

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Why Defense Production Lags

Harsh words are going to be spoken in congress this week about the disappointing rate of progress in defense industry. Congress has, for that matter, grown progressively impatient in the past week. But now the lid will fly off; the signal was the speech Friday night by William S. Knudsen, of the defense commission, before the National Manufacturers' association meeting in New York.

That defense production is not going as it should, scarcely needs to be demonstrated by facts and figures. Last June, if you recall, the nation was a-tremble over the impending collapse of the democracies fighting in Europe and the wide-open menace to America that would inevitably follow. Then everybody was for doing everything right away; there was a famous speech about "fifty thousand planes" as if they could start rolling off the assembly lines at the wave of a cigarette-holder.

Just about that time there were some hard-beset colonial troops lined up in France awaiting the blitzkrieg. They weren't digging trenches. A British officer wanted to know why. "These men are Algerians," the commanding officer explained. "Algerians never dig."

That was just too bad for the Algerians and for France. Americans were confident, back there in June, that they were not going to be like the French or their colonials. Americans—every blessed mother's son—were going to dig.

Right now, not enough of them are digging. That is the most noticeable aspect of the defense program and that is the one stressed by Knudsen in his New York speech. He wanted everyone to grab a shovel and dig, forgetting castles and union cards and hours if not wages. That is the aspect of the situation that is worrying a lot of people. They want labor and industry—both mostly labor—to make sacrifices.

Except for the matter of strikes and racketeering, that isn't really the point, and we rather suspect that Bill Knudsen knows it. Not that he is being insincere; he is merely trying to arouse the public to the situation without placing the blame too precisely where it belongs. He can't do that because the fellow really to blame is "the boss."

Knudsen is right in insisting that labor and employers could both afford to make some small concessions—or even some big ones while the crisis lasts—to help insure the nation and themselves against the totalitarian menace. Some sections of industry and some sections of labor are making them—as witness the rather speedy settlement of the north-west lumber dispute. Whoever heard of vacations-with-pay for sawmill workers? It couldn't have happened here if the mill operators hadn't been anxious to keep producing or reams producing. And in view of the wage scale and the trend, it appears that the workers also made concessions explainable only by the desire to produce and public pressure in that direction. As for the workers who won't and the industrialists who won't—things are going to be made hot for them, never fear.

But the real explanation for production lag is not industrial strife but "bottlenecks." Defense production is a complicated process with many ramifications. The various units have not been coordinated; one plant is idle waiting for parts which some other plant cannot supply fast enough, or perhaps isn't supplying at all. Trace the production "line" back a little way and you're likely to find that needed parts aren't being produced because no one has thought to let a contract. Sometimes it's actually the big assembly unit which is idle because it has no orders.

Reasons for this lack of coordination are that the defense commission itself is not unified and lacks authority; and the reason for this condition is that President Roosevelt has not seen fit to remedy it. One explanation for his failure to do so may be that Wendell Willkie suggested it. Another is opposition from left-wing advisors, who fear that a commission of business men with real authority would play hob with some of their pet theories.

So getting action on the necessary solution of the defense lag problem is going to be a tooth-pulling job for leaders who are well aware of the problem and agreed upon the solution; they need the support of public opinion to put it across.

## Peace in the Springtime

Suppose that at lunch time next Saturday the Germans and the British would suddenly blow a bugle, order their respective planes grounded, call their ships home, and go back to politics as a means of settling the future of the world. London would heave a sigh of relief, and its citizens would spend most of Sunday morning in bed; Berliners would assemble at Tempelhof at 6 a. m. to hear the Fuehrer tell them how he was a pacifist at heart, and had now brought them the peace they all wanted. The birds would sing, and everybody would begin thinking about the American tourist trade.

Then the diplomats and the generals would gather around the conference tables, say, at Geneva or Lucerne, or even in Philadelphia. A chairman would be elected, both sides would open their portfolios, and the process of negotiating a peace would begin.

Such an eventuality has a fantastic sound, like Alice falling out of Wonderland and finding herself in Berlin, Rome, London and Athens all at the same time, with the Mad Hatter trying to tell her the end of the world had come. The fact is, though, that a lot of talk has been going around about a negotiated peace in the spring, and the possibility is worth looking at with more than usual care.

