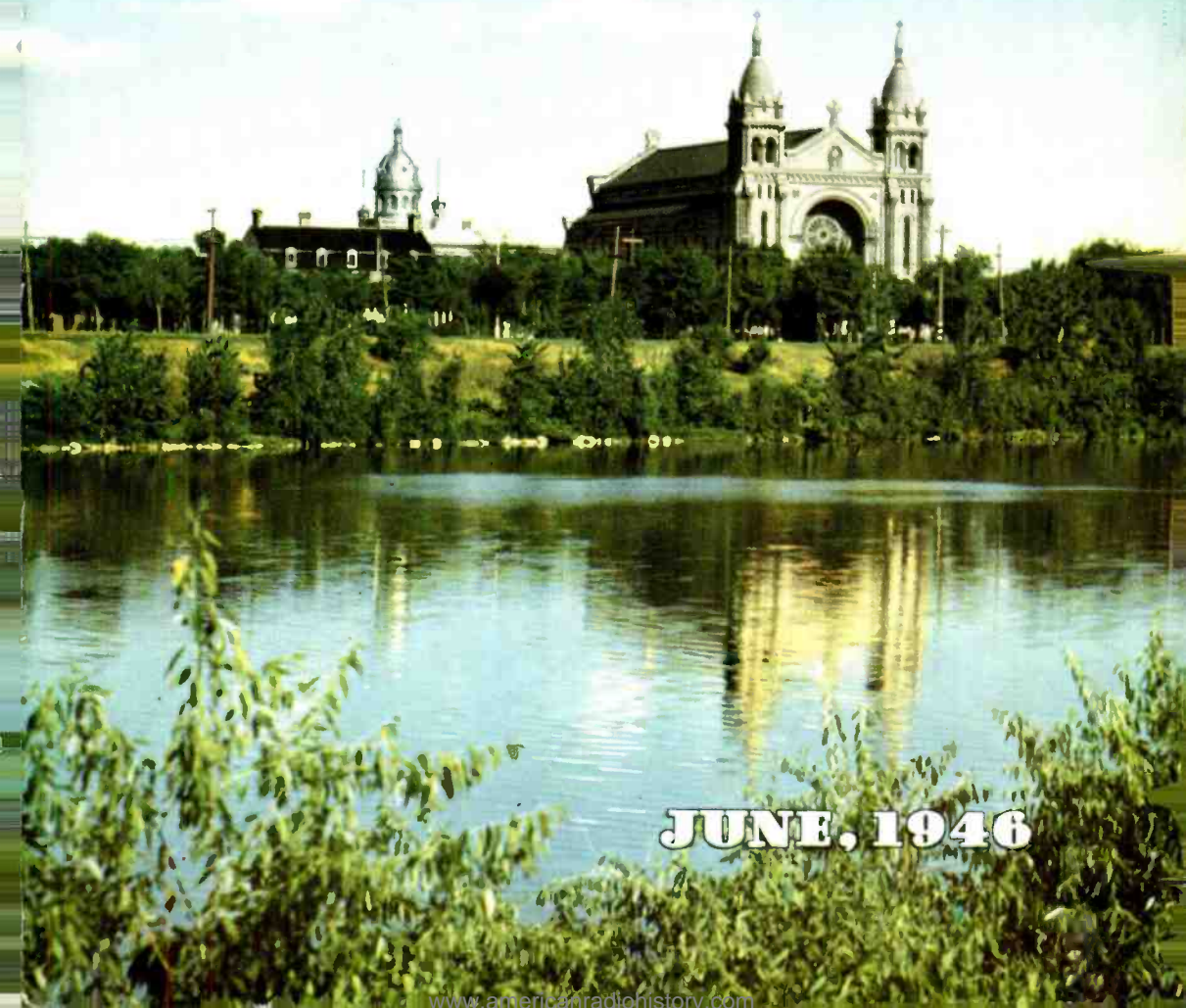
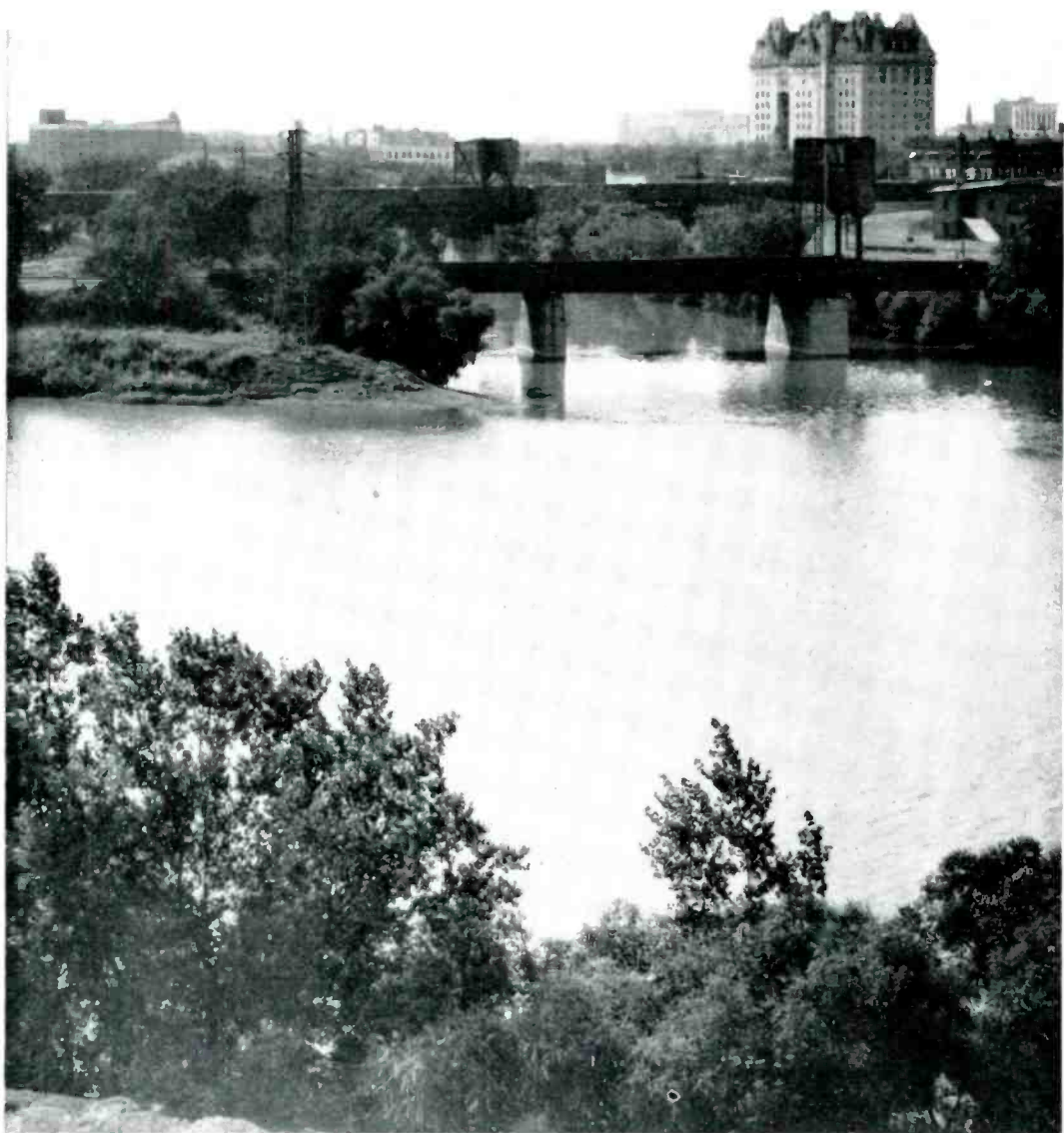


