ON THE AIR

THURSDAY

CFCY-TV

5:30 p.m.—Musicale
6:00 p.m.—Scarlet Hill
6:31 p.m.—Vacation Time
6:50 p.m.—Master of Ballantrae
6:00 p.m.—Yogi Bear
6:30 p.m.—Gazette
7:00 p.m.—CFCY TV News
7:15 p.m.—Cinema 13-7
Cluny Brown
9:00 p.m.—Dr. Finley's Casebook
10:00 p.m.—The Defenders
10:50 p.m.—The Untouchables
12:00 p.m.—News
12:13 a.m.—Local Weather
12:20 a.m.—Sign Off

CKCW-TV

2:05 p.m.—Station Sign On
News, Weather, Sports
2:20 p.m.—Summer Playbill
"High Sierra"
4:00 p.m.—Scarlett Hill
4:30 p.m.—Vacation Time
5:30 p.m.—Yogi Bear
6:00 p.m.—Shotgun Slade
6:30 p.m.—Television News
6:40 p.m.—Television Weather
6:45 p.m.—Hazard
6:50 p.m.—Television Sports
7:00 p.m.—Holiday At Home
7:30 p.m.—Thursday Theatre
"The Promoter"
9:00 p.m.—Dr. Finlay's Casebook
10:00 p.m.—The Defenders
11:00 p.m.—Checkmate
12:00 a.m.—CBC TV News
12:14 a.m.—Viewpoint
12:20 a.m.—CKCW TV News
12:25 a.m.—Sign Off

TV. CALLS
NITE or DAY
Day 4-3537 Nite 4-6503—4-7462
VAIL'S RADIO & TV.
204 Kent St. Ch'town

CFCY RADIO

THURSDAY

6.28—Sign On
6.30—New & Weather
6.35—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
8.16—Country & Western Roundup
8.45—Weather
8.50—Atlantic News Roundup
8.57—Thought For Today
9.00—CBC News & Voice Report
9.10—Preview Commentary
9.15—Notes & Music
9.27—Matinee Musical Charades
9.30—Notes & Music
10.00—News & Weather
10.05—Notes & Music
10.40—Mr. Co-op Program
10.50—Notes & Music
11.00—News Headlines & Weather
11.02—News & Views on Groceries
11.20—Notes & Music
11.30—Montague Entertains
11.40—Notes & Music
11.45—Bulletin Board
11.50—Notes & Music
11.55—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—Mostly Music
1.15—The Maurice Pearson Show CBC
1.45—Tops in Country & Pops
2.00—New & Weather
2.05—Tops in Country and Pops
2.27—Matinee Musical Charades
2.30—Notes & Music
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 & Weather
5.05—Matinee Musicial Charades
5.08—The Outports
5.25—Marine Weather
5.28—The Outports
6.00—News & 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 & Weather
7.45—Byline
7.50—Business Barometer
7.55—Program Schedule
7.56—Red Cross Program
8.05—Tonight's Music
8.35—Assignment
9.00—Continential Holiday CBC
10.00—National News CBC
10.30—Christian Frontiers CBC
11.00—News & Regional Weather
11.05—Starlight Serenade
11.30—News Headlines & Maritime Weather
11.35—Starlight Serenade
12.00—News, Reg. Weather & Sports
12.05—Sign Off