At any rate, suppose the peace conference started, with the Germans wearing monocles and the British waxed mustaches. The Germans would probably suggest in rather a nasty way, that there really wasn't much need for talk, that the war had ended itself, and obviously the status quo after the war ought to be preserved as the basis for a new peace. Scandinavia, the low countries, France, most of Rumania and perhaps a chunk or two of Hungary and Italy would thus be considered true-blue protectors of the German reich. Ribbentrop would leave the meeting.

The British, after they got their blood pressure under control, would lose no time in pointing out that such a peace would be nothing more nor less than total defeat for them, since their tenure on the periphery of the continent depends on a favorable balance of power on the continent, and if the Germans wanted to make peace on that basis, they could go chase themselves. Eden would walk out.

Then would ensue, if peoples' nerves held together that long, some four or even five months of fruitless wrangling during which it would become increasingly apparent (1.) that neither side has won the war; (2.) that both sides claim they have; (3.) that no general principles for a new political organization in Europe, sufficient to serve as the cornerstone of a new order, have been accepted by the leaders or people of both the belligerent nations; (4.) that like it or not, Britain still controls the sea; and (5.) that like it or not, Germany has a pretty good grasp on the continent. What both would realize and would often mention out loud without much conviction would be the platitudes about Europe being totally destroyed as the home of civilized people if the war should continue. War, at the end of the five months, would continue; the British would have more bombers and the Germans more submarines. "Negotiated peace" would have the connotations of "Fourteen points."

So much for a peace in the springtime. Admittedly this conception owes little to Coudé or Eddie Guest, but neither was the war their idea. All one can say is that for the next few months, less through desire than through circumstances, there can be no peace.

## Bits for Breakfast

By E. J. HENDRICKS

Nearly 15 year old 12-15-40 story of Sager children in Hearst's Cosmopolitan imposed on the Reader's Digest:

(Continuing from yesterday:) Still quoting from the Elizabeth Sager Helm interview: "It seems as if it would be easier to die than to stand this thing! I can remember mother calling the children to gather around her, not long before she died. She told John to keep the children together, and she told Captain Shaw to see that we were taken to Dr. Whitman's."

"I can remember, so distinctly, our mother where mother died. They dug a grave and lined it with willow boughs, laid mother in the grave, and then put a lot more willow boughs over her before they shoveled the earth in."

"There was an old German doctor in our train. I don't know why he called him old—but he was only 54 years of age—but he seemed old to me then. He attended mother before her death. I remember very distinctly the first time we saw Dr. Dagon. He had a German name that had shortened to Dagon. I remember very distinctly the first time we saw Dr. Dagon. He had a German name that had shortened to Dagon. I remember very distinctly the first time we saw Dr. Dagon. He had a German name that had shortened to Dagon."

"When our oxen got poor we lightened our load by leaving all the things we could spare. We had a big Tennessee wagon, and, as the grazing became more and more scarce, even this was too heavy for the jaded oxen, so Dr. Dagon cut it in two in the middle and made our wagon into a cart."

"One morning I heard him calling out excitedly, and when we ran to the cart we found that in getting something out of the back of the cart he had tipped the cart over and was under the cart. Fortunately, it only bruised him."

"When we reached the Umatilla river we followed it to about where Pendleton is now located. The train camped there for a day or two while Captain Shaw went to the Whitman mission on horseback to see if Dr. Whitman would keep us children for the winter."

"I remember when Aunt Sally Shaw washed us up and put on our best dresses, to go to Dr. Whitman's, the tears ran down her face, and she said, 'I wonder what will be the fate of you poor little orphan children.'"

"Henrietta, the baby, was not with us. Mrs. Perkins had a little baby, and she was nursing Henrietta right then, and their wagon had not come up. As a matter of fact, Henrietta did not reach Mr. Whitman's mission till a week after the children had arrived there. Louise, Edes, whose turn it was to take care of her, brought her to the mission."

