

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Aw"
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Evaluating Peril to Civilization

Dorothy Thompson well expressed her current estimate of the Nazi war in her article condemning Senator Borah's contention that this is a war of rival imperialisms which appeared in Thursday's Statesman.

"This column believes that his (Senator Borah's) premise is wrong," she said. "This is not, as he thinks, a war of rival imperialisms. It is a revolutionary war. Its object is not to effect reasonable adjustments which will give greater justice to nations suffering from a lack of raw materials and commercial outlets. Its object is to change the whole structure of human society, to destroy all existing Western forms of political and economic organization and to substitute for them a new model which will not retain a remnant of what since Greece and Rome has been known as western civilization."

Miss Thompson calls the present war revolutionary, aimed to erase all traces of "western" civilization from the minds of Europeans. But in what way is it revolutionary? In its origins, if one takes the Nazi shibboleths at face value, as Miss Thompson usually does, it is a movement which has its almost too obvious inspiration in certain second-rate nationalistic writers of the last 80 years, most of whose ideas were taken over from the works of Herder, Hegel and Nietzsche. The race superiority of Nazism is a direct steal from Goblot, a disappointed Frenchman, and the form of the Nazi state not far from Hegel's perfect Prussian government, in which the idea of "freedom" was considered freedom to do another's will without question.

If world revolution is really the Nazi ideal—the Russians used to have a copyright on the term—there is still little reason to believe that it will end all western civilization. Culture simply doesn't die because an ignorant housepainter once convinced a band of gangsters that the biggest swag of all was the world; its social fiber is far too tough to be torn to shreds in a mere six years. The present upheaval will doubtless end in economic and political reorganization in one form or another; but to believe that the world, following a Nazi victory, will long remain in a strait-jacket prescribed by Nazi theorists is to deny the inevitability of social change. If history has proved nothing else, it has proved that nothing of human origin remains the same year after year; nor are Nazi slogansmiths more than human.

Western civilization is obviously in for a period of wear and tear the like of which it has never known; but that the political and economic and cultural experience of all the ages from Plato to Bernard Shaw will and can be thrown into a Nazi concentration camp approximates the unbelievable. Men's minds might be anaesthetized into a stupor for a time by the vapors of Hitlerism; but that some transcendent mind would not rise to show the path back to a responsible individualism in society is unthinkable. Napoleon I was for long accused of being the anti-Christ and the successor to Attila; but even he, whose genius was infinitely more brilliant than Hitler's, could make no great, fundamental, and lasting change in either the political or the economic structure of the west. Hitler's memory, in future time, will probably be similar to that of Al Capone, though on a greater scale; his influence will probably not be more lasting.

School Children and Traffic

The fact that several civic organizations have undertaken a program of safeguarding pedestrian traffic, chiefly school pupils, in the vicinity of Salem schools is an encouraging sign. It is especially encouraging in view of the fact that the school board, the city police, and the Junior chamber of commerce have undertaken a single, organized program to provide adequate safety precautions for the city's 4,900 school children in their daily trooping to and from the places of learning.

Salem has needed an adequate protective system for its school children for some time. The city, clearly, is no village; and with its increase in size has come a marked increase in traffic. Nor has the situation, first, of Parrish junior high school, and, later of the senior high school in close proximity to the main north and south highway through the town been much of a contribution toward safety. Police authorities have already indicated that traffic on Capitol and Commercial streets is too fast for absolute safety of children crossing them on their way to school buildings.

The organizational status of the present drive for adequate traffic protection for school children is particularly important, and, if an admonitory word is not out of the way, should be closely guarded in its present purpose by school and police authorities. As the program now stands, school authorities are making a thorough survey of the traffic protection needs in the vicinity of the different grade and high school buildings; their report will be turned over to school board authorities, who in turn will consult with police and service groups who are interested in furthering the safety program. The outcome should be a well-rounded and complete program which will be sustained at its initial efficiency throughout the school year.