CBA

THURSDAY

6.00—The Gerry Fogarty Show Part 1
8.00—News & Inland Weather
8.15—Maritime Sportscast
8.21—The Gerry Fogarty Show Part 2
8.45—Sunshine Society
9.00—CBC News & Direct Reports
9.10—Preview Commentary
9.15—A.M. Chronicle
10.15—Music On The Heather
10.30—To Market With Music
11.00—CBC News
11.05—Women's Commentator
11.15—For Consumers
11.20—Record Album
11.30—The Archers
11.45—Mary and The Music Men
12.00—Jamboree Junction
12.15—Reg. & Jims
12.30—Maritime Farm B'cast
1.00—CBC News & Inland Weather
1.15—Maurice Pearson Show
1.45—The Open Road Show
1.59—Dominion Observatory Time Signal
2.00—The Open Road Show
2.45—Remember Your Manners
3.00—CBC News
3.05—T.C. Matinee
3.30—T.C. Matinee
4.00—CBC News
4.03—Canadian Roundup
4.15—Music In The Air
4.30—Music in the Air
4.45 Music In The Air
5.00—Maritime Fish B'cast
5.20—Tempo
5.40—CBC Notebook
6.00—CBC News & Inland Weather
6.15—On Parliament Hill
6.20—Regional Commentary
6.25—Maritime Sportscast
6.30—Music In The Evening
7.15—Byline
7.20—Marine Weather & Musical Interlude
7.30—Business Barometer
7.35—Assignment
8.00—Radio International
8.30—Soundings
9.00—Continental Holiday
10.00—CBC National News Roundup & Speaking Personally
10.30—Christian Frontiers
11.00—Maritime Mag.
11.30—Moonglow
12.00—Sport Scores & Marine Weather
12.08—Inland Weather

Veteran Sailing Vessel Rescued From Boneyard

Racial demonstrations in the United States are not confined to the South. They occur in northern cities as well. In this story, a Canadian Press reporter discusses some of the problems faced by the northern Negro.

By JIM PEACOCK

NEW YORK (CP)—Northern United States cities are in the racial news as often as those in the South these days as the civil rights battle grows.

Some wonder why, since history records that the northern Negro has enjoyed greater freedom and educational opportunity than his southern brother for centuries — in fact, since 1770 when New York State and Rhode Island freed their slaves.

Racial discrimination has been sanctioned by state law in the South in spite of the constitutional amendments in 1865 and 1866 which first outlawed slavery and then guaranteed the freed by outsiders than has the struggle of the northern Negro.

The northern Negro, ever since emancipation 100 years ago, has enjoyed increasing legal recognition, state by state, of his equal rights with the whites.

For years, public facilities have not been segregated by law in northern and western states. Nor have the schools employment fields and housing.

LAWS FORBID BIAS

In recent years, most of the northern and western states have passed laws forbidding racial discrimination in these fields.

What, then, are the Negroes and their white civil rights supporters demonstrating for in the North?

Living in this region gives some potent examples quickly to a recent arrived Canadian. Interviews with civil rights leaders and others add to the picture.

Discrimination in the north is not so blatant as that in the South. It is more subtle. The Negro can eat in the same restaurants with the whites, stay in the same hotels and seek recreation and amusement in the same places, but he is keenly aware that he's still regarded as a second-class citizen.

BIAS IS SUBTLE

Consider these examples of everyday occurrences in New York City statistics:

The real estate agent seems reluctant to make any commitment in a telephone conversation. "Come into the office," he'll insist.

The prospective tenant is white and negotiations go ahead.

If he is Negro, chances are he will be told when he arrives at the agent's office that the premises have been let.

The law forbids racial discrimination in housing, but the Negro would probably find it almost impossible to prove discrimination. The fact of the matter is obvious.

The job advertisement is for employment in a better-paying category. It doesn't say Negroes need not apply. That would be illegal under fair-employment laws.

But when the Negro applies, chances are he will be told, even before his qualifications are examined, that the job is filled.

Legally proving discrimination on color grounds would be most difficult, if not impossible, and legal action probably too slow and too costly to be of use anyway.

But the fact of the matter, again, is obvious.

LIVE IN GHETTOS

Such practices, along with self-made regulations maintained by some trade unions to confine the membership to their friends and relatives who are white, limit the Negro's economic development and the areas in which he can find or afford lodging.

The northern Negro is thus forced into ghettos like New York's Harlem, the most densely populated Negro section in the United States, which contains 500,000 persons.

This segregation, sanctioned by law or not, in turn contributes to segregation of public schools.

