

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

Hamilton Fish

Out of a considerable number of congressmen whose pre-Pearl Harbor votes were consistently in many cases 100 per cent—in opposition to the president's foreign policy, and who faced the primary test this week, only Martin L. Sweeney, Ohio democrat, was purged. Even in his case it is not wholly clear that opposition to the draft law, lend-lease and similar measures brought about his defeat. Though voter apathy doubtless prevailed in the states where these latest primaries were held, just as it did in Oregon, it is rather clear by now that the electorate is not going to be persuaded by "isolationist" accusations.

In seeking the cause, one might even suspect that aside from the obvious necessity of prosecuting the war, a majority of voters still adhere to "isolationism" in principle—but it is significant that no congressman, to the best of our knowledge, admits he ever was an "isolationist." Sounder judgment, we think, leads to the conclusion that to most voters' minds, those anti-foreign policy votes were motivated simply by desire to "stay out of war"—a desire in which the voters shared.

More light on the subject may be gained by studying the case of Rep. Hamilton Fish; a case so outstanding that Wendell Willkie and some other leading republicans took a hand in the "purge" campaign. Fish was opposed, not so much for his votes as for what he said and for his near-association with a particularly cloudy incident. An employe in his office was mixed up in the Viereck Nazi propaganda case and though Fish denied any knowledge of that affair, he later sought clemency for his employe. Fish has conceded that he did make these statements:

Germany's claims (to Danzig) were just. Just how we can use more than 2000 planes (for defense of America) I cannot understand. I hope for an agreement to internationalize the Philippines and I favor withdrawal of all United States armed forces from China. They (Japan's expansion into Indo-China and threats against Thailand) in no way affect our security or security as a nation. I don't know (Aug. 20, 1941) of any nation that is thinking of attacking us.

Those statements, even with the qualifying explanations he supplied, seem sufficient proof that Fish was blind to every external menace to America, and his justification of the last one, "I don't believe Japan had any such idea until the ultimatums had been served on her months later," suggests that at some more suitable time he will blame President Roosevelt and the state department for getting us into the war.

The truth is that not merely "isolationism" but the question of loyalty was raised in the campaign against Hamilton Fish, particularly in relation to the Viereck matter and the fact that he had favored permitting the sale of helium to Germany for use in dirigibles, some years before the war broke out. On his behalf, it should be recorded that he had a good answer for every accusation and that he did vote for the original draft act and for arming merchant ships.

But—why didn't the voters of his district believe those accusations? Here's why, as we see it: Hamilton Fish is better known to his constituents than to the rest of the nation. There in his district, it is recalled that Ham Fish was an all-American football player and captain of the Harvard team; that he served overseas in the last war as captain and major and was awarded the American Silver Star and the French Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action. A great many other things about Ham Fish that are not recorded in "Who's Who" are no doubt recalled by the people of his district—and they have faith in him.

From the standpoint of justice, perhaps it is well that Fish and others attacked on the issue of loyalty were endorsed. In a way the voters are right; they do know their congressmen and if they have faith in them, it should be expressed. From the national standpoint, it would please us better if a substantial number of confirmed isolationists were retired; a number sufficient to demonstrate that the public has disowned the idea they espoused.

Reminder

FOREST GROVE, Ore., Aug. 15—(AP)—Fire was roaring unchecked tonight over thousands of acres of forest land on the summit of the Coast range in the northern part of the state. More than 300 men were battling the blaze, but shifting winds made the flames so treacherous the fighters were forced to proceed with caution.

At Reehers a camp popular with fishermen was threatened from two sides. Within a few hours after the fire broke out, it jumped two miles across the Wilson river and crowned through green timber. The shifting winds fanned the flames in several directions. The fire was burning in at least seven sections south of the Wilson river road. Fire officials said the blaze apparently started from friction of a logging cable as it rubbed against tinder-dry dead wood.

