

Manitoba Calling...
BUY VICTORY BONDS!

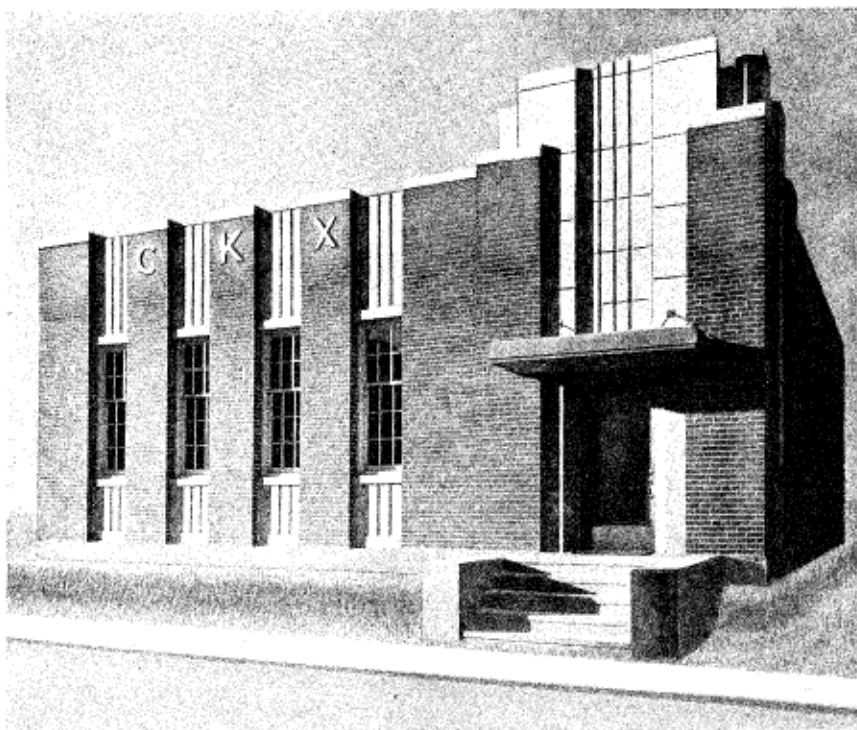


Keep them Both Flying!



RADIO BRANCH CKY
CKX
MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM
VOL. VI - NO. 2 FEBRUARY - 1942





New Studios and Offices, Radio Station CKX, Brandon

Manitoba Calling



Vol. VI, No. 2.
Single Copy
5c

Address all communications to Public Relations Department,
Radio Branch,
Manitoba Telephone System,
Winnipeg.

February, 1942.
12 Issues, 60c.
Post Free.



I am resolved

AS THE SUN comes up on 1942, this world is wracked with deadly anguish. A Canadian mother tearfully eyes a vacant chair; a young wife anxiously scans the news; a little girl lies bleeding in Russia; a hunted youth in Serbia slinks through the night; an English mother shoulders at the shadow in the sky; an old man in Poland wonders if release will come in his time.

Whether I am a workman at my lathe or an employer of thousands of men; an engineer planning new industries or a



boy just learning my trade; a girl in a munitions plant or a farmer behind my plow, I must play my full part in this crisis. Mountains can be moved when many willing shoulders get beneath the load.

I am resolved to undertake vigorously the work which lies before me, to be industrious

and to wrestle resolutely with obstacles, to be untiring at my task.

I am resolved to be cheerful and uncomplaining at all times, sympathetic to those who work beside me, and to those in authority over me.



I am resolved to be tolerant of the shortcomings of others, realizing that to make an effort is commendable, to attempt nothing is deadly.

I am resolved gladly to do without some of those things I am accustomed to enjoy, for it is good to deny oneself—even to suffer in a noble cause.

I am resolved that if I am fated to serve my country best in the fighting forces, I will take my place proudly beside my comrades.

I am resolved to strive with all my power, to press on in my daily task to the limit of my endurance. It may be that my modest effort will tip the scale, and set a great host of liberators working 'round the world.



BRAVE MEN SHALL NOT DIE BECAUSE I PALTERED

This message issued by the Department of War and Supply, Ottawa



Our Cover

Our cover subject "Keep Them Both Flying" is a miniature of a Poster presented by the Northern Electric Company, Limited, to the Department of Aircraft Production.

These Posters, carrying the additional message "Speed is Vital" have been sent by the Director-General's Department to all plants in Canada manufacturing airplanes or parts thereof.

Upon request of the British Government 3,500 Posters were also provided for use in Aircraft factories in Britain.

We are indebted to the Northern Electric Company, Limited, for permission to re-print this splendid design, and we trust that its stirring message may encourage the purchase of Victory Bonds during the National War Loan, to be launched in Canada on February 16th.

**BUY VICTORY BONDS AND
"KEEP THEM BOTH FLYING"**



MANITOBA CALLING GOES AFIELD

With the January issue of "Manitoba Calling" many new names were added to our list of subscribers. We trust you will find something of interest in every issue, and we are happy to welcome you into our family of readers.

It is interesting to note the various places our publication goes, particularly the overseas addresses. Gratifying, too, is the fact that not only is "Manitoba Calling" read by subscribers, but we are told that in a great many instances the magazine is passed on to others to read.

A representative morning's mail brought requests for "Manitoba Calling", subscriptions and single copies, from forty-seven Manitoba towns, excluding Greater Winnipeg; four Saskatchewan towns and one in Alberta.

