

April Break-up on Red River

CKY Photograph.



Address all communications to Public Relations Department.

Vol. XII, No. 4.
April, 1948.

CKY Radio Branch CKX
Manitoba Telephone System.
Winnipeg.

Single Copy
5c
Post Free.

Between Ourselves

OUR COVER

Credit for our front cover picture is due to a capable Winnipeg photographer who has provided numerous illustrations for Manitoba Calling—E. A. Davidson.

NO MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Pending a decision as to the future of this publication, no more new subscriptions or renewals are being accepted. Manitoba Calling is now distributed on the basis of five cents per single copy.

OLD-TIMERS

Securing photographs of people who contributed to early CKY programmes is not without difficulties, particularly in the cases of those who have passed away or retired to distant parts of Canada. We shall welcome pictures of any old-timers, for publication in these pages.

CKX CHANGE

CKX, Brandon, will shortly change ownership. Under the terms of Dominion policy which forbid Provincial government ownership of broadcasting

stations, CKX is being sold to a private syndicate headed by J. B. Craig.

Established with a power of 500 watts in 1928, the station rapidly gained popularity with listeners in western Manitoba and northern states. In 1935 its coverage was enlarged by an increase of power to 1000 watts.

The story of CKX, with staff pictures, will appear in our next issue.

STAFF PARTY

All members of CKY's staff who could be spared from immediate duties gathered at a buffet luncheon in the Telephone Building on March 13th to mark the station's 25th anniversary. Congratulatory letters and telegrams were read. A beautiful floral tribute was received from Mr. Wilf. H. Baldwin of Swan River, Manitoba, who wrote:—"My sincere congratulations on this your 25th anniversary. Sorry I am too far away to drop in for a handshake and a cheery smile. Your station rates high in my estimation. My Swan River friends join me in this remark."

THANKS

We wish to express our cordial thanks to all CKY listeners and readers of Manitoba Calling for the many kind messages received on CKY's twenty-fifth anniversary.

CKY's 25th Anniversary



STAFF GATHERING—MARCH 13th, 1948

Left to Right: standing: Norman McBain, Douglas Moon, Harry Randall, Kerr Wilson, Frank Stanley, George Ritchie, Ed. Dusang, Jacqueline Wilson, Joe Knowles, Maurice Burchell, Jack Whitehouse, Nelson Gardiner, Merle Stallard, Vincent McMahon, Calvin Peppier, Don Robertson, Shirley Sennett, Winifred Mason, Wilf Davidson, Lorraine Cruden, Tom Benson, Frank Duffield, E. L. Fuller.
Seated: D. R. P. Coats, W. A. Duffield, Lillian Shaw, W. H. Backhouse (Comptroller M.T.S.), Florence Ward, P. Millar (Commissioner M.T.S.), R. H. Roberts, George Henderson.

The Three Ages of CKY

CKY's history may be divided into three periods. These were, respectively, the pioneer years, the early commercial and the network eras. Better names might be found to distinguish them, perhaps, but these will serve the historian's purpose.

Canadian broadcasting was three years old when CKY was opened on March 13th, 1923. In that time its audiences had increased from a few dozen electrical experimenters to several thousand enthusiasts. These last were more interested in hearing bits and pieces from the maximum number of stations per evening than in sitting through an entire programme from any one of them. Crystal-set users were exceptions, they being dependent upon local stations exclusively.

This habit of station-hunting rather than programme-listening was accepted by many broadcasters as a normal state of affairs. The fans were dial-itchy; flitting like butterflies in search of samples. So the broadcasters gave them a hodge-podge of phonograph records, all recorded by the mechanical process and broadcast by placing a microphone near the horn. They gave the customers news reports, read mostly from the front page with no special preparation.

The Testing Time

The first six months of CKY's operations were vital to our continuance and probably more significant as affecting the future of national radio than is likely to be credited. To appreciate our problem at that time one has to recall the circumstances in which we found ourselves.

Two Winnipeg newspapers had voluntarily evacuated the broadcasting field, closing down their stations, both of which were popular. CKY, with a power of 500 watts, undertook to provide service to the entire province. By arrangement with the Dominion government, half of every dollar receiving license collected in Manitoba was

assigned to the province for the support of CKY. It was a meagre sum, even when radio artists demanded no payment. With commercially sponsored programmes a rarity and paid spot announcements unknown, poor little CKY looked very lonesome and very vulnerable. We had to justify our existence as a public utility in days when the utilitarian significance of broadcasting was only beginning to be recognized and the BBC itself was only four months old. Clearly, we faced a challenge.

Serious Effort

We sought the help of educational authorities in the University and Agricultural College. We invited the Board of Trade to provide speakers on Manitoba's industrial and tourist attractions. We begged theatre managers and sports promoters to use our station freely. We pleaded with clergy to let us broadcast church services; some few venture-some souls needed no persuasion but others waited to watch the effects on church attendance. We arranged courses in French, lessons in Esperanto, broadcasts by school orchestras, and we explored the possibilities of radio drama and sound effects. Though our actual broadcasting hours were brief, ranging from four to eight hours a day, our office and studio staff of two people worked an average of twelve hours on week-days and three or more on Sundays.

