

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Curricular Problems

The momentous import of the present world conflict between democracy and totalitarianism points with unmistakable clearness to the necessity that our ablest young leaders should have the most complete advantages possible in the fields of both natural sciences and the social sciences. Because of the failure of the world and its leaders at the present time to have a broad knowledge of basic principles and fundamental laws and the outcomes of those in both these fields, our present civilized world seems to be plunging toward a modern dark-age era.

Frederick M. Hunter, Chancellor of Oregon State System of Higher Education.

The state board of higher education at its meeting in Ashland this week had before it the chancellor's report on "further integration of the administrative and curricular structure of the unified program" including recommendations relative to the controverted proposal that "major" or degree courses in the pure sciences be restored at the state university. The chancellor advanced three alternative proposals but the one he recommended would have provided for major courses in chemistry, physics, and biology or mathematics, at the university, and courses of equal rank in history, economics and English at the state college. The quotation above is taken, not from the report but from a letter transmitted with copies of the report. It appears however to be the best available statement of the chancellor's major premise in recommending such restorations.

With this major premise no thoughtful and well-informed person may logically quarrel. It is substantially the same point made by President Knopf of Willamette university in his analysis of the functions of liberal education, in his address at a recent Salem chamber of commerce luncheon. Leaders in the fight to make democracy work successfully, must be trained in our institutions of higher learning, and they must be broadly trained. The economist must know something of the pure sciences, the engineer must know something of the social sciences.

The chancellor's minor premise was, briefly, that the unified system as constituted at present does not adequately fulfill this need.

The major premise needed no factual support. It had long ago been accepted by the higher education board. Although the plan of unification contemplated "a great technical college with a school of science as its basic curriculum" at Corvallis and "a great university with the humanities as a liberal arts core for its foundation" at Eugene, the board immediately provided that lower division students—freshmen and sophomores—should be offered approximately the same broad curriculums on each campus. In addition, the board later permitted on the basis of demonstrated demand, establishment of upper division "service" courses in fields in which the major was assigned to the other institution.

Thus courses totaling 61 hours' credit in upper division science are offered at the university and 110 hours of arts and letters and social science are provided at the college. Service courses in fields recognized as "professional" are extended in the same manner.

Viewed in relation to the original concept of the unified system, the issue which the board faced at Ashland might be considered under two divisions: (1) Should there be more generous provision of upper division "service" courses in the interest of broader education? (2) Is it necessary in order to effect this desired result, that "major" degree-granting departments be re-instituted?

Offhand it might be said that in voting to reestablish major courses in pure science at the university, the board to that extent answered "yes" to both questions. Guided only by brief news dispatches and without knowledge of what went on in the board members' heads, one is disposed to conclude, on the contrary, that it largely ignored the chancellor's report; that its action constitutes an extension of its drift away from that original concept of "one big institution" with six campuses. The board, it would seem, has accepted the contention of President Erb of the university, that it should be made "a complete university."

It is fair to observe that from the time that the first upper division service courses were approved, and particularly at the time that presidencies were reestablished on the two campuses, the board has been veering in this direction. It early became apparent that total unification was limited in its practicality; for one item, the contemplated ready transfer of students between institutions to suit their curricular needs, did not work out in practice.

Nevertheless, unification has largely succeeded to date in its primary purpose—economy. This has been achieved largely by eliminating duplication of administration, supervision and physical plant, rather than in reduction of the number of duplicate courses offered. It remains for the board to conserve these gains and, by justifying its decision on the science issue, to forestall the revival of inter-institutional rivalry which threatens to result. This threat is a more serious matter than the pros and cons of the curricular problems.

No Better Fast

Our national will must speak from every assembly line—yes, from every coal mine, the all-inclusive whole of our vast industrial machine. . . . It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of industrial managers who hold out for extra profits or for "business as usual." It cannot be hampered by a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders who are a menace to the true cause of labor itself, as well as to the nation as a whole—President Roosevelt.

Conceding that the president "said plenty" to the aggressors in his Navy day address, a great many Americans were rather nonplussed at his failure to report adequately to them on several pertinent subjects. The people of the Pacific coast states were surprised, for example, that he made no mention of the Asiatic menace which looms large in their picture of the international scene.

Sincere Americans generally were however more disturbed at his failure to discuss fully

and in concrete terms the labor situation which is currently deplorable and is rapidly becoming worse after a lull which happened to coincide with Russia's becoming an active belligerent. All the president had to say on this subject is contained in the three sentences quoted above.

Sincere Americans—we mean those who put the nation's welfare above the welfare of any class—do not object if the president is careful always to mention recalcitrant employers before he mentions the obstructionist factions of labor. If industrialists are gumming up the works, the president now has powers sufficient to bring them into line; under the priorities regulations manufacturers are required to accept any defense contracts that are offered—there is no option. There is a stringent regulation but the popular is behind it so long as the demands made upon industry are reasonable. If the president through his administrative boards fails to take advantage of this and other powers to the extent necessary, condemnation is in order.

By the same token, the president has powers—and if they are not sufficient, others can be provided—to bring obstructionist labor groups into line. For failure to use these powers in preventing defense production delays, he already is being condemned by a considerable body of sincere Americans.

William Dwyer, democratic candidate for mayor of New York City, has the support of Tammany and of the democratic national committee. That's simple. But Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, according to an analysis just offered by the Corvallis Gazette Times, is a socialist running on the republican ticket with the support of our new deal-democrat president. It's confusing, but whether it's amusin' or not depends upon where you live.

U S Army Divisions Top Nazi Fire Power

By STUART WELCH

FORT LEWIS (AP)—Picture for yourself 10 soldiers crouching on a battle field, showering an enemy force with fire power equal to 21 rifles, all firing continuously.

Then imagine another group of 10 men, dressed in the 1917-style campaign hats and wrap-around leggings, keeping an enemy force off with only nine rifles.

Now, if you let the 10 men in the first case represent a modern US army division and the 10 men in the second picture represent an AEF division, firing in the other war, you have a good comparison between the old and the new army.

And if you want to drag the German army into the picture, purely for comparison of a successful European fighting force with the modern American army, you should give the imaginary 10 men only 20 rifles.

The 3rd Division at Fort Lewis is one of the best equipped and trained fighting forces in the army. Military officials have had no hesitancy in saying the 3rd would be the second outfit to see service in any crisis, and probably would follow the 1st Division, located on the east coast, into a conflict.

Maj. Gen. John P. Lucas, commander of the 3rd, has a large chart on the wall of his headquarters, showing the relative strength, in terms of comparative fire power, of an AEF division, a modern tri-angular division, and a German division. The chart not only shows a tremendous superiority of the modern division over the AEF outfit, but a slight superiority over a similar German outfit.

Although the Germans have larger artillery weapons in their light artillery battalions than we do (105 mm instead of our 75mm) the infantry soldier of the United States is equipped with a Garand semi-automatic rifle, which makes him superior to any other soldier in the world.

The Garand, which cocks itself each time from the pressure of the gases in the barrel firing the last bullet, gives the doughboy a firing power, according to conservative army estimates, of one and one-half rifles.

In General Lucas' chart, the firing power of artillery weapons has arbitrarily been figured in terms of Springfield rifle effectiveness. A howitzer of 155 mm size has been rated equivalent to 175 rifles.

The superiority of the Garand, combined with the fact that a US division is equipped with 12 155mm howitzers to a German's probable eight, gives an American division fire power approximately 33,550 rifles, compared to the German's 32,705.

The old AEF division, with twice as many men, did not have nearly as much fire power.

The American infantry division is superior in motorized equipment, General Lucas pointed out. Although the German army has 15 panzer divisions (and we are building superior armored forces) the bulk of their army is 250 infantry outfits, not nearly as mobile as the 3rd.

The comparison with the AEF division becomes almost pathetic when you recall that only generals and regimental commanders had automobiles in those days, and a good day's march was 15 miles. Now, with the army's new shuttling movements, a triangular force can move 45 miles a day without extreme effort.

We are building divisions for a different purpose nowadays, the commanding general pointed out. Back in the other war, the United States needed heavy units for constant pounding against a line that had no flanks—a line that stretched practically from the channel to the Mediterranean.

Modern divisions are built for a hit and run policy of fighting—a here today and gone tomorrow technique—a battle ground that has nothing but flanks. You hit the enemy with a false frontal attack with part of your force and stab him in the back by a run around and with the remainder of the outfit.

In the words of Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commander of the 9th Army Corps, "the 3rd Division is ready to go anywhere anytime and we are keeping it in a state of preparedness."

That means, of course, if a crisis comes up which demands the participation of the 3rd, the following equipment will leave Fort Lewis with the division, in addition to the 6,329 Garand rifles in the outfit:

Three hundred seventy five automatic rifles, 57 light 30 caliber machine guns, 104 heavy 30 caliber machine guns, 53 heavy 50 caliber machine guns, 60 37mm anti-tank guns, 81 light infantry mortars, 36 heavy infantry mortars, 44 75mm guns, and 12 155mm howitzers.

It is the plan of the war department soon to replace some of the 75mm guns with new 105mm howitzers, adding a rifle power of 900 to the division, and giving it quite a bit more fire power than any infantry division of a European army.



Der Haus Painter Finds "Mein Kampf" Nicht Sehr Goot

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The Oregon walnut as 10-29-41 compared to California's product; The Oregonian is taken unaware; the real truth:

(Continuing from yesterday.) California is a large state in extent of territory. It spreads pretty well north and also south in the temperate zone, and pretty well west from the eternal snows of the Sierras to the milder breezes tempered by the Japan current.

So there are districts in California which can grow walnuts comparing favorably with Oregon's best.

But there are sections, especially in the southern portion of that state, which cannot compete on an equality with the Oregon walnut sections.

In the early 1920s, 20 or more years ago, what was then called the "Slogan" pages of The Statesman contained an article from the pen of Ferd Groner, who was a pioneer in Oregon's walnut industry, and outstanding in that field. Portions of that article are worth republishing after a score or more of years. The article was dated at Hillsboro, and it read in part:

"Having returned from a trip to California, where I visited the leading walnut producing section, I am now more than ever impressed with the possibilities of growing walnuts for profit in the Northwest.

"A few comparisons may be interesting. The average price of walnut land in California is \$600 per acre, in Oregon \$175. Full bearing orchards in California are selling at \$1700 to \$4000 per acre. I do not know of any good grafted orchards for sale in Oregon, but land can be bought and developed into full bearing orchards at a total expense of less than \$500 per acre. Records of grafted Franquette orchards, of which we have a few, show a production fully equal to those of California.

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

T.F. asks if she can use azalea for a flowering hedge, and what else would be good for such a hedge.

Answer—She must realize that an azalea hedge should not be pruned and requires acid soil. Other flowering shrubs suggested for such a hedge are Camellia, mock orange, abelia.

C.C. reports she is planting a shrub border and while she wants a variety in shrubs, she wants shrubs she can prune to the same size "to keep a straight line across the top." She asks what she should use.

Answer—Unless she is planting a formal garden, she should not plan on any "nice straight line across the top." A broken uneven line, after the fashion of nature is much more attractive. Keep the shrubs pruned free of dead wood, broken branches and unsightly growth, but do let them have an uneven skyline.

F.M. reports some one told her that a number of vines and plants grown in the average yard may be used instead of reed for basketry. She wants to know what.

Answer—This is slightly out of my line. However I have been told that honeysuckle vine, Boston ivy, wisteria and weeping willow are used. The book, Couch's "Basket Weaving" gives much of this material, I believe.

"The cost of developing in California is much greater on account of irrigation—the cost of raising any crop is higher for the same reason.

"Harvest lasts from four to six weeks there, while Franquettes in Oregon can be harvested in three weeks. Many of the hulls adhere to the nuts in California on account of very dry weather during harvest and must be removed by hand or by machinery, causing considerable loss by mildew and discoloration of kernel; while Oregon Franquettes can be harvested for about half the expense, owing to shorter period of harvest and the nuts dropping free from the hull.

"No doubt users of walnuts have noticed that many of the kernels (of California walnuts) are DARK AND RANCID. This is caused by high temperatures while growing, or by the hull adhering to the nut, which is also partly due to high temperatures. This condition may be brought about, too, by raising the temperature higher than it should be in the dryer, the nuts beginning to show damage at a point of about 100 degrees.

"Owing to the fact that such temperatures are seldom reached in the walnut districts of Oregon and southwestern Washington, our walnuts have GAINED THE ENVIABLE REPUTATION OF BEING THE HIGHEST QUALITY IN THE WORLD, AND FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE IS RECEIVED—about 2 to 5 percent above the California product.

"This difference, added to the cost of irrigation and the extra cost of harvest in California, will practically TAKE CARE OF OUR HARVEST AND THE EXPENSE FOR CARING FOR THE ORCHARD.

"If the California walnut grower can produce walnuts at a profit they ought to pay handsome dividends to the Oregon grower. The price of walnuts has been more uniform and production more regular in properly located orchards than any other farm or orchard crop in Oregon.

"Many do not realize the constant change that is taking place in regard to the decreasing per capita consumption of meat and the increasing use of nuts and fruit. Per capita consumption of meats in the United States now is only a little more than one-third what it was 60 or 70 years ago, while the consumption of nuts has increased at a much



Dark-haired, blue-eyed Dorothy Havens, above, has been selected as the "Perfect Type" at the University of Oregon by members of Sigma Delta Chi, national professional journalistic fraternity. The contest was restricted to Oregon queens of various festivals or organizations.

BARRED SEVENS

By MARYSE RUTLEDGE

Chapter 24 (Continued)
"Just a moment." The older man motioned for silence. Sometimes Garrison wished that, after the last war, he had attended strictly to his legal practice; enjoyed his wealth and friends, instead of volunteering for special service. Yet he had felt strongly then—and still did—that America would always, unofficially, need men of his established connections—out of uniform.

David leaned forward, pressing his hands on the polished surface of the desk. "Look, Mr. Garrison, there's a killer loose, and he has the documents Carlie wanted you to have. You don't believe, do you, that Fan murdered Mat Breanu and invented all that stuff about Sweetzer coming in and grabbing the envelope?"

"I believe it so little that I bailed her out, and have her in this apartment for protection," Garrison said gravely. "McGuire is on guard, and she has her maid with her." He went on, faintly smiling. "Doremus is here, too. Poor man, he loved Breanu! He didn't know anything about the gun-running game."

David's voice sharpened. "That's out the point. I think the man who wrote those letters to Carlie, which Fan gave me for you, is the one to look for. Probably Sweetzer. Don't forget those barrel number sevens he used—crossed like a sort of gallows. Suppose he's run to cover in Jane's part of the country? Suppose—"

Garrison said slowly, "It couldn't have been Breanu. I know his handwriting. But Mat barred his sevens. That isn't unusual." He took up a pencil, and absently traced on a pad, a row of sevens with a slash across their stems.

He wasn't seeing the sevens. He was seeing Carlie's vivid laughing face; remembering that months ago, before she vanished, she had said to him, as they danced: "Would you die for me more? Because you found it was a wicked cause?" If he had only insisted then that she tell him more clearly what she meant!

David shifted restlessly beside the desk. "Believe in hunches or not, Mr. Garrison, I've got one. Jane's in danger. I talked to her mother again, after Jane had gone off to her job with some people called Givens—friends of Kurt Helm's. She's driving alone in her car—yes, the one in which we found Carlie's body. Suppose Sweetzer—"

Dick Garrison was listening tensely now. "Helm? You never told me Jane was working for friends of his. The Givens—the Givens?" He rapped his fingers on the desk. When he spoke again, his voice had changed to urgency. "Go straight out there. Take my car. It's in the court-yard. I'll send word down to the doorman."

He got up; put his hand out

to David. "I've been blind," he said. "Hurry, my boy!" He gave over his driver's license and a small card. "If you have any trouble with the cops, flash the card," he said.

As David rushed for the door, Garrison called him back. "Take that gun I lent you."

"I don't need a gun," David grinned.

Richard Garrison went back to his desk, his eyes chilly. He pulled his telephone over to him. He didn't bother to dial. "Give me Bardon, Rockland county headquarters of the troopers," he ordered.

Garrison's was an open car, and it took the roads like a swallow, dipping, turning, climbing. David's mouth was hard, as he raced onward. It would have been pretty good to have old Bill Wright beside him.

The air was pungent with burning leaves. October twilight crept in. The lights in windows made him vaguely homesick. It was growing cold. With one hand, David drew up and buttoned the collar of his brown top coat, and jammed his hat on . . . Perhaps somewhere ahead of him on the road, Jane sped for home. If only he knew where these Givens people lived! She'll probably give me the gate he thought bitterly. But a sense of excitement mounted as he took South Mountain road; wheeled toward New City, and turned into the soft dirt country road, which led to the Riders.

David slowed down. At this supper hour—must be six by now—there should be lamps in the windows of the farmhouse. The short road seemed deserted. But ahead he made out the ink form of another car with no lights on. He edged nearer; stopped short; got out of the car, and advanced on foot.