Checking through the list of regular subscribers we find that "Manitoba Calling" goes to practically every town in Manitoba, into every province of the Dominion and to sixteen States in the Union, exclusive of complimentary

copies mailed to the Chambers of Commerce in all principal centres in the United States. To the North we find subscribers in Aklavik, N.W.T.

Our overseas list includes subscribers in Bristol, Coventry and London, England; besides many Canadians on Active Service overseas; Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland; Victoria and Brisbane, Australia; Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand; Jamaica, West Indies; Malta; Lima, South America and Geneva, Switzerland.

The many kind letters of comment are appreciated, and "Manitoba Calling" will strive to give its readers interesting and informative articles on radio activities, and items of general interest.



CKX SUPPORTS COMMUNITY CAMPAIGNS

The fourth annual Empty Stocking Fund Broadcast took place on Wednesday, December 17, 1941, from the stage of the City Hall, via CKX, Brandon.

In addition to local artists who so willingly contributed their talents, the broadcast included many splendid contributions by members of the Armed Forces stationed in or near Brandon.

Close to \$600.00 was raised for the Empty Stocking Fund; and after taking care of local needs, any extra monies were devoted to the "Milk for Britain Fund". CKX also co-operated with the Brandon Kinsmen Club and the British American Oil Co., in behalf of the "Milk for Britain Fund".

A series of 26 programmes, comprising a total of eight hours actual broadcast time, brought more than 800 letters from 122 points in Manitoba and 3 in Saskatchewan. At the close of the broadcast series on Wednesday, December 24, the sum of \$2,050.11, or the equivalent of 20,501 quarts of milk, had been received. Contributions amounting to approximately \$150.00 have been received since, making a grand total of \$2,200.00.

CKX has been glad to lend its facilities to the support of these very worthwhile enterprises.

On Active Service

Smiling happily for the cameraman is Flying Officer D. R. P. Coats, recently promoted from Pilot Officer. F/O D. R. P. Coats is Technical Adjutant at No. 3 Wireless School, R.C.A.F., Tuxedo, Manitoba.

A happy occasion on December 27th was a visit to CKY Studios of Flying Officer Coats, LAC Calvin Pepler and AC2 Ronald Gibson, all on Christmas leave. Ronald Gibson, having completed his primary course at No. 2 Manning Depot, Brandon, has been posted to a Training School in Eastern Canada.

Calvin Pepler is now in the final stage of his instruction, and is looking forward to Graduation Day.

★ ★ ★

Congratulations to CKY Operator Nelson Gardiner, formerly in the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals (R.F. M.D.



Jack Holmes and Ron. Deacon



Flying Officer D. R. P. Coats

No. 10), who recently graduated from an eastern Officers' Training School and is now Second Lieutenant Nelson Gardiner. Following a short leave at his home in Fort William, Lieut. Gardiner left for Signal Training Centre, Vimy, Ontario, for advanced training in Signals.

★ ★ ★

Artillerymen Jack Holmes and Ron Deacon posed for this one at Brandon recently. Since the picture was taken Ron has been promoted to Sergeant on the Instructional Staff of R.C.A. Training Centre No. 4, Brandon, and Bombardier Jack Holmes has been posted to a Western point.

Ron and Jack, prior to their enlistment in His Majesty's Forces, were on the announcing staff of Radio Station CKX, Brandon.



