ON THE AIR

MONDAY PROGRAMS

CFCY TV

1.30 p.m.—Musicale
2.00 p.m.—Film Festival
3.00 p.m.—As The World Turns
3:30 p.m.—Take Thirty
4.00 p.m.—The Secret Storm
4.31 p.m.—Razzle Dazzle
5.00 p.m.—World of Nature
5.30 p.m.—Music Hop
6.00 p.m.—Burns and Allen
6.31 p.m.—Gazette
7.01 p.m.—CFCY TV News
7.15 p.m.—Purity Photo Quiz
7.20 p.m.—Sports Weekly
7:30 p.m.—Leave It To Beaver
8.00 p.m.—My Three Sons
8.30 p.m.—Don Messer
9.00 p.m.—Show of the Week
10.00 p.m.—Danger Man
11.00 p.m.—The Sixties
11.30 p.m.—St. Lawrence North
12.00 p.m.—CBC TV News
12.13 a.m.—Local Weather
12.14 a.m.—Sign Off

CKCW TV

10.00 a.m.—Station Sign On National School Telecast
10.30 a.m.—Nova Scotia Schools
11.30 p.m.—Across Canada
12.00 p.m.—Friendly Giant
12.15 p.m.—Chez Helene
12.30 p.m.—Butternut Square
12.50 p.m.—CBC-TV News
1.00 p.m.—Monday Playbill Tall Story
2.30 p.m.—At Home With Helen Crocker
3.00 p.m.—As The World Turns
3.30 p.m.—Take Thirty
4.00 p.m.—Secret Storm
4.30 p.m.—Razzle Dazzle
5.00 p.m.—Fun Time
6.00 p.m.—Supper Club
6.15 p.m.—Lionel Television News
6.25 p.m.—Weather
6.30 p.m.—Sports
6.35 p.m.—Supper Club
7.00 p.m.—77 Sunset Strip
8.00 p.m.—Bewitched
8.30 p.m.—Don Messer
9.00 p.m.—Show of the Week
10.00 p.m.—Danger Man
11.00 p.m.—The Sixties
11.30 p.m.—Wendy & Me
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

CFCY RADIO

MONDAY

6.30—News and Weather
6.35—Morning Roundup
6.45—Island Weather and Mar. Temp.
6.46—Morning Roundup
6.55—News and Weather
7.00—Hebrew Christian Hour
7.15—Morning Roundup
7.30—News and Weather
7.35—Farm Report
7.40—Morning Roundup
7.45—Island Weather & Mar. Temp.
7.46—Morning Roundup
7.56—Sports Capsule & Scoreboard
8.01—News
8.11—Weather
8.16—Morning Roundup
8.45—Weather
8.50—Atlantic News Roundup
8.58—Thought For Today
9.00—CBC News & Voice Reports
9.11—Preview Commentary
9.16—Notes and Music
9.30—Five Roses Sweepstakes
9.35—Notes & Music
9.55—What's The Song Contest
10.00—News & Weather
10.05—Kitchen Corner with Jane Ashley
10.10—Notes & Music
10.15—Stop The Reocrd
10.18—Notes and Music
11.00—News and Weather
11.05—Women's Institute Program
11.20—Notes and Music
11.30—Stop The Record
11.33—Notes and Music
11.45—Bulletin Board
11.50—Notes and Music
11.55—Atlantic News Roundup
12.00—Weather
12.05—Town and Country Time
12.30—News and Weather
12.45—Town and Country Time
1.00—News and Weather
1.05—Town and Country Time
1.15—Tommy Hunter Show
1.45—Town & Country Time
2.00—News and Weather
2.05—Mostly Music
3.00—News Headlines & Weather
3.03—Trans-Canada Matinee
3.30—Tops in Pops
4.00—News Headlines and Weather
4.03—Canadian Roundup
4.10—Tops In Pops
4.57—Stop The Record
5.00—News and Weather
5.05—The Outports
5.25—Marine Weather
5.30—Bob Goulet Show
5.35—The Outports
6.00—News and Weather
6.15—On Parliament Hill
6.20—Today's Editorial
6.25—Sports Parade
6.30—Business Barometer
6.35—Tonight's Music
7.00—Back to the Bible
7.30—News & Weather
7.45—Program Schedule
7.46—Tonight's Music
8.58—News Headlines and Weather
9.00—Farm Forum
9.30—Distinguished Artists
10.00—CBC National News, On Parliament Hill and Speaking Personally
10.30—Continental Holiday
11.00—News and Regional Weather
11.05—Starlight Serenade
11.30—News and Weather
11.35—Starlight Serenade
12.00—CBC News, Weather, and Sports