Broadcasting at the microphone was relief from the drudgery of importuning free talent by telephone, borrowing recordings at phonograph stores (we had neither a record library nor an appropriation for purchasing one), acknowledging heavy fan mail, receiving innumerable visitors, writing programme reports for the press (not to mention delivering them by hand the last thing at night!), and carrying on that all-important work of "selling" publicly-owned radio to organizations without

whose co-operation we could never have succeeded.

So, CKY survived the first five years and reached the top in Canadian station popularity, as indicated by two successive wins in annual contests conducted by the best-known radio magazine of those days—the "Radio Digest" of Chicago. With radio audiences now accustomed to serious programmes and past the dial-itchy stage, accepting increased advertising and the constantly improving presentations which came with it, broadcasting had risen from its pioneer experimental status to that of a business.

As a business, then, CKY entered its second phase. Never losing sight of its ideals as a public utility, the management sought to establish the station on a firm financial basis. Power was increased to 5,000 watts. An excellent professional orchestra was engaged. This unit earned an enviable reputation in local broadcasts and on the Prairie Network which CKY originated. When the Canadian Radio Corporation entered the field, CKY was ready and contributed valuable co-operation with an array of top-flight talent which became famous from coast-to-coast.

Memorable Programmes

Such unforgettable features as "Seville Fair" with the Spanish baritone Tito Fandos, "Ebony and White," "Bridget and Pat," "Gentleman Jim" and others made the headlines in radio productions on the CRC network from CKY's studios, then in the Sherbrooke Telephone Exchange. Credit for immense and capable effort in this period is due to W. F. "Bill" Sellar and R. Herb Roberts, the latter having joined CKY's staff when the Canadian National Railway ceased broadcasting. Long to be remembered, also, were the "Vesper Hour" network broadcasts from St. George's Church, Winnipeg, directed by the late Arthur McFadyen and with the Reverend Canon Martin, (now Bishop Martin) as the speaker.

In this Middle Age of CKY, too, were developed the Saturday morning instructional programmes by the Manitoba High Schools' Orchestra, culminating each Easter in a mass concert by

CKY's SCRAP BOOK

"B. - P." Broadcast

April 10th, 1923: "Sir Robert Baden-Powell's address in the Board of Trade building last night was broadcast (sic) by CKY, the Manitoba Telephone System radio station with complete success. Listeners-in were enabled to hear the words of the Chief Scout clearly and distinctly as they were transmitted by a microphone installed in the auditorium for the occasion. Numerous phone calls carried reports of the appreciation of radio fans for the opportunity of hearing the distinguished speaker."

Show Folks

April 10th, 1923: "Two popular members of the cast of the show 'Full o' Pep,' appearing at the Walker Theatre this week, were heard in a late programme which started at 11.45 p.m. They were 'Red' Newman and Arthur 'Jock' Holland, formerly of the Dumbbells. These two artists entertained the radio fans with several of their popular songs, including 'Oh, it's a Lovely War,' 'The Stoker,' and 'Take a Look at Me Now.'"

hundreds of young musicians who came to Winnipeg from all parts of the province. That activity, said by one authority to be the greatest of its kind in the British Empire, commenced under the inspired conductorship of the late P. Graham Padwick, continued with Ronald Gibson on the podium, and is now under the baton of Filmer E. Hubble.

So rich in achievement was the Middle Age of CKY with Manager W. H. Backhouse at the helm, that one hesitates to select names of contributing individuals and aggregations lest injustice be done to many who must be omitted from this record. Now very firmly established financially as well as in provincial and national reputation, CKY was ready for another forward step an increase of power to 15,000 watts and a move into its present studios in the Telephone Building.

An outline of CKY's third phase must be left for the next issue of Manitoba Calling. D.R.P.C.

(To be continued)

~ MANITOBA CALLING ~



RADIO FOR SHUT-INS

In the early 1920's a radio receiving set was presented to Ninette Sanitarium so that patients might hear CKY programmes. Here we see the Northern Electric receiver with goose-neck loud speaker. Standing, left to right, are:—H. Coddington, Commercial Manager Manitoba Telephone System; Dr. D. A. Stewart, Superintendent of the San.; a gentleman unidentified; Arthur McFayden; H. W. Billing, Manager of N.E. Co.; John E. Lowry, Commissioner of Telephones.



CKY Orchestra in the early 'thirties.

Winnipeg's Mystery Statue

In our issue of November 1947, we published a photograph of the statue which stands, obscured by foliage, beside the duck pond in Winnipeg's Assiniboine Park. Although thousands of visitors have stood watching the antics of the ducks and the pelican, year after year, very few have noticed the delightful figure of the gallant laddie holding aloft a high-boot.

Our editorial in the same issue of Manitoba Calling recounted such meagre facts as we had been able to glean respecting the statue, and suggested that the boy with the boot be placed in a more prominent position and that it might become widely known as the "children's statue" — Winnipeg's own equivalent of the famous Peter Pan statue in London, England.

It seems that publication of the picture and story started something. Our first reaction was from a Toronto advertising agency executive, asking permission to reproduce the picture as a Christmas card. Then Mr. John Cameron of the Winnipeg Free Press arranged with the photographer, Mr. Bob Frederickson, for use of the picture on a Christmas card distributed by local newsboys. Other citizens have become interested in the statue and several have been making enquiries with a view to separating truth from legend and establishing the true story concerning the original placing of the statue in the grounds of Winnipeg's City Hall and its subsequent removal to its present site. Among the investigators is Miss Nell Macvicar whose knowledge of Manitoba history and contacts with old-timers equip her very well as a sleuth to solve the mystery of the unknown statue. Miss Macvicar now takes over:

* * *

INFORMATION PLEASE!