W. F. SELLER,
CKX Manager

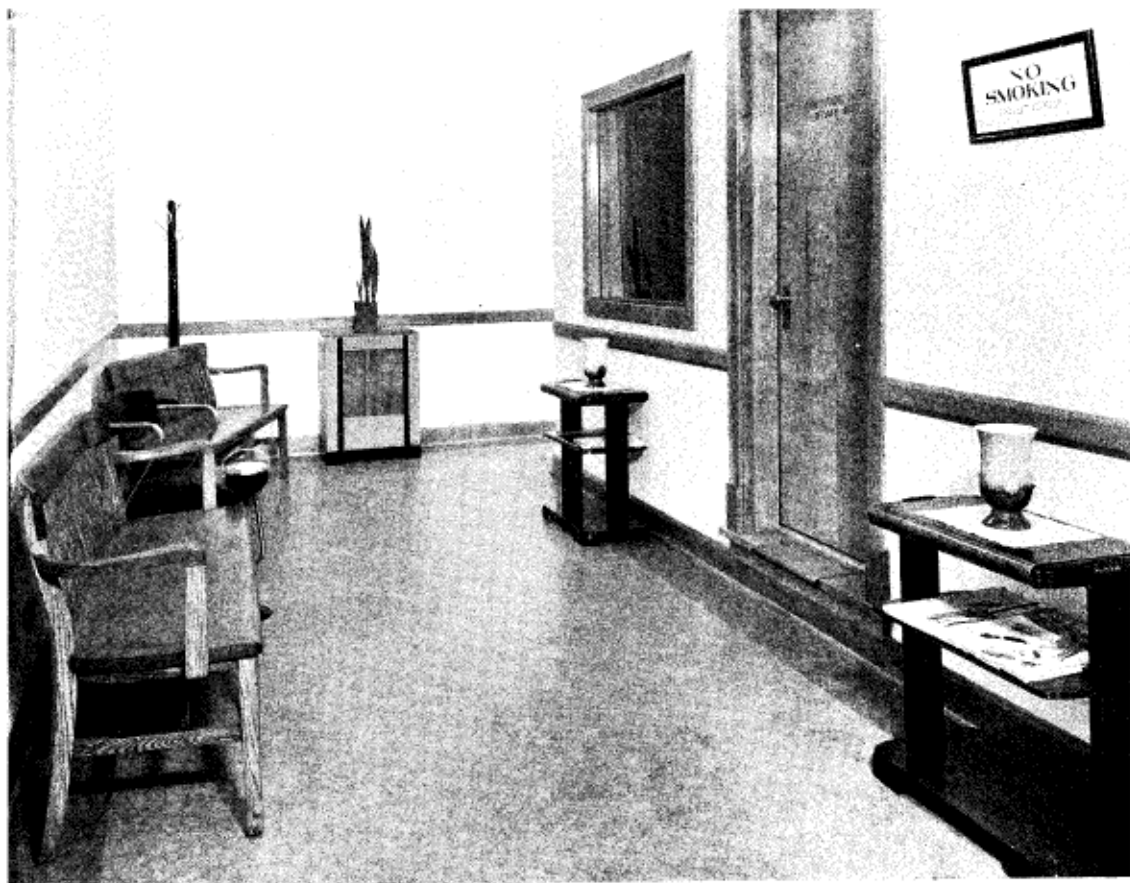
CKX BRANDON

*Moves to New
Studios*



CKX Studio A—looking toward the Control Room and Observation Gallery





Artists' Lounge in the new CKX Studios.

Radio Station CKX began its broadcasting career in the winter of 1928, when the station was officially opened by the Premier on Tuesday, December 11, 1928. With Studio, Transmitter and towers located on City Hall Square, CKX operated first with a 500 watt transmitter previously in use in its sister station CKY, later replacing this unit with more modern transmitting equipment.

In December, 1936, CKX was granted permission to increase its power to 1000 watts, and at that time the Transmitter was moved to its present location on No. 1 highway north of the City Limits. The original building on City Hall Square was then redesigned to provide larger and better studio and office space.

With the Station's growth during the succeeding five years the need for greater studio facilities became apparent, and in December, 1941, CKX moved to its new home;—a completely modern building designed for broadcasting studios, adjacent to the old building.

Pictured on these pages are views of the Studios and Offices of CKX Brandon. For descriptive note please see next page.

New Studios



CKX Foyer—leading to Main Office
and Artists' Lounge

CKX Studio B. The Control Room can
be seen beyond the glass panel.



On December 26th, 1941, CKX began broadcasting from its new and modern Studios, pictured on this and other pages throughout this issue.

Studio A, shown on page 4, is of sufficient size to accommodate large groups, and is acoustically treated to ensure accurate reproduction and tonal quality. The Observation Gallery behind double-glazed soundproof windows and equipped with speakers, will seat 40 persons, where they may see and hear programmes broadcast from Studio A.

The Artists' Lounge pictured on page 5, separates the Foyer and Offices from the Studio Block. Doors from here lead to the Control Room, Studios A and B, the Observation Gallery, and to the Thesaurus Transcription and Record Library.

On this page are views of the Foyer with the Provincial coat-of-arms and Station Call-Letters inlaid in the floor covering; also Studio B, designed for talks and newscasts. Here again soundproof windows separate the Studio from the Control Room and the Artists' Lounge.

Spacious Offices complete the plan of CKX's new home, which, finished in attractive two tone pastel shades with natural wood trim, presents the combination of smart appearance and ideal broadcast facilities.

THE LISTENER WRITES

We welcome letters from our listeners at all times. Names and addresses of the writers must be given but will be treated as confidential.

ORCHIDS FOR CAROLS — "Please accept our thanks for your presentation of the Carol Choir. We have listened to every broadcast, and always look forward every Christmas Season to their singing. May we have many more Christmases of such beautiful music. . ." —Park River, North Dakota.

WAR EFFORT—"We miss the weather reports on the air, and seem lost without them. However, since your explanation that this is done at the request of the military authorities we shall cheerfully 'add' it to our war effort. . ." —Neepawa, Man.

"MANITOBA CALLING" ABROAD—"Enclosed please find subscription renewal to 'Manitoba Calling' for another year. The magazine is very much enjoyed by all the family,—then travels overseas. . ."—Cartwright, Man.

MORE FAVORITES—"We think Station CKY is the best, and our favorite programmes are the N.H.L. Hockey Broadcasts, Share the Wealth, The Good Deed Radio Club and Treasure Trail. . ." —Graysville, Man.

APPRECIATION—"Our deepest appreciation to CKY and the CBC for having made possible the broadcast of the Winnipeg Ukrainian Choir and artists on January 7th. Thanks for making Christmas happier for all the Ukrainians at home, and especially for those who spent their Christmas away from their families, serving their country. . ."—Winnipeg, Man.

CORRECTION—"As to good English—'This offer is good only in Canada'—would be more correct if stated, 'This offer is good in Canada, only'. 'Daily, Monday through Friday'—not correct, should be, 'Daily, Monday till (or until) Friday'. 'Sparkling clean'—should be, 'Sparklingly clean'. The radio is an educator and I suggest that announcers should use good English. . ."—Winnipeg, Man.

"THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"



Constance Crowder, heard in the leading role of Doris Cameron, magazine editor, in the dramatic serial "The Right to Happiness", outgrew her first chosen career. When she reached the height of five-foot-eight, her dancing master in Chicago told her she was too tall for a successful dancing career. Constance knew the radio microphone could be adjusted to suit anyone's height so she enrolled in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York, finished the course and made her radio debut in Chicago in 1936.