"The Perkins name is very numerous represented among early Oregon families. In the 1844 covered wagon immigration were Joel Perkins Sr. and John Perkins Jr., and John Perkins. This writer believes Mrs. John Perkins was the woman nursing the child Henrietta when the party left for the Whitman mission. Perkins family took a donation land claim near what became North Yamhill, erected the first grist mill and the first saw mill there, and was outstanding in many ways. Louise Edes was no doubt the wife of Abraham, Henry, Clark or Solomon Edes. In the 1844 immigration, one of them was a teacher near the site of Fort Yamhill. One sold some of his land to Phillip H. Sheridan and David A. Russell, in charge at Fort Yamhill—to become outstanding generals of the Civil war; Sheridan the greatest military leader the world ever produced. Geo. A. Edes, of that clan, became county clerk of Marion county, his son Ed. Edes prominent in Salem city affairs, and Mrs. Henry W. Meyers of Salem is a daughter of George A. Edes. Louise Edes was the lady who nursed the baby, Henrietta Sager, to the Whitman mission."

"The second installment of the Elizabeth Sager Helm interview, in the Portland Journal of July 1932, contained these words: 'I know by my own mother's narrow escapes in my life. In crossing the plains we made a dry camp one night. I was a little tot, about 7 years old. Alvin Edes, who was nearly 16, said to me the next morning, 'Let's make the train of water. I'll find a good drink of water. Instead of that we got lost and climbed one rolling hill after another, till we didn't know which direction the road was. Presently I got so tired I couldn't travel any farther, and I asked Alvin to carry me, but he was tired out, too, and couldn't do it. We waited for hours, in the heat of the sun until we were almost ready to give up in despair, when, to our great joy, in climbing up a side of the rolling land waves,

## "Strictly Private"

By Quinn Hall



Dear Mom:— I can't figure out our cook, mom. He's a much older guy than me and still he's got an idea that there is a Santa Claus. P.S. But maybe you your son and few have been foolin' me all these years. Private Peter Plink

## "Trial Without Jury"

By JAMES RONALD

CHAPTER 26 That night when the roomer returned he was met on the steps by a detective who flashed a light on his face. Another policeman came across the street and stood impassively behind the roomer. "You are Edward Fleming?" asked the first. The young man looked from one dark, forbidding shape to the other. "Yes," he admitted. "You'll have to come along with us," said the second. "And if I refuse?" "That would be too bad; we'd take you anyway." "On what charge?" "On suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Octavia Osborne at Lakelawn."

Fleming on a police car rushed Ted Plink to Bradbury where he was lodged in a detention room at police headquarters. Early the following morning his father came to see him. Lawyer Fleming wore a long face as he looked at his son with mingled affection and anxiety. "Well, my boy, this is a terrible business," said Ted nervously, running his fingers through his tousled hair. "But it isn't as bad as it looks, I swear!" "I hope not; I most sincerely hope not."

Fleming placed hat, gloves and brief-case on the iron bed; then paced up and down the narrow cell. He sighed. "You've given your mother and me an exceedingly trying time. Whatever you were up against, running away was the worst thing you could do. However—let me hear the whole story."

When the story was told, Mr. Fleming took off his spectacles and polished them vigorously. He put them on again. "Thank heaven, it's no worse!" he said, patting his son's shoulder. "I can't tell you what I had feared. Now we are going upstairs to see the sheriff and I want you to tell him exactly what you've told me. No—on second thought, let me do the talking, as far as possible."

He sighed again, glancing oddly at Ted over the top of his spectacles. "Your mother's a masterful woman, a very masterful woman. I've let her have her own way, more or less; I'm afraid I lacked the necessary stamina to stand up to her. In my case it's worked out fairly well on the whole, but if you fail her run your life she'll almost certainly make a mess of it. Have a little gumption, my boy! Oh, well, it's your own affair."

He rapped on the door; a constable came to let them out and conduct them upstairs. Sheriff Black was waiting for them in an office. Mr. Fleming greeted both officials pleasantly. Ted looked sheepish.

"The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse," quoted the lawyer, dropping into a chair. "The religious society of Friends, and hitching up the knees of his trousers. 'When you've heard my son's story, gentlemen, I think you'll agree that he's behaved like a fool—but not a criminal.' 'We'll reserve judgment on that point, Mr. Fleming," said Black homophonically, "until we've heard the story."