There have been previously, sincere efforts to work out a traffic safety program which, usually through not direct fault of their sponsors, failed to prove entirely adequate for the situation. Now, however, police and school authorities, together with the junior chamber, are confident that they can organize a fully adequate protective system in the schools, especially with the cooperation of civic groups which have assisted in the past. Their progress should be closely watched. The secretary of state's office has listed Salem as first among Oregon cities in August in its 1939 traffic safety contest. This, obviously, is a cherished position; and the city must strive to maintain itself exactly where it is. To that end especially, present plans for adequate schoolchild protection in the vicinity of school buildings is to be heartily seconded.

Week-Day Religious Education

Wisely, we have always believed, Oregon law has prohibited the giving of religious instruction by the public school system. Enthusiastic Christians occasionally raise their voices in deprecation of this provision, but their attitude, we have felt, is not based upon an understanding of the law's intent nor upon consideration of all factors involved. The difficulty of reconciling or avoiding differences in belief is the principal one of these factors. Fundamentally the state law is based upon that wise policy which has helped America to survive—the total separation of church and state.

The Oregon legislature however adopted nearly 20 years ago a law permitting children to be released from public school attendance for a maximum of 120 minutes a week for religious instruction arranged by agencies outside the schools, and a system based upon this permission has been working satisfactorily in Portland. In 1922 a demonstration program was conducted in Garfield school here with success, and the following year a program for the four upper grades outside of school hours, but means for continuing the work were not available.

Steps to introduce such a system were initiated by the school board nearly a year ago and with cooperation from the ministerial association and other groups, the plans are now complete and the program will be put into effect Monday, October 1. All of the necessary safeguards to avoid the dangers foreseen when the prohibitory law was enacted, appear to have been provided. Chief of these are the provision that in order to be released for this religious instruction, children must have their parents' consent, and the arrangement that the costs shall not fall in any way upon the school district.

From the positive standpoint, it must be generally agreed that if religion is expected to be a compelling force for good in community and nation, young people should have greater

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Three great celebrations 9-24-39 coming up: they are Salem's then Willamette university's and, the same year, California's.

(Concluding from yesterday.) Also, the brown robed priests who had been the leaders and protectors of the Indians, were mistreated and driven away. The ever burning light of only one of the 21 mission establishments remained undimmed; so is to this day. That is the light in the mission at Santa Barbara.

But the work of restoration of the old missions was begun a score of years ago, and it is now proceeding with vigor, and is expected to continue until the last one shall stand, largely as it stood in the historic days of old.

So, the reader will agree that while there were romance and there were interesting stories connected with and following the discovery of California, they were Spanish and Mexican, and not American.

Spain claimed the Pacific ocean by right of discovery, but did little about it for scores and hundreds of drowsy years, and then for the scores and scores of dragging years did almost nothing in progressive development.

San Diego and California have franchise rights to celebrate the year 1942, but Salem and Oregon have better rights as to that year, and as to 1940, when considered in the light of the beginnings of American civilization and Protestant Christianity.

The blood of 17 Lees who fought in the Revolution ran in the veins of Jason Lee, and he came as an American with the blessing of President Andrew Jackson and the after sympathy and support of Presidents Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler, and with the active and eloquent aid in the halls of congress of such men as Senators Benton and Linn.

With a curling of the lip of contempt, Bancroft called Jason Lee a colonizer. He was a colonizer, as well as a Christian missionary and statesman, and he missed no chance of proclaiming the great advantages of the Oregon country, to the Macedonian call of whose natives he had responded.

On his first visit in 1833, seeking the "great reinforcement" for his mission, that came on the Lausanne, in 1839-40, he took a petition to congress, asking for the extension of the authority of the United States over the Oregon country, though then, and for about six years thereafter, its right was only that of joint occupancy with Great Britain.

But Lee and his missionaries had for over four years been presenting to the American government the same claims. When Lee was asked for further arguments in support of his 1838 contentions, he declared that though the first consideration of his mission was to benefit the Indians, the ultimate and necessary outcome was and must necessarily be the settlement of the country; the acquisition of it for the American government.

He said plainly: "It may be safely assumed that ours, in connection with the other settlers already there, is the COMMENCEMENT OF PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY. . . . It may be thought that Oregon is of little importance; but, rely upon it, THERE IS THE GERM OF A GREAT STATE. We are resolved to do what we can to benefit the country. . . . We are confident that our settlement, more than anything else, would subserve the purposes of our government respecting the (prospective) Oregon Territory. . . . We shall . . . be prepared to hold in check the avarice of a foreign power and to establish and maintain American interests generally, with the least expense to the nation and the best prospects of bloodless success."

And Jason Lee so impressed the administration at Washington that President Martin Van Buren gave a sum of money (probably above \$5000) toward the expenses of conveying the Lausanne party of the Jason Lee mission to Oregon.

The next year after their arrival, on February 18, 1841, the Oregon provisional government was voted and organized at the (Continued on page 6)

opportunity that they now have for learning about religion. A non-denominational program competently conducted along lines established by successful experiment elsewhere has, in our opinion, special advantages in that it will serve to emphasize the points of agreement and to minimize the points of disagreement, between various religious groups. It will be an influence in the direction of Christian unity.

Community Chest Campaign Near

Within a little more than a week, solicitors will be out seeking contributions and pledges to the Community Chest fund. This will be the third annual Chest campaign. The first year, with professional campaign management, the quota was not quite reached; the second year, with outside help eliminated, the campaign "went over the top."

Speakers for the Community Chest are already appearing before various civic organizations and other groups and it is evident that the reaction is favorable. The speakers report that few of their listeners are asking questions—which may be a sign that all of them are already "sold" on the Chest. It is hardly likely, however, that every prospective giver is fully conversant with the Chest program and with the place in Salem's welfare setup of each of the seven agencies it supports. It is important that everyone in Salem comes to understand these matters. In order that there may be no questions when the solicitor arrives, the Chest speakers, we feel safe in saying, are more than anxious to have questions asked now. Having been rather close to the Chest program since its inception, the writer knows that there is a good answer to every possible question—but don't take our word for it.

At a date nearer to the opening of the campaign, this column will enter more fully into a discussion of the Chest program and the importance of the campaign's success.

"Redheads Are Lucky"

By Vera Brown

"Kansas? I thought she came from Chicago?"
"Originally, a Kansas girl,"
"Of course not, Bob. We're just old friends."

"I know all about that, Mike. But it looks to me as though you might wake up some morning and find yourself in a lot of trouble. Iris Regan will come back one of these days and then what?"
"Then what am I supposed to do, Bob?"

"Forget him! Go out with Don or somebody. You don't go any place any more!"
". . . from Detroit!"

Kenyon was so persistent that she went out with Don one night only to come in at midnight to find her telephone ringing. It was Handsome . . . from Detroit!

"Where on earth have you been?"
"Just out for dinner, darling."
"Until midnight? Don't fool me!"
"I'm not. I had dinner with Don Raye."
"Don't do it again. I don't want you going out with strange men."

"Don't be ridiculous," Mike pleaded.
"I'm not, but stay home after this. I might want to talk to you on the telephone. Here I've been trying to get you since ten o'clock. Did you like the game today, Skipper? Four more to go, and I get the old contract back!"

Before the team came back to New York, Mike Malone invited Mike to dine with him at his apartment. "I asked you up here for a special reason," Mike laughed.

"You're an angel, Wish, but I always suspect you of some deep plot!" Wish did not laugh. He reached into his pocket and pulled out an envelope addressed to Larry Regan, c/o N. Y. Yankee Baseball club.

"Read it," said Wish and, at a glance, Mike saw that it was dated the day before from Honolulu and was signed by Iris. His message was brief: "Starting home Tuesday arriving for series. Good luck and love, Iris."

The blow had fallen! She was numb. Wish watched her.
"Mr. Crisp sent out orders today to the road secretary that if any cables came for Handsome, they were to be given to Ace." Although Wish's voice was quiet, it was plain to see he was almost as upset as Mike.

"Going Swell!"
"Tell me, Skipper, are we doing right? He's going so well. It's a shame to upset him now. He's got a chance at those four games. He's knocking everybody cold. I just can't let her hurt him now."
"But if she comes for the Series, what can we do?"
"That's why I asked you to come up here tonight, Mike. We've got to plan for that emergency."

"What can we do? We can't chloroform her!"
"I've got a better idea."
"What?"
"Kidnaping!"
"You're not serious?"
"I am. But I mean: Kidnap Handsome! Let me explain. If the Series is played in New York, we've got to keep people away from him. I've already written his father."

"What has he got to do with it?"
"That's simple. You and his dad must keep Handsome away from everybody."
"How in the world can we do that?"
"To begin with, you've got to take a vacation while the Series is here."
"I might be able to arrange that."
"Then I think you should take an apartment next to yours for Mr. Regan. We can keep Handsome there. I'll help."

"Hide Him?"
"How can we ever hide him?"
"That's up to you, Mike. It must be done. Iris ruined him once, she isn't going to do it again." Wish's voice was grim. "I'll take care of her when the time comes!"

They talked over the situation. Wish was bitter. Mike seemed the more composed of the two.
"Has anyone been checking up on her, Wish?" Mike asked.
"Yes, we've been investigating. . . . She's been living with an old friend of hers, a girl she used to know back home in Kansas."

she asked, "How big a town is Pretty, Kansas, Wish?"
"I haven't the faintest idea. Why?"

"One Pretty Blonde?"
"I was just thinking. When I was traveling with the team, that first season," she explained, "there was a nice old lady I met who said she had a daughter working at the inferno here in New York."

Malone was paying little attention to Mike's story. "Wish, listen! Could there be more than one pretty blonde from Pretty, Kansas, working at the inferno?"
"I shouldn't think so. What's the idea?"
"Because she . . . the nice old lady . . . said her daughter was married to somebody down in South America. Wish, do you suppose that could have been Iris?"

Wish was vague in his answer. And Mike was completely rapt in her thoughts.
"Come, Skipper, you must be getting home. Handsome may be telephoning."
(To Be Continued.)

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Mr. Garner has slipped the word up and down inside line that if the administration enacts a presidential program enacted it will have to be done quickly.

The VP apparently has accurately estimated the ability of Borah, Hiram Johnson, LaFollette, Clark and Vandenberg. While the president has made the news and monopolized the headlines so far, his piece has been spoken. Theirs is just starting.

The administration cannot present a team to match the big five in oratory. On strategy the fight is nearer even. Garner and Senator Byrnes, handling the administration end, are the two best dealers in the legislative business. Byrnes can take care of himself on his feet, but he will have to be at top weight to save his skin from Borah and Johnson. (Nominal Leader Barkley is outwitted for this fracas and Foreign Chairman Pittman, while able, resourceful and well-liked, could not carry the load.)

The White House is apparently bent on helping the cause along in a new way. The information Mr. Roosevelt gave out about two submarines being near the American coastline was volunteered. The explanation why he made the announcement instead of letting the coast guard, navy or someone else do it (in which case it would have aroused comparatively little interest.) Most newsmen thought it was apparent he

wanted to inspire congress to quick action.

More news of this character will be developing from official sources.

Note—While Mr. Roosevelt jokingly surmised the subs might be "Swiss," "Bolivian," and declined to identify them further, his private information indicated the one off Nova Scotia was German, and the one off Alaska was Russian.

Cables, supposed to be from German importers, exporters and business houses in this country, have fallen into the hands of Ambassador Kennedy in London. They are all signed with the same German first name, (suspected to be a code name) and are written in simple German commercial code. Their texts recommend agitation in the U. S. to keep this country neutral, to keep the war localized, to point out U. S. losses in the last war. Officials are trying to investigate their authenticity, plan to make them public.