Most school administrations employ a "neighborhood school" system whereby if you live within the neighborhood boundaries, your children go to a specified school within the neighborhood.

The school in the area populated by Negroes becomes all-Negro. And almost invariably, the standards are lower in the all-Negro school, the equipment buildings and teachers are not of as high calibre as those in white schools, and the general atmosphere not as conducive to enhancing the basic skills of the pupils as that in predominantly-white or all-white schools.

SOME BREAK BARRIERS

Some Negro families have broken the housing barriers, moved into white areas and sent their children to integrated schools. But when this happens, the white population usually begins moving out, the area soon becomes all-Negro, the neighborhood schools the same, and segregation exists again.

The northern Negro finds employment with whites, but generally in the lower-paid jobs—garbage collectors, store clerks, restaurant dishwashers and busboys, truck and bus drivers, laborers—and in the jobs that disappear first when there is economic recession.

Negro children go to school with white children, but often only for as long as it takes the white families in the district to find new accommodation in all-white areas.

Some Negroes find housing in white areas, but this also is frequently short-lived.

LEAD TO INCIDENTS

These are some of the conditions that have sparked racial incidents in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Newark and Englewood, N.J., Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, Detroit and many other northern and western communities.

These are the circumstances the civil rights organizations seek to change: the circumstances that continue to exist in spite of legal advances made by the Negro through such groups as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

It is their continued existence that has spawned other civil rights groups, such as the northern-based, white and black Congress of Racial Equality, and which has prompted civil rights leaders to couple non-violent demonstration with courtroom manoeuvre.

None of the integration groups advocates violence and where violence has accompanied demonstrations it generally has been generated by the opponents of integration.

But the integrationists do not fear violence.

LOOK TO DEMONSTRATIONS

"Demonstration is the best method we have been able to find yet," said Rev. Richard A. Hildebrand, a Negro born in North Carolina and new president of the New York City chapter of NAACP.

"We have had conferences and negotiations and meetings, but none of this worked for 100 years. Demonstrations are one way of waking the conscience of the American citizen, regardless of his ways, to the situation."

John K. Schaefer, a 26-year-old Negro from Seattle, educated in the U.S. Pacific northwest and for a term at the Shawnigan Lake Private School on Vancouver Island in Canada, has been an active participant in demonstrations in the North and South for C.O.R.E., for which he now is a field worker.

"Until the NAACP and C.O.R.E. and other civil rights organizations started using direct action," Schaefer said, "the country did nothing to improve the lot of the Negro.

"We are a non-violent organization, but we have to be prepared to meet violence in the North as we have in the South. We can't let them (the opponents of integration) stop us here any more than they've let them stop them in the South."

HAUNTS CHURCH

Legend has it that an organist at a Torquay, England, church played at his own funeral and his ghost still practices 75 years after his death.

STARTED LATE

Tea plants were introduced to Ceylon in the early 1900s and today the country produces some 450,000,000 pounds annually.

RIPLEY'S BELIEVE IT OR NOT

THE DENIS PAPIN HOUSE in Blois, France, BUILT ON A BRIDGE BETWEEN 2 BUILDINGS, BECAUSE OF A STRINGENT LAW GOVERNING SUCH CONSTRUCTION HAD TO BE COMPLETED IN 24 HOURS

MR. PEOPLES DEFEATED MR. FOLKS FOR MAYOR OF Meeteetse, Wyo.