By Nell Macvicar

Everyone seems to be searching for the origin of the "Mystery" boy! Even the Mayor's office has become intrigued with the hunt and has sent out an S.O.S. for help. At a recent meeting of the



The gallant little figure in Assiniboine Park

Manitoba Historical Society His Worship, through the Chairman of the meeting, asked if any of the old-timers could tell us how this charming statue of a little boy came to be set up in front of the City Hall in earlier days; and why was it moved from there in 1917 to Assiniboine Park?

I have searched through old copies of the "Free Press" and "Tribune" and have asked many old-timers about it. The latter all remember seeing it beside the fountain at the City Hall but that is all they know in this connection. I have been in touch with several ex-city clerks and one of them assured me he had searched for a number of years for the names of donors of the statue but could find nothing to indicate where it came from.

After the meeting of the Historical Society, an elderly man came to me and said he thought he could supply a possible solution. He has lived in Winnipeg for fifty-six years and has often admired the little statue. His story is that many summers ago there was an epidemic of rabies among the dogs of the city and numbers of citizens suggested that it might be caused by the lack of drinking water about the streets. The Young Peoples' Society of Grace Methodist Church came to the rescue and presented to the city a drinking fountain for dogs, in the shape of the statue of a small boy pouring water out of the broken toe of his long boot. What

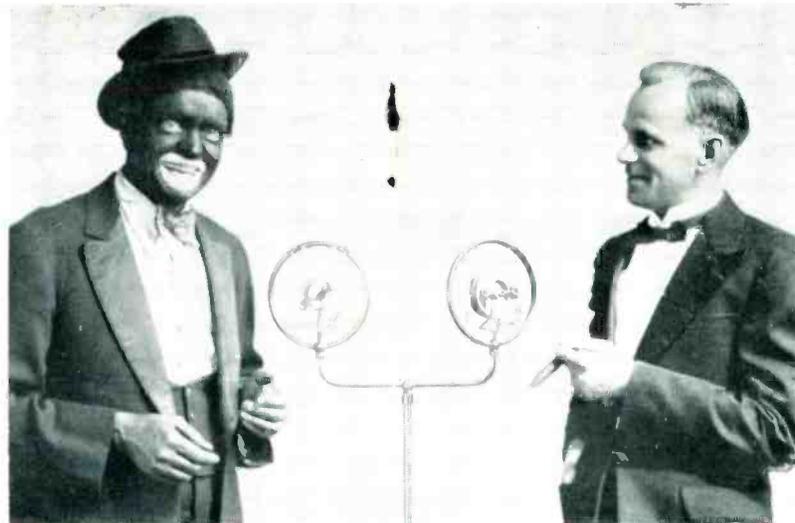
From CKY's Album of Photographs



"Sweethearts of the Air," Olive Garrard (centre) and the Stacey Sisters, popular on the CRC network.



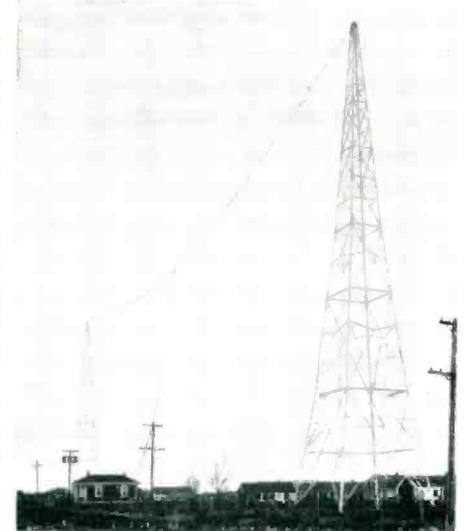
W. H. Backhouse, manager of CKY for more than a dozen years until assuming his present duties as Comptroller of the Manitoba Telephone System. Under his direction CKY was established on a sound financial and public service basis.



A favourite on CKY from 1929 to 1934 was the dialogue serial "Ebony and White." Graham Rattray (left) was Ebony. Mr. White was played by "Bill" Seller, who wrote all the scripsis.



G. H. "Gib" Mills was Chief Engineer of CKY for over ten years. Now retired he had long experience in telephone engineering and a fine record overseas in the First Great War with "Signals".



CKY's transmitter house and antenna towers at Manitoba Agricultural College, 1926-1934.



Pelham H. Richardson. In charge of CKY's orchestra for many years and heard on numerous coast-to-coast programmes, he is now residing in British Columbia.



Wilford Davidson made his radio debut on CKY in the early thirties and has since risen to the top rank as baritone soloist and announcer. He is now our Production Supervisor.



CKY really "stepped out" when this room was added to its original single studio in the Sherbrooke Telephone Exchange. The present studios in the Telephone Building were opened in 1937.



Clifford "Dibbs" Woods, veteran CKY control operator, was born in Carman, Manitoba. He joined the Telephone System staff in 1928 and CKY in 1931.



Allan Caron has been giving theatre organ recitals on CKY since this station's "middle age." In addition to standard and popular works, Allan plays many of his own compositions.