Manitoba Calling



JUNE, 1946



Meeting of Red and Assiniboine Rivers, Winnipeg
St. Boniface shore in foreground



Address all communications to Public Relations Department,
Vol. X. No. 6. CKY Radio Branch CKX
Single Copy Manitoba Telephone System,
5c Winnipeg.

June, 1946.
20 Issues, \$1.00.
Post Free.

Between Ourselves

ST. BONIFACE

Our front cover picture this month has been reproduced from a Kodachrome photograph of St. Boniface Cathedral, situated on the bank of the Red River. Although not the original edifice whose "turrets twain" were made famous in Whittier's poem "The Red River Voyageur", St. Boniface Cathedral will always be a reminder of the poet's descriptive verses. . . .

The voyageur smiles as he listens
To the sound that grows apace;
Well he knows the vesper ringing
Of the bells of St. Boniface.

The bells of the Roman Mission,
That call from their turrets twain,
To the boatman on the river,
To the hunter on the plain.

Whittier was inspired to write the poem when he read the following passage in "Minnesota and its Resources", by J. Wesley Bond:

"As I pass slowly along the lonely road that leads me from thee, Selkirk, mine eyes do turn continually to gaze upon thy smiling, golden fields, and thy lofty towers, now burnished with the rays of the departing sun, while the sweet vesper bell reverberates afar and strikes so mournfully pleasant upon my ear. I feel satisfied that, though absent thousands of weary miles, my thoughts will always dwell on thee with rapturous emotions."

Now, St. Boniface has a new voice, Manitoba's latest radio station, CKSB, and already our modern voyageurs, in automobiles on the highways and with portable receivers in pleasure canoes on the Red, can tune in "Radio St. Boniface", though few, perhaps will give thought to the marvellous developments in communication since Whittier penned his poem eighty-seven years ago.

SHUT-INS DAY

We are reminded by the Shut-Ins Day Association that the first Sunday in June has been selected as "Shut-Ins Day" each year, to be marked by special attention in numerous ways to those unfortunate folks who are confined indoors through sickness or other cause.

CKY has always been mindful of its shut-in listeners. In the early nineteen twenties they comprised a higher percentage of the radio audience than they do today, for shut-in people were among the first to appreciate the companionship of radio.

In 1923 and subsequently, CKY broadcast from Winnipeg churches a series of services dedicated to shut-ins. On one occasion a microphone was taken to the bedside of "Paddy" Padocca in the General Hospital. A receiving set was installed in Fort Rouge Methodist Church and, following the Pastor's sermon to shut-ins, Paddy's voice was heard by the congregation in a message of thanks on behalf of all listeners who, like himself, were unable to leave their hospitals or homes.

Mr. B. H. Stinson, Manitoba representative of the Shut-Ins Day Association, was a patient some years ago in Ninette Sanitorium. Now, with his health recovered, he remembers how his long days were brightened by kindly attendants, cheerful visitors, friendly letters and entertaining radio programmes.

Manitoba Memories - - 4

Schools and School Teachers of Early Days

By NELL MACVICAR

There were no schools and no school teachers in Western Canada when the first white settlers arrived to people the prairies. It is true that in 1808 the Hudson's Bay Company brought out three men, James Clouston, Peter Sinclair and George Geddes, from England, to teach the children of their officers in some of the Hudson's Bay Forts. They received the large sum of £30 a year. But the rank and file of the children received no schooling.

Numbers of the men serving in shops could neither read nor write. For this reason some merchants devised the scheme of drawing pictures on their bills, of the articles for which a customer was charged. Occasionally this practice led to amusing altercations.

The story is told of one man who bought a grindstone. When he received his bill he found himself charged with a large cheese. He denied indignantly having bought a cheese, and was only pacified when the merchant explained that the drawing was meant for a grindstone. He had merely neglected putting in the hole and the handle.

In 1816 John Pritchard, grandfather of the late Archbishop Matheson, opened the first day school in Manitoba after the arrival of the Selkirk Settlers. It was a small log house somewhere near the present site of Kildonan Park. Later it was moved across the river about opposite Kildonan Church and became both day and boarding school. Sons of Hudson's Bay officials sometimes came long distances to attend this school. When advanced age compelled John Pritchard to give up teaching, the school was closed, but was re-opened later by his son Samuel Pritchard and moved to Middlechurch.

The Church usually follows quickly upon the heels of the pioneers settling any country, and through the Church follow the schools. When the Rev. Father Provencher, later Bishop Proven-



Church and Mission School at the Upper Settlement, built by the Rev. J. West.

cher, arrived in Manitoba to take charge of the spiritual welfare of the French Canadians, he at once realized the need of instruction for both Indian and French children.

He opened a small school at Pembina which was managed by himself, with the aid of two young companions. Later he opened a second school in St. Boniface where a big kindly priest taught the children reading, writing and their catechism. To the older boys he even taught Latin.