He looked searchingly at Ted. "Well, young man?" "Ted cleared his throat, glancing uneasily at his father. "The suggestion that my son should leave for Washington the day following the murder," said the lawyer smoothly, "originally emanated from his mother. You don't know my wife, sheriff? Well, you'd be perfectly frank, Mr. Fleming, she has a habit of having her own way. She is a fond mother, perhaps, but she is entirely devoted to Ted, who is our only son. We in the afternoon on which it was committed and, at dinner that evening, Ted announced that he intended to marry the eldest Osborne girl. His mother was horrified. Ted and Dorothy Osborne had always been the best of friends, but my wife had no idea that the attachment was warmer

than friendship. She declared that the marriage could not be considered for a moment in view of the scandal in which the girl's whole family had suddenly become involved. 'Ted put up a fight, but I think I said—did I not?—that his mother has a habit of having her own way. Against my better judgment, I permitted myself to be enlisted on her side and we coerced Ted by every means in our power. After a heated discussion which lasted well into the night, Ted reluctantly agreed to go away for a few months. His understanding was that, by the time he returned, the scandal would have blown over and the marriage would then be more feasible. His mother's intention was to put a stop to the affair for good while he was gone. (To be continued.)

1848: "We cannot but regard military preparations, even when undertaken by a nation on the ground of defense against aggression or possible aggression, as calculated to irritate the inhabitants of other countries, and as therefore practically tending to precipitate the very events against which they profess to guard." London meeting for suffragettes, petition to Premier Russell.

1926: "The witness of the Society of Friends for peace is far-reaching in scope and positive in nature. It depends upon our con-

## News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Those 15 old cargo ships which the British bought the other day were only the start. This government will slip 45 more to them within a few weeks. A wink and a nod have a little to do with the expectation that they will be the high bidders when the time comes.

Behind all this is some information the British have picked up. Paul Mallon indicates Hitler is building new hordes of small attack ships in the yards he has seized in Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France and Norway. A constant expansion of the serious attack upon British sea lanes is, therefore, confidently expected in 1941.

The British and Germans have been putting out confusing estimates of British tonnage lost at sea, but trustworthy accurate figures are now available inside this government for the first time.

These show the German attack became serious at the end of June and had threatened to become critical since the end of September. The situation became far more serious than any other phase of the war as sinkings quadrupled from March to November. In March the British lost 65,000 tons, April 111,000, May 211,000, June 270,000, July 211,000, August 259,000, September 245,000, October 258,000, November 250,000.

What brought the British alarm finally in October was the fact that then for the first time their losses exceeded their replacements. Up to then their Dutch and Norwegian acquisitions and their own building produced ships as fast as the Germans could sink them. Now with their shipyards under constant bombing attack, and all sources except America closed against acquisitions, their problem could easily become desperate.

These ominous apprehensions for the future have glossed over the fact that for the present however, they are in very good shape. They had thirteen and a half million tons of lifeline-cargo ships at the beginning of the war, and there is reason to believe they have about thirteen million today. It is officially known that at the end of September they had exactly what they started with. Their known losses since, as recounted above, could not yet have materially affected their ability to sustain themselves.

Now, is not too soon to start worrying, however, as a year to eighteen months is required to build ships.

Mr. Roosevelt is moving in more ways than are noticeable to expand American shipbuilding facilities. An insignificant item of news has announced that "Louisiana Shipyards, Incorporated," has been established as a new concern at New Orleans. Actually the inspirational force was the president himself who urged Louisiana Sen. Ellender to ramnage up financial backing for the new Gulf coast yard.

Further investigation will disclose that Mr. Morgenthau's imaginary concerns, who is hitting on slacker income from tax exempt government bonds at Palm Beach must be hypothetically starving to death. A sensibly diversified investment of a million dollars in completely tax exempt government obligations and municipal bonds, would include Panama 3 1/2 yielding 1.44 per cent; 1947 conversion 3 1/2 yielding .80 per cent; 3 to 5 year treasury notes (Continued on page 9)

## Objectors' Views Stated

By S. B. LAUGHLIN The present article, and those following during the next few days, will consist mainly of official statements of religious bodies regarding the conscientious objector.

The article today will present a series of such statements made by the Society of Friends (Quakers) at various times in their history. The Religious Society of Friends, from its origin in England in the seventeenth century to the present time, has continuously held that war and Christianity are incompatible; and therefore as Christians, they cannot under any circumstances, support or prepare for war.