Pictures of the Past - 4

By L. B. FOOTE, Veteran Winnipeg Photographer

In our last issue we told of Mr. Foote's leaving Burin, Newfoundland, as a boy stow-away on his uncle's schooner and arriving at Port Montagu, Prince Edward Island. Our contributor, who now counts among his innumerable friends many people in high places, tells of days when the kindness of his first acquaintances in Canada taught him lessons he has never forgotten.



Mr. Foote (kneeling in centre) and workers who were employed in building the 5-foot pipe under the Red River between St. Boniface and Winnipeg in 1918. The pipe brings Winnipegers their water from Shoal Lake 95 miles east of the city.

The poor old "Barbaric"—that was the schooner's name—appeared very much disgusted with herself, tied up to the wharf at the end of the journey. I shook hands with each sailor and said goodbye. The shore ropes were thrown off and sails hoisted, while I sat behind a building, sad hearted and lonely. My eyes dimmed with tears as I began to realize my position. I wished I was back on her again as she glided out of sight with a nice sailing breeze, so different to the storm through which she had brought me. When she had gone out of sight, I felt utterly lost.

A man passing by noticed I was crying and asked me what was the matter. I told him I had left that schooner which had just sailed out;

I had come from Newfoundland. He asked me if I knew anyone in Port Montagu. I said I knew only one person on Prince Edward Island, a Dr. MacDougall at a place called Coleman.

My friend explained that Coleman was a long way from Montagu and that I had better go to the railway station and find out about the trains. I had never seen a railway station or a train, so he directed me. I found the station and asked for a ticket to Coleman. The agent said "Single or return?" Not knowing what he meant, I told him I wanted to go to see Dr. MacDougall at Coleman. "You mean to stay there?" he enquired. I answered "Yes," and he promptly floored me with "You need a second-class single ticket—twenty-

The Listener Writes . . .

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

RADIOESE: "Why do announcers say 'Transcribed and recorded melody and song for your entertainment' when what they really mean is: 'Here's another bunch of canned items'? If not intended for our entertainment, why would anyone bother to put it on? . . ." J.D., Winnipeg.

NEWS: "We are fed up with hearing the same news repeated at intervals all through the day. Surely there are enough things happening in the world to fill the news periods with fresh material! . . ."—B.R., Winnipeg.

CITIZENS FORUM: "Congratulations to the CBC for having the courage to present such free discussion as we hear in Citizens Forum. That is democracy working as it should. . . ."—T.M., Winnipeg.

could be more appropriate? Every boy loves a dog, from the one who is able to buy several, to one who can buy none but adopts a stray mongrel that becomes his inseparable pal. If this story is the correct one, and it sounds authentic, who made the statue? Why was it moved to Assiniboine Park and placed under trees beside the duck pond where the summer foliage almost hides it from view? We must go on searching until the story is completed.

* * *

ENTER MR. STANBURY

Mr. C. H. Stanbury, recently retired Publicity Agent of the Manitoba Telephone System, has come forward with a letter from Mr. Herbert Staples of the reference library, Toronto Telegram:

January 27, 1948.

Dear Sir,

Re statue of boy holding a boat:

We have been in communication with Mr. Frank Yewman, chauffeur of the late John Ross Robertson. He informs us that he knows of two other replicas of the same statue. One now reposes in the cellar of the late Mr. Robertson's house while the other is located at the Lindsay Fair Grounds, Lindsay, Ont.

Mr. Yewman states that the late Mr. Robertson procured this statue from J. L. Mott & Co., Iron Works, New York City. In checking the American Who's Who it confirms the fact that there was one J. L. Mott, president, of the Mott Iron Works, and he had his home in New York City and his business in Trenton, N.J. Mott died July 26, 1915. There was a son of J. L. III. He was last listed in the American Who's Who 1912-13 and at that time was an author.

Mr. Yewman further states that the statue was there (at 291 Sherbourne street) ever since he worked for Mr. Robertson. Who the boy is and who did the original is still a mystery. Mr. Yewman commenced working for the late Mr. Robertson about fifty years ago.

This is the information we have been



An advance in Canadian radio came with the introduction of the "condenser" microphone, used by CKY in its "middle age."

able to collect so far and if we procure any other data on the subject we will send it to you.

Sincerely yours,

HERBERT STAPLES,
Reference Library.

We shall welcome any further light our readers may be able to throw upon the subject.—D.R.P.C., Ed. Manitoba Calling.

one dollars, please!" That started me crying again—I had only five shillings.

There was nothing to do but explain everything, which I did. The agent advised me to go to the train and get into the car next the engine. I wasn't even sure which that was—I had never seen an engine before. However, I boarded the train and found myself in what turned out to be the baggage car. The train started and I was so interested in looking out the window I did not notice the conductor until I heard someone say, "Ticket, lad, where's your ticket?"

Of course, I had no ticket, so more explanations were necessary. I told the conductor about coming from Newfoundland and knowing no-one on Prince Edward Island but Dr. MacDougall at Coleman. The conductor told me to wait while he collected his tickets. When he came back he sat looking at me for what seemed a long time. Then he said, "Tell me all you know about Dr. MacDougall." I did so, recounting how the good doctor had come to Burin, Newfoundland, how he had stayed there six months and had then found that his

patients could pay him only with fish, so decided to return to Charlottetown.

