

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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## Raid on the "Christian Front"

J. Edgar Hoover knows that Sunday is a dull day for news and that it's no trick at all to make the big headlines Monday morning. But that's not saying the story he released over the weekend didn't rate the banners. Among the numerous fascist organizations active in this country, the "Christian Front" is one that has achieved little publicity. The Dies committee has missed it or else we have missed what the committee has said about it. Of course there are those who accuse the Dies committee of going strong on leftist groups and easy on rightist groups—but didn't it stir up a tempest over General Moseley?

The "Christian Front" represents, on the face of the FBI allegations, a "direct action" version of the Moseley formula. It should be recalled that Moseley told the committee the second thing he would do if he were president would be to "release the army so that it could fight this enemy within our gates"—communism. He would do that after firing all communists in the government employ.

All of the facts about the "Christian Front" are not yet before the public but some of them may be assumed from the few so far revealed. Only 17 men had been arrested up to Monday; they may have been merely the leaders of a considerably larger group, but certainly the "front" was not really formidable in numbers. Nearly all of those arrested were affiliated with the national guard or other military forces and it obviously was their hope to persuade those forces to follow them in the uprising allegedly planned. Their names are not nationally known; they could scarcely hope to attract nationwide support without lining up a prominent leader, and it seems that they once sought such a leader in the person of Father Coughlin.

The organization's name and its ambitious program—if Hoover's claims are sustained—in comparison to its lack of numbers suggest the route that program was expected to follow. The leaders hoped to trade upon religious intolerance and fear of the communists to attract support. The war's debunking of the communists among the liberals must have been a blow to this "front" and others of its type. Unless communism can be made into a menace, and unless there is real unrest in this country, they cannot hope to succeed. The "Christian Front" has the ludicrous appearance of a gnat attacking an elephant. And yet it closely resembles the first steps in the fascist movement in Italy, and even more closely the nazi embryo in Germany. Conspicuously lacking are the conditions which enabled them to succeed—but in the case of Germany, the appearance of those conditions was largely manufactured by the nazis themselves.

Broadly speaking, any dictatorship movement in a democracy must be fed upon some group's distrust of the common man. German industrialists were "sold" on that basis and are now enslaved by the machine they set up to protect themselves—against the common man. Shouting "communism" at everyone who disagrees with certain formula is nothing but a boost for such movements as the "Christian Front." For a democracy just has to be based upon confidence in the good intentions and good sense of the common man.

## Hopeful Signs in Orient

The fall of Premier Abe's cabinet in Japan and the installation of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, who has "long been known as a strong advocate of closer relations with the United States," has a two-fold significance.

The first and most obvious is that the Japanese are beginning to sweat in real earnest over the impending expiration of the commercial treaty of 1911 on January 26 next. To America they have looked for some 90% of their copper and scrap iron; 82% of their iron alloys; 76% of their aircraft and parts; 67% of their metal-working machinery; 65% of their automobiles and automotive accessories; of these industrial and military essentials the expiration of the treaty will deprive them. The treaty denunciation is of course designed from the American side as a squeeze play to force Japan to grant adequate guarantees to western business in China, to recognize the integrity of the Chinese nationalist government, and in other ways to underwrite the successful continuance of the Open Door on the Chinese mainland.

The appointment of the new premier is very evidently an indication that American diplomacy with the goals referred to is succeeding. That Premier Abe fell when his vaunted Christmas present of partial opening of the Yangtze at some unstated time and subject to unstated "regulations" failed to take Washington by storm is reasonably clear; and it is equally clear that the new premier holds a position similar to that of the Lord High Executioner in the Mikado—of putting up or shutting up in the matter of an appeased and amicable US which will no longer impede the steady march of scrap iron tramps across the Pacific to Osaka and Yokohama.

The second significant aspect of the shakeup in Japan is the way in which the change was effected. During the past years much has been heard of the "generals" clique in Japanese politics—a group of semi-feudal army leaders endowed with considerably more vanity than sense. Yet it is worthy of note that Premier Abe fell after the submission of a petition signed by 240 members of the Diet requesting his resignation; and that his successor belongs to the naval, and not the military coterie, a fact which indicates a radical change from the rough-shod attitude of the military clique in regard to American foreign policy in China. In general, there appear to be certain healthy indications that political influence in Japan is no longer confined entirely to a handful of army leaders, and that if the bulk of the people are still deprived of the franchise and an active voice in the government, at least the more peaceful industrialists and more respectful navy men are assuming considerable importance. So much the better for Japan.

## The Aberdeen Murder Inquiry

Whatever the facts may be surrounding the murder of Mrs. Dick Law at Aberdeen, the furor that is attending the subsequent related events is distasteful to the public and must be likewise distasteful to the victim's family. The funeral was virtually a CIO rally and the labor organization has injected itself into every phase of the investigation.

The woman's husband is a CIO official. There had been some bitter feeling over the CIO and communism in Aberdeen, and it was heightened by the recent mob activity "erine" about Finnish residents' program for aid to their homeland and the attack upon communist headquarters where a rival attraction had been scheduled. The CIO has sought to tie in Mrs. Law's death with this situation and place the blame upon "enemies of the union."

It may be so. Such things have happened. But the people of the northwest in general are skeptical because the CIO has as yet produced nothing but surmise to support its contention, and because its attitude bears close resemblance to the tactics of radicals in other similar situations. The purpose apparently is not to find the murderers but to discredit the regular law enforcement agencies.

For if the CIO were sincere, it would not have stirred up all this fuss, but would quietly have engaged a corps of private detectives to solve the crime. That course has been open to it at all times. Since it has chosen to do otherwise, the logical conclusion is that the labor group is bent upon obstructing and discrediting justice, not promoting it.

One of the lesser hardships of the war is that it has put the kibosh on international boat racing.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The eighth grade class 1-16-40 of the Jefferson school is, creditably, interested in the study of Oregon history:

This letter, dated Jefferson, Oregon, Jan. 9, 1940, directed to the Salem Chamber of Commerce, Salem, Oregon, was received in due time:

"Dear Sirs: The eighth grade class of Jefferson, Oregon, is interested in Oregon history. We would like to know if there are any historical spots in or near Salem. If so, please write our class secretary, Betty Chilton, Jefferson, Oregon. Thank you. Yours truly, Eighth Grade Class, By Carol Norton."

The letter was answered promptly, as it deserved to be. So that students in other schools, especially in Oregon, may have the preliminary facts submitted, as a sort of first lesson in the great story of this state, the answers are printed, in the paragraphs that follow:

ONE  
Traces of the extension of the Camino Real (the king's highway) that in this section was called the California trail, over which the fall and spring brigades of the fur companies traveled, are found in this locality. It passed through Chemeketa, that became in succession The Mills, The Institute, and, finally, Salem; by the house (still standing) of Governor Gaines, seven miles south, over the Sky Line range of hills, through Parrish gap and the site of Jefferson. Plain traces are seen a mile or more south of the Sky Line orchard. Signs of the famous highway, or pathway, are found far up in Washington and British Columbia, probably on its way to Alaska, and perhaps into Asia.

TWO  
Wallace Prairie, where, winter of 1812-13, the Astors, under William Wallace and J. C. Halsey, erected their upper Willamette fort, first building of whites north of the California line west of the Rockies below Alaska, outside of the Astoria district. There the first building of the Oregon Institute that became by change of name Willamette university was erected. There the first book composed in Oregon was written, "The Prairie Flower," by Narcissa Whitman visited by the Astors and Methodist missionaries. (The Grays had served in the Whitman missions.) Many other historical events happened there. It is about two miles below the present Salem north line; the house is the headquarters of the Bush farms.