Flying brands, lifted by the wind from dead snags, were creating several "spot" fires, adding to the difficulty of bringing the flames under control. An item similar to the above, in most details, may appear in tomorrow's Statesman. This particular item dated August 13, actually did appear in The Statesman—in 1933. The aftermath, most everyone in Salem has seen when driving to or from the Oregon coast.

In at least one particular the story is not likely to be repeated. Loggers take better precaution against friction-caused fires than they formerly did, and state officials more promptly order cessation of logging if the fire hazard makes it advisable.

This year however there are other, unusual hazards. With some of them, only the public authorities are in position to cope. But in one way or another, every citizen can help to "Keep Oregon Green."

Clark Gable is going into the army as a buck private though he is assigned to officers' training school. He avows intention to be a fighting soldier, not a war bond salesman. Vacationing in southwestern Oregon recently, Gable was "not at home" to a group of citizens from Roseburg who sought his appearance at a war bond rally. Naturally, there was criticism. Wonder if the Roseburgers stopped to think that Gable was in mourning for his late wife, Carole Lombard—who had been killed in a plane crash while on her way home from appearances at war bond rallies?

Oregonian headline includes that word—that isn't, "envisions," against which the Oregonian editorial column has heretofore waged war. There is need for a bit of departmental coordination.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

(Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Last Sunday a troupe of government officials went on the radio, in an arranged program, to tell the country Mr. Roosevelt's war production program was not meeting his schedules.

Up to that time, the official news (except for a few warning hints) was that everything was fine, in fact running ahead of schedule.

From that broadcast, and the comment since then, it is apparent everyone agrees the single cause of the trouble is the shortage of raw materials (copper, steel, chromium, tungsten) causing war industries to shut or slow down.

Now, again, accusing fingers are beginning to be pointed round at government officials and industries supposed to be responsible. It appears we are in for another of those periods of trying to place blame for our disappointments.

The usual course followed in some periods is for everyone involved to blame everyone else. A more or less defenseless goat without an alibi usually has been fired or passed on quietly up into a better job. The war production board, or whatever its initials happen to be at the moment, is generally reorganized.

This time, the goat searchers seem to be after Donald Nelson, a search not requiring much effort or ingenuity, as Nelson is the top man.

Latest WPB talk suggests he has slid out to some place in New York to revise his whole WPB setup for another try. He seems to be at least one jump ahead of the critics, a head-start he gained because he knew of the deficiency first.

It must be evident to everyone that what we need this time is not a goat, or a debate, but the raw materials. Indulgence in the usual period of recrimination and reorganization will only delay those materials.

Let no one say they cannot be obtained. Hitler has been getting along well enough, too well, without any.

The reasons why this situation has arisen are varied, but they will show the way to cures.

Balance between requirements of materials and the production program has not been maintained by the government. Britain, Russia and China have been given raw materials upon demand under lend-lease, without sufficient regard for what we need to keep. That situation is still going on today.

Price ceilings were fixed on metals to hold the war cost down, but insufficient consideration was given to the effect this would have on marginal mines. Mines running on a small profit margin could not operate and pay high taxes, became undermanned, and war factories depending on these mines had to shut down.

The situation in copper was presented to Nelson by army supply service chief, General Somervell, in four letters before July 24.

The army and navy were not able to estimate accurately in advance the raw materials needed for their program. WPB, on the other hand, failed to distribute what materials we had on the basis of specific war needs, but handed out priority orders to war producers for more materials than we had.

Some private business buyers, who got their priority orders early, have stocked up too much on the raw material they need, thereby depriving perhaps a more vital war industry with priorities from obtaining what it requires.

The enforcement steps, to see that priority regulations were followed by business, were not strict. Remember it was not even a violation of law for anyone to accumulate too much raw material until last March 27, four months after the war started. As in gasoline, first, and now in fuel oil, government policy not only has allowed hoarding but has inspired it. You will recall official threats were made that there would be gas shortages long before rationing went into effect, so naturally everyone then kept his tank full around in this part of the country, stocking up as much as possible, something like that has happened in industry.