When the conductor had heard all my story, he stared at me again for a long time. When we stopped at a station he got off and went into the office. Presently, he returned and sat down beside me. I was very scared and wondered what was going to happen to me. Then he asked me for my five shillings. I gave him the money. He said he intended to keep the money as a souvenir, to remember me by. He told me then he had wired to Coleman and had received a reply that I was telling the truth.

The conductor gave me five dollars, telling me that Dr. MacDougall was an old school-mate of his. He said the five dollars would tide me overnight at Charlottetown. Then he gave me a note to the conductor on the train out of Charlottetown to Summerside and Coleman. By this time we were arriving at Charlottetown. He wished me luck and directed me to a hotel.

I did not sleep very well that night. Every noise sounded so strange, I kept jumping out of bed to look out the window. The next morning I paid forty cents for my breakfast and went to the train, unencumbered by baggage—having not even a suitcase to my name. The new conductor gave me a pleasant look as he read the piece of paper I handed him in lieu of a ticket. He smiled and told me to make myself comfortable, he had heard all about me. We talked many times when he sat beside me between performing his duties. For the rest of the journey I stared at the passing scenery, all so strange to me after the hills and rocky coast of Newfoundland. One of the passengers said he was a breeder of foxes, a subject which interested me very much because I had never seen a fox. At last we reached Coleman. I was very tired, but I felt brighter when the friendly conductor shook hands with me and pointed to a large sign across the road: "Dr. A. J. MacDougall." Now, after all my troubles, I was to meet someone I knew, a friend of my folks in far-away Burin.

(To be continued)



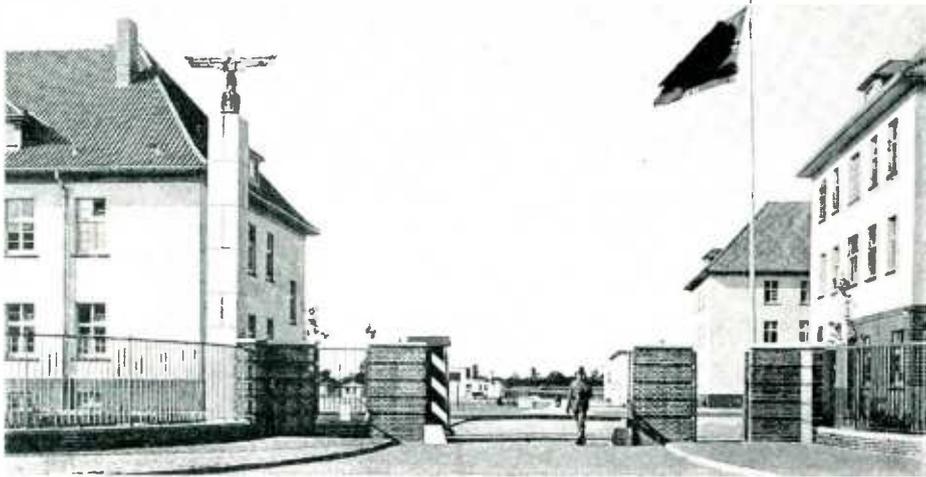
A FAMOUS STATESMAN

When the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George visited Winnipeg in 1923, Mr. Foote met him, armed with a letter of introduction from the fiery little Welshman's political opponent, Lord Birkenhead. Our contributor had no difficulty in persuading Mr. Lloyd George to pose for this picture. When the famous statesman spoke in the Olympic Rink, his address was broadcast by CKY.

Impressions of Europe—28*

By D. R. P. Coats

Strong Medicine For Germany



Barracks at Oldenburg. Picture postcards on sale in Germany had flags roughly blacked out as on this one.

What do the people of Germany think of the war, its causes and its consequences? Civilization's future may depend upon the answer to that question. If the defeated nation endorsed some views expressed one day in Oldenburg, we might have little to worry about.

On a sunny morning in August 1945, two hundred solemn-faced civilians, mostly elderly men, took their seats in the conference room of a former art gallery, and waited. I looked them over from my chair on the press platform, wondering what was in their minds as they watched General Chris Vokes and half-a-dozen Canadian army officers file on to a terra-cotta carpeted dais to my right. The audience made a solid block of black surmounted by rows of white faces, close-lipped and inscrutable. They reminded me of a class of schoolboys about to be lectured on the error of their ways by a martinet headmaster.

But General Vokes, G.O.C. the Canadian Army of Occupation, beribboned and with red moustaches bristling, appeared far too genial for the part of a stern pedagogue this morning. He was

here not to lay down the law but to transfer authority for its enforcement. Up to this, his staff had carried the burden of settling disputes between civilians in the State of Oldenburg. Offences ranging from petty larceny to murder had been the concern of army authorities. Now, the German citizens in these parts were to assume the administration of their own courts of justice. Today was the occasion for the ceremony of transferring jurisdiction to the Minister-President, and confirming the appointments of the Landgericht-president and ten judges.

General Vokes spent little time in preliminaries; reading from half a sheet of notepaper he announced the formal opening of the Landgericht and Amstgericht of Oldenburg. In doing so he was confident that under the presidency of Dr. Beyersdorff the administration of German justice would be "brought back to the high and independent level which guarantees life in every civilized community." He called on "all professional men in the Court to ensure that justice would be adminis-

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tered in a spirit of equality before the law, and without discrimination in favour of or against any person who appears before it." He concluded by declaring the Courts open and expressing confidence that they would be used and that they would serve the people "in the spirit in which they have been recreated."