"The Right to Happiness" (CBC-CKY-CKX, Mondays through Fridays, 1.15 to 1.30 p.m.) is one of several dramatic sketches presented to radio listeners by Procter and Gamble.

PICTURES POPULAR — "We enjoy 'Manitoba Calling' a great deal, the pictures and stories each month help us to enjoy the programmes more. . ."—Bowman, Man.

★

BUY VICTORY BONDS

"Remote" Broadcasting

In which is described some of the "ways and means" of broadcasting from the scene of action.

In the early days of radio, broadcasting was limited to studio presentations, and these under more or less ideal conditions. The development of more modern and versatile equipment has made possible the transmission of events from locations hitherto considered impossible.

In many instances, for various reasons, a broadcast from a location other than a Radio Studio becomes necessary and it is in these instances that remote broadcasting has become a vital part of modern broadcasting. In the ordinary weekly schedules are several programmes which have to be broadcast from their original source,—for example—Sunday church services broadcast directly from the churches; musical groups performing from concert stages; educational features originating in the classroom; interviews or presentations from hospitals and institutions in behalf of community projects and descriptive broadcasts from exhibitions of various kinds.

In remote broadcasting a portable am-

plifier operated from ordinary electric power is employed to transmit the programme, picked up by microphones in the usual way, via telephone wires to the main Control Room in the Studios, where it is amplified and broadcast as in the case of Studio programmes. Where electric power is not available battery-operated equipment is substituted and the programme is transmitted in like manner. In cases where telephone lines are not available to carry the programme to the Main Control, radio technicians resort to short-wave equipment—employing a miniature transmitting unit—the signal being picked-up on a short wave receiver either at the Studio, or at a point where telephone lines for transmission are available.

Delayed Broadcast

Another eventuality, the time element, is provided for with the use of portable recording equipment. Where for some reason it is not possible or convenient to put an event on the air at the actual time it occurs, the mobile unit proceeds



Photo by courtesy of Hudson's Bay Co.

The above scene is a ceremony at Old Fort Garry Gate in connection with Their Majesties' visit to Winnipeg. Radio commentators describing the proceedings may be seen at top left.

"Manitoba Calling"



Re-dedication of the Flag-staff at Emerson. The CKY-CKX Mobile Unit was on the scene to broadcast and record the event.



The CKY-CKX Mobile Unit pictured at The Pas on a recording tour for broadcast in the series "Manitoba Impressions".

to the location to record the event, for broadcast at a later time. Thus the mobile unit, containing portable broadcast and recording equipment, becomes a vital part of a modern radio station.

Black-out

Through these ingenious broadcast methods it would be hard indeed to imagine an assignment beyond the scope of radio engineers. Broadcasts are now possible from virtually any location, from deep underground in a mineshaft to high overhead in a plane. A working example of the versatility of radio coverage was evident in the broadcast of Winnipeg's test black-out, in the summer of 1941. In the course of this single broadcast commentators described events from two separate street locations, from the roof of one of Winnipeg's tallest buildings, from a Lockheed plane overhead; and these were all "tied-in" with an announcer at the main control in the Studio. Not only were listeners given eye-witness accounts from all these vantage points, but inter-communication between locations was possible, enabling the commentators to converse with each other, and to hear the entire proceedings on head-phones.

Royal Tour

Another outstanding example of remote coverage was the broadcast of the Royal Tour when Their Majesties visited North America in 1939. Canadian radio

facilities followed Their Majesties along processional routes, to reviewing stands and formal functions, in order that listeners might hear the details of this historic event.

Thus radio not only presents for its listeners the many popular Studio presentations, but when occasion demands, goes afield to broadcast events of interest from the scene of action . . . Another proof of the effort on the part of those responsible for programming to provide the finest possible radio entertainment.



A "DOLLAR A MINUTE"

The "Dollar A Minute" programme is scheduled to return to the air on February 11th. This popular feature had a successful airing via CKY last fall, and in the new series the same procedure will be retained.

During each programme nine awards of one dollar and one grand award of five dollars are given, with a musical gong signifying the passing of each minute with its accompanying award. "Dollar A Minute", sponsored by Catelli Products, will be heard at 9.15 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays, commencing February 11th, on CKY.



"Behind the Headlines"

From a listener in Clay Center, Kansas, comes a letter of comment on a talk by John Bird, speaking in the "Behind the Headlines" series, broadcast nightly from CKY at 11.00 p.m. The following is an excerpt from the letter: "Although I have listened to radio broadcasts for approximately twenty years this is the second letter of appreciation I have felt moved to write in two decades. Your presentation seemed very worth while and concise and the manner in which you gave it was most pleasing.

The deviation from established policy which you explained when you inserted editorial comment was especially fine. I have heard and read many tributes to Abraham Lincoln, who through "accident of birth" chanced to be a citizen of our country. Yours was remarkably fine and I appreciated it with all my heart. Please accept my thanks for a pleasant evening made memorable by your contribution via radio last night."

Another listener to the same broadcast, from Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, wrote to "thank you most greatly as a fellow neighbor and friend for your patronizing and humanly kind remarks about the revered statesman, President Abraham Lincoln."

In such expressions of appreciation do we learn of the fine spirit of neighborliness between our two great countries, in shining contrast to the dictates of the war mongers, whose greed has plunged the world into conflict.



WRONG NUMBER !!

An amusing incident occurred when a customer presented a deposit slip, bearing her account number, to the receiving teller of a local bank. When it was explained to her that her account number did not agree with the bank records, she blushing admitted that she had, in her haste, written the "Treasure Trail" phone number on her deposit slip -- 92-191.



Howard Clark,
Commercial Manager, CKX



NEW QUIZ SHOW ON CKX

"Dollars for Scholars", a new and different quiz programme, made its debut to CKX listeners on January 19th, and is heard weekly, Mondays, at 7.00 p.m.

Teams of students from various schools in Brandon and the surrounding district compete for cash prizes awarded for the best answers to interesting and educational questions.

Each team occupies a different studio, with the Master of Ceremonies conducting the programme from a third studio. Howard Clark and Russ Carrier each are in charge of a team, Eric Davies handles the commercials and Norm Micklewright acts as judge.

"Dollars for Scholars" is sponsored by McGavins Bread. (Mondays, 7.00 p.m.—CKX).



BUY VICTORY BONDS

The Bow and Arrow

By W. H. RAND,

Museum Keeper—Manitoba Museum, Civic Auditorium, Winnipeg.

From the great quantities of arrow-heads found in Manitoba it is possible to trace man's history down to the Indian as the white man found him in this country. Early man had but his teeth and fists with which to defend himself against the animal kingdom in the bitter struggle for existence.

Hard pressed in battle one day, one of these men wrapped his hand around a stone and using it as a weapon, emerged from the conflict victorious. This led to the general use of stones as weapons, and eventually to the discovery of flint, the sharp edges of which caused bleeding wounds.

After some time man became quite proficient in shaping these flint nodules into crude weapons of various shapes—ovals and discs for throwing—and with these primitive weapons he gained mastery over his natural enemies. Large numbers of these weapons have been found in the Thames Valley, Somme Valley, Lybian Desert, Spain, Germany and other countries.

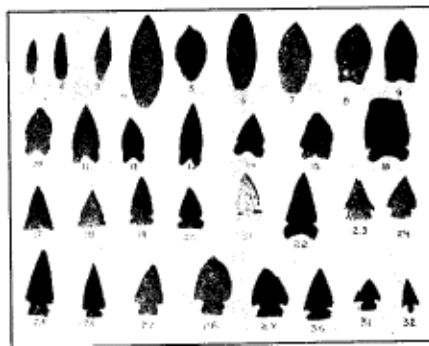
This race of early Palaeolithic (old stone age) man, having to contend with such large and powerful animals as the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, sabretoothed tiger, cave bear, wolves and others, had a grim struggle for survival and as a result made little progress for thousands of years.

In the second part of the same age these people acquired the technique of flint working; instead of using the heavy centre or core as a weapon they found a way to obtain long, thin flakes of flint which could be used as tools instead of weapons. Flaked properly they made efficient knives, scrapers or engraving tools. These instruments soon lost their edge in use on bone or ivory, and to re-sharpen them a means of chipping the edges was found, and thus evolved the tools found so abundantly in the caves of France, England and elsewhere.

In the latter part of the same period spears were tipped with a thin, narrow

flake of flint, and from this came the leaf-shaped flint head with sharp edges. This weapon cut the muscles of an adversary and left a gaping wound which allowed a rapid flow of blood. Later, this spear point was fitted to a throwing stick, one with a notch at the end, to give increased leverage and much greater velocity. Some primitive races such as the Australian bushmen still employ the throwing stick.

From the remnants of the old stone age arose the Neolithic or new stone age men. It was during this age that the bow and arrow was invented, a deadly weapon that gave man a distinct advantage over his enemies. With the use of these improved weapons man spread all over the earth and started on the long road to civilization, and to some form of stable government. When the white men came to this continent they found the natives using bows and arrows, polished stone axes and stone hammers.

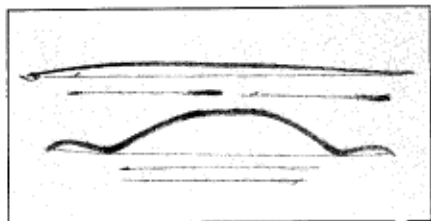


The evolution of the Arrow Head—from a splinter of flint to a work of art.

Early Neolithic man's food consisted chiefly of meat derived from hunting and fishing; he also consumed roots and fruits in season. By a very slow process he became a cultivator of the soil, thus enabling local abundance of food and this, in turn, led to a form of local government. The Indians of the Great

Plains lived on the products of the chase but to the South and East they were dependent upon growing corn and other vegetables. As stone age man left no written history we have to piece together the evidence we find in the objects they have left behind and in their burial customs.

We have had unparalleled opportunities to study these tools and weapons on the plains during the drouth period covering the last ten years. In the districts of Melita and Carberry there have been found great quantities of artifacts. When these are brought together it can be seen that they are not all alike; the illustration shows how they grade from a splinter of flint to a work of art achieved in the chipping of some of the beautiful barbed arrow-heads. In this way the evolution of the arrow-head may be traced and it is really seen that man has resided upon this continent for a very long time.



Two types of bow,—the lower one is the double-curved Eskimo bow.

Following the advent of the Spanish conquerors came the horse, later adopted by the Indians, who then used a much shorter bow and a larger arrow-head, enabling them to ride up alongside the bison and other game, placing an arrow into the heart. There is an old record of an Indian shooting a cow bison, the arrow perforating the cow and killing the calf on the other side.

The Eskimo evolved a different bow with a double curve that gave it more power, enabling them to kill a caribou at seventy yards. The illustration shows this type of bow. Bows and arrows were universal weapons until the advent of gunpowder; some of the most deadly battles in early history were fought with bow, arrow and sword—for instance, the battle of Hastings; the Saxons made their bows from the yew tree and they

cultivated the yew for this purpose. On the Farthing Downs (part of the Surrey Downs) there are still yew trees planted by the Saxons.

When iron came into general use for arrow-heads, these became more deadly; so much so that soldiers had to wear chain mail suits for protection. This led to the invention of the cross-bow, somewhat like a gun and bow combined. The bow-string was stretched by means of a ratchet and released by a trigger, propelling a three-cornered and fluted arrow-head called a cross-bow bolt. Sometimes a warrior had a servant to carry a shield to protect him until he could get close enough to use his sword.

Nowadays archery is relegated to the realm of sport and archery clubs have been formed in many centres, including Winnipeg and St. Boniface. Increasing numbers of big game hunters on this continent have abandoned the rifle for the bow. One of these, who hunts deer with the bow and arrow, tells of driving a steel-head right through a deer and smashing his arrow on a rock beyond. It is an efficient weapon that relies more upon blood loss than upon the shock of impact.

In a short article it is not possible to explain how stone arrow-heads were made, but anyone interested is invited to learn the history and process in more detail by visiting the Manitoba Museum.

★

"LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE"

It's Orphan Annie Time again: Yes, "Annie" and her pals will be back on CKY every schoolday commencing Monday, February 9th, at 5:15 p.m.

"Little Orphan Annie" is sponsored by the Quaker Oats Company.

★ ★ ★

CLOSING TIME

"I came across a characteristic example of the war joke trait, when I went into a London tavern for lunch the other day. On one wall was a big printed sign which said—"In the event of a raid, this house will remain open,—in the event of a direct hit, it will close immediately."

("Some People", by Arthur Mann)

At the time of going to press we are advised that certain changes will be made necessary in our programme schedules due to the proposed adoption in Canada of Day-light Saving Time.

As these changes would become effective in February, we are omitting the Programme Schedules, and publishing again the News Schedules for CKY and CKX. Should these times be affected in the new schedules, announcements will be made in our daily programme resumé.

CKY NEWSCASTS

- 7.00—B.U.P. News—Daily except Sun.
- 7.45—B.U.P. News—Daily except Sun.
- 8.00—CBC News—CBC—
Daily except Sun.
- 9.00—CBC News—CBC—Saturday
- 10.00—BBC News—CBC—Daily
- 12.25—B.U.P. News—Sunday
- 12.45—B.U.P. News—Daily except Sun.
- 1.27—CBC News—CBC Sunday
- 4.15—CBC News—CBC—Saturday
- 4.45—BBC News—CBC—Daily
- 5.45—CBC News—CBC—Sunday
- 5.45—B.U.P. News—Daily except Sun.
- 9.00—CBC News—CBC—Daily
- 11.45—B.U.P. News—Daily

* * *

CKX NEWSCASTS

- 7.45—B.U.P. News—Daily except Sun.
- 10.00—BBC News—CBC—Daily
- 10.45—CBC News—CBC—
Daily except Sun.
- 11.55—CBC News—CBC—Sunday
- 12.45—B.U.P. News—Daily except Sun.
- 1.27—CBC News—CBC—Sunday
- 4.15—CBC News—CBC—
Daily except Sun.
- 4.45—BBC News—CBC—Daily
- 5.45—CBC News—CBC—Sunday
- 5.45—B.U.P. News—Daily except Sun.
- 9.00—CBC News—CBC—Daily

SECRET SERVICE SCOUTS



Producer Stan. Francis

"Secret Service Scouts" (tying in with modern Canadian war activities), is centred on the adventures of Captain Lawrence, a brilliant Intelligence Operator in the last war, whose war injuries have confined him to a wheel-chair ever since, and three loyal and courageous boys: Tom, Dick and Jerry.

Captain Lawrence has built a powerful wireless set by which he maintains contact with modern Intelligence Headquarters. He has also built a pack set by which the boys can communicate with him in his study from the surrounding country. Aided by this equipment, the boys form the "Secret Service Scouts", and, guided by the skill and experience of Captain Lawrence, combat subservient activities in Canada and frustrate attempts to sabotage Canada's war effort.

"Secret Service Scouts", sponsored by The Canada Starch Company Limited, is heard Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.15 (CKY-CKX).



OUR OVERSEAS PAGE



Wynford Vaughan Thomas, BBC commentator, interviewing two women workers at an iron and steel salvage depot. These women cut the iron and steel with power cutting shears into specified sizes. Tons of scrap iron and steel are collected at their depot, sorted, cut broken or hydraulically compressed and sent to the steel works and foundries to be melted down, the first stage of its manufacture into new steel or iron for armaments.

In the broadcast listeners in North America were taken on a journey in sound from the efforts of ordinary people in the salvage drive to a demolition site, through factories and steel works, to the shipment of arms to Russia.



RADIO IS A WEAPON OF WAR

"Two years and more ago it was radio which told the people of this country that we were at war with Germany . . . When victory is ours, no doubt it will be radio again which will tell the people of it and set the bells ringing."

Mr. F. W. Ogilvie, Director General of the B.B.C., used these words when recently addressing the Royal Empire Society:

"This is indeed a radio war," he continued, "but not merely in the obvious sense that radio reflects war and tells people about it. Radio is itself an instrument of war, and helps powerfully to shape events."

