

The Oregon Statesman

"We Favor Swags Us; No Fear Shall Ave"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

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It Won't Be Long Now

Though dates and figures on the occupancy of Camp Adair may be a military secret with respect to newspaper publicity—there will be no hiding the facts from the general public hereabouts—it is permissible and desirable that we announce "It won't be long now." Before this month ends there will be need of the recreational services which the United Service Organizations is preparing to provide in Salem.

This city may count itself fortunate to have as the administrative head of USO effort here, in Bob Boardman a man whose professional training and lifetime occupation fit him for precisely this work, and at the same time one intimately acquainted with Salem, its people and the local situation, and who enjoys the confidence of everyone in the community. There will be no question about the program's successful operation—to the extent that it can be guaranteed by the employed personnel.

Some other factors enter into the picture, however. First there is the matter of housing. There is no occasion to bemoan the fact that a handsome new building here for the purpose seems out of the question for the immediate future at least. The quarters on High street which will be the permanent home of USO in Salem so far as can be foreseen, are well adapted to the purpose as far as location, space and arrangement are concerned. Some time will be required to fit them up properly and in view of the immediacy of need for making soldiers feel "at home" in Salem, temporary quarters should be provided.

For another point, there is going to be need for a considerable volume and variety of voluntary services, from home entertainment of individual soldiers or small groups to softball schedules in which service teams may participate. "The boys" are coming to Salem. We may open our doors to them and make the association mutually beneficial—or we may let them "bum around the streets" and make their visits here mutually harmful.

In advance of their coming, while the entire matter is in the theoretical stage, there is no lack of volunteers for the various services to be performed. When the boys arrive, the same willingness will have to be maintained—at the predictable cost of some stress and strain. A lot will depend upon the spirit in which these tasks are undertaken. There should be no necessity for periodic reminder of the program's patriotic objectives. This is one of the programs—soldier morale—wholly essential to victory.

Motor Vehicle Use Tax

Now that you have purchased that Federal Motor Vehicle Tax Stamp—and if you drive without it today you are a scofflaw—it may be well to take note of the advice as to its display offered recently by J. W. Maloney, collector of Internal Revenue for Oregon.

The stamps issued last February for a fraction of a year were pasted most anywhere on the automobile. It is pointed out that in Oregon, all stamps are required to be placed in the upper left hand corner of the inside of the windshield. Collector Maloney said further:

To guard against loss or theft, it has been suggested that, when affixing the stamps, the vehicle owner should dampen the windshield rather than the adhesive side of the stamp. Another effective method is to brush clear varnish over the stamp after it has been affixed. These methods have been recommended to keep the stamp intact upon the windshield.

As an additional precaution, it is suggested that each motor vehicle owner should make a record of the serial number which appears on the Use Tax Stamp in order that there may be some means of identification in connection with gasoline rationing in the event the stamp should become lost.

The Office of Price Administration has advised that wherever gasoline rationing is in effect—and that may include Oregon in the not too distant future—an important identification will be the serial number printed on the Motor Vehicle Use Stamp. It will serve to identify the gasoline rationing coupon book with the vehicle.

New York, New Jersey and the District of Columbia "enjoy" the distinction of lowest per capita collection of scrap rubber in the early portion of the campaign now under way. In their defense it should be pointed out that worn-out automobile tires constitute a large percentage of the collection, and that these eastern communities do not have as many automobiles per capita as does Oregon. There is a motor vehicle for every 2.8 persons in Oregon; one for every 4 persons in New Jersey; one for every 5 persons in New York. But, there are about 13 times as many people and seven times as many motor vehicles in New York as in Oregon; so when Oregon turns in more rubber—total tonnage, not per capita—than New York, as we understand to be the case, that defense doesn't help much. However there may be a better defense. New York's junk dealers may have gotten their hands on most of the scrap rubber before the campaign opened.

Ordinary fire insurance policies do not protect against war-caused damage. The federal government has made available at low cost War Damage Corporation insurance covering any loss resulting from an enemy attack. In making provision for such coverage on a nationwide basis, at uniform rates as we understand it, the government appears to be offering an exceptional bargain in insurance to property owners here in the "war zone" where attack is more likely than at interior points.

Arising after a sleepless night—it was too hot to sleep, even without a single blanket—Portlanders were greeted by this cheering headline in their morning paper: "Heating oil reportedly due in city."

Some folk have hinted that they are tired of all this "blubber about rubber." The way to stop it is to get all the used rubber turned in for Uncle Sam.

Be Alive on the Fifth

"... May, June, Fourth of July..." was the fashion in which the small boy reeled off the list of months. The Fourth is a major event in most youthful lives. In peacetime years it has usually been a day costly in time and limb.

This year, here in this western war zone, one of the usual Independence day hazards has been eliminated. Fireworks are forbidden. Furthermore there will be less travel on the highways, and those who do drive are under some compulsion to keep their speed below 40 miles an hour. What may one say of the "patriotism" of any who exceed that limit while "celebrating" a patriotic holiday?

Here in Salem, a truly patriotic way to observe the day will be to stay in town and participate in the American Legion celebration at the fairgrounds.

Aside from the points mentioned above, the National Safety Council's "Pointers for Patriots" include:

Don't overdo in exercise, eating or exposure to sun.

If you swim:

Don't go in alone or when overheated. Wait an hour after eating. Know the depth of the water. Don't show off or indulge in horseplay. Remember—accidents help the Axis!

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, June 30—Paragraph stories have been creeping into the press, suggesting the Canadian General Andrew George Latta McNaughton might be chosen to head the British and American armies invading Europe.

His choice would be a compromise. Both Americans and British would prefer to have one of their own in command.

Not a lot is known of General McNaughton here. He was an artilleryman in the World War and Canadian chief of staff for six years before 1935. In this war he was in France, before the Dunkirk, in command of the first division. Lately he has been in command of Canadian forces in England.

Next to production of equipment, the selection of generals is the most vital matter of war. The Libyan campaign is proving this pointedly at the moment, but it was true back in the Civil War and beyond.

Obviously generals should not be chosen for any other reason than superior ability—not for political reason, nor for diplomatic compromises. The man needed to head the invasion of Europe must be the best man in the armies of the United Nations for that job. Until somebody arises and says McNaughton qualifies on that ground and proves it, there may be some dissatisfaction with the suggestion.

Meanwhile General MacArthur, who is clearly the best of ours to show himself thus far, and better than anyone the British or Canadians have shown, is defending Australia, a job which seems likely to require less ingenuity than the creation of a second front.

A semi-official British accounting for the Libyan disaster (which is probably more than semi) traces all their troubles back to General Ritchie's premature counter attack three weeks ago (June 4).

He did not realize the Nazi tank strength, having received inadequate reconnaissance reports, and threw his tanks into a daring and risky maneuver which shattered British armor power, enabling Rommel to seize the initiative. The British have been on the run since.

Incidentally, after all the commenting that has been done about the magnificent German 88 mm tank guns, this accounting shows the superior German fire power was not based alone on this gun, which is a mobile artillery field piece. The Germans had 47 mm and 75 mm guns in their tanks, while the bulk of the British tanks (Valentines and Matildas) carried a shorter range two pounder.

This means our General Grants, with their 75s are still a match for the Nazi any day. In this connection the semi-official British report says:

"The British had a number of General Grant tanks, but not enough of them."

Thus it appears that while the British had superiority in tanks (as well as planes, ships and troops) they did not have the right kind. Their big six-pounder anti-tank guns began to arrive after Rommel started the campaign, but not in sufficient numbers.

No one here minimizes the gravity of what the British have been defending in Egypt. It is not just the Suez canal, but the whole middle east and its oil; in fact, the future course of the war.

If driven from Alexandria and Cairo they would presumably retire into Palestine and Syria where they have a very small force to defend the Mosul oil fields.

Such a defense could not easily be maintained over a long period, with Hitler possessing inner lines of supplies and undisputed hold on the whole Mediterranean, which would become an axis lake. Turkey's neutrality would come under Nazi supervision.

Hitler's acquisition of middle east oil, and a possible juncture later with the Japs, through Persia and India, could at least add a couple of years on the war.

Communist sympathizers and their "Daily Worker" are trying now to call even the state department "Nazi."

This government has attempted to help the French fleet and African bases out of Nazi hands. The policy has worked fairly well so far. Now two ships are loading in New York with low grade kerosene, cotton textiles, sugar and tea for French West African ports in furtherance of this policy.

The communist publications and communist dock workers doubt that these goods are destined for French African natives, but choose to think they are going to Hitler with the approval of this government. They will be calling Mr. Roosevelt a Nazi next.



'Unofficial Spokesmen'

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Old Justice of 7-1-42 the peace records for Salem precinct show some odd cases:

(Continuing from yesterday): Oct. 28, 1882, State vs. Isador Schwartz, assault and battery. Called and sworn: E. M. Flanagan, N. O. Parrish, Benjamin Beers, J. H. Johnson, F. H. Grubbs, Samuel Strop, Jos. Vierant, Mary Vierant (and others) called and sworn. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Signed, F. H. Grubbs, Foreman. Justice of the Peace Cranston ordered defendant discharged.

Oct. 15, 1871, State vs. John Downing, assault and battery on James Puppelly. Defendant appeared with Malloy & Shaw, his attorneys; pleaded not guilty. Knight & Hayden for the state. Defendant justified, is therefore acquitted, ruled J. J. Murphy, justice of the peace.

State vs. John Gerson, petit larceny, Nov. 19, 1871. Fine, \$25, costs \$10.70. To go to jail not exceeding 12 and a half days, if fine and costs not paid. J. J. Murphy, justice of the peace. Murphy rose high in legal ranks; owned the old Murphy building in Salem.

March 25, 1872, State of Oregon vs. Thomas Wright. Complaint of James Brown and depositions of Fanny (Indian) and John (Indian) filed and warrant issued for giving spirituous liquor to an Indian, Fanny, John and F. M. Bewley were sworn and testified in behalf of the state. Not guilty. Discharged from custody.

April 9, 1872, State vs. Samuel E. Gray, embezzlement. Held for the grand jury.

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Don't just take from your garden. Give as well. A little home defense in the garden, a little of the conservation we hear about in other lines, might do wonders for the soil in the home grounds. If you grow, grow, grow, and never put back, your growing, in a few years, will not be as noticeable and may, eventually, if you live your half century out on one place as Oregonians have a habit of doing, growing may cease all together.

Save the bits of leaves, weeds, not yet gone to seed, grass clippings—anything that will convert itself into humus. These do a lot in return. The tops of your potatoes, the pea vines and the carrot tops all help out we are told. Commercial fertilizers may be—but don't start a run on them because of this—not so easily had should this war continue another garden season or two. We may have to learn to rely a little more upon what we can put into the garden soil ourselves. Don't waste your compost materials.

C. C. Asks what to use to control scales which have started on some of her lawn shrubs. Answer: Spray with summer oil. If the colony is still very small, scrub it off with a brush dipped in rotenone extract.

G. H. Asks if it is too late to start a lily pool this season. Answer: That is the nice thing about a lily pool. It just seems that it is never too late for this. The pools are usually made and the plants set out during their growing season.

Sept. 25, 1873, State vs. Ed. Lampert, assault and battery. G. W. Roland, private prosecutor. Pleading guilty. Paid \$5 fine and \$9.65 costs. Ed. Lampert may have considered it worth the price. He was the most prominent pioneer-harness maker and saddler in Salem; an important occupation in those days.

September 27, 1873, State vs. H. Carpenter, assault and battery. Costs charged \$14.90, against private prosecutor, then remitted. Who was H. Carpenter, charged with assault and battery?

Oct. 1, 1873, James Buchanan, assault and battery. Complain filed by Jim, a Chinaman. On motion of his own, Jim moved dismissed, at the cost of the fees, \$2.50.

Oct. 1, 1873, State vs. Jim, criminal assault. James Buchanan, private prosecutor. Jim was "acquitted and discharged, it appearing to me (Justice Coffey) that the evidence is insufficient to sustain the charge." For him "there was a Chinaman's chance."

May 6, 1872, State vs. Isaac Price, criminal action for assault and battery. Complaint filed this day by I. M. Pringle, private prosecutor, and warrant issued. Warrant returned by Constable Coffey with defendant in custody. Defendant filed bond in the sum of \$50. May 6, Defendant appeared this day with R. Mallory, his attorney. S. C. Simpson, deputy prosecuting attorney, appeared for the state. (He was the famous poet, Samuel L. Simpson.) The case of Isaac Price being similar to this case and he (the said Isaac Price) having been acquitted of the charge against him, on motion of the deputy prosecuting attorney (the poet) this case is dismissed. J. J. Murphy prosecuting attorney. (Later O. M. Pringle, M. Fiske, J. L. Cromwell, Mrs. Pringle and Mrs. Northrup were sworn and testified on the part of the state. Others were sworn and testified on the part of the defendant, Isaac Price. But, as mentioned, he was acquitted and discharged. Later Absolom Price was brought into court and stood trial on the same charge, but was acquitted; his case dismissed.)

August 11, 1872, State vs. E. H. Stage, assault and battery. Aug. 12 at 10 o'clock the defendant appeared, and the private prosecutor (Elizabeth Macnamara) not appearing after waiting for more than an hour the case is dismissed and the defendant discharged. James Coffey, justice of the peace.

State vs. Joseph Halpenney, Aug. 12, 1872, criminal action, assault and battery; Henry Welch, private prosecutor. The prosecuting witness being sworn on the part of the state, and Miss Addie Palmer on the part of Halpenney, the case being duly presented by the attorneys, he was convicted. Fined \$10 and \$14.65 costs. James Coffey, J. P.

Sept. 17, 1872, State vs. Oliver Wiswell, assault and battery. Frank Starr, private prosecutor. Defendant brought into court by J. W. Fisher, city marshal; Frank Starr is private prosecutor.

Wiswell acquitted and discharged. James Coffey, justice of the peace.

Aug. 1, 1873, State vs. Jerry Sullivan, assault and battery; John Lee (Chinaman) private prosecutor. W. P. Lord for complaining witness. Found guilty. Fined \$5.

Aug. 1, 1873, C. Uzafogave and John Wright vs. C. A. Reed, civil suit for money. Dismissed. C. A. Reed was the builder of "Reed's Opera House," what is now Miller's Store. All prominent names; all three.

Sept. 25, 1873, State vs. Ed. Lampert, assault and battery. G. W. Roland, private prosecutor. Pleading guilty. Paid \$5 fine and \$9.65 costs. Ed. Lampert may have considered it worth the price. He was the most prominent pioneer-harness maker and saddler in Salem; an important occupation in those days.

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Dec. 18, 1872, Frank Brown was held for burglary. But no one can say what Frank Brown.

(Continued tomorrow.)

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(Continued tomorrow.)

Random Harvest

By JAMES HILTON

Chapter 3 (Continued)

"He was making polite conversation while I spat blood. One of the things he said was, 'So you were a prisoner in Germany?' I asked him what gave him that idea, and he answered, 'Because I notice you have a tooth filled with a substitute metal German dentists were having to use during the latter part of the war—apparently he'd come across other instances of it.'"

Chapter 4

We were silent for a moment. I could hear the first stir of early morning traffic beginning along King's Parade. Rainier heard it too, and as at a signal rose to go. "A strange business, the war. The English told the Germans exactly where I was, so that the Germans could kill me... then the Germans did half kill me, patched me up, and saw that my teeth were properly cared for... after which the English gave me a medal for having displayed what they called 'conspicuous gallantry in the field.'" He fingered it on his lapel, adding: "I wear it at shows like this, along with the Most Noble Order of Something-or-Other which the Greeks gave me for arranging a loan on their currant crop in 1928." He began putting on his overcoat, heedless of my assurance that there was no hurry and that I often sat up till dawn myself. "Please don't bother to see me out—I'll take a bath at my hotel and be in time for the first train."

On his way across the room he paused at my shelves of books and asked what titles I was taking. "Economics. I took the first part of the history last year."

"Really? I did the same when I was here. But where does the psychoanalysis come in?"

"Oh, that's only a side line."

"I see. Made any plans for when you go down?"

"I'd like to be a journalist."

He nodded, shaking hands at the door. "Well, I've got a few contracts in Fleet Street. Write to me when you're ready for a job—I might be able to do something for you."

Early the following year I took a Ph. D. and began looking around for the post which, it seemed to me then, ought to drop snugly into the lap of any bright young man who had written a two-hundred-page thesis on "The Influence of Voltaire on

the English Laissez-Faire Economists." Cambridge had deemed this worthy of a doctorate; nobody in Fleet Street, however held it worth a regular job. I had a very small private income and could therefore afford to caudle snippets of highbrow reviewing from some of the more illustrious and penurious weeklies, reckoning myself well-paid if the books themselves were expensive and could be sold for more cash to Mr. Reeves of the Strand; but the newspaper world at that time was full of journalists out of work through amalgamations, and the chance of getting on the staffs of any of the big dailies was not encouraging. Of course I remembered Rainier's offer, but apart from my reluctance to bother him, he was aboard—in South America on some financial business. But by the time he returned I had been disappointed often enough to feel I should take him at his word. He replied instantly to my note, asking me to lunch the next day.

Thus I made my first trip to Kenmore. "Near the World's End pub," Rainier used to say, and it was the fashion among certain guests to pretend it was at some actual world's end if not beyond it—the world in this super-sophisticated sense being that part of London within normal taxi range. I went by bus, which puts you down at the corner of the road with only a hundred yards or so to walk. I had no idea how notable, not to say notorious, those Kenmore lunches were; indeed, since the invitation had come so promptly, I had beguiled myself with visions of an intimate foursome composed of host and hostess with perhaps a press magnate summoned especially to meet me. I did not know that Mrs. Rainier gave lunches for ten or twelve people two or three times a week, enticing even temporary or permanent celebrity to meet other temporary or permanent celebrities at her house, and that these affairs were as frequently joked about as they were infrequently declined. She functioned, in fact, as a kind of liaison officer between Society and Bohemia, with a Maecenas glance at moneyless but personable young men; and though there is no kind of social service I would less willingly undertake myself, there are few that I respect more when completely performed by someone else.

(To be continued.)

Radio Programs

- 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 air at any time in the interests of national defense.
- KSLM—WEDNESDAY—1290 Kc.**
 - 6:30—Rise 'N' Shine.
 - 7:30—News in Brief.
 - 8:30—Morning Melody.
 - 9:30—News.
 - 10:30—The Gospel Program.
 - 11:30—Morning Melody.
 - 12:30—Hittin' the Hi Spot.
 - 1:30—News.
 - 2:30—Pastor's Call.
 - 3:30—Surf Riders.
 - 4:30—Castles in the Air.
 - 5:30—To the Ladies.
 - 6:30—World in Review.
 - 7:30—Morning Pick Up.
 - 8:30—Women of the News.
 - 9:30—Pot Pourri.
 - 10:30—Rus Morgan Orchestra.
 - 11:30—Mood.
 - 12:30—Ivan Dittmar.
 - 1:30—News.
 - 2:30—News.
 - 3:30—Willamette Valley Opinions.
 - 4:30—News.
 - 5:30—News.
 - 6:30—News.
 - 7:30—News.
 - 8:30—News.
 - 9:30—News.
 - 10:30—News.
 - 11:30—News.
 - 12:30—News.
 - KGW—NBC—WEDNESDAY—620 Kc.**
 - 4:30—Dawn Patrol.
 - 5:30—War News Roundup.
 - 6:30—Sunrise Serenade.
 - 7:30—Early Birds.
 - 8:30—News Headlines and Highlights.
 - 9:30—Music of Vienna.
 - 10:30—Reveille Roundup.
 - 11:30—Sally Hays.
 - 12:30—Stars of Today.
 - 1:30—James Abbe, News.
 - 2:30—Camp Cookies.
 - 3:30—Lotta News.
 - 4:30—David Narum.
 - 5:30—Bess Johnson.
 - 6:30—Bachelor's Children.
 - 7:30—Nellie Revell Presents.
 - 8:30—Mood in Melody.
 - 9:30—Music by Miller.
 - 10:30—Kneass With the News.
 - 11:30—Homekeeper's Calendar.
 - 12:30—Light of the World.
 - 1:30—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
 - 2:30—The Glistening Light.
 - 3:30—Hymns of All Churches.
 - 4:30—Against the Storm.
 - 5:30—Ma Perkins.
 - 6:30—Pepper Young's Family.
 - 7:30—James Farnock's News.
 - 8:30—Backstage Wife.
 - 9:30—Stella Dallas.
 - 10:30—Lorenza Jones.
 - 11:30—Young Walter's Brown.
 - 12:30—When a Girl Marries.
 - 1:30—Fortia Falls Life.
 - 2:30—Hollywood News Flash.
 - 3:30—Vic and Sade.
 - 4:30—News of Today.
 - 5:30—H. V. Kallstrom.
 - 6:30—Personality Hour.
 - 7:30—News of Today.
 - 8:30—H. V. Kallstrom.
 - 9:30—Cocktail Hour.
 - 10:30—It Happened in the Service.
 - 11:30—Billie Holiday.
 - 12:30—Those We Love.
 - 1:30—James Farnock's News.
 - 2:30—Kay Kypner's College.
 - 3:30—The Glamorous.
 - 4:30—Pat Sublime.
 - 5:30—Uncle Walter's Doghouse.
 - 6:30—World's Most Honored Music.
 - 7:30—Log Cabin Farms Orchestra.
 - 8:30—News Flash.
 - 9:30—Your Hometown News.
 - 10:30—Musical Interlude.
 - 11:30—Moonlight Sonata.
 - 12:30—James Farnock's News.
 - 1:30—War News.
 - 2:30—2:30 a. m.—
 - KALB—MBS—WEDNESDAY—1330 Kc.**
 - 6:30—Memory Timeskeeper.
 - 7:30—Memory Timeskeeper.
 - 8:30—Breakfast Club.
 - 9:30—What's New.
 - 10:30—Boake Carter.
 - 11:30—James Farnock's News.
 - 12:30—That's That.
 - 1:30—News.
 - 2:30—I'll Find My Way.
 - 3:30—Women Today.
 - 4:30—Buyer's Parade Orchestra.
 - 5:30—Australian News.
 - 6:30—Miss Mende's Children.
 - 7:30—Koin Klubb.
 - 8:30—Luncheon Concert.
 - 9:30—Shady Valley Folks.
 - 10:30—Young Walter's Brown.
 - 11:30—Walker Conkton, Commentator.
 - 12:30—News Flash.
 - 1:30—Loverly Kohler, Songs.
 - 2:30—A Man With a Band.
 - 3:30—Bookworm.
 - 4:30—Bergovici, Commentator.
 - 5:30—News Roundup.
 - 6:30—John Agnew.
 - 7:30—Hello Again.
 - 8:30—Johnson Family.
 - 9:30—Music Depreciation.
 - 10:30—Right Against Inflation.
 - 11:30—Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
 - 12:30—Barbri Heatler.
 - 1:30—News.
 - 2:30—Jimmy Allen.
 - 3:30—Loverly Kohler, Songs.
 - 4:30—News Flash.
 - 5:30—Lone Ranger.
 - 6:30—Captain Danger.
 - 7:30—TBA.
 - 8:30—Tune Up America.
 - 9:30—Today's Top Tunes.
 - 10:30—Fulton Lewis Jr.
 - 11:30—Music for Moods.
 - 12:30—Henry King Orchestra.
 - 1:30—News.
 - 2:30—Wide Orchestra.
 - 3:30—Jimmie Lunceford Orchestra.
 - 4:30—Ted Lewis Orchestra.
 - KOIN—CBS—WEDNESDAY—970 Kc.**
 - 6:30—Northwest Farm Reporter.
 - 7:30—Breakfast Bulletin.
 - 8:30—Koin Klubb.
 - 9:30—US Employment Service.
 - 10:30—Koin Klubb.
 - 11:30—Wake Up News.
 - 12:30—Bob Garrod Reporting.
 - 1:30—Nelson Pringle, News.
 - 2:30—Crosby News.
 - 3:30—Fletcher Wiley.
 - 4:30—Valiant Lady.
 - 5:30—Shades America Loves.
 - 6:30—Kate Smith Speaks.
 - 7:30—Big Sister.
 - 8:30—Announcement of Bolet Trent.
 - 9:30—Our Gal Sunday.
 - 10:30—Life Can Be Beautiful.
 - 11:30—Vic and Sade.
 - 12:30—James Farnock's Reporter.
 - 1:30—Bright Horizon.
 - 2:30—Aunt Jenny.
 - 3:30—We Love & Learn.
 - 4:30—Koin Klubb.
 - 5:30—Eyes of the World.
 - 6:30—Kross Morning News.
 - 7:30—Joyce Jordan.
 - 8:30—Woman of Courage.
 - 9:30—Stepmother.
 - 10:30—San Haven.
 - 11:30—Children Are Also People.
 - 12:30—Take It Easy.
 - 1:30—News.
 - 2:30—Siesta.
 - 3:30—William Winter.
 - 4:30—Ben Bernie.
 - 5:30—Meet Mr. Emmel.
 - 6:30—Keyboard Kings.
 - 7:30—Hollywood.
 - 8:30—Keep Working, Keep Singing.
 - 9:30—News.
 - 10:30—Sgt. Burton.
 - 11:30—Young Dr. Malona.
 - 12:30—Newspaper of the Air.
 - KEW—WEDNESDAY—1190 Kc.**
 - 6:30—Moments of Melody.
 - 7:30—Hart Flannery.
 - 8:30—Bob Garrod, News.
 - 9:30—Cecil Brown.
 - 10:30—Tune Miss.
 - 11:30—CBS.
 - 12:30—Great Moments in Music.
 - 1:30—Susanne Hill.
 - 2:30—Amos 'N' Andy.
 - 3:30—Glenn Miller.
 - 4:30—Dr. Christian.
 - 5:30—Dick Joy, News.
 - 6:30—William Winter.
 - 7:30—Claude Thornhill Orchestra.
 - 8:30—Northwest Neighbors.
 - 9:30—Five Star Final.
 - 10:30—Today's World.
 - 11:30—War Time Women.
 - 12:30—Air Flo.
 - 1:30—Stop, Look & Listen.
 - 2:30—Lud Gluskin.
 - 3:30—Manny Strand Orchestra.
 - 4:30—News.
 - 5:30—2:30 a. m.—Music and News.
 - KEM—WEDNESDAY—1190 Kc.**
 - 6:30—National Farm &