There were no women teaching in these schools. It was not until 1820 when the Church of England missionary, John West, came to Red River that a woman was secured to instruct the girls of the settlement. Mr. West brought with him a young teacher, George Harbidge, and his wife agreed to teach the girls in the school, reading, writing and needle-work. This school was the forerunner of all Protestant schools in Manitoba. It was just a small log cabin near a creek in what is now St. John's Park, but it opened with from twenty to twenty-five pupils.

In 1829 Father Provencher persuaded two sisters, Angelique Nolin and a younger sister, to come from their father's home in Pembina to St. Boni-

face and take charge of a school of girls. The Nolin girls had been educated in Quebec and were well qualified to teach. In addition Father Provencher established an agricultural school at Baie St. Paul, and in 1839 he opened a school of weaving in St. Boniface. Two women were brought from the Old Country to teach the weaving, and for two years the Hudson's Bay Company paid their salaries. Father Provencher provided the house, furniture and looms. The processes for shearing sheep were very primitive, but the garments produced in this school were good and quite durable. Unfortunately the school burned down shortly after it was opened, and it wasn't until 1844 that another girls' school was opened in St. Boniface.

The Grey Nuns of Montreal became interested in the missionary work being accomplished in Western Canada. Out to this primitive settlement came Sisters Valade, Lagrave, Coutlee and La France to struggle with its many hardships and inconveniences. We have heard many times of the valiant work these gentle women did in the early days when they dedicated their lives to teaching in the sacred and secular schools of their church.

When John West was compelled by ill health to return to his home in England, his place was taken by the Rev. David Jones, in 1823. Mr. Jones found on his arrival in Kildonan a well organized day school and two small houses for resident pupils. He was an accomplished musician and besides giving his pupils a musical training, he taught them their three R's. His wife took charge of the girls and proved herself a capable and well loved teacher. She was a woman of great charm of manner and had a sympathetic understanding of children. A tablet erected to her memory by some of her pupils stands in St. John's Cathedral today as evidence of their affection for the woman who guided them through their first school days.

(To be continued)

VISITORS AT CKY

With the approach of summer the number of visitors at CKY's studios is steadily increasing. During the winter there were many groups from schools, clubs, churches and commercial institutions in Greater Winnipeg, but now there are added visitors from out of town, including a number from the United States.

It is not always easy to arrange tours of the studios, nor to accommodate all who would like to see some of the most popular shows being broadcast, but Commissioner E. L. Fuller, our official Guide, seems to be at his happiest when organizational problems are most involved.



Our photograph, above, was snapped while a party of C.W.A.C.'s were signing the visitors' book, with Mr. Fuller looking on.

Glancing back through the pages of the current volume of names and addresses we notice a change which is attributable to the arrival of peace and the consequent departure of great numbers of young men with Australian, New Zealand, and British dialects.

Time was when the names of such cities as Brisbane, Wellington, London, Glasgow, Cardiff and Belfast appeared with those of a profusion of Old Country towns and villages, recalling memories of Norman churches, Elizabethan inns and thatched cottages. Now, the lads of our Commonwealth air forces have left us.

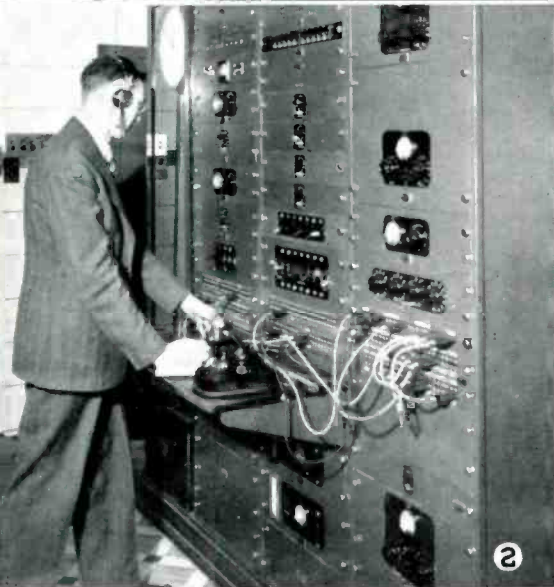
Some day, perhaps, our gallant visitors of the war years will return to see our Province again and renew old friendships. When they do, we'll be looking for them at CKY.

Around CKY Studios



1

(1) News Editor Calvin Pepler, returned from active service and prison camps in Italy and Germany, is settled down to the job of editing the "dope" which rolls off the British United Press and Canadian Press teletypes in the foreground.



2

(2) Nelson Gardiner, winner of a Military Cross with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, is now Equipment Supervisor. Our photograph shows him at the main control panel, "nerve centre" of the studios.

(3) Richard Seaborn conducts "Studio Strings" and "Music for You". Here we see the orchestra rehearsing in CKY's Studio I. Tom Benson is at the announcer's microphone.



3

Brandon Kiwanis Observe Radio Week

Kiwanis Club members feel that radio stations deserve credit for the services they render to their listeners, and each year the Clubs are setting aside a week for special recognition of the value of broadcasting to their communities.

On May 13th the Brandon Kiwanis Club had as guests at their luncheon in the Prince Edward Hotel, Messrs. W. F. Seller, Manager of CKX; Eric Davies, Programme Director; Claude Snider, Equipment Supervisor; Humphrey Davies, Continuity Writer; and Ron Deacon, Chief Announcer. D. R. P. Coats, Public Relations Manager, represented CKY and was guest speaker.

Following the luncheon, Kiwanis Club President Walter Hutchings turned the meeting over to John Popkin, Chairman of the committee responsible for Radio Week observance, who introduced Mr. Coats.

The speaker thanked the Club for their encouragement and cooperation since the establishment of CKX in Brandon. He spoke of early relationships between radio stations and their communities in the days when transmitting and receiving sets were less efficient than at present and local stations were usually "all over the dial". He outlined the changes in listening habits which commenced with the introduction of planned and more serious types of programme in place of the haphazard offerings of jazz records which were common fare in the first year or two of broadcasting in Canada. He traced the evolution of the art of broadcasting in the Dominion from its birth in a Montreal factory in 1919 to the present day, and noted the important advances attributable to the extension of networks and the provision of CBC facilities which have brought the world's most eminent statesmen, educators and entertainers to the rural home. He then reviewed the position of television and the technical and economic obstacles which combine to restrict its use to densely populated areas.

Kiwanian Ernest Jerrett thanked the speaker.

GLAMOUR GIRL



She is Marilon Neumayer and she plays the part of Stella Carlton in the Oxydol dramatic serial, "Ma Perkins"—CKY, Mondays through Fridays, 3.15 p.m. C.D.S.T.