With that, General Vokes sat down and a tall, portly gentleman with white hair brushed erect and with a massive watch-chain festooned across his lower vest, stood up at a reading task on the main floor to the right of the dais. He was Minister-President Dr. Tanzen. He settled his chin in his stiff wing collar, adjusted his horn-rimmed glasses, bowed to General Vokes and commenced to speak and what he said was plenty. It was in German, but we Canadians were supplied with a translation of his manuscript.

Bhnt Speech

General Vokes had no need to assume the role of schoolmaster. Dr. Tanzen did it for him, very effectively. Giving emphasis with his right arm upraised and with occasional removal of his spectacles, the worthy doctor spoke of the present ceremony as a step forward on the road to reconstruction. He said the Nazi state had sought "to be the state itself, to suppress all independent thinking, all striving for individual freedom . . . In this dreadful condition the people had lived for more than ten years . . . But there remained an interior resistance alive in the people."

Dr. Tanzen warmed to his task. "How far, now, was it the people's own fault? . . . The ultimate cause of its downfall is the state of body and soul into which it has been led by a development lasting for centuries, since Frederick the Great. It led to an attitude which placed obedience higher than decision after examination of one's own conscience . . . The German people followed obediently. From the worker up to the university professor, all were obedient . . . He who confessed the truth was annihilated or tortured to death in the prisons and concentration camps. The whole of Germany was finally a barrack yard and prison."

There were no cringing admissions of inferiority to the conqueror, no humble apologies. The Doctor seemed to grow in stature as his voice rose to the climax of his address. His audience sat as if spell-bound, their military masters sphinx-like on the platform while their fellow-citizen lashed the systems of militarism and Nazism which had brought Germany to ruin. Well might it be true, as I was informed it was, that he had been the subject of attention by the Gestapo and had been imprisoned for saying too much. He spared no-one of his people in his denunciation, not even himself. Germany was guilty; she had brought it on herself. I quote again from the quaint translation of his manuscript:

"What, now, is our guilt in it? Can we deny the guilt because the attitude developed in the people for generations only made it possible for the Nazi criminals to lead this people into the precipice, off the way of truth and right? Or is a people responsible for its doings, even under such a pre-supposition? Never would such an abyss have been possible if the people



Early 16th century house in Oldenburg.

had clung to religion and moral law, if it had remained interiorly attached to the Ten Commandments, to the doctrine of Christianity that God must be obeyed more than men . . . We must recognize and confess before God that we are guilty: guilty, because the German people turned off from God and followed false promises and lies, false gods: guilty, because after recognizing abominable wretchedness it did not find the courage for an open insurrection: guilty, because nearly all of us lacked the courage to stand up for freedom, truth, right and humanity, even at the risk of our lives. That is the truth, difficult but necessary to pronounce. Without this perception and this confession, there can be no beginning of a new chapter in Germany's history."

Space restrictions compel abridgement of Dr. Tanzen's remarks, nor do they allow me to include anything of an equally frank speech which followed by Landgerichtspräsident Dr. Beyersdorff. There was no applause—one does not cheer the teacher when he tells us unpleasant truths about ourselves! If I could read anything at all in those two hundred white faces before me, it was consciousness of their respective shares of responsibility. And, somehow, I felt guilty, too, for human failings are no national monopoly.

*Copyright, D. R. P. Coats.

JOSEPH J. LYON

CKY lost an old and valued friend with the passing of "Joe" Lyon, on March 13th. Through 17 Christmas seasons, Joe was piano accompanist with the Hudson's Bay Carol Choir, heard for many years in morning broadcasts on CKY. Modest, generous with his remarkable talent as a pianist at community sing-songs and in aid of innumerable worthy causes, he contributed much to the musical and social life of Winnipeg. Joe Lyon was a citizen we could ill afford to lose.

University on the Air

MONDAY

A Grab-Bag of Recent Books

- April 5—Paul Hiebert's "Sarah Binks"
—A. L. Wheeler, Professor of English.
- April 12—Malcom Lowry's "Under the Volcano"—Mrs. W. G. Stobie, Asst. Professor of English.
- April 19—John Sutherland's "Other Canadians" (Anthology of New Poetry)—Malcolm Ross, Associate Professor of English.
- April 26—E. B. Burgum's "The Novel and the World's Dilemma"—Miss Doris B. Saunders, Associate Professor of English.

WEDNESDAY

'48—Year of Anniversaries

- April 7—'48. Year of the Olympics—W. M. Hugill, Associate Professor of Classics.
- April 14—1748. Birthyear of Jeremy Bentham—F. Milligan, Lecturer in Political Economy.
- April 21—1848. The Death of Chateaubriand—A. E. Carter, Associate Professor of French.
- April 28—1848. Year of Revolutions—T. S. Webster, Lecturer in History.

FRIDAY

Timely Topics for Farmers

- April 2 Baby Chicks—George C. Hodgson, Associate Professor of Animal Science.
- April 9 Trees for the Prairies—E. T. Anderson, Associate Professor of Plant Science.
- April 16—Selection of Farm Power—Jack J. Paterson, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering.
- April 23—Is Swine Production Profitable at Present Grain Prices?—G. W. Wood, Professor of Animal Science.
- April 30—Insects and Alfalfa—Wm. S. McLeod, Lecturer in Entomology.



