49 blockade of Berlin.

REACH AGREEMENT

The four - power agreement lifting the Berlin blockade stated that the transportation restrictions imposed during the blockade would be eliminated.

But the Russians continued to chisel away at established Allied rights such as the U.S. Army aid station and the British army gasoline and rest station on the autobahn.

Rather than tell the Soviets that the stations must remain, junior officers in Berlin gave in apparently to avoid further complications.

One authoritative source said many incidents occurred up to 1950 on the autobahn without Western officials in Berlin notifying their respective governments.

So far as can be determined, the first time the Soviets asked troops aboard an American convoy to dismount for a headcount was April 15, 1959.

A young U.S. officer told the Russian checkpoint commander where to go—and used unprintable four-letter words. The Russian guards, one source said, shrugged their shoulders and waved the convoy through.

Later that day the Russians tried it again. This time, according to the source, a different American convoy commander allowed his troops to step out of their trucks.

OTHERS DISMOUNT

Between 1959 and 1961 at least a half-dozen Allied convoys dismounted their troops.

On Aug. 20, 1961, a U.S. Army battle group of 1,500 men commanded by Col. Glover Johns was moved toward the Communist-surrounded city as token reinforcement when the Reds built their wall.

The Russians ordered the troops to get out of their vehicles and line up for a headcount.

Johns, one report said, telephoned Berlin headquarters and was advised by an officer that President Kennedy was waiting in Washington for word of the convoy movement and that the troops should "get here no matter what the Russians asked you to do." Johns told his troops to line up for a head count.

The East German television was at the scene to make propaganda films and the Americans were grossly humiliated," one source said.

When Clay came back to Berlin in September, 1961, his first task was to study what he called the "erosion process."

"But General Clay found nothing but absolute opposition among state department officials and received no help from the army," one source said.

SET A PRECEDENT

Clay was particularly upset, the source said, that Johns was told to dismount his troops because this set a precedent.

But once it rained when the Soviets demanded the troops dismount for a head count. The demand was refused on the grounds the troops could not get out in the rain. The Russian officer backed down and waved the trucks through.

This was the beginning of the British and American tactic of dismounting troops of larger convoys but not when relatively few men were involved. However, the British and American formulas were not identical.

Then, last Oct. 10, the Soviets stopped three American convoys.

This incident was the most serious to be handled by Maj.-Gen. James H. Polk, who took over as U.S. commandant in Berlin last January.

Konrad Adenauer, then West German chancellor, disclosed in a speech Oct. 13 that the West German army was on full alert.

There was some speculation here that this show of force prompted the Soviets to release all the Allied convoys at Marienborn, the Western checkpoint, two went straight out to West Germany but the oher convoy continued to Berlin.

STOP CONVOY AGAIN

When it arrived at the Berlin end of the highway the Russians stopped it again.

At one point the Americans tried to break through the barriers. The Soviets reacted promptly by placing armored cars across the road.

Finally the convoy was released by the Russians without explanation. The Americans insisted that they did not yield to Soviet demands.

On Oct. 29 the commandants of the U.S., Briish and French forces in Germany sent identical letters to Gen. Ivan Yakubovsky, commander of Soviet forces in East Germany, spelling out when troops in convoy would or would not dismount.

The ruling was that the convoys would dismount for a head count if they carried more than 30 passengers in addition to the driver and co-driver of each vehicle. If not, the men could stay in their trucks.

Last Monday the U.S. Army sent through the first "non-dismountable convoy" since the Oct. 11 trouble. The Soviets promptly held it when dismounting was refused.

The Russians then asked that Tailgates be lowered or that the troops stand up inside the trucks.

REFUSED TO YIELD

U.S. officials said the convoy commander yielded to no demands.

The convoy of 12 vehicles and 44 men remained at the Marienborn checkpoint for more than 41 hours.

Like all troop convoys to and from Berlin, it carried three days' water and rations and portable latrines just in case of a blockade. The men ate and slept board the vehicles.

After 15 hours, Polk was told by what was called higher headquarters to order the convoy to move ahead without clearance. Soviet armored cars blocked the path and the American troops waited another 16 hours.

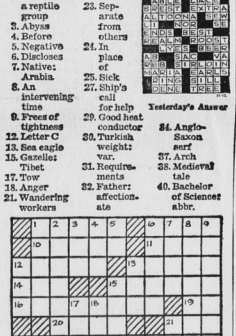
Meanwhile, British and French convoys moved out of Berlin. Commanders of both were directed not to dismount, open tailgates or stand up inside the trucks. Neither made any concession and with hardly an argument the Russians let them through.