★

The Listener Writes

CKY and CKX are always pleased to receive letters from their listeners. Suggestions and criticism are given careful consideration with a view to improving the broadcasting service.

APPRECIATION — "Would like to say how very much we enjoyed hearing Mr. Ronald Dodds on recent Saturdays. . . . Thanks for many helpful and inspiring things from CKY. . . 'Manitoba Calling' is the source of much pleasure, and relatives and friends in other provinces are delighted to receive it. People are always eager for the little intimate details about radio artists, programmes, and the staff of CKY. Photographs of people and places, and objects of absorbing interest, are all so well done. . . ."—St. James, Man.

PRAISE—"A word for Jeff Hogwood who always sounds so sincere. We like his Eight-o-Five show very much. . . ."—Winnipeg.

SINGING STARS



SINGING STARS SERIES ENDS SEASON

"Singing Stars of Tomorrow", sponsored by York Knitting Mills Company and broadcast during the past season by CKY from the C.B.C. Trans-Canada Network, concluded with a grand programme in Massey Hall, Toronto.

Miss Simone Flibotte, of Montreal, won the first musical scholarship award of \$1,000.00, Miss Audrey Farnell, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, was awarded the second musical scholarship of \$500.00, and third award of \$250.00 was presented to Miss Marie-Jose Forgues of Montreal. Reports from the panel of five independent judges indicated a difference of only three points between first and second—and eight points between second and third. During the series, over 500 Canadian girls under 25 years of age submitted applications for possible inclusion in the group of 44 to be presented and to have their performance scored by the judges with the object of selecting the semi-finalists, and finally the winners. The scholarships are to be applied to tuition and vocal training.

On the opposite page we complete the series of pictures of contestants and include the three winners. Photographs shown are:

1. (Left to right): Marie-Jose Forgues; J. D. Woods, President York Knitting Mills Ltd.; Audrey Farnell, Hugh Lawson, Vice-President and Sales Manager, York Knitting Mills Ltd.; Simone Flibotte. Photograph taken at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woods during their "at home" following the final broadcast.

2. "Singing Stars" announcer Raymond Summers.

3. Contestant Jean Marie Scott, Ottawa.

4. Contestant Elaina Ghan, Toronto.

BREAKFAST CLUB EXTENDS ON CKY



Don McNeill.

M.C. of the popular "Breakfast Club", sponsored by Swift Canadian Co.

Innumerable Don McNeill fans will welcome an additional fifteen minutes of Breakfast Club on CKY. Formerly broadcast from 8.30 to 8.45 a.m., the programme will occupy the period from 8.15 to 8.45 a.m., commencing June 3rd, Monday through Friday.

5. (Left to right): Marie Jose Forgues, 3rd award winner; Rex Battle, musical director; Simone Flibotte, 1st award winner; John Adaskin, producer; Audrey Farnell, 2nd award winner.

6. Contestant Rosemary Burns, Toronto.

7. Contestant Ruth Pepeski, Winnipeg.

8. Contestant Lillian Ellis, Hamilton, Ontario.

*A Shut-in's
Appreciation*

By AGDA SAHLBERG,
(Devil's Lake, North Dakota)



First, I must commend CKY's inspirational and sacred programmes. I have found much comfort and help through the various church services and devotional features broadcast on Sundays.

Since I became a shut-in, on June 18th, 1925, radio has been a great blessing to me. It has brought near and far-off places to me. I have seen and heard through the eyes and ears of others what is happening in the outside world. I have laughed at the quips of the most famous comedians, whom I could never have known except through radio. I have been able to "attend" the Metropolitan Opera and innumerable concerts by the leading singers and instrumentalists, merely by turning a switch. I have listened to the most eminent lecturers, and have been able to imagine myself at the most thrilling ball games and other sports events—all without leaving my bed.

CKY is one of my favourite stations. Some day, I hope to visit Winnipeg. Because of the friendly voices I have

BRITAIN CARRIES ON

The following is quoted from the British Broadcasting Corporation's publication "London Calling":—

A new film entitled "Television is Here Again" is now in production in the BBC Television Studios at Alexandra Palace and at various places "on location".

Running just over one hour, it is designed for transmission by television each morning for the benefit of the radio trade, both in servicing television receivers and in demonstrating them to potential customers.

It is not, of course, intended as entertainment for viewers who already possess television receivers, but, despite this, the film will have very considerable entertainment value in that it takes the audience back-stage at Alexandra Palace and at Outside Broadcasts, and also gives them a pot-pourri of some of the main types of television programme — both past and future.

All members of the production unit were in the Services during the war.

come to know so well there, it will be a wonderful thrill to step on Canadian soil. I hope they keep the gates open!

"Manitoba Calling" could not find space, I am sure, for all the praise I would like to give to the great number of programmes which bring me so much enjoyment, but I will mention a few:

I like Dick Liebert's recordings, Alan Caron's organ music, Ernest Dainty, Share the Wealth, Happy Gang, They Tell Me, Ethelwyn Hobbes, Singing Stars, Fibber McGee, Ozzie and Harriet, Let's Play Charades, The Robinson Family, John and Judy, the University of Manitoba broadcasts, Neighbourly News, Geof. Hogwood's Radio Scrap Book and the hymn which follows it.

Please, CKY, keep serving your appreciative listeners, regardless of race, colour, nationality or creed, with the fine constructive types of programme which come through your station.



"LUM"



"ABNER"

1931
 1932
 1933
 1934
 1935
 1936
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 1946



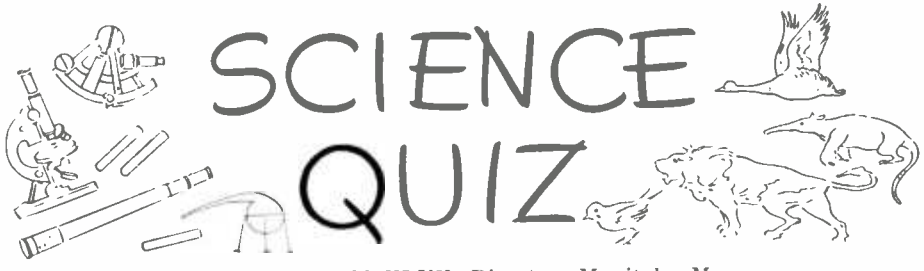
CHESTER LAUCK



NORRIS GOFF

Lum 'n Abner's 15 Years

Chester Lauck and Norris Goff have added another year to their broadcasting record, bringing it up to fifteen years on the air. As welcome as ever, they continue to entertain a vast audience, including those who enjoy their homespun mixture of philosophy and nonsense on CKY, Tuesdays, Wednesday's and Thursdays, at 6.45 p.m.