CBA RADIO

MONDAY

6.00—The Morning Show, Part 1
7.00—The Morning Show, Part 1
8.00—CBC News & Inland Weather
8.15—Maritime Sportscast
8.21—The Morning Show, Part 2
8:25—The Bob Goulet Show
8:35—Max Ferguson
9.00—CBC News
9.11—Commentary
9.16—A.M. Chronicle
10.15—Playroom
10.30—Court Of Opinic
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 Weather
12.00—Jamboree Junction
12.15—Tennessee Ernie Ford
12.30—Maritime Farm B'cast
1.00—CBC News and Weather
1.15—The Tommy Hunter 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 "Listen and Tell Stories"
2.30—Atlantic School B'cast "Parlons Francais"
2.45—John Drainie Tell A Story & It Happened Today
3.00—CBC News
3.03—Trans-Canada Matinee
3.30—Trans-Canada Matinee
4.00—CBC News
4.03—Canadian 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
6.15—On Parliament Hill
6.20—Today's Editorial
6.25—Inland Weather and Sports Scores
6.30—Business Barometer
6.35—Music In The Evening Hfx. Symphony Orchestra
7.30—Soundings "Anne Francis In The Netherlands"
8.00—Assignment
8.30—Crime Quiz
9.00—Nat'l Farm Forum
9.30—Distinguished Artists
10.00—CBC Nat'l News, On Parliament Hill Speaking Personally
10:30—Continental Holiday
11:00—Concert Album
12.00—CBC News
12.03—Sports Scores, Inland & Marine Weather
12.15—Encore Music In The Night

Nuclear Attack Immunity Becoming An Impossibility

By BEM PRICE

WASHINGTON (AP)—By the early 1970s the nuclear warheads deployed by the United States alone will have an explosive equivalent exceeding 20,000,000,000 tons of TNT (20,000 megatons).

An explosive force of that size is no more comprehensible to the human mind than the concept of infinity.

The Soviet Union's capacity for destruction probably will be no less.

Three other countries—Britain, France and China — are also building nuclear weapons and scientists say 20 other countries have the technical knowledge to build them.

There now is no such thing as national security for any country.

Two eminent scientists—Jerone B. Wiesner and Herbert F. York—believe that a technical solution to the problem of making North America immune to nuclear attack is impossible.

Wiesner was scientific adviser to President Dweight D. Eisenhower and York was head of the defence department's Advanced Research Project Agency when it embarked on the search for an anti-missile missile.

An impressive number of scientists and research analysts are convinced that the only possible solution is some form of worldwide arms reduction and control.

PROSPECTS REMOTE

But the prospects for agreement in this field in the near future appear remote.

In the event of a nuclear attack on North America, therefore, the main hope for survival —however forlorn—seems to be to run for the shelters. But as matters now stand, the U.S. shelter program is wholly inadequate.

The shelter program is in the province of the Office of Civilian Defence. OCD ceased existence an an independent agency in 1961 when President John F. Kennedy transferred it to the defence department, where it now is under the jurisdiction of the army.

If there is to be any improvement in the shelter program, there will have to be a radical change in the attitude of the U.S. congress and the public.

The annual appropriation for the OCD has been reduced every year since 1962. In that year, Congress voted $252,300,000. This year OCD asked for $358,000,000 and got $105,000,000. It wanted to spend $175,000,000 on shelters and $46,00,000 to stock them with food, medical supplies, bunks and blankets.