1660: "We utterly deny all outward wars and strife, and fightings with outward weapons, for any end, or under any pretence whatever; this is our testimony to the whole world. The Spirit of Christ by which we are guided, is not changeable, so as once to command us from a thing of evil, and again to move us unto it; and we certainly know, and testify to the world, that the Spirit of Christ, which leads us unto all truth, will never move us to fight and war against any man with outward weapons, neither for the Kingdom of Christ, nor for the kingdoms of this world. . . . Therefore we cannot learn war any more." George Fox and others. A declaration from the harmless and innocent people of God, called Quakers, presented to Charles II.

1848: "We cannot but regard military preparations, even when undertaken by a nation on the ground of defense against aggression or possible aggression, as calculated to irritate the inhabitants of other countries, and as therefore practically tending to precipitate the very events against which they profess to guard." London meeting for suffragettes, petition to Premier Russell.

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## Radio Program

- 8:00—Melodic Mood.
- 8:05—Musical Melodies.
- 8:10—Waltztime.
- 8:15—Musical Memories.
- 8:20—Musical Memories.
- 8:25—American Lutheran Church.
- 8:30—Hawaiian Paradise.
- 8:35—Popular Variety.
- 8:40—Young People's Church.
- 8:45—Singing Strings.
- 8:50—Pop Radio Hour.
- 8:55—Church of God.
- 9:00—Boys Town.
- 9:05—Organ Varieties.
- 9:10—Popular Music.
- 9:15—Symphonic Gems.
- 9:20—Milton School.
- 9:25—News.
- 9:30—Old Fashioned Revival Hour.
- 9:35—Organ Varieties.
- 9:40—Truitt's Headlines.
- 9:45—Strings Serenade.
- 9:50—Milton School.
- 9:55—Organ Varieties.
- 10:00—Back Home Hour.
- 10:05—Popular Music.

- 8:00—Sunday Sunrise Program.
- 8:05—Music and American Youth.
- 8:10—Wing Drummer.
- 8:15—Way Down South.
- 8:20—On Your Job.
- 8:25—Milton School.
- 8:30—Chicago Round Table.
- 8:35—Gateway to Musical Highways.
- 8:40—Pop Radio Hour.
- 8:45—Radio Comments.
- 8:50—Stars of Tomorrow.
- 8:55—Great American.
- 9:00—Your Dream Has Come True.
- 9:05—News.
- 9:10—Bus Alumni Reporter.
- 9:15—Beat the Band.
- 9:20—Professor Pussowitz.
- 9:25—Band Wagon.
- 9:30—Charlie McCarthy.
- 9:35—One Man's Family.
- 9:40—Carroll City Music Hall.
- 9:45—American Album Familiar Music.
- 9:50—Hour of Charm.
- 9:55—Milton School.
- 10:00—Night Editor.
- 10:05—Dear John.
- 10:10—The Benny.
- 10:15—Walter Winchell.
- 10:20—The Parker Family.
- 10:25—Cathedral Holmes.
- 10:30—News Flashes.
- 10:35—Bridges to Dreamland.
- 10:40—Ball Tamberia Cafe Orchestra.

- 8:00—Associated Press News.
- 8:05—Alire Kopsch.
- 8:10—Layman Niagara.
- 8:15—Dr. Brock.
- 8:20—Carroll City Music Hall.
- 8:25—The Quiet Hour.
- 8:30—Sound on the Void.
- 8:35—American Album Familiar Music.
- 8:40—Head of the Headlines.
- 8:45—Great Plays.
- 8:50—Milton School.
- 8:55—Christian Science Program.
- 9:00—Something to Think About.
- 9:05—Theater Hotel Orchestra.
- 9:10—Baking the Mita.
- 9:15—Catholic Hour.
- 9:20—Friends of Music.
- 9:25—News from Europe.
- 9:30—Speak Up, America.
- 9:35—Star Spangled Banner.
- 9:40—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
- 9:45—Book Chat.
- 9:50—Good Will Hour.
- 9:55—Bill Stern Sports Newsweek.
- 10:00—Night Editor.
- 10:05—St. Francis Hotel Orchestra.
- 10:10—Hawthorne Temple.
- 10:15—The Golden Melodians.
- 10:20—Paul Martin's Music.
- 10:25—Floyd Wright Organist.
- 10:30—Portland Police Reports.
- 10:35—War News Roundup.