Mr. Ogilvie reminded his listeners that, in war, as Napoleon has said, the moral is to the material as three to one.

"British broadcasters. . ." he said, "at work day and night, in more than twenty languages to Europe alone, with a daily output of between 150,000 and 200,000 words, are carrying the voice of truth and sanity and courage across the frontiers, and holding the torch of radio high over a blacked-out continent."



DON'T BELIEVE ALL YOU (MIS)HEAR

From the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation comes a story of things "misheard".

Ray Mackness, of the CBC, was surprised when his West Vancouver neighbour propped the rake against the fence, and, starting to talk about the news from Britain, said he was puzzled by some aspects of the incorrigible cheerfulness of the British.

"Now here's this fellow giving the News from the BBC. He talks about blitzes, crashes, death and destruction, and yet he starts off by saying that he likes reading it."

"Well," said Mackness, hurriedly thinking back on all the BBC News Bulletins he had heard, "it's news to me. What does he say?"

"This is the BBC News, and its very pleasant reading it."

The formula with which the News to Canada opens is: "This is the BBC News, and this is Derek Prentiss reading it."

But in West Vancouver, on the other side of Burrard Inlet—the other side of the Empire—the announcer's name had sounded like "very pleasant".

Which reminds us of a mis-hearing over a far shorter distance. A recent typescript of a recorded "Radio Newsreel" referred to "Petunia Sparks". It was immediately corrected. Otherwise a certain "Junior 'Sparks'" might indeed have turned Petunia.

Indian Humor

Does the Cree Indian have a sense of humor? He does. He likes to laugh—but his risibility becomes audible only by objective jokes. For example, Chief Lazarus Partridge of The Pas, Manitoba, loves to tell a story about one of his braves, Joe Nasakappi, that never fails to draw howls of laughter from white and red men alike.

The chief explains that Joe is a keen hunter; and very excitable. Nothing stops Joe having a shot—if the birds are within range. But they must be close. The Indian cannot afford to shoot without high probability of getting results.

It seems that Joe was out on Cedar Lake, after geese. He winged one. It landed on the water. Joe gave chase in his birch-bark canoe. A particularly vicious slap at the bird with the paddle upset the canoe in three feet of water. Joe salvaged his gun; pulled the canoe to shore; built a fire; and hung pants and shirt near it to dry. Then—it rained! Joe tried an ingenious expedient. The canoe was overturned and set over the fire on a couple of uprights to protect and encourage the blaze. Joe sat under the stern of the canoe awaiting results.

Then—a flock of geese honked! Joe saw that they would pass about two hundred yards from the canoe. Clothed in only his birthday suit and armed with his trusty shotgun, Joe dashed down the shoreline, to get under the geese. He covered the first hundred yards in ten seconds flat. Then misfortune overtook him. He stumbled over a skunk; and landed with the skunk sitting on his chest. Even that did not discourage Joe! He got rid of the skunk and still managed to get under the flock of geese before they were out of range.

A couple of Canada Geese were bagged; and Joe hurried back to his canoe. There he found that the fire had got out of hand — and had completely destroyed his pants and shirt and the forward end of his canoe.

That evening Joe paddled back to camp — with a stone, three geese and himself in the stern of the canoe, to tilt

THE ROARIN' GAME



A scene from the Manitoba Bonspiel

Manitoba's 54th Annual Bonspiel will open in Winnipeg on Tuesday, February 10th, and for approximately ten days rinks in Greater Winnipeg will swarm with curlers and spectators, as the play in the various events goes on from early morn until late night! From this Bonspiel will be determined the rink to represent Manitoba in the Macdonald Brier Canadian Championships being held this year in Quebec City.

As the result of a successful and generous province-wide bonspiel last year Manitoba curlers realized 12,000 dollars for the Red Cross. This year the objective is 20,000 dollars. A splendid contribution to help the work of the Red Cross.

up the burned prow well above water. The moccasin telegraph had advised the band that something untoward was happening, so 25 or 30 laughing bucks and squaws were down to greet Joe at the landing. They took Joe's geese, but made him camp out in the bush for a couple of days—to get rid of the skunk aroma. Even Indians, used as they are to pungent odors, draw the line at skunk.

★

BUY VICTORY BONDS



MANITOBA PLACE NAMES

That the early history of the West is steeped in romance is evident in the origin of many of our place-names. In previous issues of "Manitoba Calling" we have dealt with many of these, and in response to the wide interest shown by our readers we are continuing this feature. For much of our information we are indebted to a Winnipeg business executive who desires to remain anonymous.

SOURIS was named after the river of that name, the river being named by Henry in 1799 as Riviere la Souris. On Arrowsmith's map of 1821 this river is called Souris or Sawfly river. David Thompson, in his map of 1814, calls the river Mouse Rivulet. On the map of Assiniboia published in 1811 it is called Mouse or Sandy river. Souris is the French word for "mouse".

VIRDEN district was originally known as Gopher Creek to the plain-hunters and Indians. It was changed in 1882 by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to Manchester, after the 8th Duke of Manchester,—and was later changed to Virdeen, one of the estates of the noble lord. Since that time the spelling has been changed to **VIRDEN**.