By L. T. S. NORRIS-ELYE, Director, Manitoba Museum.

5. ETHNOLOGY (The Study of Human Races)

Q. 1. How many species of humans exist today?

A. Only one—Homo sapiens. So that the bushman of Africa, the aborigines of Australia and Europeans are all of the same species. This species is divided into races, according to certain racial differences in the hair, teeth, skin, eyes, skull, etc. Several thousands of years ago there were other human species but all of those have died out.

Q. 2. To which race do we Europeans belong?

A. To the Caucasian race of the species homo sapiens. Our Indian and Eskimo people belong to the Mongolian race, as do the Chinese.

Q. 3. How long is the known history of homo sapiens?

A. Compared with the known history of mankind, it is quite recent, not much over twenty-five or thirty thousand years out of a total of about three-quarters of a million years. The earliest known sapiens was the Cro-Magnon man (pronounced like "crow-manion") named after the French town where five skeletons were found. These people migrated to Western Europe during the last glacial period, probably in small groups, and by conquest and inter-marriage brought the reign of Neanderthal man to an end. The Cro-Magnon men were magnificent specimens physically and in appearance almost identical with the best of the present Europeans.

Q. 4. What is the origin of our Indians?

A. They are, like our Eskimos, undoubtedly of Mongolian race and came from Asia. They seem to have come

from Thibet or Northern India, through China and Siberia and crossed the Bering Straits into North America, where the longest open stretch of water, using islands, would be about twenty-five miles. Their identity with the Dune Dwellers of the Gobi desert has been definitely established recently.

Q. 5. How long ago did the first wave of Indians reach North America?

A. Until ten years ago, the answer would have been about three thousand years. Lately, at Folsom, in New Mexico, numbers of stone throwing-dart points were found associated with long-extinct animals, giant bison, mammoth, camel, etc. This type of point has never been found outside North America. Its chief characteristic is the long, ditch-like groove channelled out from base to



A Folsom Point

point on the centre of each face. This new evidence has compelled the best authorities to set back the time of the first arrivals to at least fifteen thousand years ago, but some think it should be nearer twenty-five thousand years. This gives our human history of North America a respectable antiquity.

The illustration shows an expertly-copied point of one of the type points

from Folsom and east by the Denver Museum, Colo. This can be seen in case 23 in the main gallery of the Manitoba Museum. No skeleton of a Folsom man has yet been found; it is not unlikely that some may have reached Manitoba, so all local Indian burials should be reported at once and left undisturbed. In any case, a new Provincial law prohibits disturbance of any such remains except by written license from the Provincial Government.

Q. 6. Have the Eskimos been in North America as long as the Indians?

A. No; it is believed that they arrived much later, perhaps not more than two thousand years ago, or less according to one eminent authority. Eskimos are, strictly speaking, Indians who had to remain in the Arctic to avoid death at the hands of the more southerly tribes.

Q. 7. What is the supposed cause of the migration?

A. A gradual but lengthy change of climate in Asia that produced great aridity; this killed off the great forests and much other vegetation eventually producing the wind-blown sand deserts in some places such as the Gobi desert. These conditions killed off some game and compelled the rest to migrate. Men had to migrate too in order to follow the game to secure food and clothing. Their route seems to have been as stated in answer No. 4. From the Eastern Siberian coast, the Alaskan shore would be visible and they might easily cross in bull-boats—circular, bowl-like boats of skins stretched over a wooden framework.

Q. 8. Apart from aridity, what other factors have been known to produce large human migrations?

A. The last glacial age caused humans and game to move southward; the retreat of the glacier induced them to move northward again. There is strong evidence of migration of humans to and fro between Africa and Italy over a former land-bridge through the Mediterranean sea. Other causes have been temporary food shortage, intolerable persecution and wars.

SHIP TO SHORE

Peabody back with National Barn Dance



Eddie Peabody is happy for two reasons: First, he's back in civilian clothes after two years in U.S. Navy blues and, second, he has his old banjo-strumming spot on the Saturday night "National Barn Dance"—CKX, 8.00 p.m. C.D.S.T.

Eddie was just 15 — in 1917 — when he ran away from home to join the Navy during World War I. He served until 1922, mostly in submarine service, and left with the rank of quartermaster. During that hitch, he organized string bands on the vessels to which he was assigned.

He was a violinist who was not only accomplished on his fiddle but did well with an imposing array of other instruments. He turned to banjo specialties in 1922.

He signed up for Navy service shortly after the United States entered World War II, this time with the rank of lieutenant commander. Peabody was band music and entertainment officer at the Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Station. He was credited with building up the finest band at the station since the days of the late John Philip Sousa.

Impressions of Europe

THE UNION JACK IN BERLIN

By D. R. P. COATS

A few of some 150 Canadian Army vehicles en route to Berlin last July, taking the Canadian Composite Battalion.



It was gloomy, in Berlin on July 6th, nor was it very bright apart from the weather sense for the German residents of that city. It had been alternately raining and threatening to rain for several days and on this particular afternoon the Union Jack was to be raised to mark the official taking over of a section of Berlin by the British and Canadians from the Russians. Not that the citizens preferred the Russians — they definitely didn't—but today's ceremony was to be a bitter reminder of ignominious defeat, on a site almost sacred to German military pride, at the base of the 1870 Victory Column, near the Tiergarten.

The 200-foot monument is of fluted stone surmounted by a gilt winged figure with right hand uplifted and holding a wreath. The lofty column rises from a circular slab of polished brown marble which is supported by a dozen or so pillars of the same material. In front of the monument was planted a white-painted flag-staff, perhaps forty feet in height, at the top of which was the Union Jack rolled in a ball, navy style, ready to be broken out by a pull on the halyard. In front of that again was a temporarily erected platform. Around the base of the monument there is a circular plot of flower beds and lawn, now very neglected. To the right, as one faces the broad Charlottenburg Chaussee were two graves enclosed within a low wooden fence draped with a large red flag bearing the yellow insignia

of the hammer and sickle of the U.S.S.R. To the right of the column's centre, across the road, stands a statue of Von Moltke, looking directly towards the flagstaff.