The decline in appropriations probably reflects popular opinion on the futility of defence measures.

Wiesner and York recently wrote in The Scientific American:

"The steady decrease in national security did not result from any inaction on the part of responsible U.S. military and civilian authorities. It resulted from the systematic exploitation of the products of modern science and technology by the Soviet Union.

"Both sides in the arms race are thus confronted by steadily increasing military strength and steadily decreasing national security.

"It is our considered professional judgment that this dilemma has no technical solution."

What Wiesner and York were saying, in essence, was that regardless of any defence system, enough nuclear warheads would get through to constitute a successful attack.

Wiesner and York think a Soviet attack on the Us. could result in 100,000,000 casualties.

"The only kind of shelter that is being seriously considered these days for other than key military installations is the fallout shelter. . . ."

If people would have to live and work in shelters to protect them against fire, blast and fallout, this could lead to such a regimentation and distortion of civilization, the scientists imply, that the very freedoms the U.S. was trying to protect would be destroyed.

The basic question is whether life in such a society would be worth while and whether survival of an atomic attack really would be desirable.

It is the government's position that it should undertake to guarantee the physical survival of as many people as possible, hence the shelter program.

There are estimates that an all-out nuclear attack by the Soviet Union could destroy 88 per cent of the American population in the absence of a fallout shelter program. By OCD calculations, fallout from such an attack would embrace 75 per cent of the North American land mass.

Studies have shown that radioactive danger does not last as long as at first thought.

In 1954, for example, the U.S. exploded a 15-megaton bomb over Rongelap atoll in the Pacific Ocean. The atoll now is populated again and once more is supporting luxuriant tropical growth.

Another study shows that radioactive material does not contaminate the surface of water, but settles to the bottom. Water off the top can be drunk.

Elderly Group Of Population Expected To Reach 9 Per Cent

OTTAWA (CP)—Elderly people will make up almost nine per cent of Canada's population by 1991, the federal government's director of health services predicted here.

Dr. K. C. Charron of Ottawa, appearing before the special Senate committee investigating the problems of the aged, said population projections prepared for the royal commission on health services indicate that by 1991 there will be about 3,000,000 Canadians in the age group of 65 and over. They would make up about 8.9 per cent of the population.

"But this anticipated increase in the numbers and proportion of the elderly need cause no dismay," said Dr. Charron.

"The 8.9-per-cent level which has been suggested for 1991 has already been exceeded in a number of the advanced countries with which we like to compare ourselves, and I refer, for instance to Britain, France, the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden."

SERVICES SET UP

The increase in the aged population in these countries had not prevented them from developing health and other services for the elderly which were in some instances on a far more generous scale than Canada's.

In the 1961 census there were 1,391,153 Canadians 65 and over. The 1961 figure represented 7.6 per cent of the population.

Dr. Charron said integration of Canada's medical care of the aged is badly needed.

Senator David Croll (L — Ontario), committee chairman, asked Dr. Charron whether the federal health department should set up a separate agency to deal with the problems of the aged.

Dr. Charron replied: "We need a balanced method of approach, but I doubt that a separate agency is the proper answer."

BUSY SYSTEM

TOKYO (AP)—The new 8.2-mile doubletrack monorail system linking Haneda airport with the centre of Tokyo has carried its first one million passengers. It opened in mid-September and makes the trip non-stop in 15 minutes.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

By B. JAY BECKER

FAMOUS HANDS

West dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

NORTH
♠K104
♥6
♦AKQJ852
♣85

WEST
♠9873
♥AK932
♦7
♣942

EAST
♠J5
♥1074
♦9643
♣J1063

SOUTH
♠AQ62
♥QJ85
♦10
♣AKQ7

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♦	Pass	2♥
Pass	4♦	Pass	4NT
Pass	6NT		

Opening lead—king of hearts.