On top of all this, you had the army and navy trying to stock up in the particular lines in which they were interested; civilian industries trying competitively to build up secret inventories, so they could keep in business as long as possible; a divergence of opinion within WPB as to what projects were worthy, and between WPB and Ickes, the army and navy; delays caused by internal WPB politics, such as the confusion and delay on synthetic rubber production—and inadequate stock piles of all raw materials in the first place.

Looking back on it, you may wonder why no one realized this jam was inevitable. Well, nearly everyone appreciated at least some phases of the situation. Many warnings were published. For months some WPB men have been hitting all around the trouble almost continuously, but no one had what it took—responsibility, perception, initiative—to cut through and avoid it.

That must be done now. The only disastrous blunder would be to allow time now to be taken out for argument as to whether Nelson was shortsighted or who was, or for the wholesale firing of the responsible parties.

You can see from the above listed causes that practically everyone connected with the matter is to blame in one way or another.

The raw materials must be obtained, even if the White House has to sacrifice that tall, elegant iron fence surrounding it.



Paul Mallon



Born 2000 Years Too Late

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Milk cows were allowed to run at large in Salem up to and beyond the year 1874:

(Concluding from yesterday:) An ordinance of the city of Salem in 1874 provided that:

"Sidelwalks in the city of Salem shall be built of good yellow or red fir lumber, two inches thick, and not over ten inches wide. The planks shall be laid crossways of the walk, on timbers three or four inches square, and nailed down with forty-penny nail."

"If the owner of any lot or part of lot within the limits described in section 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall neglect or refuse to build the walk herein ordered, the city council shall order the same to be built, and the cost of construction, with interest, cost of suit and a fee of ten dollars, shall be paid to the city attorney, shall be recovered against such person by action of law."

Some other ordinances of interest were in force in Salem in 1874, among them these:

"No person having any contagious disease shall go out in public or pass from house to house or building, or appear in any street or alley or other public place in said city, until he or she shall have so far recovered from such disease as to preclude all danger of infection; and if the city marshal shall see or be informed of any person violating this section, it shall be his duty to cause such person to be taken forthwith to his or her place of residence, if within the city, and if such residence is not within the city, then to such other place as the mayor may direct. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall on conviction thereof be fined by the recorder in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

"The occupant of any house, store, building or tenement in said city, wherever any person may have been sick of any such disease, shall forthwith destroy, by burning or burying, the clothes worn by such person during such sickness, and shall cleanse and purify the room and house, store, tenement or building in which such person was confined; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined by the recorder in any sum not less than five dollars, nor more than \$25 or by confinement in the city jail not less than one day nor more than ten days, and pay the costs of the action."

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

To the Editor: We are surprised to note offerings in the papers of 2 1/2 cents per pound for hop picking. We understand the growers are turning down 40-50-60 cents per pound for hops and at the same time expecting the pickers to pick their hops for 2 1/2 cents per pound. The price of meats and groceries have gone up to such an extent that the half cent extra will not begin to take care of the increased price of eats.

The hop growers expect the governor will order everybody out to pick their hops regardless of what they want to pay. We understand the bean growers are doing better. What kind of Americanism is this? The editor of The Statesman likes to tell you what kind of an American you are—so we will let him name you. It does seem under the circumstances that no one would have the brass and gall to offer less than 3 1/2 cents per pound.

K. H. BLAKE, Route Five, Salem, Ore.

confined; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be fined by the city recorder in any sum not to exceed one hundred dollars. It shall be the duty of the city marshal to enforce this ordinance, and to complain of every violation thereof."

"An ordinance to provide for vacating the alley in block number 75, city of Salem. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Salem: That the alley extending north and south through that certain block of ground in the city of Salem, marked on the plat of said city as block number 75 be and the same is hereby declared to be closed, and discontinued, and that the city of Salem hereby consents to the use thereof by the Sisters of the Academy of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, for the purpose of an academy, for educational purposes."

