

The Oregon Statesman

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

Linn Pats Own Back

Linn county folk are happy and proud. It was not found necessary to levy one cent of property tax for the general fund in the half year period which bridges the gap between the old and new "tax years." They are obviously justified in being happy. Relief from any tax burden at any time is welcome; twice welcome this year though it would be thrice welcome next year.

Albany Democrat-Herald is of the opinion that Linn is the only county in this favorable position. It came about as a result of the accumulation of funds due to payment of delinquent taxes. A part of this accumulation was utilized in construction of the new courthouse but after that was done the money continued to come in. Uncle Sam deserves some of the credit. Persons seeking loans on their property from federal agencies were required to clear title and that meant paying up any back taxes. Accumulation of these receipts made it possible to forego the general fund tax levy for the first half of 1942.

We are not conversant with Linn county's budget-making policies. Generally speaking, tax-leaving bodies list any unexpended balances along with anticipated receipts from non-tax sources—adding in also the anticipated collections of delinquent taxes—and subtract the sum from the total of appropriations which however may include an item of anticipated unpaid current taxes, to determine the amount of the current tax levy.

If we interpret correctly the Democrat-Herald's explanation of Linn county's current good fortune, a surplus resulting from collection of back taxes was applied on the 1939 budget but not on the 1940 budget. As we recall it, Linn county obtained special legislation several years ago to legalize the use of the previous surplus in building the courthouse. Why, if there were further collections in 1939 these were not applied upon the 1940 budget, we are unable to say.

Linn county's 1940 tax for general county purposes was 14.9 mills which was slightly less than Marion county's 15.21 mills, but it was the lowest comparable millage in the state. Without going to the trouble of double-checking on assessment ratios, we observe that Baker, Benton, Clatsop, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Lane, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Wheeler and Yamhill counties had lower general fund millages than did Linn. In other words Linn was approximately the median county in that respect. Furthermore in the matter of property taxes for all purposes, taking into account school levies which vary from district to district but striking a median of these, Linn's millage exceeded those of Baker, Benton, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Jackson, Jefferson, Lake, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wheeler.

Numerous other factors enter into comparison of government costs and we cannot go into them all. Linn county we have no doubt is well managed, as Marion county is and has been in fiscal matters in recent years. Marion county has benefited as it went along from payments of delinquent taxes; Linn county has saved them up for a 1942 Christmas present. Linn county is entitled to be happy. Linn county is entitled to be proud—but not to bust any vest buttons.

Manpower for War Production

Just now the United States is spending half a billion dollars a week for war purposes including both fighting and the production of fighting equipment, munitions and supplies. As rapidly as possible this rate of expenditure is to be doubled. As for production alone, now one-fourth of the national total is for war and three-fourths for civilian needs. The goal is to equalize these two outlets. Germany's ratio is 60 per cent war, 40 per cent civilian and Japan's is 75-25 with war on the big end; but our normal production is so much greater that on a 50-50 split we will be producing for war twice the combined total of Germany and Japan. That's why eventually we will win—but it doesn't insure early victory, for they had seven or eight years' head start, and we helped them both.

Already there are more than two million Americans under arms—we couldn't give the figure if we knew it—and by the end of this year the number will be more than doubled. Over two million more taken out of the labor force. And though war production is only to be doubled, we are told that the five million now working on war goods will not merely be doubled; it will be increased to 18 million. From what source will the additional workers come? In 1941 the total labor force of the nation was about \$5.4 million including 44 million in civilian industry, farming, trade, transportation and the like, five million in war industry, say two million in the army, and nearly four million unemployed.

This year there will perhaps be 32½ million in civilian occupations—note the drop of 1½ million from 1941—and 18 million in war production, perhaps close to five million under arms, and still, because of dislocations, two million unemployed. That makes a total of 57.4 million in the labor force, an increase of three million. Sometime in 1943 the labor force probably will rise two million more to 59.4 million with civilian production cut down to 23½ million, war industry boosted to 25, perhaps ten million under arms—and still a million unemployed.

Who are the four million not now included in the labor force who will be in it by the end of next year? Why, some of them are women who don't really need jobs but who will be attracted by the desire to help or by higher wages; some will be drawn from the surplus rural population of some areas, heretofore neither listed as employed or unemployed; some will be boys and girls who otherwise would be in schools and some will be men who in other times would be voluntarily or involuntarily retired due to age.

The fact is that if our people were to be

come as universally occupied as they were in 1918 at the height of the previous war effort, the labor force would rise to 63 million. Looks easy, doesn't it? But the difficulty will be getting workers and jobs introduced to one another.