RIPLEY'S BELIEVE IT OR NOT

COIN MINTED IN Korea FI-1464 WAS SHAPED LIKE AN ARROWHEAD 4 INCHES IN LENGTH

LAKE VÄTTER— in Sweden DEVELOPS HIGH WAVES ON THE CALMEST DAYS WHENEVER WIND WHIPS UP LAKE CONSTANCE in Switzerland, 1,200 MILES AWAY

DAILY CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. Trembling
6. Handle of a pail
10. Capital: Egypt
11. River: It.
12. A flume
13. Muse of poetry
14. Ever: poet.
15. Diving bird: poss.
16. Forms in which books are published
19. Music note
20. Subtle emanation
21. Paddlelike process
22. Door joint
24. Motion picture reels
25. Donkey
27. Alone
28. Toward
29. Peaty wasteland
33. Large hooks
35. Englishman's "break"
36. Celerity
37. Shed blood
39. Spirit lamp
40. Room and ——
41. Close, as a hawk's eyes
42. People of Bern

DOWN

1. Suffered dull pain
2. Members of a reptile group
3. Abyss
4. Before
5. Negative
6. Discloses
7. Native: Arabia
8. An intervening time
9. Freed of tightness
12. Letter C
13. Sea eagle
15. Gazelle: Tibet
17. Tow
18. Anger
21. Wandering workers
22. Devises
23. Separate from others
24. Zn. place of
26. Sick
27. Ship's call for help
28. Good heat conductor
30. Turkish weight: var.
31. Requirements
32. Fathers: affectionate
34. Anglo-Saxon serf
37. Arch
38. Medieval tale
40. Bachelor of Science: abbr.

Yesterday's Answer

11-12.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X E
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, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

A Cryptogram Quotation

NLTOP ARBM'F GTPRM TF OL PIBGBOMSS BPBTOFM DTFHLG-MIOS.—DKHSS

Yesterday's Cryptoquote: THE LESS ONE HAS TO DO THE LESS TIME ONE FINDS TO DO IT IN.—CHESTERFIELD

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CONTRACT BRIDGE

By B. JAY BECKER

FAMOUS HANDS

North dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ AK
♥ AQ93
♦ Q104
♣ Q542

WEST
♠ QJ76
♥ K1032
♦ 532
♣ 87

EAST
♠ 10532
♥ 764
♦ J87
♣ J6

SOUTH
♠ 984
♥ 7
♦ AK96
♣ AK1093

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 NT	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	6 ♣	

Opening lead—eight of clubs.

This hand was played in New York in the world championship match between Italy and the United States in 1962.

When the American pair Mathe and Von Der Porten held the North-South cards, they quickly reached six clubs on the sequence shown. With the trumps being divided 2-2 there was no problem at all about the play of the hand and Von Der Porten easily made seven for a score of 1,390 points.

When the hand was then played on Bridgerama before a huge audience, with Belladona and Avarelli now holding the North-South hands for Italy, there was considerable concern in the partisan audience that the famed Italian pair, with their complicated but usually precise system, would reach the sound grand slam contract.

But, much to the amazement of the spectators, the bidding went:

This astounding auction could not help but leave everyone mystified, though there was of course some basis for the strange bidding sequence.

In the Roman Club system played by Belladonna and Avarelli, the opening notrump bid showed a balanced hand containing 17 to 20 points. The four club response in the bewilly - gadgeted system showed precisely 14 points and had nothing to do with clubs, as such. The rebid of four notrump showed a minimum notrump with precisely 17 points.

Apparently Avarelli either did not give proper weight to his 3-1-4-5 distribution, or else the system was so clogged with artificial bids that there was no way for him to name his clubs and diamonds so that his partner would understand that he really had these suits.

Whatever the explanation, there is no doubt that something went drastically wrong with the machinery. Belladonna made seven notrump after taking a heart finesse, but, not having bid the slam, he scored only 720 points. Italy lost 670 points on the deal.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE MAJOR HOOPLE

GRANDMA MICKEY MOUSE SECRET AGENT X-9 ETTA KETT NUBBIN HENRY MUGGS & SKEETER JOE PALOOKA THE LONE RANGER L'IL ABNER