FAIRFORD—In the early summer of 1842 the Rev. Abraham and Mrs. Cowley, who had arrived at the Red River Settlement from England the year before, set out to establish a mission to the Indians on the shores of Lake Manitoba. The site chosen was about one hundred and seventy-five miles to the north-west of the settlement, and had been the scene of a battle a short time previously between rival tribes of Indians.

When the spring freshets came, however, this place proved to be too low, so the mission was moved to higher ground. The new location was on the banks of a small lake-like expansion of the river emptying Lake Manitoba into Lake St. Martin. The shape of this small lake gave the name to the locality: Partridge Crop.

The Right Rev. David Anderson, D.D., first Bishop of Rupert's Land, arrived in this country in 1849, and paid his first official visit to the mission at Partridge Crop in March, 1851. Mr. Cowley, a little later writing to a friend in England, tells of the busy round of events which filled the days of the Bishop's

visit, and then he adds: "Before he left he changed the name of the station from Partridge Crop to Fairford, in remembrance of my birth-place."

HEADINGLY is one of the names that perpetuates old country spots. This was originally a Church of England missionary settlement established by the Rev. Griffith Owen Corbett, who reached the Red River in 1851, and left it in 1865. He called the spot Headingly after his former parish in Yorkshire, England.

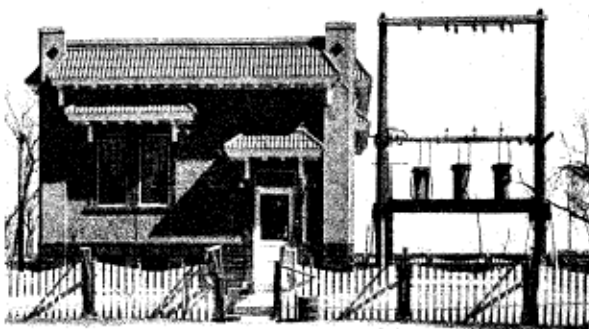
BIRDS HILL would lead one to think of birds, but this spot, originally called Roseneath, was changed to Birds Hill after the Honorable Dr. J. Bird, who lived and practised medicine in the district. He was a member of the first Provincial Legislature of Manitoba and was the speaker of the Legislature during 1873-74.

PILOT MOUND became known as such through the suggestion of an early settler, Mr. James Barbour. The original name chosen for the town was Balmoral, but as there was a post office by that name in Manitoba, another had to be selected. At Mr. Barbour's suggestion the name Pilot Mound was chosen because the mound had been a pilot to many settlers travelling the roadless prairie. The village was moved two miles to its present site when the railway was built.

NEEPAWA — the Chippewa Indian word for "abundance", was chosen by the settlers there in 1873.

WILDE—Very few of our names in Manitoba commemorate the Royal North West Mounted Police, but this is more or less in keeping with their tradition "The Silent Force". However, on the Hudson Bay Railway there is a station called Wilde. This was named after Sergeant Wilde of the Royal North West Mounted Police. This officer was killed in 1896 by the Indian "Charcoal" while Wilde was endeavouring to arrest him.

The CKY Transmitter Building at Headingly, Manitoba. Studio programmes are "piped" to the Transmitter over telephone wires and broadcast from the 219 foot tower located nearby.



To conform to broadcast regulations it is necessary to have the transmitting equipment operating at peak efficiency. On the left Operator "Vince" McMahon is "logging" meter readings. To the right, Chief Transmitter Operator "Bill" Haney is making frequency measurements.



Busy knitting for the Forces are the feminine members of the CKY Staff. Pictured from left to right are: Georgi Chase, Dorothy Thompson, Irene Graham, Georgina Moyse, Lillian Shaw and Phyllis Dyer. Missing from the picture is "knitter" Jean Gibson.

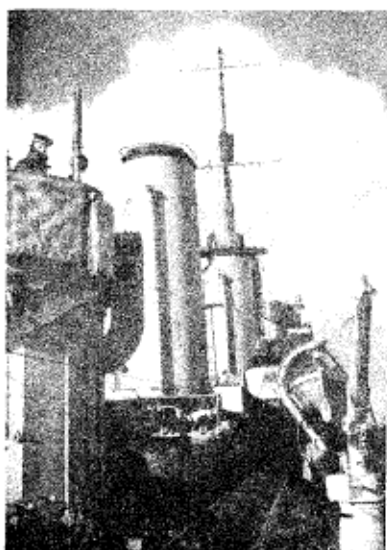


Chief Engineer "Bill" Duffield tackles a knotty problem in radio mechanics with the aid of a slide-rule. From his office in CKY, Mr. Duffield directs the technical affairs of CKY.



This picture of Olga Irwin and Pelham Richardson was snapped just prior to a "Studio Strings" presentation. Soprano Olga Irwin, frequent soloist on these programmes, and Pelham Richardson, Director of the String Ensemble are busily engaged here in discussing things musical.





Action Stations!

Men spring to man torpedo tubes—guns and depth charge releases—a U-boat has been sighted! Instantly, all over the bouncing destroyer men's nerves are keyed to high tension!

These men are daily risking their lives that you may be safe. Daily, they live under strain amid noise, confusion and in uncomfortable quarters, to take their toll of the Empire's enemies. They need your support—need it badly.

You cannot—must not, let them down. Make your own sacrifice at least as great as theirs—keep them supplied with the weapons they need, in the quantities necessary to strike the staggering blows necessary to win this war.

**MAKE A DEFINITE SACRIFICE . . .
BUY VICTORY BONDS!**

**RADIO BRANCH
MANITOBA TELEPHONE SYSTEM**