- 8:00—West Coast Church.
- 8:05—Major Bessie.
- 8:10—Tuslain Valley.
- 8:15—Ball Lake Tabernacle.
- 8:20—Church of the Air.
- 8:25—March of Gables.
- 8:30—News.
- 8:35—New York Philharmonic.
- 8:40—Music That Refreshes.
- 8:45—Design for Happiness.
- 8:50—Old Songs of the Church.
- 8:55—Silver Theatre.
- 9:00—Melody March.
- 9:05—Dr. Kopsch's Theatre.
- 9:10—Adventures of Dr. Munt.
- 9:15—William Wallace in Social.
- 9:20—Callin' Cards.
- 9:25—News.
- 9:30—Song Savoyers.
- 9:35—The Light Hour.
- 9:40—Take It or Leave It.
- 9:45—Helen Hayes Theatre.
- 9:50—The Gracie Club.
- 9:55—News.
- 10:00—Christy Party.
- 10:05—F. D. Roosevelt, Organist.
- 10:10—Hollywood Showcases.
- 10:15—Five Star Film.
- 10:20—New York Philharmonic.
- 10:25—News.

- 7:45—Let There Be Light.
- 8:00—Alliance Gospel Church.
- 8:05—Flamers' Association.
- 8:10—Cathedral Church.
- 8:15—Safety Club.
- 8:20—News.
- 8:25—Romance of the Hiways.
- 8:30—Staub Memorial Church.
- 8:35—News.
- 8:40—Young People's Church.
- 8:45—Singing Strings.
- 8:50—Sweeet Baptist Temple.
- 8:55—Lutheran Hour.
- 9:00—Bible Church.
- 9:05—The Shadow.
- 9:10—Melodies You'll Remember.
- 9:15—Milton School.
- 9:20—Home Fires.
- 9:25—Lament of the Work.
- 9:30—Dorothy Thompson.
- 9:35—Old Fashioned Revival.
- 9:40—Blanch Knapp.
- 9:45—Raymond Scott Orchestra.
- 9:50—Hinson Memorial Church.
- 9:55—News.
- 10:00—Answer Man.
- 10:05—Echoes From Scandinavia.
- 10:10—Star Spangled Banner.
- 10:15—Marvin Dale Orchestra.
- 10:20—Rhythm Rascals.

- 8:00—Milkman Melodies.
- 8:05—News.
- 8:10—Hits and Encores.
- 8:15—Popular Variety.
- 8:20—Musical Exercises.
- 8:25—Vocal Varieties.
- 8:30—Pastor's Call.
- 8:35—Singing Strings.
- 8:40—Popular Music.
- 8:45—Dr. E. Franklin Thompson.
- 8:50—Singing Strings.
- 8:55—Popular Music.
- 9:00—Vocal Parade.
- 9:05—Hillbilly Serenade.
- 9:10—Willamette Valley Opinions.
- 9:15—Musical Memories.
- 9:20—Musical Memories.
- 9:25—Molodny Travels.
- 9:30—Madoff Family and Rose.
- 9:35—Your Neighbors.
- 9:40—Carol Leighton, Ballade.
- 9:45—Crossroads Troubadour.
- 9:50—Teatime Melodies.
- 9:55—Popularity Row.
- 10:00—Teatime Melodies.
- 10:05—Dinner Hour Melodies.
- 10:10—Tonight's Headlines.
- 10:15—Interesting Facts.
- 10:20—Popular Music.
- 10:25—Imperial Auction.
- 10:30—Popular Concert.
- 10:35—Popular Music and Guitar.
- 10:40—News.
- 10:45—Swingtime.
- 10:50—The Light of the Day.
- 10:55—News.
- 11:00—Dinner Time.