Von Moltke looks as sullen as the weather, appropriately enough at this time, and as he stands leaning backward somewhat upon the sculptor's conception of a rock or some such object, with his legs crossed and his hands clasped below his belly, his expression seems to be related to the fact that his pants and dress coat and one of his fingers have been chipped by shell or bomb fragments. Behind the memorial column stretches the wide twin road of Unter den Linden, with the battered Brandenburg Gate in the distance.

The proceedings commenced with the arrival of companies of British and Canadian troops who took up positions flanking the platform. Presently, the skirl of bagpipes drew our attention to the far end of the Chaussee where we discerned the pipers marching towards the column. They were the Argyle and Sutherlands of Canada. Behind them came the brass band of the 2nd Devons, taking up when the pipes ceased with the thrillingly defiant air of "The British Grenadiers". Regiments marched and counter-marched, halted, right dressed, and executed their "eyes front", "stand at ease" and "stand easy", so that there was a guard of honour ahead of the band facing the flag-staff, and troops disposed to right and left, mak-

MANITOBA CALLING

ing with three armoured cars on either side of the road a noble show.

Then followed the usual wait for somebody to turn up. Somebody did so, in the persons of a few high-ranking British officers. Somebody else did so with the arrival of more high-ranking officers. Then came some American officers, some French officers, and, lastly, some Russian officers, till the sun, which emerged for the first time in days, shone upon such a display of gold braid and red tabs and red hats and blue hats and breast ribbons and stars and epaulettes as had probably not been seen in the vicinity for months.

There were salutes and smiles and hand-shakes, and repeated performances of all three, so that it was obvious that everybody thought very highly of everybody else and, also, that this was a most auspicious occasion — as indeed it was. For was not the 1870 Victory Column somewhat blasted on one side of its noble base, and was not its fluted stem scarred, and was not Von Moltke damaged in several parts of his wardrobe by the gunfire and bombs of an enemy which the Fuehrer had sought to destroy on the far-away plains of Russia? And were there not two graves draped with the hated red flag, dug in the honoured lawn of the memorial to Prussia's military prowess? And was not the Union Jack about to flaunt its colours in token of a victory which in magnitude made the Franco-Prussian affair insignificant by comparison? An auspicious occasion indeed and one in which we who beheld it saw history in the crucible.

The international galaxy of officers posed on the steps of the monument while press camera flashlights popped and movie men released the whirring celluloid which would in a few days show millions of news-reel fans this event on thousands of screens.

At last came an inspection of the guard of honour, the Royal Salute as the Union Jack unfolded at the masthead, the usual six bars of "God Save the King", and the show was over, except for more saluting and hand-shaking among the high officers and the pleas-

ing picture of our troops marching back again down Charlottenburg Chausee.

The crowds on the sidewalks might have been larger but for the threatening weather and the lack of transport in Berlin. I watched the straggling lines of German people near the column. Their faces were mostly sphinx-like, betraying no emotion. Some smiled faintly when we were embarrassed for a moment by a poorly executed military command. Many stood stiffly at attention during the Salute. I wondered what they were thinking. . . .

A pre-war picture of the Victory Column, in front of which the Union Jack was raised in Berlin.



The Union Jack was another token of defeated Germany. So what? Could it add anything to the plentiful reminders on every hand in that city of death and demolition? Did it mean that soon the English-speaking Allies would feed and govern the people in the British, Canadian and American zones of Berlin as the Russians were then still feeding and governing them in those zones a week or more after our arrival? Did it mean anything more hopeful than the big pearl-grey painted sign boards with the crimson German lettering, to be seen everywhere in Berlin, promising over the name of Joseph Stalin that only Naziism had been destroyed but that the German nation would continue to live?

These, perhaps, were questions focusing out of the disordered impressions in their minds, questions whose answers were involved in the contest between Allied ideas of government. Meanwhile, as the citizens dispersed to their holes among the tumbled ruins, they looked to me like people still stunned by the impact of defeat — as if the bottom of their world had fallen with Berlin.

MANITOBA CALLING

CKX HELPS T.B. FUND

Cooperating with the Brandon club of the Associated Commercial Travellers, CKX has helped to raise several substantial sums of money in support of the Prevention of Tuberculosis fund. The latest amounted to \$700 and resulted from an amateur night programme sponsored by the Crescent Ridge Craftsmen and the A.C.T., performed in Binscarth community hall and broadcast by CKX.



MANITOBA CALLING WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

To Britain, the Overseas Dominions, the United States, South America, Turkey and Germany, Manitoba Calling goes each month.

We were in Nijmegen, Holland, when we saw the C.W.A.C. pipers led by auburn haired Pipe Major Lillian Grant, of Victoria, B.C.

Some weeks later, in Augustfehn, Germany, we mentioned Pipe Major Grant's name to an Army Captain who had met her. He had a sudden inspiration and saying "I'll show you something!", he dived into a trunk and presently came up with—of all things—a copy of Manitoba Calling dated October 1944, on the cover of which we had run an excellent picture of Pipe Major Grant. "There," said my friend Captain X—, "That's Miss Grant."

"Yes", we replied, "and as the editor of that little magazine, we had that photograph taken in Winnipeg specially for Manitoba Calling!" The Captain's surprise was expressed in an Army equivalent of "Well, blow me down!" and we agreed that it's a small world.



LUX THEATRE PRODUCER

William S. Keighley, producer and host of the Lux Radio Theatre on Mondays, at 8 p.m. (CBC-CKY), was commissioned as a Major in the U.S. Army Air Forces in June, 1942, and was given the responsibility of organizing a motion picture programme for training A.A.F. aircrew. On completion of his service, he retired with the rank of full colonel.

PROGRAMMES

CKX Brandon

1000 Watts—1150 Kilocycles

Letters following certain items are initials of days of the week on which the features are broadcast.

SUNDAY

- 10.30—Concert Album.
- 11.00—City Church Service.
- 12.30—Canadian Party.
- 1.30—The Lutheran Hour.
- 2.00—CBS Symphony Orchestra.
- 5.00—Stairway to the Stars.
- 8.00—Meet Corliss Archer.
- 8.30—Texaco Star Theatre.
- 9.00—Art Hallman Presentations.
- 9.30—Latin American Serenade.
- 10.00—CBC News (Daily).