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KISSIE PENNIES STANDARD CURRENCY ON THE BORDER OF LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE, IN AFRICA, ARE IRON RODS A FOOT LONG

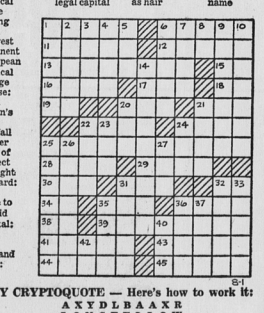
John D. Holmes of Richmondville, N.Y. HAS WORKED IN THE SAME BANK BUILDING FOR 75 YEARS

DAILY CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1. Dull finish
6. Disney dear story
11. Reserved
12. Constellation
13. Explain the sense of
15. Chinese measure
16. Certain U.S. bills
17. Guido's note
18. Neuter pronoun
19. Compass point
20. Malt beverage
21. Biblical name
22. Strong wind
24. Largest continent
25. European
28. Medical college course: abbr.
29. Ocean's rise and fall
30. Wager
31. Title of respect
32. Brought forward: abbr.
34. Close to
35. Forbid
36. Capital: Nor.
38. New England state: abbr.
39. One with an M.E. or E.E. degree
41. Correct
43. Go away!
44. Presidential nickname
45. Encounters

DOWN
1. City C. Ga.
2. By oneself
3. Actor Franchot
4. Throw
5. A newt
6. Lower house: Gr.
7. Region
8. Music note
9. Stare is its legal capital
10. First
14. Molifying
20. Fatima's husband
21. Italian ducal family
22. Stinging insect
23. Siamese coin
24. Conjunction
25. French tavern
26. Former
27. Goddess of healing
31. Reddish-yellow, as hair
32. Blather
33. Shapes
35. Flex
36. —— upon time
37. Dried up
40. Doctrine
42. Boy's nickname

Yesterday's Answer



8-1

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

BRHH-DPWWMRK, P DPT MF BMTERK: MHH-DPLSORK, OR MF FOPSAHRK.—URRSORW

Yesterday's Cryptoquote: THREATS WITHOUT POWER ARE LIKE POWDER WITHOUT BALL.—BAILEY

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CONTRACT BRIDGE

By B. JAY BECKER

East dealer.
East-West vulnerable.

NORTH
♠ A 3
♥ KJ 9 4
♦ K 9 8 7 2
♣ 9 6

WEST
♠ KJ 7 5 4
♥ 6 2
♦ 10 3
♣ KQJ 4

EAST
♠ 10 9 8 2
♥ 7 5
♦ Q 7 6
♣ A 10 7 3

SOUTH
♠ Q 6
♥ A Q 10 8 3
♦ A 5 4
♣ 8 5 2

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
	1♣	Pass	3♥
Pass	4♥		

Opening lead—king of clubs.

Skill in dummy play consists largely of deducing how the defenders' cards are divided. Once the adverse hands are known, it is relatively easy to make the maximum number of tricks.

In most deals it is possible for declarer to learn how the adverse cards are distributed and thus achieve the best result. There are clues in nearly every hand to guide him to the best method of play. Some clues stand out like a sore thumb; others will be more difficult to spot and interpret.

Take this hand. West led the king of clubs and continued with a low club to the ace. East returned the ten of spades, covered by the queen and king and taken with the ace. South eventually lost a spade and a diamond and went down one.

On the surface it would seem that South did nothing wrong. He had two losers—and he lost them. But actually, South missed the opportunity to make the contract. He erred at trick three when he covered the ten of spades with the queen. He should have played the six instead.

Undoubtedly, South played the queen in the hope that East had the king. However, this was not a realistic view to take, since the defenders could easily have arranged for West to be on lead at trick three instead of East, and would surely have done this if East had the king of spades. Their plays indicated that West had the king.

Had South played the six on the ten, he could have made the hand by winning with the ace, drawing two rounds of trumps, ruffing a club in dummy, cashing the A-K of diamonds, and then playing a spade to the queen.

West would win with the king, but then, having only spades and clubs left, he would be forced to lead one or the other. This would permit South to ruff the return in dummy at the same time as he discarded the diamond loser from his hand.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE MAJOR HOOPLE

GRANDMA

MICKEY MOUSE

ETTA KETT

SECRET AGENT X-9

HENRY

NUBBIN

THE LONE RANGER

MUGGS & SKEETER

JOE PALOOKA

LI'L ABNER