"Way down in Kentucky where white folks treat the negro with consideration but ordinarily demand that he keep 'his place,' all the troops at Fort Knox were lined up for a ceremony the other day—honoring a negro. Well, the actual occasion was dedication of a new parade ground; but the parade ground was named Brooks field in memory of a negro soldier. Fort Knox is headquarters for the Armored Force. Private Robert H. Brooks was the first soldier of the Armored Force killed in action in this war, dying near Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines on December 8. So nine generals and the Fifth Armored Division band and a lot of soldiers and civilians participated in the ceremony at which Major General Jacob L. Devers eulogized Private Robert H. Brooks, son of negro sharecroppers.

War in Europe is like football; the idea is to smash that line or get over it with an aerial attack. But war in the Pacific is more like baseball; you have to have bases and then you have to get on base before you can score. Here's hoping we can get some men around to third base before the first inning is over.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Brilliant and sly General Douglas MacArthur prearranged a scheme with his forces, whereby any units cut off by his withdrawal would take to the hills and prey upon the backs of the Japanese in the manner of the Philippine hero Aguinaldo, until their ammunition ran out.



Paul Mallon

Behind the terse mention in war department communique No. 68 of an unidentified American unit raiding a Jap airport far in the north of Luzon province, lies the swashbuckling tale of a cavalry unit, riding and fighting in the depths of Japanese-occupied territory, beyond rescue or relief, preparing to fight until the last man is gone.

Several such units are loose among the Japanese in Luzon and at least one more in Mindanao. They are not wild mountain natives, but American troopers and Filipino descendants of that same Aguinaldo's band, mindful that their old hero defied the forces of the US government successfully in those same hills for nearly two years, before becoming a good citizen in 1901.

The semi-civilized mountain tribesmen still use bows and arrows, are not accustomed to firearms. It is unlikely that the isolated MacArthur forces have cared to waste ammunition by attempting to re-arm or enlist these tribes. But the local regulars obviously have radio contact with MacArthur.

Pasture lands are available for their horses and they can get food. Their problem will be ammunition. They may have to rely on what they can capture from the Japs, although American bombers are now within reaching distance of their lairs and may be able to fly over and drop some supplies.

Far to the south of Mindanao island in the province of Davao another American unit was forced by the Jap advance to retire to the hills. Here as in Luzon, the Japs control the seaports and bases, and therefore rescue is unlikely.

The stirring deeds of all these surrounded units already have guaranteed them a special inspiring niche in history alongside Stuart and Mosby, and the garrison of Wake Island.

Importance of the red capture of Mozhaisk lies in its strategic geographic significance. From that point to Leningrad run the Valdai hills, 1200 to 1500 feet high, and easily defended. The whole German defensive position on the Moscow-Leningrad front rested upon these hills. The nazis could not be driven out as long as they held Mozhaisk and Vyazma to the south. But now, the nazis may be able to cut their way up past Vyazma, get into the rear of the Germans in the hills and force their withdrawal, relieving the whole Leningrad area.

No other good physical defense line is available until the nazis get 160 miles back to Smolensk. As the ground is frozen they cannot now dig in, cannot pour concrete. They are protected somewhat by chest-deep snow. Their withdrawal from Mozhaisk was skillful. They had 150,000 men in the pocket two weeks ago and prevented the nazis closing in the jaws of the pincers and surrounding them. In the end they apparently escaped with most of the three divisions left behind as a rear guard. Even so, their predicament is worth the cheering the nazis have given it.

A slight push now should edge Finland out of the war and into a separate peace. Their food and equipment is running low. Trusted reports are heard that the German troops among them are being thinned out by Hitler in anticipation of Finnish surrender.



Der Fuehrer Tires at the "Dance of The Hours"

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Celebrate 1943 as a 1-24-42 centennial year, but do not commemorate in doing it a plain, barefaced lie:

(Concluding from yesterday:) Still quoting from the 11 year old copy: "Jesse Applegate felt this, as did the others. As he was preparing to depart from Missouri to the Oregon Country in 1843, he wrote to his brother Lisbon: 'Dear Brother: I will start with my family to the Oregon territory this spring. Lindsay and perhaps Charley (brothers) go with me.'

"This resolution has been conceived and matured in a very short time, but it is PROBABLY DESTINY, to which account I place it, having neither time nor good reasons to offer in defense of so wild an undertaking.' His brothers Charles and Lindsay came with him. The 'destiny' which he felt buoyed up his spirit all the long and dangerous way with the first considerable covered wagon train to the Oregon Country, carrying 1000 precious pioneer souls.