One of CKY's First Artists

Gerald F. Bourke contributed to CKY programmes when the techniques of radio drama were in the experimental stage. He wrote, produced and acted in numerous plays, introduced many original ideas and did much to develop the art of adapting stage plays to the limitations of radio production.

First Broadcast from Portage la Prairie



Mayor W. H. Burns speaking on the occasion of the first broadcast from Portage la Prairie via CKY. The event was staged in the telephone exchange at Portage on December 11th, 1925. The experiment having proved successful, a concert was arranged and broadcast by CKY on January 16th, 1926. Artists were Mrs. C. H. Diehl, Miss J. Lawrie, Robert Wishart, D. E. Burk, J. D. Sparling, the Pierce Orchestra and the choir of Knox Church, conducted by J. D. McRae. Mr. H. M. Dunham, Secretary of the Portage Board of Trade, broadcast an address on the city's business and tourist attractions.

SOME CKY PROGRAMMES

15,000 Watts—990 Kilocycles

(All times Central Standard)

*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. Programmes marked * run on weekdays. Those marked † are on weekdays except Saturdays.*

SUNDAY

- 9.45—Sunday School.
- 10.15—Prairie Gardener—CBC.
- 11.00—Church Service.
- 12.25—News.
- 12.30—Way of the Spirit—CBC.
- 1.00—CBC News—CBC.
- 1.30—Religious Period—BBC.
- 2.00—New York Philharmonic—CBC.
- 3.30—Church of the Air—CBC.
- 4.00—Singing Stars of Tomorrow—York Knitting Mills.
- 4.30—News—CBC.
- 5.30—Weather Forecast—CBC.
- 6.30—Concert Orchestra—CBC.
- 7.00—Church Service.
- 8.30—Album Music—Bayer Aspirin.
- 9.00—Stage 48—CBC.
- 10.00—Readers Take Over—CBC.
- 10.30—Music by Eric Wild—CBC.
- 11.30—Vesper Hour—CBC.
- 12.00—News, Time and Sign Off.

MONDAY

- * 7.00—News and 990 Variety.
- * 7.30—News—Winnipeg Electric.
- * 8.00—News—CBC.
- * 8.05—990 Variety.
- † 8.15—Breakfast Club—Swift's.
- 9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
- 9.45—Claudia—Coca Cola.
- † 10.00—Road of Life—Procter and Gamble.
- † 10.15—Big Sister—Procter and Gamble.
- † 10.30—What's Your Beef?—Whitchell Pharmaceutical.
- † 10.45—Laura Limited—Lever Bros.
- 11.00—BBC News—CBC.
- † 11.15—Lucy Linton—Sunlight Soap.
- † 11.30—Sugar 'n' Spice.
- † 12.15—Happy Gang—Colgate Palmolive.
- 12.45—Claire Wallace—Robin Hood Flour.
- † 1.00—News and Messages.
- † 1.30—Prairie Farm Broadcast—CBC.
- † 2.00—Life Can Be Beautiful—Ivory.
- † 2.15—Ma Perkins—Oxydol.
- † 2.30—Pepper Young's Family—Camay.
- † 2.45—Right to Happiness—P. & G.
- † 4.00—Gospel Singer—Templeton's.
- † 4.15—Family Favourites—CBC.
- 5.15—University on the Air.
- 5.30—Jumpin' Jacks.
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- * 6.00—News—CBC.
- † 6.15—Jack Smith.
- † 6.30—Did I Say That?—Alka-Seltzer.
- 6.40—Pitching Horseshoes—"Kreml."
- 7.00—Northern Electric Hour—N.E. Co.
- 7.30—My Songs for You—CBC.
- 8.00—Lux Radio Theatre.
- 9.00—News—CBC.
- 10.00—French Music—CBC.
- 10.30—Harmony House—Nahob Coffee.

TUESDAY

- 12.45—Singalong—Toni Inc.
- 7.00—Big Town—Ironized Yeast.

- 7.30—Canadian Cavalcade—Borden's Ltd.
- 8.00—Amos 'n' Andy—Lever Bros.
- 8.30—Fibber McGee—Johnson's Wax
- 9.30—London Playhouse—Can. Oil Co.
- 10.00—Alberta Ranch-house—CBC.
- 11.30—Heritage of Music—CBC.

WEDNESDAY

- 9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
- 12.45—Claire Wallace—Robin Hood Flour.
- 5.15—University on the Air.
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- 6.40—Pitching Horseshoes—"Kreml."
- 6.45—The M.T.S. Show—Man. Tel. System.
- 7.15—Citizens' Forum—CBC.
- 8.30—Tribune Quiz—Winnipeg Tribune
- 11.15—Listen to This!—CBC.

THURSDAY

- 12.45—Singalong—Toni Inc.
- 7.00—Boston Blackie—Canadian Starch.
- 7.30—John and Judy—Lamont Corliss.
- 8.00—Kraft Music Hall—Kraft Cheese.
- 8.30—Wayne and Shuster—RCA Victor.
- 9.30—Eventide—CBC.
- 10.15—Sports Review—CBC.
- 10.30—Winnipeg Concert Orchestra—CBC.
- 11.00—Vancouver Theatre—CBC.
- 11.30—Nocturne—CBC.