MONDAY

- 7.30—News (Daily).
- 8.00—Musical Clock (MTWTFSS)
- 8.30—News (Daily).
- 9.45—Morning Devotions (MTWTFSS).
- 10.30—George's Wife—(MTWTFSS).
- 11.00—BBC News (MTWTFSS).
- 2.30—Music of Manhattan (MWF).
- 6.10—In the Spotlight (MTWTF).
- 8.00—I Deal in Crime.
- 8.30—Information Please.
- 9.00—Contented Hour.
- 11.00—Summer Fallow.

TUESDAY

- 11.00—BBC News (MTWTF).
- 1.00—Rural Rhythm (Daily).
- 1.30—CBC Farm Broadcast (MTWTF).
- 2.00—CBC News (MTWTF).
- 8.00—Symphony Concert.
- 9.00—Boh Hope.
- 9.30—Treasure Trail.
- 11.00—Evensong.

WEDNESDAY

- 6.30—Ellery Queen.
- 7.00—Jack Carson.
- 8.00—Let There Be Music.
- 9.30—Clary's Gazette.
- 10.30—Invitation to Music.

THURSDAY

- 12.45—B.U.P. News (Daily).
- 8.30—Light Up and Listen.
- 9.30—Rudy Vallee.
- 10.15—The People Ask.
- 10.30—Foster Hewitt Reporting.

FRIDAY

- 5.00—Don Messer and His Islanders (MWF).
- 7.00—CBC Concert Hour.
- 8.00—Alan Young.
- 8.30—Your Family.
- 9.00—Gillette Fights.
- 10.30—Pacific Time.

SATURDAY

- 10.30—Concert Hall of the Air.
- 11.15—Melodies for Juniors.
- 3.00—Duke Ellington Entertains.
- 7.00—The Dick Haymes Show.
- 8.00—National Barn Dance.
- 10.30—Art Hallman's Orchestra.

"Let's Play Charades"

Producer Dick Halhed's Show is Going Strong.



Wilf Carpentier takes his microphone to members of the studio audience. Long experience in several types of quiz programme has made Wilf familiar with about every sort of difficulty the embarrassed studio listener can suffer.

Two five-dollar War Savings Certificates, and War Savings Stamps worth a maximum of \$15, are offered each week by the CBC for contributions by listeners, and for correct answers to the musical and dramatic charades. The contest is open to all listeners in the Prairie and other Regions of the CBC.

The CBC orchestra under Roy Locksley, casts of Winnipeg actors, and CBC sound effects man Dave Tasker, produce the charade, which may represent the name of a musical selection, an opera, a book, or a familiar household saying or proverb. The studio audience is given a chance to guess the name, and correct guessers win War Savings Stamps worth one dollar.

"Let's Play Charades" is broadcast by CBC—CKY on Wednesdays at 10 p.m.

TRIBUTE TO CKSB

On the evening of May 29th, CKY cooperated with the C.B.C. and Winnipeg stations CKRC and CJOB in transmitting a congratulatory programme to the St. Boniface station CKSB.

Produced by Wilf Davidson and announced in French and English by CKRC's Eugene Charbonneau and

CKY's Russ Carrier, respectively, the programme comprised selections by Richard Seaborn's orchestra with Mary Campbell, soprano, and Kerr Wilson, baritone.

The occasion was another of many indications of the goodwill existing between the three Winnipeg radio stations and with their very welcome new neighbour across the river.

MANITOBA CALLING

PROGRAMMES

15000 Watts

CKY WINNIPEG

990 Kilocycles

(All times Central Daylight)

Radio programmes are subject to change without notice. The following items are listed as a guide to some of the most popular features. For more details see Winnipeg daily newspapers. Daily programmes are shown in heavy type. Those marked * run on weekdays. Those marked † are on weekdays except Saturdays.

SUNDAY

- 9.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 9.45—Sunday School of the Air.
- 10.00—Neighbourly News—CBC.
- 10.15—Prairie Gardener—CBC.
- 11.00—Church Service.
- 12.25—News.
- 12.30—Canadian Party—CBC.
- 1.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 1.30—Religious Period—CBC.
- 2.00—Columbia Workshop—CBC.
- 4.00—CBC News.
- 4.30—Chamber Music—CBC.
- 5.00—Ozzie and Harriet—CBC—Int. Silver.
- 5.30—A Summer Tale—CBC.
- 5.45—BBC News.
- 6.30—CBC Star Time—CBC.
- 7.00—Church Service.
- 8.00—Stage "46"—CBC.
- 8.30—Album—CBC—Bayer Aspirin.
- 9.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 10.00—BBC News Reel—CBC.
- 11.30—Classics for Today—CBC.
- 12.00—News, Time and Sign Off.

MONDAY

- * 7.00—News.
- * 7.05—990 Variety.
- * 7.30—News.
- * 8.00—CBC News—CBC.
- * 8.05—990 Variety.
- † 8.15—Breakfast Club—Swift's.
- 9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
- † 10.00—Road of Life—CBC—Chipso.
- † 10.30—George's Wife—CBC—W.P.T.B.
- † 10.45—Lucy Linton—CBC—Sunlight Soap.
- 11.00—BBC News—CBC.
- † 11.15—Big Sister—CBC—Rinso.
- † 11.30—Aunt Mary—Safeway Stores.
- † 12.00—The Happy Gang—CBC—Colgate-Palm.
- 12.30—A Miss and a Male—CBC.
- † 1.00—News and Messages.
- † 1.30—CBC Farm Broadcast—CBC.
- † 2.30—CKY Matinee.
- † 3.00—Woman of America—CBC—Ivory.
- † 3.15—Ma Perkins—CBC—Oxydol.
- † 3.30—Pepper Young's Family—CBC—Camay.
- † 4.45—Gospel Singer—Templeton's.
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- * 6.00—News—CKY.
- † 6.30—CBC News.
- 6.45—I Hear the Southland Singing.
- 8.00—Lux Radio Theatre—CBC—Lever Bros.
- † 9.15—CBC News Roundup—CBC.
- 10.00—Summer Fallow—CBC.
- 10.30—Harmony House—CBC—Nabob.
- 11.00—M.T.S. Show—M.T.S.

TUESDAY

- 9.15—Peggy's Point of View.
- 12.30—Stars to Be—Whitehall Pharmacal.
- 5.00—Western Five—CBC.
- 6.15—Art Van Damme Quintet Imperial Tob.