THREE  
The Lee mission made its first location Oct. 6, 1834, 10 miles by water below the site of Salem; there commenced work on the little log house of the mother mission—where the marker on the big rock is now. It was the first Protestant mission west of the Rocky mountains in all the country draining into Balboa's ocean. A big book full of high history originated there, including the establishment of the Oregon provisional government, and the writing of its constitution. That was the first outpost of American government on the Pacific coast; making Oregon the mother of states for all the country facing the Pacific.

FOUR  
Site of the Joseph Gervais house, two miles below the Jason Lee Mission. Lee selected his mission site from that house. He there delivered the first sermon preached in present Oregon. There many historic events were enacted. There was the famous spring from which barefooted Indian slaves carried water up the steep hill to the house. For shame, the place is yet unmarked.

FIVE  
The mills, grist and saw mills of the Lee mission, under one roof; the first roof to cover a building of whites on the site of Salem. On the same site was the first windmill on this coast. A few yards north of the mills was the first gristmill dwelling place of whites on the site of Salem; standing yet, on the original spot. It was the first postoffice of the U.S. government; was the territorial treasury; did

SIX  
The Parsonage, the third residence erected on the site of Salem by whites, standing now at 1325 Ferry street in the capital city. It was the parsonage of the mission church, which became the First Methodist church, to which it was presented by the mission. The pastors and circuit riders resided therein, three families at a time, with one (up stairs) room for dried and fresh wild meat, and, and wayfarers with their blankets.

(Concluded tomorrow.)

## "Nothing of Importance Happened on the Front"



## "Red Earth"

By Tom Gill

Chapter 22, Continued

Hurrying to the hacienda, Douglas ran up the stairs to the balcony that surrounded the patio. He had turned down the long hall toward his room when a voice from below brought him to an instant stop, and, tiptoeing back to the railing, he looked down into the patio itself.

A low light was burning there, etching in faint outline the heavy leaves of plantain, and beneath it, on the deep couch, sat Lola and Paul Bodine.

"Yes, you are very lovely, as always," Bodine was saying, and his voice held that indefinable quality of adoration that made him so attractive to the women of the border. "It is just as you are now I shall always remember you. And yet—" the low, intrusive voice went on, "yet I sometimes find it in me to regret that all this loveliness should be lost here in the desert while the great world—the world that would gladly worship just such loveliness as yours—must know nothing of you. It is a good world too, Lola—one worth tasting, while you are young. And you will bring to it an unspilled beauty with the world greatly needs." Gently, with both hands he pushed from her shoulders the loose straps of

service as Marion County's court house, etc. The list of historic incidents enacted or started there is long, and imposing.

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## Safety Valve

To the Editor: In an article in The Statesman of January 10, Robert Iliff makes several erroneous statements and some that would bear amplification.

He states that, "On September 1, 1939, the milk board withdrew from the Salem market. Four months have passed and no new dairies have begun to ship milk to Salem." The milk board withdrew only so far as prices and quotas were concerned, and if what some dairymen report is true the milk board has refused to license them to sell milk in Salem or there would be a number of new ones doing so now.

He complains that several producers now on the Salem market are said to be contemplating shipping elsewhere. Since this city has been supplying 100 per cent over supplied with milk, we could stand to have several find other markets.

If the distributors do not get enough milk to supply the market, there is nothing to prevent them from raising the price to the producers. Which they probably will do if necessary later.

In another place, "He immediately gets less for his milk." When the milk board withdrew from Salem or to be exact just previous to the withdrawal, the office of the producers' own organization voluntarily reduced the price to the distributors and as an explanation for their action stated that the price at which the milk was offered was the average price which had been actually received by the pro-

ducers during the regulated period.

If their statement was correct the producers did not receive less for their milk immediately after the withdrawal. He does not state that it was shortly found necessary to raise the price four cents a butterfat pound. So that if all figures are correct, producers are now getting more for their milk than before withdrawal.

Again, "All consumers have not benefited as the price to them has not been lowered by some of the distributors. The distributors that still charge 11 cents per quart have cut down on the fat content of their milk." In this statement Mr. Iliff is mistaken. I hope that the general public will give us credit for ordinary intelligence. It would certainly be a foolish thing for anyone to reduce their quality when confronted with price reduction by his competitors. The facts are that all of us are leaning harder on the higher butterfat cows, and are making every effort to improve the quality of our product.

This certainly should be construed to be a benefit to the consumers.

Those favoring milk control are ever professionally jittery about the supply of milk for our people. But good old American independence and the laws of supply and demand have always taken care of the situation and probably always will.

LEWIS JUDSON,  
1000 Judson St.,  
Salem, Oregon.

her dress. "It is so you shall pose for me someday—you with that glorious ivory skin." He watched her, his pupils dilating in the dusky gloom, his hands still on her shoulder, while with wide eyes the girl gazed up at him. "Some day, Lola."

A thin, whirling tremor on the air, a flittering as of a butterfly, and with a tinkle of quivering steel a knife swung slowly down from Bodine's side. Faintly ringing, the keen blade sunk deep into the polished surface not an inch from the man's arm, and quivered there like the tail of an angry snake. A cry of terror as Lola started back, then the eyes of both rose to the balcony above, where in the half light Douglas' face looked down at them.

"Dios—how careless!" Douglas' soft voice, with its studied accent broke the silence. "One should never peel an orange in the dark. Just a little nearer, amigo, and that knife of mine might have been buried in your neck." Sentimentally he sighed. "It shows how terribly close each of us may be to danger."

He ceased, his dark eyes steadily regarding Bodine, and slowly over the artist's features passed a look that told Douglas his thinly veiled warning had struck home. Turning, he went up the stairs.

In his palm lay Douglas' knife, a little narrowed, they stood at gaze, alert and watchful. "A thousand thanks," Douglas smiled. But you give it to me blade forward. Among my mother's people that has always been the symbol of a threat." Still smiling, he replaced the knife in his belt.

Bodine nodded. "And a knife dropped within a few inches of one's throat—might that too be a threat?"

"Because you are jealous of Lola. And you are not being very intelligent about it. Most men are clumsy with women, yet you should not be. For you it should be easy to see that cattle and vaqueros and this remote part of the border are not Lola's destiny. You know what I would do, provided, of course, she loved me?"

"I would take her away from here! Lola is young and beautiful, but you may have discovered that neither youth nor beauty is imperishable in this changing world. Here she is bored, and who can blame her?"

"You may be right." A little pause. "Certainly we must not let Lola become bored. I shall think up diversions. I wonder—" As if inspired, Douglas looked quickly up. "Do you suppose it might her if I blew up the morales?"

"Blow—?" For once Bodine's poised left hand. He only stared, and indifferently Douglas added, "Oh, it was just a thought."

"Not a very cautious one, I should say." The door closed, and Douglas knew that this time it closed on an enemy.

Impatient to join the vaqueros, he waited until the other's footsteps had died back into silence, then running down the stairs, made his way out through the

office wing. There in the shadow of the wall, Coronado waited, ready saddled, and mounting, he rode across the lawn to deaden the sound of his horse's hoofs, then circled through the open gate.

Just where the road dipped down over the edge of the mesa eighteen horsemen sat, silent and expectant, and with satisfaction Douglas saw that in each saddle a scabbard a rifle had been thrust. Eighteen men that he could count on—enough for the work ahead.

Raising his hand to caution silence, he rode among them, then another horse moved among the shadows and Douglas saw Paxton slumped forward in his saddle.

"Bring him with us," he ordered, and led the way down over the mesa's edge. Loping easily, the band rode out across the desert, then through the valley, a speaking no word, the thoughts of each fixed on the distant morada.

Close to the canyon's mouth Douglas stopped, then rode to where Paxton sat his horse. "Our trails divide here, Ed."

(To be continued)

## News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The British are known here to be preparing a clever campaign to get away from US credit restrictions. They want to promote repeal of the Johnson act and modification of the cash and carry provisions of the new shipping law. US officials are advised about it.

The bait that will be offered will be large scale promises to buy American farm products—A sort of an international pinkie-minnow of rainbow hues, but not without hooks.

The Downing street thinkers know full well the influence of oppressed farmers in legislative halls and are working on the assumption that if they let it be known they could buy more cotton, pork, etc., in case credit barriers were lowered, they will get powerful domestic forces working their way. It may not turn out as well as they hope.

Unfortunately for their purposes, the agriculture department has already looked into the foreign export situation and found that Anglo-French war policies are responsible for their failure to buy more—not lack of credit facilities.

The allied blockade has cut off all foreign American markets in central Europe. Britain on the other hand is plowing up her grass fields for planting and is rationing to conserve food. She has adopted policies of getting what she needs in farm imports from European neutrals who might otherwise ship to Germany and from Latin American countries like Argentina (wheat and beef) where the exchange situation is favorable to her. From these three sources most of her needs can easily be met.

Furthermore, dollar purchasing value of sterling has fallen one-fifth in the last 18 months, which makes American products cost Britain more than in some other neutral countries. The French have licensed imports, fixed prices, joined Britain in banning American apples and pears. There is even a prospect that Britain may sell France some of her stored cotton rather than cause the French to spare their exchange from purchases of airplanes and needed industrial materials.

No one here believes the allies can make that pinkie-minnow look good enough to get a bite.

Mr. Roosevelt and his men show no signs of weakening on the credit matter. Personally, they appear to be perturbed because the question may be seriously presented in a campaign year before this session of congress is very far along the way.

If the war was suddenly destructive and the Germans bomb civilian populations in London, they may find some administration officials ready to listen to their pleas, but not now.

A peace plan is forming in the back of the president's mind, but he does not want to call a plan. He has a long way to go yet, and in its present stage, seems nothing more than a general notion about dropping tariff and financial barriers and removing economic pressure in the future post-war world.

Mr. Roosevelt's new foreign correspondent, Myron Taylor, assigned to the Vatican beat, is carrying these ideas abroad, but apparently not in concrete form. The president also discussed them with churchmen.

Only development expected is a move to educate the world to this method of orderly living.

Senator Wagner's committee is doing what it can to avoid the investigation it was ordered to make into central banking

and fiscal policies—and will probably succeed. As Senator Adams of Colorado told the committee in executive session: "If we are going to have a full investigation of all these things now, let's get a large room at St. Elizabeth's (psychiatric hospital) so they won't have to take us very far when they come to get us."

One senator claims to have a list of 27 democratic presidential candidates or prospects now sitting in the US senate. He says he had 30 a week ago but has eliminated 3 so as to be conservative. He thinks it proves definitely Mr. Roosevelt can not get a third term nomination against such heavy local competition.

## 2 Counties Plan District Revision

Proposals for reorganization of school districts in Josephine and Curry counties, under the 1939 legislative act, were approved at a meeting of the state board of education here Monday afternoon. Josephine county has the distinction of being the first to submit a reorganization plan under the new law. The Josephine county school districts would be reduced from 42 to 21. Curry county districts would be reduced from 18 to 13.

Residents of the individual school districts now have 60 days in which to protest and ask the county board to call an election.

In case there are no remonstrances the reorganization proposals would become effective June 1. School districts not desiring to come under the reorganization plan can do so by voting to reject the proposal.

## 2 Locals Vote to Retain CIO Tieup

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 15.—(AP)—Two locals of the Columbia River District Council, International Woodworkers of America, have voted against suspension of per capita tax payments to the International union, it was announced today.

Suspension of payments to the IWA, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, was urged by the council as a protest against the reelection last autumn of Harold Pritchett as international president.

Portland lumber union No. 3, the largest in the district, and Logger local No. 5-37 at Camp MacGregor, near Vernonia, were the rejecting locals.

## Woman Committed For Cattle Theft

ROSEBURG, Jan. 15.—(AP)—Myrtle A. Garner of Sixes was ordered committed to the state penitentiary by Circuit Judge Carl Wimberly, who denied a second extension of her stay of execution.

She was sentenced to four years last October on a charge of cattle theft and served 10 days before being released on bond pending appeal.

Judge Wimberly denied a request for an additional 60 days to perfect the appeal, explaining there had been no apparent effort to prepare an appeal.

## Forest Men Meet

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 15.—(AP)—The men whose jobs are to protect Idaho's forest wealth met today with State Forester Frank H. Hurd to work out a uniform state first control program.

## Radio Programs

KSLM—TUESDAY—1360 Kc.  
6:30—Milkman Melodies.  
7:00—News.  
7:45—Hits and Encores.  
8:00—Breakfast Club.  
8:30—Keep Fit to Music.  
8:45—News.  
9:00—Pastor's Call.  
9:15—Popular Tunes.  
9:30—Mr. Perkins.  
9:45—Richardson Ensemble.  
10:00—The Serenaders.  
10:15—News.  
10:30—Enoch Light's Orchestra.  
10:45—Erwin Yao Organ.  
11:00—Symphonic Gems.  
11:05—Palmer House Orchestra.  
11:15—Hills Serenaders.  
11:30—Williamette University Chapel.  
11:45—Women in the News.  
12:00—Value Parade.  
12:15—News.  
12:30—Humbly Serenaders.  
12:45—Williamette Valley Opinions.  
1:00—Two Keyboarders.  
1:15—News and Facts.  
1:30—A Week.  
1:45—Salem Art Center.  
2:15—Johnson Family.  
2:30—Hits of the Day.  
2:45—News.  
3:00—John Agnew Organ.  
3:15—Bill McCune Orchestra.  
3:30—The O'Neills.  
4:00—Pulton Lewis, Jr.  
4:15—Haven of Rest.  
4:30—Salon Echoes.  
5:00—Southland Spirituals.  
5:15—Bimfoletts.  
5:30—Concert Melodies.  
6:00—Tonight's Headlines.  
6:15—Dinner Hour Melodies.  
6:30—News and Views.  
6:45—Paging the Post.  
7:00—Swingtime.  
7:15—Covered Wagon Days.  
7:45—American Family Robinson.  
8:00—News.  
8:15—Adventures in Rhythm.  
8:30—Londonaires.  
8:45—Guiding Light.  
9:00—Newspaper of the Air.  
9:15—Wrestling Matches.  
9:30—The Dept. of Agriculture.  
9:45—Between the Bookends.  
1:00—The Quiet Hour.  
1:15—Club Melodies.  
2:00—Cribstone Quiz.  
2:15—Financial and Grain Reports.  
2:30—Frank Wankam.  
2:45—Dancing Sisters.  
3:00—Portland Serenaders.  
3:15—Washington Calling.  
3:25—Associated Press News.  
3:30—Concert Melodies.  
3:45—L.V. Abner.  
4:00—Paul Carson, Organist.  
4:15—Hotel Baltimore Orchestra.  
4:30—Kathleen Connolly Presents.  
4:45—Magnolia Blossoms.  
5:15—Tom Mix.  
5:30—Fetrick Holmes.  
6:00—The Adair Family.  
6:30—Meet Mr. Weeks.  
7:00—Sports Final.  
7:15—Covered Wagon Days.  
7:45—News.  
8:00—Information Please.  
8:30—The Adair Family.  
9:00—Mammoth Minstrel Varieties.  
9:30—Love Tales.  
9:45—Beyond Reasonable Doubt.  
10:00—Hotel Ambassador Orchestra.  
10:30—Florentine Gardens Orchestra.  
11:15—Portland Police Reports.

1:30—Blue Bird Dinwiddie.  
1:45—Blue Bird Special.  
2:00—Albany Serenaders.  
2:15—Midstream.  
2:30—Organ Concert.  
2:45—Stars of Today.  
3:00—News.  
3:15—Malcolm Clair.  
3:30—Associated Press News.  
3:45—Easy Aces.  
4:00—Easy Aces.  
4:15—Stars of Today.  
4:30—Stars of the World.  
4:45—The Alvin Yards.  
5:00—Pot of Gold.  
5:15—Cavalcade of America.  
5:30—Zubler McGee and Molly.  
5:45—Bob Hope.  
6:00—U.S. Weather Service.  
6:15—Fred Waring Pleasure Time.  
6:30—Love a Mystery.  
6:45—Johnny Present.  
7:00—Hotel Sherman Orchestra.  
7:15—Battle of the Sexes.  
7:30—News Flash.  
7:45—Ricardo and His Violin.  
8:00—Hotel Baltimore Orchestra.  
8:15—Sir Francis Drake Hotel.  
8:30—Beverly Wilshire Orchestra.

11:18—Paul Carson, Organist.  
11:30—News.  
11:45—KOLN—TUESDAY—940 Kc.  
6:00—Radio Reports.  
6:05—KOLN Klock.  
7:00—Bob Garred Reporting.  
7:15—This and That.  
8:15—Headlines.  
8:30—Conan News.  
9:00—Kate Smith Speaks.  
9:30—Romance of the West.  
9:45—Our Gal Sunday.  
10:00—Goldberg.  
10:15—The Love Can Be Beautiful.  
10:30—This Day Is Ours.  
10:45—Mary Lee Taylor.  
11:00—Big Sister.  
11:15—Aunt Jenny.  
11:30—Kathleen Curran.  
11:45—My Son and I.  
12:00—Joyce Jordan.  
12:15—Society Girl.  
12:30—News.  
12:45—Singing Sam.  
1:00—Katy Kelly.  
1:15—Myrt and Marge.  
1:30—Hilltop House.  
1:45—Stepmother.  
2:00—By Kathleen Norris.  
2:15—Deep River Boys.  
2:30—What Happened in Hollywood.  
2:45—Scattergood.  
2:55—Newspaper.  
3:15—The Love Can Be Beautiful.  
3:30—Today is Europe.  
3:45—Newspaper.  
4:00—Newspaper.  
4:15—Second Hand.  
4:30—Hello Again.  
4:45—Dealer in Dreams.  
5:00—Brandy Heirs.  
5:15—News.  
5:30—Leon F. Drevs.  
5:45—Concert in Rhythm.  
6:00—Little Show.  
6:15—Glen Miller Orchestra.  
6:30—Americans at Work.  
6:45—Sports Huddle.  
7:00—Amos 'n' Andy.  
7:15—Fanny Brinder.  
7:30—Big Town.  
7:45—The People.  
8:00—Castles.  
8:15—Five Star Final.  
8:30—Betsy Owens Orchestra.  
8:45—Night of the Stars.  
9:00—Vincent Lopez Orchestra.  
9:15—Manny Stroud Orchestra.  
9:30—News.  
9:45—Today's Programs.  
10:00—Homemaker's Hour.  
10:05—Neighbor Reynolds.  
10:15—Story Hour for Adults.  
10:30—School of the Air.  
10:45—Music of the Masters.  
11:00—News.  
11:15—Farm Hour.  
11:30—Variety.  
11:45—Personality Problems.  
12:00—School of Music.  
12:15—DAH.  
12:30—View of the News.  
12:45—Symphonic Education.  
1:00—Elementary Education.  
1:15—On the Campus.  
1:30—Veppers.  
1:45—Farm Hour.  
2:00—Camp Forest Council.  
2:15—Book of the Week.  
2:30—The Music of Czechoslovakia.  
2:45—Oscar Round Table.  
3:00—Oscar Round Table.  
3:15—Oscar Round Table.  
3:30—Social Behavior of Animals.