FRIDAY

- 9.25—Voice of Inspiration.
- 12.45—Claire Wallace—Robin Hood Flour.
- 5.15—University on the Air.
- 5.45—Your Favourite Songs—Bee Hive.
- 7.00—Toronto Symphony—R. Simpson Co.
- 8.00—Beat the Champs—CBC.
- 8.30—Waltz Time—Sterling Products.
- 10.00—Prairie Schooner—CBC.
- 11.30—Talk—CBC.
- 12.15—Northern Messenger—CBC.

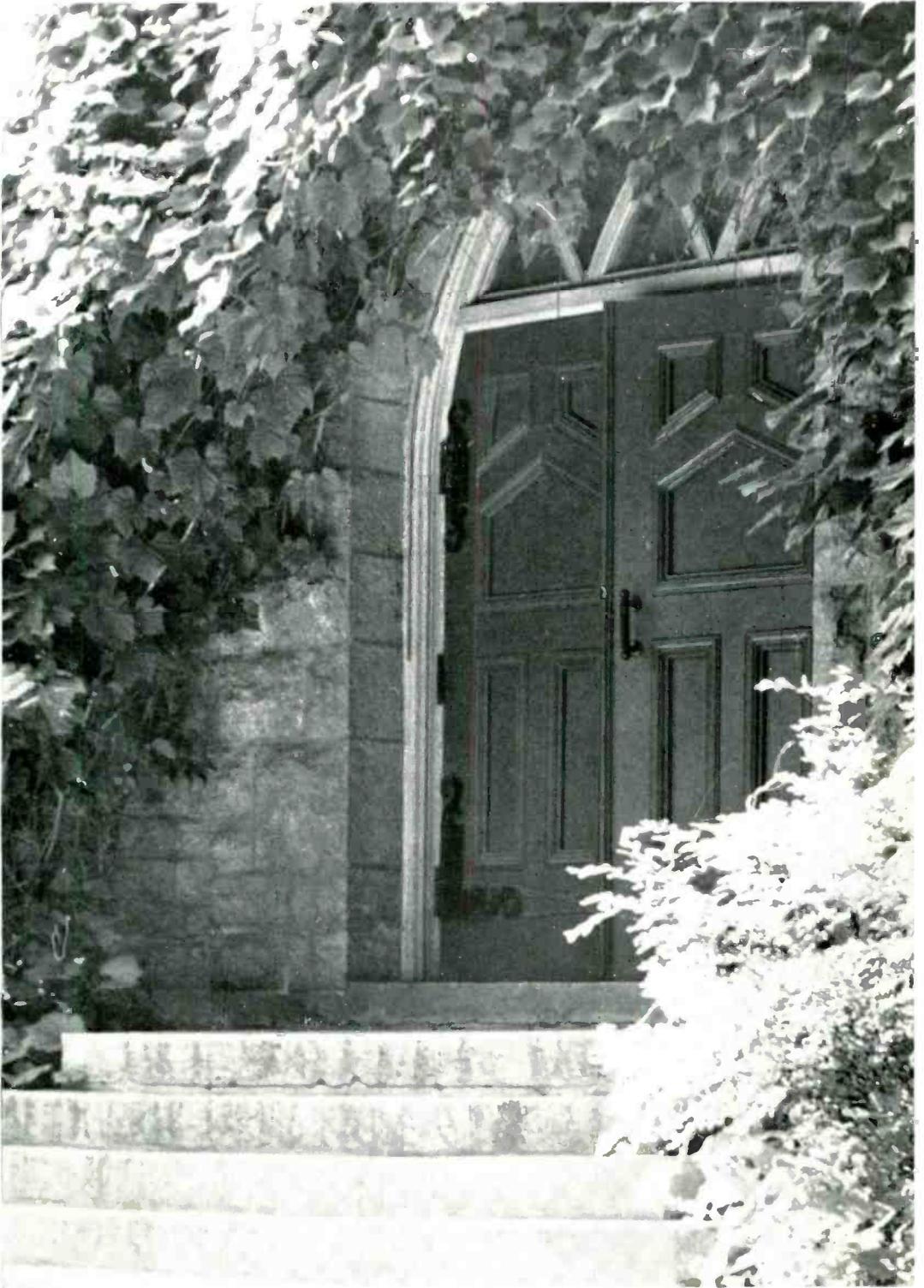
SATURDAY

- 9.45—Morning Devotions—CBC.
- 10.00—Crossroads Jamboree—L.S.
- 11.00—BBC News—CBC.
- 11.15—Y.M.C.A. Sports College—CBC
- 11.30—M.T.S. Show—Man. Tel. System.
- 12.00—Music Hall Variety.
- 1.00—Music Makes Pictures—CBC.
- 5.00—The People Ask.
- 5.45—Wes McKnight—St. Lawrence Starch.
- 6.15—British Variety.
- 7.00—Life of Riley—P. & G.
- 7.30—Share the Wealth—Colgate Palmolive.
- 8.05—N.H.L. Hockey—Imperial Oil Co.
- 10.00—Red River Barn Dance—H.B.C.
- 10.30—Dance Orchestra—CBC.
- 11.00—Northern Lights—CBC.
- 11.30—Chamber Music—CBC.



"Peaceful Harbour"—Gimli, Manitoba

Photograph by E. A. Davidson.



Sanctuary

Photograph by E. A. Davidson.