- 6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.
- 7.00—Big Town—Sterling Products—CBC.
- 7.15—Dancing in Daylight—CBC.
- 8.00—John and Judy—CBC—Lamont Corliss.
- 8.30—Fibber McGee—CBC—Johnson's Wax.
- 9.30—Leicester Square—CBC.
- 10.00—The Choristers—CBC.
- 10.30—Winnipeg Strings.

WEDNESDAY

- 9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
- 12.30—A Miss and a Male—CBC.
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- 7.00—Music for You—CKY.
- 8.00—Let There Be Music—CBC.
- 8.30—Curtain Time—CBC—Tuckett's.
- 9.30—Immortal Music—CBC.
- 10.30—Invitation to Music.
- 10.00—Let's Play Charades—CBC.
- 11.00—Sports Commentary—CBC.

THURSDAY

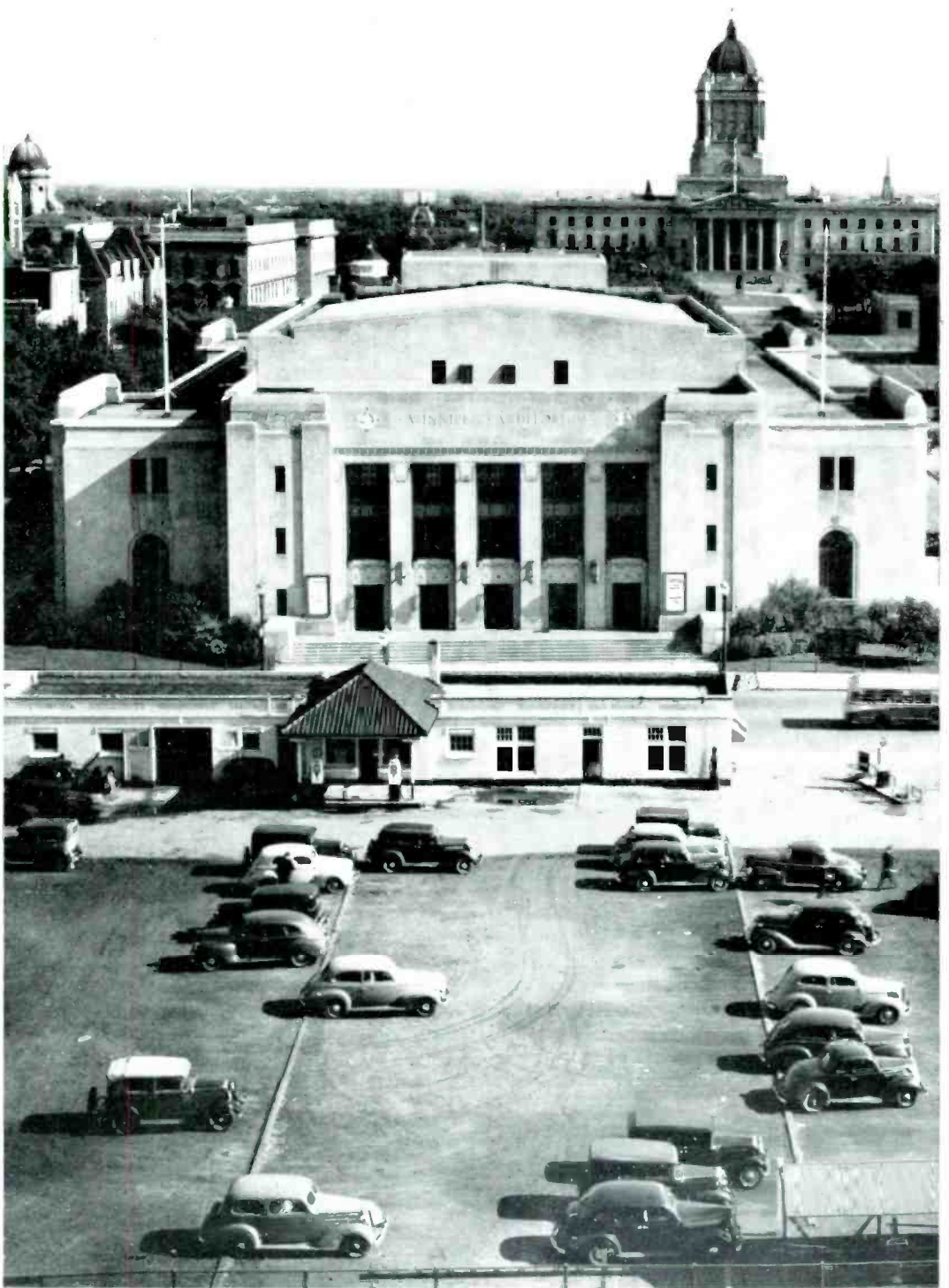
- 9.15—Peggy's Point of View.
- 12.30—Stars to Be—Whitehall Pharmacal.
- 5.00—Western Five—CBC.
- 6.15—Art Van Damme Quintet—Imperial Tob.
- 6.45—Lum and Abner—Alka Seltzer.
- 7.00—Radio Repertory—CBC.
- 8.00—Kraft Music Hall—CBC—Kraft Cheese.
- 8.30—The Geoffrey Waddington Show—CBC.
- 10.30—The Story of Music—CBC.
- 11.00—Drama—CBC.

FRIDAY

- 9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
- 12.30—A Miss and a Male—CBC.
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- 6.45—The Old Corral—Soudack's.
- 7.00—CBC Concert Hour—CBC.
- 8.00—Johnny Home Show—CBC.
- 8.30—Waltz Time—CBC—Sterling Products.
- 10.30—Pacific Time—CBC.
- 11.00—Soliloquy—CBC.

SATURDAY

- 9.45—Morning Devotions—CBC.
- 10.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 11.30—M.T.S. Show—M.T.S.
- 12.00—Music Hall Variety.
- 2.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 3.00—Duke Ellington Entertains—CBC.
- 6.30—British Variety Show.
- 7.00—Share the Wealth—CBC—Colgate-Palm.
- 7.30—House Party—CBC—Colgate-Palm.
- 9.30—Hayloft Hoedown—CBC.
- 10.00—Red River Barn Dance—H. B. Co.
- 10.30—Impressions in Ivory—CBC.
- 11.00—Hawaiian Hospitality—CBC.
- 11.30—Three Suns Trio—CBC.



Winnipeg Civic Auditorium
Provincial Legislative Building in right background



In Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba