

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Price Control and Rationing

Last year, you remember, people were worrying about America. Decadent, maybe. Americans were living soft, comfortable lives; had been coddled by government, promised that government would protect and support them. American youth . . . soft, no doubt of that, and probably selfish. Brought up in that parasitic decade; never taught that they owed their nation something. Chances were that they couldn't take it, and wouldn't take it.

Pearl Harbor answered all that in an hour. American youth could take it, and dish it out too. America could take it, though perhaps not as gracefully as American youth. On second thought, maybe youth hadn't been so cozily wrapped in cotton batting as some people thought. Home and school and playground have their own self-operating means of toughening youth. Being young is a tough life at best. Maybe Americans in general hadn't been living so softly—only some of them who happened to be articulate and who judged others by themselves and "told the world."

Americans are worried now about congress. Congress has grown soft. No question about it. The president took away all its responsibility and all its initiative. Like America and its youth, congress has to fight this war. Can congress dish it out and take it?

Individual congressmen are not lacking in physical courage. Possibly every one of them, if he could get in, would be glad to enlist and fight in the front lines. Trouble is, congress needs a higher type of courage; the sort of courage that is required of army officers; courage to shoulder responsibility, to be firm when firmness is required. Moral courage.

Congress is not proud of itself just now. It isn't that retirement thing; that's trifling. It's the price control bill.

Congress was given the contract to build a fort that would repel price inflation. It built a blockhouse but, for lack of moral courage, left two sides open because the enemies camped on those two sides were too menacing. Congress wasn't afraid of manufacturers nor of merchants, so it built stout walls against them. But the farmers looked tough so congress just put up a chicken-wire netting against them; labor looked tougher so congress left that side entirely open.

The public, even when it saw the original blueprints, wasn't much impressed with the potentialities of this blockhouse. It foresaw the tremendous pressure that would be thrown against it. But with two sides left open, the public saw that it would afford no protection whatever.

Still, there's some hope. The fort is weak, but fortunately the president put a tough man inside. Leon Henderson. Some of us don't like some of his ideas, but we all concede that he's tough and resourceful—and ruthless. Fortunately again, after Henderson was put in there to hold the fort, Donald Nelson handed him the very latest model weapon. The rationing gun.

A tough man with a good gun . . . and maybe, even if inflation does take the fort it will be greatly weakened in the process.

Price control alone, even if adopted in the blanket fashion that some commentators have advocated, the freezing of all prices at the prevailing figures on some selected date, would solve neither the price problem nor the supply problem. If it were possible for some merchants to hoard and corner supplies, the results would be (1) that many consumers wouldn't be able to get their just share of those goods, and (2) that certain favored consumers, "in the know" and willing to pay, could get them on the bootleg "black market."

With the power to requisition and manage and ration supply, which Henderson has obtained through delegation of powers actually granted to Nelson, scarce goods can be made available in limited amounts to all the public at the ceiling price or slightly under it. Henderson, though, had better move rapidly. He has placed price ceilings on some 80-odd items. Rationing has been limited so far to tires and tubes; the new auto rationing rules are just coming out and there is a sort of temporary, voluntary rationing of sugar pending the real thing.

If Henderson moves rapidly enough to prevent a runaway it will be fine for the consumer. With no ceiling on wages and no effective ceiling on farm products, it will be anything but fine for the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer. They may be ground between the upper and nether millstones. What about our system of free enterprise? Only the shell left—for the duration. The shell will still be there to facilitate its rebuilding when peace comes. At least, that's what we can hope. Meanwhile, chances are that even if he loses money, the manufacturer won't be free to quit. He'll just have to take it.

"Scientific" Gardening

If you were a university professor specializing in a certain subject, naturally you would fight any suggestion that the thing you taught could be picked up over night by any Tom, Dick or Harry. You would explain to anyone willing to listen, that it was an extremely difficult and technical business, to be mastered only by those with special predilections and after long and exhaustive study.

Editorials in a number of newspapers, intended to discourage the raising of vegetables by rank neophytes as likely to hamper the wartime food production effort by wasting seed, puzzled us mightily.

Then a great light dawned. It seemed that the original source of these warnings was Prof. J. H. Boyd, specialist in vegetable gardening at Ohio State university. Doubtless it is his theory that one must have at least a bachelor's degree in order properly to plant carrot seed and have reasonable expectation that carrots will grow. One really ought to have a master's

degree in which case a crop is guaranteed, come drought or freeze.

Bosh! Oh, maybe in Ohio one needs a college degree to raise anything. But here in the Willamette valley, vegetables are so eager to grow that one can hardly restrain them from coming up where they're not wanted. Raising a garden is no trick at all if you'll just make up your mind to do the necessary weeding.

Actually we doubt whether the professor's advice is sound, even for Ohioans. Everyone in England is making gardens, these war years. What the English can do, Americans—much closer to the soil, as a rule—can do with equal success. Besides, it's good healthful exercise.

Never did we expect to agree with Harold Ickes. But his insistence upon limiting the acreage purchased by any one individual or company in the area to be irrigated with water from Grand Coulee, makes sense both from the liberal and the practical standpoint.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Each day over the ether from Tokyo, Rome and Berlin comes the only good fiction this war has so far produced—the axis propaganda broadcasts.

Where in American prose, for instance, is there a match for this squeaky mouse-like news broadcast by Tokyo:

"In a special message written for the benefit of his countrymen, an officer of the US army who was captured by Imperial forces in the fierce battle of Kavangas bay declared: 'Surrender comrades of the American army . . . and . . . the US is wish to beg you to pray for a free peace between the US and Japan.'"

"The US army here is wish to know whereinhell the Japs found an American who addresses troops as "comrades."

But probably the best thing Tokyo has ever done in a literary way was its announcement that Columbus did not discover America . . . the Japs did!

"The cultural organization of the American continent is proved to have been created by the Asiatic race," the Japanese have announced. "It is said that Columbus discovered America but it was not discovered for the first time by him. His was the first time a European discovered the American continent." People "of Japanese race" advanced along the shore of Alaska and North America "as far as the coastline of Peru."

The same commentator offered an equally puzzling and dim alteration in the history of the American revolution by saying flatly this rebellion against England was "planned by Jews and British pirates" (which should be enough to make George Washington turn over in his grave, even at this late date).

Italy, too, has newly discovered "the Jewish issue." Its commentator tripped around the ancient Italian lineage of Fiorello LaGuardia by announcing he has "little Italian blood, and the soul of a Jew."

Rome hews strangely to the line that Americans are "dumb, silly, foolish" and declares that the collective naivete of the Americans "is greater than their individual simplicity."

Mind you all this stuff is prepared for American consumption exclusively, and represents the axis effort to destroy American morale. If you can think of anything less cleverly designed for that purpose than the Jap claims that they are our cultural forbears and the Italian denunciation of us as stupid, you no doubt could sell it to Tokyo and Rome.

Yet the most comforting of all to us is the Berlin radio. It recently announced:

"Col. Knox cannot find peace even in his private bomb shelter. He tried yesterday to go away for a weekend. He did not want to be there when the congressional investigation against Kimmel began. But he could not find peace. As soon as he arrived at his destination a Western Union arrived with a telegram reading: 'Return immediately. Must see you on urgent matter. (Signed) Frankie.'"

Aside from the facts that Knox has no bomb shelter, did not leave town, no congressional investigation of Kimmel has yet been made and no telegram was sent, the broadcast inadvertently assured us that Berlin's sources of information in Washington are lousy or non-existent.

Berlin also made a feature of the "mysterious disappearance of the Sultan of Johore." His family was concerned. A few days later Berlin cleared the mystery. The sultan had been found in Japanese lines and restored to his family. All the time, the sultan had been fighting with the British in Singapore where he was recently interviewed and photographed by American correspondents.

The nazis like this "mystery" method. They announced America had a miracle weapon, "the miniature airship." They even had the type number "K-3" and said 100,000 would be built in a year. A few days later they announced the United States had hoaxed the world about that ship, that there was no such ship—as indeed there wasn't. They only failed to say that they had concocted the straw ship in order to destroy it.

Another all-too-obvious German trick is to ascribe the rawest of its fictions to remote towns, as in this:

"Stavanger, Norway: The Japanese Times and Advertiser in Tokyo reports today that Admiral Kimmel and General Short have been sentenced to death" for Pearl Harbor.

Thus Berlin broadcasts a dispatch from Norway of what a newspaper in Tokyo is supposed to know about what happened in Washington, whereas everyone in the US knew both Kimmel and Short had not even been courtmartialled.

The axis nations have a law inflicting heavy penalties, sometimes death, for listening to foreign broadcasts. They are afraid. This country should have a law requiring citizens to listen to the axis broadcasts. Nothing could better preserve for us that equilibrium of national good humor and amusement—and at the same time make us want to fight.



The Minute Men of '42 Have Another Hour Their Job to Do

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Willamette University 2-7-42 was 100 years old Sunday last; oldest institution of its kind west of the Rockies:

(Continuing from yesterday.) Quoting as promised from the Bashford book: "President Fisk (Wilbur Fisk of Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut), wrote to Lee telling him

Your Federal Income Tax

GAINS OR LOSSES; CAPITAL ASSETS

The term "capital assets" is defined as the property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include stock in trade of the taxpayer or property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business, or property used in the trade or business, or a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation; or an obligation of the United States, its possessions, a state or territory or political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from the date of issue.

Capital gains and losses are classified as "short-term" (applicable to capital assets held for 18 months or less) and "long-term" (applicable to capital assets held for more than 18 months). Such gains and losses are taken into consideration in the percentages shown on the return, based upon the period of time during which the assets were held.

Short-term capital losses are allowable only to the extent of short-term capital gains. However, any net short-term capital loss (not in excess of the net income for the taxable year) may be carried over to the succeeding year and applied against the short-term capital gains not already offset by short-term capital losses in such year. The carry-over is restricted to one year.

In the case of a net long-term capital gain or loss, an alternative tax is imposed with respect to a gain if such tax is less than the normal tax and surtax on net income, and in the event of a loss, such alternative tax is imposed if greater than the normal tax and surtax on net income.

Where a taxpayer derives a net long-term capital gain and computes his tax under section 117 (c) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to alternative taxes, the base for determining the 15 per cent limitation on the charitable contributions deduction provided by section 23 (o) of the code and the earned income credit provided by section 25 (a) (3) of the code is "net income."

Where a taxpayer sustains a net long-term capital loss and computes his tax under section 117 (c) (2) of the code, the base for determining the charitable contributions deduction is "ordinary net income"—that is, "net income" plus the amount of the net long-term capital loss—and the base for determining the earned income credit is "ordinary net income" as adjusted for the charitable contributions deduction.

of the Indian cry for light (the Flathead and Nez Perce Indians who went to St. Louis seeking the white man's Book of Heaven), and the young teacher accepted as providential the call to become a missionary to the Oregon Indians (Oregon Country Indians), was admitted to the New England Conference and ordained. . . . During the year Bishop Emory opened the way for him, and he (Lee) visited Washington and secured the endorsement of President (Andrew) Jackson and the secretaries of state and war, to found a mission in the Oregon Country."

From that time on, Lee and his mission had the protection of Andrew Jackson. The Hudson's Bay Company people, long arm of the British government in the Oregon Country, remembered Jackson—and the Battle of New Orleans.

Lee did not have to fight Indians, partly because he was not afraid of Indians. He went among them utterly without fear. He was probably never in danger from them, partly on account of his lack of fear from them, which they noted, and so granted him a sort of charmed life. He came nearest to danger from Indians on the Umpqua, perhaps, when he visited them in August, 1840, in company with Gustavus Hines, seeking a place for a branch mission on the lower reaches of that river, where, 12 years and a month before, almost the entire party under Jedidiah Smith had been slaughtered.

Bashford, in telling of Jason Lee's first overland trip to the Oregon Country, in 1834, used these words:

"The mission group crossed the plains with a company of some 70 men, largely hunters and fur traders, 250 horses, and some cattle taken by the missionaries. One night when the horses were stamped and every one expected the Indian warwhoop to sound, Jason Lee led a few of the bravest men in recapturing the animals; and from that hour no man doubted the courage any more than he had previously doubted the piety of the Methodist preacher. 'Looks as though he were well calculated to buffet the difficulties of a wild country,' wrote Townsend (the naturalist), 'one of his fellow travelers.'"

Quoting Bashford further along: "June 15, 1834, the travelers reached the summit of the Rocky mountains, soon after passing which the missionaries changed to a company under Capt. Thomas McKay (son of Mrs. Dr. John McLoughlin), an American hunter and trapper, because Wyeth (Capt. N. J. Wyeth with his party on his second trip proposing to establish a trading post in competition with the Hudson's Bay Company) planned to stop and erect a fort, which Wyeth named Fort Hall, at the junction of the Oregon and Missouri with the Canadian and Utah trails.

"When the Indians from the Columbia River region, who were with Captain McKay, learned that Lee was journeying to the Oregon Country to teach the Indians a knowledge of the true God and how to worship Him, they expressed great joy, and presented him with two horses."

"Jason Lee secured permission to preach to Captain McKay's men, as he had done to Captain Wyeth's, and preached the first Protestant sermon west

of the Rocky mountains July 27, 1834, at the point where Captain Wyeth built Fort Hall.

"The need of religion and the slight impression of the sermon alike are shown by the fact that the company adjourned from the sermon to a horse race, in which one of the men was thrown from his horse and killed; and Jason Lee conducted the first American Protestant funeral service west of the Rocky mountains on the next day.

"Captain McKay's company reached Fort Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river and six miles from the mouth of the Multnomah or Willamette, September 16, 1834. Here Jason Lee preached the first Protestant sermon on the Pacific coast September 28, 1834.

'Hitch' of the R.A.F.

By PETER MUIR

(Chapter 7 (Continued))

As he passed near the CO's quarters, still deep in his thoughts about the girl, he heard the telephone ring loudly. It rang three times, the signal for a scramble. He hurried over to the door and waited, at the same time putting on his helmet. With this covering everything but his nose and eyes, he did not look so young, because the eyes were now serious. The other pilots had heard the phone and were streaming out of the mess hall, and the ground crew of 24 men busied themselves wheeling the planes into take-off positions.

Hutch could hear fragments of the conversation as the sharp, clear voice of the CO repeated the instructions he was receiving. "You say Hastings? . . . Do you know how many? . . . Between 20 and 30 bombers. Good! And defense? . . . Above the clouds. Naturally you can't tell. Very well, Sir. Good-bye."

He came out of the door and found the American waiting there. "Splendid," he said. "I'm glad I found you here." He put his hand on David's shoulder and they walked briskly across the field where the other pilots were already climbing into their cockpits. "You will take 'Mac's' job as squadron leader. Now, listen carefully. There are enemy planes coming over in the direction of Hastings, between 20 and 30 bombers that our men have spotted, but they can't tell whether there are any Messerschmitts or not because of the clouds. The weather seems to be worse down that way than it is here. You know what to do, don't you?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Fine." They had reached the planes and the CO announced his decision to appoint Hutchinson as squadron leader. There were general signs of approval, but any vocal acclamation was drowned out by the starting motors.

Chapter Eight

Hutch was warming up and almost ready to start when he saw a stocky young man in aviator's uniform, his wings too shiny and very new, come running across the field towards the CO. He guessed it must be Wendy's brother, and he was right. Philip Bruce had just arrived and, seeing the squadron about to take off, had run as hard as he could to report and ask permission to join this flight.

"Why not?" the CO said. "We're one plane short in the Yellow Flight. That's the second section, as you know, and the leader can keep an eye on you." He signaled Hutch to go ahead, ordered another plane out of the hangar at top speed, and yelled

a missionary to the Indians of the Oregon Country. His coming was the fruitful answer to the challenge of President Jefferson when he sent the Lewis and Clark party across the continent, hoping to start a movement to carry the lines of our Republic to the shores of the Pacific.

(Continued tomorrow.)

at the head mechanic to fetch a flying suit, helmet and parachute.

Philip was in full kit and in his place, with motor roaring, before the last plane left the ground. He climbed hard to catch the Yellow Flight. Slowly he passed the Green Flight, then the Blue Flight was behind him, and then he found his place, with only the Red Flight, that of the squadron leader, in front of him. He could plainly see the two other pilots in his flight, and they made signs of welcome to him, which he answered.

He was getting the feel of things when a voice came to him over the radio-telephone, "Is the new man Bruce?" It was the squadron leader's voice.

"Yes, Sir."

"Hutchinson speaking. Welcome to the Hornets!"

The even dozen Spitfires, separated into four groups of three each, turned slowly as they climbed for as much altitude as possible and headed in a south-westerly direction towards Hastings on the English channel. The cloud banks grew thicker and thicker, and the air was very rough. Hutch wondered if he would be able to contact the enemy in such weather. A strong wind was blowing and clouds scudded by at breathless speed, at times hiding one flight of the squadron from the other, but somehow they managed to hold their formation and continue to climb.

Altitude gauges read 17,000 feet before they were in the clear above the storm, and below them all they could see was a vast carpet of clouds looking soft and solid like something you could fall into and enjoy. It didn't seem possible that you would go right on through to earth.

Hutch strained his eyes ahead, but could see nothing. Behind him the Hornets came in perfect formation, moving up and down slightly with the varying air currents. He asked each man in turn if everything was running smoothly, and the answers came back in the affirmative.

Here above the clouds there was sun and, wishing to have it at his back in case he sighted the enemy, Hutch swung off directly to the west. With sufficient altitude and the sun at his back he had no fears.

On the squadron dived, mile after mile, and Hutch began to feel uneasy. If he missed the enemy on his first trip in command that would be bad. He searched in every direction, then banked to get a better view below. There they were just coming up through the clouds. Five, six, seven, eight, he counted, and still coming out. He could see the huge black crosses plainly on their wing tips, and recognized the planes as Heinkel bombers. Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and still coming out. . . .

(To be continued)
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Radio Programs

KSLM—SATURDAY—1390 Kc.

- 6:30—Rise 'N' Shine.
- 7:30—News.
- 7:45—Castles in the Air.
- 8:15—Wolf's Sophisticates.
- 8:30—News.
- 8:35—Musical Horoscope.
- 9:00—Pastor's Call.
- 9:15—Red Piper.
- 9:45—Radiating Rhythms.
- 10:00—The World This Morning.
- 10:15—They Took Laid Music.
- 11:00—Bands on Parade.
- 1:00—Tune Tumbler.
- 12:00—Night Joe.
- 12:15—Noontime News.
- 12:30—Tombly Serenade.
- 12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.
- 12:55—Musical Interlude.
- 1:00—Tune Tumbler.
- 1:15—Melody Mart.
- 1:30—Isle of Paradise.
- 1:45—Mildred's Melody.
- 2:00—Shining Hour.
- 2:15—Gypsy Trio.
- 2:30—Tombly Serenade.
- 3:00—Old Opera House.
- 4:00—Singing Song Time.
- 4:15—News.
- 4:30—Teatime Tunes.
- 5:00—Sun-down Serenade.
- 5:15—South American Music.
- 5:30—Golden Notes.
- 5:45—Alex Kramer Orchestra.
- 6:00—Interesting Facts.
- 6:15—War Commentary.
- 6:20—String Serenade.
- 6:35—News.
- 6:45—Western Serenade.
- 7:00—La Carier.
- 7:15—Tombly Serenade.
- 7:30—Rainbow Harmonies.
- 7:45—Jazz Whiffy Time.
- 8:00—Rainbow Harmonies.
- 8:15—News.
- 8:30—Edward's Oldtimers.
- 10:30—News.
- 10:45—Weekend Jamboree.

KALB—SATURDAY—1390 Kc.

- 6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
- 7:00—News.
- 7:15—Memory Timekeeper.
- 7:30—News.
- 8:15—The Junior Musicals.
- 8:30—News.
- 8:45—US Army Band.
- 9:00—Buyer's Parade.
- 9:15—Woman's Side of the News.
- 9:30—This and That.
- 10:00—News.
- 10:15—The Show.
- 10:30—Hello Again.
- 11:00—Journal's Juniors.
- 11:15—Concert Gems.
- 11:45—Lunch Concert.
- 12:00—News.
- 12:15—Dramatic Classics.
- 12:30—Sunny Denham Orchestra.
- 1:00—Hilshah.
- 1:15—Sunset Serenade.
- 1:30—News.
- 2:45—Sunset Serenade.
- 3:00—News.
- 3:30—News.
- 4:00—Border Patrol.
- 4:15—News.
- 4:30—Stimofonia.
- 5:00—News.
- 5:15—News of the Air.
- 5:30—Phil Stearns.
- 6:00—Spotlight Bands.
- 6:15—Spotlight Bands.
- 7:15—Spotlight Bands.
- 7:30—Churchman's Saturday Night.
- 8:00—California Melodias.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:15—Serenade.
- 9:30—Xavier Cugat Orchestra.
- 10:00—Skinsy Ennis Orchestra.
- 10:30—News.
- 10:45—Norvo.
- 11:00—Horace Heidt Orchestra.
- 11:30—Bob Crosby Orchestra.

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.

All radio stations may be cut from the list at any time in the interests of national defense.

KGW—NBC—SATURDAY—820 Kc.

- 6:30—Bob Garrod Reporting.
- 6:50—The Waltz.
- 6:55—Sunrise Serenade.
- 7:00—News.
- 7:15—Music in Vienna.
- 7:45—Sam Hayes.
- 8:00—Ray Towers, Troubadour.
- 8:15—Oregon.
- 8:30—America the Free.
- 8:45—Bonnie Stuart, Singer.
- 9:00—News for Busy Women.
- 9:30—Ilka Chase.
- 10:00—Lincoln Highway.
- 10:30—Call to Youth.
- 10:45—News.
- 11:00—Stars of Tomorrow.
- 12:00—Music for Everyone.
- 12:15—On the Home Front.
- 12:30—Campus Capers.
- 1:00—News.
- 1:05—Week End Whimsy.
- 1:30—Air Youth of America.
- 1:45—Melodic Strings.
- 2:00—Doctors at Work.
- 2:15—A Sentimental Mood.
- 2:45—Novatime.
- 3:00—Arendia Ballroom Orchestra.
- 3:25—News.
- 3:30—Religion in the News.
- 3:45—Three Sun's Trio.
- 4:00—News.
- 4:45—H. V. Kaltenborn.
- 5:00—Paul Carson.
- 5:30—Ed Stoker.
- 6:00—National Barn Dance.
- 6:15—Bill Stern Sports Newscast.
- 7:15—Ink Spots Parade.
- 7:30—Grand Ol' Opry.
- 8:00—Truth or Consequences.
- 8:30—Knickerbocker Playhouse.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:30—Music of the Americas.
- 9:45—Best of the Week.
- 10:00—10 o'clock News.
- 10:15—Eptown Ballroom Orch.
- 10:45—Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.
- 10:55—News.
- 11:00—Tabarin Cafe Orchestra.
- 11:30—News.

KEX—NBC—SATURDAY—1390 Kc.

- 6:30—Review of the Day.
- 6:50—Musical Melodias.
- 7:00—California Agriculture.
- 7:15—Breakfast Club.
- 8:00—Ames Concert.
- 8:30—Stars of Today.
- 9:00—Four Belles.
- 9:15—Promenade and the Lady.
- 9:30—National Farm and Home.
- 10:30—Music by Laval.
- 10:45—News.
- 11:00—Metropolitan Opera Company.
- 11:30—News.
- 11:45—Miller.
- 12:00—Savoy Ballroom Orchestra.
- 12:30—Carillon Hotel Orchestra.
- 1:00—News.
- 1:30—Report From Turkey.
- 1:45—Joan Carroll.
- 2:00—Edwards Tolson.
- 2:15—Message of Israel.
- 2:30—Hotel of Hollywood.
- 2:45—News Headlines and Highlights.
- 3:00—Florentine Garden Orchestra.
- 3:15—Spina and Clark With Flynn.
- 3:30—News.
- 3:45—Palace Rote Orchestra.
- 4:00—The Edwards Family.
- 4:15—Believe It or Not.
- 4:30—University Explorer.
- 4:45—News Headlines and Highlights.
- 5:00—Florentine Garden Orchestra.
- 5:15—Spina and Clark With Flynn.
- 5:30—News.
- 5:45—Palace Rote Orchestra.
- 6:00—Pasadena Aud. Orchestra.
- 6:15—The Quiet Hour.

11:00—This Moving World.

11:15—On the Fan-America.

11:30—War News Roundup.

KOIN—CBS—SATURDAY—870 Kc.

- 6:00—Northwest Farm Reporter.
- 6:15—Breakfast Bulletin.
- 6:30—Coincidence.
- 7:15—Headlines.
- 7:30—Bob Garrod Reporting.
- 7:45—The Waltz.
- 8:00—Jane Endicott.
- 8:15—Consumer News.
- 8:30—Lila's Frenzy.
- 9:00—Theatre of Today.
- 9:30—Mid-Morning Melodias.
- 10:00—Serenade.
- 10:30—Adventures in Science.
- 10:45—Golden Gate Quartet.
- 11:00—Country Journal.
- 11:05—Of Men and Books.
- 11:30—Brush Creek Follies.
- 12:00—Country Journal.
- 12:30—William Winter, News.
- 12:45—FOB Detroit.
- 1:00—Matinee at Meadowbrook.
- 2:00—News.
- 2:15—Cleveland Symphony Orch.
- 2:30—Calling Fan-America.
- 3:30—Elmer Davis News.
- 3:45—Newspaper of the Air.
- 4:00—Columbia Concert.
- 5:00—Sports Story.
- 5:15—Traffic Quiz.
- 5:30—News.
- 5:45—Bob Garrod, News.
- 5:55—Elmer Davis.
- 6:00—Who, What, Where & Why.
- 6:30—Erwin Year.
- 6:45—Saturday Night Serenade.
- 7:00—What's the Answer?
- 7:30—Gypsy Caravan.
- 7:45—Leon F. Drews.
- 8:00—Guy Lombardo Orchestra.
- 8:30—Hobby Lobby.
- 8:55—News.
- 9:00—World Today.
- 9:45—Bill Henry, News.
- 10:00—Five Star Final.
- 10:15—War Time Women.
- 10:30—Dance Time.
- 10:45—Air Flo.
- 11