"An ordinance to prevent the use of cowbells within the limits of the city of Salem. Section 1. That the owner or keeper of any animal running at large or kept within the limits of the city of Salem is hereby forbidden and prohibited from causing or allowing such animal to wear a bell within the limits of said city. All persons owning or keeping such animals wearing a bell are hereby directed and required to remove such bell from such animal within ten days after this ordinance becomes the law of said city."

"Any person owning or keeping such animal wearing a bell, who shall neglect or refuse to remove such bell from such animal within ten days after this ordinance becomes the law, shall be liable to pay a fine of \$1 for each day thereafter, that such bell remains upon such animal, to be recovered in an action in the name of the city of Salem, before the city recorder, as in other actions for violation of city ordinances are tried and determined. The fine so collected to be paid into the city treasury."

"An ordinance to prevent the keeping of disorderly houses within the city of Salem. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Salem: That no person shall keep a disorderly house within the limits of this city, or suffer or allow disorderly, boisterous or riotous conduct therein: Any person violating any of the foregoing provisions of this section shall on conviction thereof be fined by the recorder, in any sum not less than five dollars, nor more than \$25 or by confinement in the city jail not less than one day nor more than ten days, and pay the costs of the action."

"An ordinance defining vagrancy, and providing for the punishment thereof. The city of Salem does ordain as follows: Section 1. All persons who have no visible means of living, or lawful occupation or employment by which to earn a living, and who shall be found begging their means of support. All persons who habitually roam about the streets without any lawful business. All idle or dissolute persons who live in or about houses of ill fame. All persons who have no known occupation or business, who shall be found wandering about the streets after the hour of 11 o'clock p.m. shall be deemed vagrants."

"It shall be the duty of the city marshal and all policemen, information or belief, or upon the

avowed complaint of any citizen of Salem, to arrest any person who is a vagrant, . . . and to bring the person so arrested before the recorder and thereafter such proceedings shall be had as in trial upon other charges for violation of a city ordinance, and if upon such trial it shall be made to appear that such person is a vagrant as defined in section 1 of this ordinance, such person shall be adjudged a vagrant, and shall be placed to labor on the streets under the supervision of the marshal not less than five days, nor more than twenty days, or to pay a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars."

Random Harvest

By JAMES HILTON

Chapter 22
"That's hard to say, Mr. Charles," said the family lawyer in reply. "Many a firm would be bankrupt if its creditors all jumped at the same moment, and that's just what often happens when things begin to go wrong. I dare say the firm's still making profits, but there are loans of various kinds and if they're called in just now, as they may be with the shares down to half a crown—"

"Is that a fair price for what they're worth?"
"Well, there again it is hard to say—always hard to separate price from worth," said Truslove.

"What will happen if the loans are called in?"
"The company will have to look for new money—if it can find any."

"And if it can't?"
"Then, of course, there'd be nothing for it but a receivership, or at any rate some sort of arrangement with creditors."

"May I ask you, though you needn't answer if you don't want—did Chet speculate with any of the firm's money?"
"Again, it's hard to draw a line between speculation and a legitimate business practice. Mr. Chetwynd bought rather large quantities of raw materials, thinking prices would continue to rise. In that he made the same mistake as a great many very shrewd and reputable people."

"Will he be forced into bankruptcy?"
"A good deal depends on what happens to the firm. If it weathers the storm, the bank would probably give them a chance—subject, of course, to mortgaging Stouton and cutting down personal expenses to the bone. That applies to the others also."

"I see. . . Now may I ask you one final question? You were saying just now that the firm will need new money. You know how much I have myself. Would such a sum be any use in weathering the storm, as you put it?"

"That also is hard to say, Mr. Charles. I hardly care to advise you in—"

"I'm not asking for advice. I want to know how much the firm needs, so that I can judge whether it's even possible for me to save the situation at all."

"I—I can't say, Mr. Charles. The whole matter's very complicated. We should have to see accountants, and find out certain things from the banks—it's quite impossible for me to make an estimate offhand."

"Well, thanks for telling me all you can. Perhaps we could

return by the side gate—I'd like to escape any more of the family wrangle if it's still in progress. . . ."
He drove away from Stouton an hour later, without seeing the family again; but he left a note for Chet with Sheldon, saying he would get in touch within a day or two. After a dash across London he was just in time to catch the last train from Liverpool street and be in his rooms at St. Swithin's by midnight. He had already decided to help if his help could do any vital amount of good. He couldn't exactly say why he had come to this decision; it certainly wasn't any sense of the moral obligation that Jill had tried to thrust on him. And he didn't think it could be any sentimental feeling about the family, whom (except for Chet and Bridget) he didn't particularly like, and whose decline to the status of those who would not earn their own living would not wring from him a tear.

If sentiment touched Charles Rainier at all, it was more for Sheldon and other servants whom he knew, as well as for the thousands of Rainier employees whom he didn't know, but whom he could imagine in their little houses, sleeping peacefully without knowledge that their future was being shaped by one man's decision in a Cambridge college room. That aspect of the thing was fantastic, but it was true, nevertheless. But perhaps strongest of all the arguments was the fact that the argument didn't matter to him; even the income from it was more than he could ever spend; if he could put it to some act, however debatable, at least it would not be useless, as it was and always would be in his possession. For his own personal future had already begun to mold itself; he would probably stay at Cambridge after obtaining a degree. Werneth had once hinted at a fellowship, and if this should happen, he would be enabled to live frugally but quite comfortably on his own earnings.

End of term came a couple of days later; he returned to London and took a room at a hotel. Having conveyed his conditional decision to Chet and to Truslove, he had now only to discover if his money had any chance to perform the necessary miracle.

(To be continued)

Radio Programs

- These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any conditions noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to the advertiser.
- All radio stations may be cut from the air at any time in the interests of national defense.
- 10:30—Bob Crosby Orchestra.
 - 10:30—News.
 - 10:45—Jan Savitt Orchestra.
 - 11:00—Cab Calloway Orchestra.
 - 11:30—Henry Busse Orchestra.
- KELM—FRIDAY—1330 KC
- 7:45—Blue 'n' Shiny.
 - 7:50—News 'n' Bird.
 - 7:55—Blue 'n' Shine continued.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 7:45—Your Gospel Program.
 - 8:30—Rhythm Five.
 - 8:30—News Briefings.
 - 8:35—Golden Melodies.
 - 8:50—Pastor's Call.
 - 8:55—Hawaiian Serenaders.
 - 9:00—John Kirby's Orchestra.
 - 9:25—To the Ladies.
 - 9:30—World in Review.
 - 9:35—Willard in Tenor.
 - 9:40—Women in the News.
 - 11:00—Al Clausen's Okla. Outlaws.
 - 11:05—Four Notes.
 - 11:10—Elys of Yesteryear.
 - 11:20—Organizations.
 - 11:25—News.
 - 11:30—Billyville Serenade.
 - 11:35—Mother Dream Melodies.
 - 11:40—Meek Your Neighbor.
 - 9:15—Woman's World.
 - 9:30—Breakfast at Sardi's.
 - 10:30—Baukage Talking.
 - 10:15—The Gospel Singer.
 - 10:30—The Supreme Stewardship.
 - 10:45—Hotel Tropic Music.
 - 11:15—Between the Bookends.
 - 11:30—Stars of Today.
 - 11:45—Keep Fit Club With Patty Jean.
 - 12:00—News Headlines and Highlights.
 - 12:15—Prescott Presents.
 - 12:20—Market Reports.
 - 12:25—Men of the Sea.
 - 12:30—News Headlines and Highlights.
 - 1:15—News.
 - 1:30—The Quiet Hour.
 - 2:30—Home in the Country.
 - 2:45—Chaplain Jim, USA.
 - 3:00—The News.
 - 3:15—Kneels With.
 - 3:30—Sally Under.
 - 3:35—Milt Herlihy Trio.
 - 3:45—Wartime Periscope.
 - 4:00—Scramble.
 - 4:20—Excursions in Science.
 - 4:45—See Hound.
 - 5:00—Flying Patrol.
 - 5:15—Rock City.
 - 5:20—Here Comes the Band.
 - 5:25—Deane Dickason, News.
 - 5:30—Those Good Old Days.
 - 5:35—Songs by Dinah Shore.
 - 5:45—Men of the Sea.
 - 5:50—Studio and Street.
 - 7:00—Meet Your Navy.
 - 7:30—Lightning Jim.
 - 7:45—Bob Garry Reporting.
 - 8:15—Gibbs and Finney.
 - 8:30—Gang Busters.
 - 8:45—Studio and Street.
 - 8:50—News Headlines and Highlights.
 - 9:00—Studio and Street.
 - 10:30—Broadway Bandwagon.
 - 10:45—Dance Music.
 - 11:00—This Moving World.
 - 11:15—Organ Concert.
 - 11:30—War News Roundup.
- KOIN—CBS—FRIDAY—900 Kc.
- 6:30—Northwest Farm Reports.
 - 6:35—Breakfast Bulletin.
 - 6:40—Texas Parade.
 - 6:45—Koin Klock.
 - 7:15—Wake Up People.
 - 7:30—Bob Garry Reporting.
 - 7:45—Nelson On News.
 - 8:00—Consumer News.
 - 8:15—Invitation to Waltz.
 - 8:30—Valiant Lady.
 - 8:45—Storrs America Loves.
 - 8:55—Kave Entertainment.
 - 9:15—Big Sister.
 - 9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
 - 9:45—Your Get Sunway.
 - 10:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
 - 10:15—Woman in White.
 - 10:30—V.I. and G.
 - 10:45—Galen Drake.
 - 11:00—Red Gluskin Orchestra.
 - 11:15—Ann Jentry.
 - 11:30—We Love and Learn.
 - 11:45—The Goldberg.
 - 12:00—Del Casino Orchestra.
 - 12:15—Knox Manning News.
 - 12:30—Joyce Jordan.
 - 12:45—Russian American Festival.
 - 1:00—Dave Cheskins Orchestra.
 - 1:15—Art Baker.
 - 1:30—Exploring Space.
 - 1:45—Take It Easy.
 - 2:00—News.
 - 2:15—Santa.
 - 2:30—William Winter, News.
 - 2:45—Ben Bernie.
 - 3:00—Meet Mr. Humel.
 - 3:15—Hedda Hopper's Hollywood.
 - 3:30—Keep Working, Keep Singing.
 - 3:45—News.
 - 4:00—Second Step Burton.
 - 4:15—Young Dr. Malone.
 - 4:30—The Music of the Air.
 - 4:45—Erwin Yee, Organ.
 - 5:15—Voices in Song.
- 5:30—Harry Flannery.
 - 5:45—Bob Garrod, News.
 - 6:00—That Breezy Boy.
 - 6:30—Leon F. Drews.
 - 6:45—State of Oregon Reports.
 - 7:00—Camel Caravan.
 - 7:15—Amos 'n' Andy.
 - 7:30—Bryson Orchestra.
 - 7:45—Playhouse.
 - 8:00—Mighty Moon.
 - 8:15—Ray Neal's Orchestra.
 - 8:30—Ballads.
 - 8:45—Find the Woman.
 - 9:00—The Star Line.
 - 9:15—Wartime Women.
 - 9:30—Art-Go.
 - 9:45—Arms for Victory.
 - 11:00—Herbie Holmes Orchestra.
 - 11:30—Maury Stran, Music.
 - 11:55—News.
 - 12:00 to 6:30 a.m.—Orch. & news.
- KGW—NBC—FRIDAY—620 Kc.
- 4:30—Dawn Patrol.
 - 5:30—War News.
 - 6:00—Motoclic Good Morning.
 - 6:30—Sheppard's Serenade.
 - 7:00—News Headlines and Highlights.
 - 7:15—Molly's News.
 - 7:30—Beville Roundup.
 - 7:45—Sam Hayes.
 - 8:00—Beverly's Today.
 - 8:15—James Abbe, News.
 - 8:30—Camp Quirkies.
 - 8:45—Marta Murray.
 - 8:55—David Harum.
 - 9:00—Ben Johnson.
 - 9:15—Beverly's Today.
 - 9:30—Melodies at Midday.
 - 9:45—Moods in Melody.
 - 10:00—Walter's Kitchen.
 - 10:15—News.
 - 10:30—Housekeeper's Calendar.
 - 10:45—Plantation Party.
 - 11:00—Light of the World.
 - 11:15—Lonely Woman.
 - 11:30—Gooding Light.
 - 11:45—Betty Crocker.
 - 12:00—Melodic Times.
 - 12:15—News.
 - 12:30—Pepper Young's Family.
 - 12:45—Right to Happiness.
 - 1:00—Buckaroo.
 - 1:15—Sally Dallas.
 - 1:30—Lorenza Jones.
 - 1:45—Young and Merry.
 - 2:00—When a Girl Marries.
 - 2:15—Holly Faces Life.
 - 2:30—Holly Faces Flashes.
 - 2:45—Road of Life.
 - 3:00—Against the Storm.
 - 3:15—Personals.
 - 3:30—Funny Money Man.
 - 3:45—Stars of Today.
 - 4:00—The Goodbyes.
 - 4:15—Cocktail Hour.
 - 4:30—American Songs.
 - 4:45—Bill Henry.
 - 4:55—Waltz Time.
 - 5:10—Plantation Party.
 - 5:25—People Are Funny.
 - 5:40—Teat Show Tonic.
 - 5:55—Sweet Music Pleasure Time.
 - 6:15—Melody Magic.
 - 6:30—Songs My Brother Taught Me.
 - 6:45—Chuck Wagon Days.
 - 7:00—Moon River.
 - 7:15—Musical Florida.
 - 7:30—News Flashes.
 - 7:45—Your Home Town News.
 - 8:00—Musical Interlude.
 - 8:15—Moonlight Sonata.
 - 8:30—St. Francis Hotel Orchestra.
 - 8:45—Hotel Orchestra.
 - 9:00—War News Roundup.
 - 9:15—A m.—Swing Shift.
- KOAC—FRIDAY—300 Kc.
- 6:30—United Press News.
 - 6:45—United Press News.
 - 7:00—The Homemaker's Hour.
 - 7:15—Music of the Masters.
 - 7:30—United Press News.
 - 7:45—Farm Hour.
 - 8:00—Favorable Forecasts.
 - 8:15—Variety Time.
 - 8:30—Concert Hall.
 - 8:45—Quiz on Inflation Control.
 - 9:00—Plantation Revival.
 - 9:15—Great Song.
 - 9:30—U.S. Army.
 - 9:45—United Press News.
 - 10:00—United Press News.
 - 10:15—Stories for Boys and Girls.
 - 10:30—Melodies for Strings.
 - 10:45—Famous Homes of Famous Americans.
 - 10:55—Evening Vesper Service.
 - 11:00—7's O'Clock.
 - 11:15—United Press News.
 - 11:30—Farm Hour.
 - 11:45—United Press News.
 - 12:00—Arms for Victory.
 - 12:15—Concert Hall.
 - 12:30—Music of the Masters.
 - 12:45—United Press News.