It would certainly be reasonable to assume that when two teams get together to play for the world championship the caliber of bridge that resulted would be representative of the best.

But while it is true that in general this expectation is met, it is also true that in such matches there invariably occur a few scattered hands which shock the faithful and make them realize that even the expert foot is made of clay.

These rare transgressions are not surprising when you consider that each participant plays several hundred hands and makes several thousand decisions in the course of a match. An occasional fall from grace would therefore seem to be par for the course.

As an example of how bridge should not be played, look at this hand which occurred in the match between Great Britain and the United States in 1955.

The bidding went as shown when a British pair held the North-South cards. Why South jump-shifted in hearts rather than clubs or spades, or whether four notrump was intended as Blackwood, I don't know, but the fact is that South wound up as declarer in six notrump.

West (Mathe) had no trouble finding the best opening lead. Being an old-fashioned player, and having no desire to experiment with other ideas, he led the K-A of hearts which made Uncle Sam 50 points richer.

When the U.S. held the North-South cards, the bidding was equally odd. North opened with three notrump and South responded six notrump. The American pair were playing a system where the three notrump opening was a gambling bid that showed a long minor suit that could be run, and little else.

East selected the jack of spades as his opening lead and North made thirteen tricks to score 1,020 points. So, in this somewhat less than brilliant fashion, the United States team gained 1,070 points.

RIPLEY'S BELIEVE IT OR NOT

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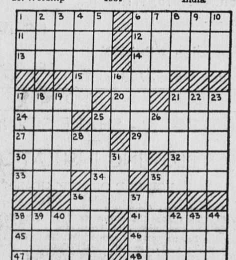
DAILY CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1. Minister's house: Scot.
6. Condescend
11. Ring-shaped coral island
12. Sultan's decree
13. Merchant Marine officers
14. Newer
15. Famous American admiral
17. A mournful exclamation
20. Ahead
21. Night-flying insect catcher
24. Wet earth
25. Regains, as a loss
27. Fragrance
29. Additional
30. Skilled penmen
32. High, craggy hill
33. Pronoun
34. Half an em
35. Bogs
36. Of greater age
38. Greeting: var.
41. Hospital personnel
45. Giraffe-like mammal
46. Quench
47. Crowns of heads
48. Church official

DOWN

1. Mayan Indians
2. Sweetsop
3. Particle of negation
4. Vehicles with runners
5. Otherwise
6. Quiets
7. A cafeteria necessity
8. Cereal grain
9. Poem
10. Through
16. Sorrow
17. Accumulate
18. A sudden roll of a ship
19. Worship
21. City: Montana
22. Protective garment
23. Former rulers: Russia
25. French satirist
26. Bovine
28. Music note
31. Remnant
35. Ruffle
36. Leather flask for oil
37. Comfort
38. Jump, as on one foot
39. Weight: Turk.
40. Memorial column
42. Father: affect.
43. Piece out
44. Varying weight: India



Saturday's Answer

12-7

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXR
is LONGFELLOW

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

JSW GL BZS KBBQ TBUSNGW NBUWM WNB XTWSUNGWL.—MSJ-NBBQ

Saturday's Cryptoquote: AMONGST THE VIRTUES OF THE GOOD CITIZEN ARE THOSE OF FORTITUDE AND PATIENCE.—COBBETT

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE MAJOR HOOPLE

GRANDMA

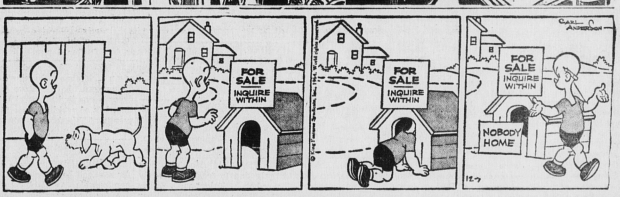
NUBBIN

MICKEY MOUSE

ETTA KETT

SECRET AGENT X-9

HENRY



THE LONE RANGER

MUGGS & SKEETER

JOE PALOOKA

L'IL ABNER