- 8:00—Bourgeois Serenade.
- 8:05—Fiddlers.
- 8:10—News.
- 8:15—Sam Hayes.
- 8:20—News of Today.
- 8:25—Against the Storm.
- 8:30—The O'Neill.
- 8:35—Voice of Experience.
- 8:40—Modern Melody.
- 8:45—Dr. Kopsch.
- 8:50—All of Our Churches.
- 8:55—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
- 9:00—Valiant Lady.
- 9:05—Light of the World.
- 9:10—Story of Mary Magdalene.
- 9:15—The Perkins.
- 9:20—Upper Young's Family.
- 9:25—Vic and Sade.
- 9:30—Backstage Wife.
- 9:35—Lorraine Jones.
- 9:40—Young Wilder Brown.
- 9:45—The Allen.
- 9:50—Less Journey.
- 9:55—Guiding Light.
- 10:00—Let There Be Light.

- 8:00—Musical Clock.
- 8:05—Western Agriculture.
- 8:10—Financial Service.
- 8:15—Breakfast Club.
- 8:20—Just Between Friends.
- 8:25—Dr. Brock.
- 8:30—National Farm and Home.
- 8:35—News.
- 8:40—Between the Bookends.
- 8:45—Tribunes of Diversity.
- 8:50—Associated Press News.
- 8:55—Ladies in the Headlines.
- 9:00—Great Moments in History.
- 9:05—Our Half Hour.
- 9:10—Rochester Civic Orchestra.
- 9:15—Tribunes of Diversity.
- 9:20—Amanda of Honeymoon Hill.
- 9:25—John's Little Wife.
- 9:30—Mother of Mine.
- 9:35—News.
- 9:40—Curtain Quiz.
- 9:45—The United States.
- 9:50—Fertile Soil Review.
- 9:55—Irene Wickner.
- 10:00—Associated Press News.
- 10:05—Dramatic of Modern Mother.
- 10:10—Li'l Abner.
- 10:15—European News.
- 10:20—The Army Now.
- 10:25—Tommy Kennedy.
- 10:30—Basil Street Chamber Music.
- 10:35—This Is the Show.
- 10:40—Sports Court.
- 10:45—Love a Mystery.
- 10:50—True Value.
- 10:55—Symphonies.
- 11:00—Lipshaw Glee Club Orchestra.
- 11:05—The Broadway Music.
- 11:10—This Moving World.
- 11:15—Paul Klock.
- 11:20—Portland Police Reports.
- 11:25—War News Roundup.

- 8:00—Market Reports.
- 8:05—Portland Police Reports.
- 8:10—Headlines.
- 8:15—Bob Garrard Reporting.
- 8:20—The Goldbergs.
- 8:25—By Kathleen Norris.
- 8:30—The Romance of Helen Trent.
- 8:35—Life Can Be Beautiful.
- 8:40—Lady in White.
- 8:45—The Happiness.
- 8:50—Big Sister.
- 8:55—Aunt Jenny.
- 9:00—Fleetsch's Party.
- 9:05—My Son and I.
- 9:10—Martha Webster.
- 9:15—Kate Hopkins.
- 9:20—Slavin's Sam.
- 9:25—Myrt and Marge.
- 9:30—Hilltop House.
- 9:35—American School.
- 9:40—Halle again.
- 9:45—Scatterbrain's Balance.
- 9:50—Hedda of Malona.
- 9:55—Yvonne Hopper's Hollywood.
- 10:00—Eyes of the World.
- 10:05—Second Wife.
- 10:10—The World Today.
- 10:15—Newspaper of the Air.
- 10:20—The World Today.
- 10:25—News.
- 10:30—Radio Theatre.
- 10:35—Joe Lombardo Orchestra.
- 10:40—Amos 'n' Andy.
- 10:45—Baby Rose.
- 10:50—Department of Sociology.
- 10:55—News for the Paper!
- 11:00—OBC Round Table.
- 11:05—School of Agriculture.
- 11:10—Clark Ross Singers.
- 11:15—Murray Strand Orchestra.
- 11:20—News.

- 8:00—Memory Timekeeper.
- 8:05—Breakfast Club.
- 8:10—Breakfast Club.
- 8:15—Parade.
- 8:20—This and That.
- 8:25—Woman's Side of the News.
- 8:30—Keep Fit with.
- 8:35—John B. Hughes.
- 8:40—Bachelor's Children.
- 8:45—Fleetsch's Party.
- 8:5