Mr. Roosevelt does not want international law. Those woolly words he used to advocate it in his message were just wadded with stuff to stuff Senator Borah's mouth.

The president wants cash and carry (the Bloom bill). He has always wanted it, for the past 18 months. Everyone inside knows it. The state department devised (Continued on page 7)

the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

A curious thing is happening in the debate over the arms embargo. Those who believe that we should lift the embargo on arms are being branded as "propagandists," despite the fact that most of them were opposed to this concept of neutrality long before any war of general European dimensions was in sight. Those who want us to keep the embargo are representing themselves as the true upholders of American interests against foreign war mongers.

In this debate there are two points of view regarding the attitude that the United States should take at this moment toward the war. The one is most clearly embodied in the letter which the former Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, addressed to the public through the "New York Times." The other has been most completely pleaded for in the address of Col. Lindbergh.

The first viewpoint is that the United States should return to the traditional procedure of international law, sell arms to friendly powers who have money to pay for them, strengthen our defenses and be prepared to defend American interests at whatever point they are menaced. At this juncture we should make no hard and fast program, but do everything possible to maintain our position as a world power and as the world's greatest society of free people.

The second viewpoint is that the struggle elsewhere in the world is not our concern as a world power or as a democratic society, and that we should maintain our attitude of complete aloofness, keeping and even perhaps extending the embargo.

The American people ought clearly to realize that the proposals of both concepts of neutrality are making propaganda, since the expression of any viewpoint is propaganda. We will take one course or the other, for we can only take one course or the other. The proponents of neither policy wish us to send an army to France. On both sides there are honest men and women, and their decision will be determined by their viewpoint on the issues, their analysis of the nature of the war and the possible effects of its outcome on the United States, and by their own personal biases.

The Western powers certainly hope that we will take the first course, and therefore all of us who advocate the first course are

supporting a policy welcome to the Western powers. The National Socialist government of Germany is concentrating its entire propaganda machine on pressing us to take the second course. Therefore, all who advocate it are advising a course welcome to Germany and her associates. Whatever the motives, whatever the prejudices and whatever the intellectual convictions, Mr. Stimson is a propagandist for the Western powers by reason of his stand, and Col. Lindbergh is no less a propagandist for Germany by reason of his stand. Whatever course we take will aid one side and harm the other. That itself is a comment on the lack of reality of our isolation.

If we refuse, in defiance of international practice, to sell arms to powers, one of which has a great dominion on the North American continent, with three thousand miles of unfortified frontier on our own country, with both of which we have been at peace for more than a hundred years, and a hundred years has more than a half century as ever sought to influence us, we shall definitely be aiding Nazi Germany and her benevolent assistant, Bolsheviki Russia, whose philosophies of life and government do openly challenge our institutions.

There is no way in which we can avoid making a decision favorable to one side or the other. If we maintain an embargo in a distortion of traditional neutrality, England and France have at least as much reason to regard it as an unfriendly act as Germany would have if we lifted it.

Leaving sentiment, pity and personal sympathies out of account and being as "ruthless as a surgeon's knife," this is the fact.

And it seems to me that it is pertinent to point out that with all this talk about propaganda in this country directly connected with and traceable to foreign powers and accompanied by large-scale propaganda of American citizens are the Nazi and the Communist.

Communist party leaders have testified before the Dies committee that they have 200,000 members in this country, and that they are spending on an average of \$2,000,000 a year. They have their own publication: The Communist party is an authoritarian organization, it follows slavishly the line laid down in the Kremlin, and it is concentrating its whole propaganda activities now in denouncing Great Britain as a war monger, and pinning the blame for the war upon Great Britain. By a feat of unexampled disingenuousness it still maintains that the Russian offer of benevolent aid to Germany, which, with it in his pocket Hitler marched against Poland in full realization that he was starting a general war, was an act of peace.

There is a Nazi organization in the United States. It has many thousands of members and its own press. It, too, has performed a marvelous feat of volte face since the Russian-German pact. According to the "Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter," Russia has become national bolshevist, and "bolshevist" means majority rule. Through meetings and through its press the Bund and its fellow-travelers are attempting to make a solid bloc of German-Americans and are organizing a letter campaign to Congress.

Wednesday's issue of the "Deutscher Weckruf," played up the Lindbergh speech in a headline across the entire front page. "We shall be deluged with propaganda." The implication is that the "Deutscher Weckruf" is not making propaganda. But long before this war began this paper was a pure and simple Nazi sheet, heartily supporting and no doubt part of Fritz Kuhn's organization in the United States.

Nobody who reads the Nazi propaganda here can possibly believe that its readers have American interests at heart—except as they see those interests completely merged with those of Germany. This is not the standpoint of most German-Americans, but the war makes it possible to graft Nazi ideology upon the firm American (Continued on page 7)

Radio Programs

KSLM—SUNDAY—1360 Kc.

- 8:15—Organizational.
- 8:30—Christian Missionary Alliance.
- 8:45—Christus Endeavor.
- 9:30—True to Life.
- 9:45—American Wildlife.
- 10:00—Band of Angels.
- 10:15—Romance of the Highway.
- 10:30—St. Mark's Lutheran Church.
- 11:00—Sunday Afternoon.
- 12:15—Tennis Tournament.
- 12:30—Melody Hour.
- 1:00—Church of the Air.
- 1:15—Melody Hour.
- 2:00—Johnny Magee Orchestra.
- 2:30—My Shadow.
- 3:00—Musical Salute.
- 3:30—Music for Tomorrow.
- 4:00—Spirid Schultz from Berlin.
- 4:15—Melody Hour.
- 4:30—Hal Grayson Orchestra.
- 4:45—News.
- 5:00—Design for Melody.
- 5:30—Bob Zorke's Orchestra.
- 6:00—Old Fashioned Revival.
- 7:00—Good Will Hour.
- 7:30—Music by Faith.
- 8:00—Author-Author.
- 8:30—Tonight's Headlines.
- 9:00—Melody Hour.
- 9:30—Back Home Hour.
- 10:00—Kaplan Brass and Wood Orchestra.
- 10:30—Lafayette Orchestra.

KOIN—SUNDAY—940 Kc.

- 8:00—West Coast Church.
- 8:30—Milk Boves.
- 9:00—Lafayette Orchestra.
- 10:00—Church of the Air.
- 10:30—Strings.
- 11:00—Democracy in Action.
- 12:00—Symphony.
- 1:00—So You Think You Know Music!
- 1:30—Religious News Service.
- 2:00—Country Journal.
- 2:30—Old Songs of the Church.
- 3:00—Gaiety to Hollywood.
- 3:30—Melody Hour.
- 4:00—Recital.
- 4:45—News.
- 5:00—Features of Ellery Queen.
- 6:00—Sunday News Service.
- 7:00—Orson Welles and Helen Hayes.
- 8:00—Spelling Bee.
- 8:30—Leon F. Drews.
- 9:00—Chattanooga Table.
- 10:00—Music for Moderns.
- 10:30—On Your Job.
- 11:00—Chattanooga Table.
- 11:30—Music for Moderns.
- 12:30—Alice Joy.
- 1:00—Chattanooga Table.
- 1:15—Radio Comments.
- 1:30—Stars of Tomorrow.
- 2:00—Melody Hour.
- 2:15—Hangers Serenade.
- 2:30—News.
- 2:45—Operetta Time.
- 3:00—Canadian Guards Band.
- 3:30—The Grouch Club.
- 4:00—Studio Party.
- 4:30—Band Wagon.
- 5:00—Dan Ameco.
- 5:30—Melody Hour.
- 6:00—American Allam.
- 6:30—Night Editor.
- 7:00—Melody Hour.
- 7:30—Carnival.
- 8:00—Walter Winchell.
- 8:30—The Aldrich Family.
- 9:00—Hollywood Playhouse.
- 9:30—Melody Hour.
- 10:00—News Flash.
- 10:15—Bridge to Dreamland.
- 11:00—Orchestra.

KGW—SUNDAY—620 Kc.

- 8:00—Sunday Surprise Program.
- 8:30—Story Book.
- 9:00—Logan's Musical.
- 9:30—Chattanooga Table.
- 10:00—Music for Moderns.
- 10:30—On Your Job.
- 11:00—Chattanooga Table.
- 11:30—Music for Moderns.
- 12:30—Alice Joy.
- 1:00—Chattanooga Table.
- 1:15—Radio Comments.
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- 8:30—The Aldrich Family.
- 9:00—Hollywood Playhouse.
- 9:30—Melody Hour.
- 10:00—News Flash.
- 10:15—Bridge to Dreamland.
- 11:00—Orchestra.

KEX—SUNDAY—1180 Kc.

- 7:30—Down Melody Lane.
- 8:00—The Quiet Hour.
- 8:30—The Quiet Hour.
- 9:00—The Quiet Hour.
- 9:30—The Quiet Hour.
- 10:00—The Quiet Hour.
- 10:30—The Quiet Hour.
- 11:00—The Quiet Hour.
- 11:30—The Quiet Hour.
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- 9:30—The Quiet Hour.
- 10:00—The Quiet Hour.
- 10:30—The Quiet Hour.
- 11:00—The Quiet Hour.
- 11:30—The Quiet Hour.
- 12:00—The Quiet Hour.
- 12:30—The Quiet Hour.

4:00—This Honorable Court.

- 4:00—Radio Quiz.
- 4:30—Concert.
- 5:00—Musical Truth Society.
- 5:30—Book Chat.
- 6:00—Organist.
- 6:30—Musical Clock.
- 7:00—Hour of Charm.
- 7:30—Everybody Sing.
- 8:00—News.
- 8:15—Orchestra.
- 8:30—Brook.
- 9:00—Orchestra.
- 9:30—Dancing With Clancy.
- 10:00—Family Allar Hour.
- 11:15—Organist.

KSLM—MONDAY—1360 Kc.

- 6:30—Mormon's Melodias.
- 7:00—News.
- 7:45—Ortiz and Russom.
- 8:15—Morning Meditations.
- 8:30—Sally's Sallies.
- 9:00—Sally's Sallies.
- 9:15—America's Legion Convention.
- 9:45—News.
- 10:00—Happy Gang.
- 10:15—News.
- 10:30—Morning Magazine.
- 10:45—Phil Neely and Rhythmettes.
- 11:00—Music and Music.
- 11:15—Openly and Hawaiian.
- 11:30—Piano Quiz.
- 11:45—Women in the News.
- 12:00—The Parade.
- 12:15—News.
- 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
- 12:45—Williamette Valley Opinions.
- 1:00—Musical Salute.
- 1:00—Federal Housing.
- 1:15—Interesting Facts.
- 1:30—Wayne West.
- 1:45—Victor Vincent Orchestra.
- 2:00—Tommy Tucker Orchestra.
- 2:15—The Johnson Family.
- 2:30—News.
- 2:45—Williamette Mother.
- 3:00—Feminine Fancies.
- 3:30—Tennis Tournament.
- 4:00—Orchestra.
- 4:15—Haven of Rest.
- 4:45—Melody Matinee.
- 5:00—Hilltop Orchestra.
- 5:30—Erwin Joy Organist.
- 5:45—Bob Miller Orchestra.
- 6:00—Country Choir.
- 6:15—Shafter Parkers.
- 6:30—Symphonic Strings.
- 6:45—Tonight's Headlines.
- 7:00—Singing Stripes.
- 7:15—News Behind the News.
- 7:30—The Lone Ranger.
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