His shoulders straightened, and his spirits rose. What a boob he was! They must have gone out to supper. Nevertheless, it was a shock to see the house unlit, crouching in the spiky evening.

David glanced at Kurt Helm's log cabin, opposite. Wisps of smoke dissolved above the chimney. And, through the branches of the trees, David saw a vague glow. So, at least, Helm was home.

Then David heard a sound that halted him as he was about to walk over to Kurt's. It was a scratching and a whimpering which undoubtedly came from behind the Riders' front door.

Timmy, the pup—shaggy little Timmy whom they never left alone! David ran up the path, unreasoning fear in his heart. The whimpering grew louder.

The door was locked. David ran around to the other side and tried the kitchen door. It opened. He switched on the kitchen

To Be Continued

Radio Programs

KSLM—WEDNESDAY—1300 Kc.

6:30—Sunrise Salute.
7:00—News in Brief.
7:05—Old Favorites.
7:30—News.
7:45—Bert Hersch Orchestra.
8:00—County Agent's Talk.
8:05—Pastor's Call.
8:15—Popular Music.
8:30—News.
8:45—Mid-Morning Matinee.
9:00—Sunset Call.
9:15—Popular Music.
9:30—Four Notes.
9:45—The World This Morning.
10:00—Prescription for Happiness.
10:15—Women in the News.
10:30—Dr. Christiana.
10:45—News.
10:55—Fred Allen.
11:00—Five Star Final.
11:15—Air-Play.
11:30—The World Today.
11:45—Defense.
11:55—Wibbur Hatch Orchestra.
12:00—Manny Strand Orchestra.
12:15—News.

KALE—WEDNESDAY—1330 Kc.

6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
6:45—News.
7:00—Musical Clock.
7:15—Memory Timekeeper.
7:30—Haven of Rest.
7:45—News.
8:00—As the Twig Is Bent.
8:15—John B. Hughes.
8:30—Woman's Side of the News.
8:45—This & That.
9:00—News.
9:15—Helen Holden.
9:30—Front Page Farrell.
9:45—The Bird Song.
10:00—Buyer's Report.
10:15—Winger & Alexander.
10:30—Concert Gems.
10:45—Luncheon Concert.
11:00—News.
11:15—The Bookworm.
11:30—American Wildlife.
11:45—Johnson Family.
12:00—Music Depreciation.
12:15—Voice of American Women.
12:30—Hugh Brundage.
12:45—20th Century Serenade.
1:00—The Purple Music.
1:15—Siesta.
1:30—Musical Express.
1:45—Jimmy Allen.
2:00—Casey Jones, Jr.
2:15—Cynthia Ann.
2:30—News.
2:45—Shaffer Parker's Circus.
3:00—Captain Midnight.
3:15—Jack Armstrong.
3:30—Gabriel Heister.
3:45—News.
4:00—Movie Parade.
4:15—Ray Gram Swing.
4:30—Danger Is My Business.
4:45—Weather Report.
5:00—Lone Ranger.
5:15—Music for Moderns.
5:30—Glen Gray Orchestra.
5:45—News.
6:00—Today's Top Times.
6:15—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
6:30—Art Carney Orchestra.
6:45—Ray Noble Orchestra.
6:55—News.
7:10—Ray Noble Orchestra.
7:25—The Western Orchestra.
7:40—Clyde McCoy Orchestra.

KOIN—CBS—WEDNESDAY—970 Kc.

6:30—Northwest Farm Reporter.
6:45—Breakfast Bulletin.
6:55—Headlines.
7:00—Bob Garrod Reporting.
7:15—Consumer News.
7:30—Treat Time.
7:45—Sustaining Report.
8:00—Betty Crocker.
8:15—Stories America Loves.
8:30—Kate Smith Speaks.
8:45—13 Sister.
8:55—Romance of Helen Trent.
9:10—Our Gal Sunday.
9:25—Life Can Be Beautiful.
9:40—Woman in White.
9:55—Right to Happiness.
10:10—Songs of a Dreamer.
10:25—Bright Horizon.
10:40—Ann Jensen.
10:55—Fletcher Wiley.
11:10—Kate Hopkins.
11:25—Man I Married.
11:40—Knox Manning News.
11:55—Singing Sam.
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10:25—Singing Sam.
10:40—Singing Sam.
10:55—Singing Sam.
11:10—Singing Sam.