"This epoch making reinforcement, at the right time, in the struggling little colony, in the right place, in the providence of the Ruler of all destiny, as 'behind the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above His own,' was the deciding factor in the sequence of causes that extended the arc of the Republic from the snowy crests of the Rockies to the white sands of the Pacific.

"Another mile post on Jesse Applegate's path of destiny was marked when he was in the right place at the right time to prevail upon Leander Holmes, delegate from Oregon to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860, to send his proxy to Horace Greely, giving him the point of vantage he otherwise would have lacked leading directly to the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, without which set of circumstances; without which divine ordering, the nation might have been divided into weak and warring groups of states; the black curse of slavery might still flourish, and the royal prisoner of Doorn might yet be on the German throne.

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Answers to questions received chiefly by postcards during the past few days:
Do not prune your roses yet. Wait three or four weeks.
Do not spray your trees and roses in freezing weather.
Lilacs or any other shrubs which have been killed in can still be planted. Plant them as soon as the frost is somewhat out of the ground.

Even though your holly tree is quite small when planted, remember it will grow, so give it plenty of room. A holly is classified by landscape architects as a broadleaved evergreen tree and not as a shrub.
Carbon disulphide is used in disinfecting dry beans for weevil. The disinfecting is usually done after harvest and not during the winter when the beans have been stored.

Place the beans in a paper carton and pour a small amount of the disinfectant in a shallow dish. Place this on top of the beans and put the cover on the container. Keep the fumes in the container.

the military master of the world.

"Plato proclaimed the idea for the ideal society, the formula for the highest happiness of the earth's peoples, to be the orienting of the right man in the right place, always and everywhere. Four hundred years before the birth of Christ, he said:
'The perfect society would be that in which each class and each unit would be doing the work to which its nature and aptitude adapted it.'

"May we not again reasonably conclude that true and fixed star of destiny guided Jesse Applegate's course, and plotted and prompted him, the pilot in the right place, to perform his divinely directed duty?"

The above is the concluding paragraph of a series of 11 issues of this column, beginning with that of Tuesday, January 13. It was begun and has been carried on to prove the utter fallacy contained in the statement of a propagandist for the proposed centennial celebration of the year 1843, based partly on these words, printed in a letter to the Portland Journal:

"IN THE SPRING OF 1843 THE SETTLEMENTS OF THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY ORGANIZED A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT CHAMPOEG, THE FIRST CIVIL GOVERNMENT WEST OF THE ROCKIES."

That is a barefaced lie, cooked up and published 20 years after the May 2, 1843, meeting was held at Champog. No reliable historian will substantiate the lying statement. Every posted and honest person is disgusted with the ignorant repetition of the threadbare falsehood.

The Oregon Provisional Government was founded Feb. 18, 1841, at the Lee Mission, as recorded and attested by Geo. W. LeBreton, Oregon's first secretary of state, who was also present and recorded and attested the meeting of May 2, 1843, and

Your Federal Income Tax

EARNED INCOME CREDIT

The law allows in computing the normal tax of an individual an earned income credit of 10 per cent of the earned net income, but not in excess of 10 per cent of the net income. "Earned income" is defined in the law as wages, salaries, professional fees, and other amounts received as compensation for personal services actually rendered. Where a taxpayer is engaged in a trade or business in which both personal services and capital are material income-producing factors, a reasonable allowance as compensation for personal services actually rendered by the taxpayer, not in excess of 20 per cent of his share of the net profits of such trade or business, is considered as earned income. "Earned net income" means the excess of the amount of the earned income over the sum of the "earned income deductions," which are the ordinary and necessary expenses properly chargeable against earned income. The entire amount of the taxpayer's net income up to and including \$3000, regardless of the source, is considered earned net income. In no case is the earned net income to be considered to be more than \$14,000.

all the rest, til his death from the bullet of a hostile Indian.

The Provisional Government had been operating for two years, two months and 22 days when the meeting at Champog was held.

The coming of the 1843 covered wagon immigration, and numerous other high events of that year in Oregon's history, justify a centennial celebration next year.

Many matters of high history in Oregon's beginning days were witnessed at Champog, and it is not even worthy of sane thinking to include the long ago exploded lie contained in the statement of the founding of the Provisional Government there. No honest man will justify the lie. No sane person will excuse it.

Distributors' Sugar Supplies Are Slashed

PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—(P)—The Journal said rationing of sugar was becoming common in leading retail stores here Friday because of a government order limiting supplies to 60 per cent of the lowest monthly consumption of 1941.

The newspaper said this effect cut distributors' supplies 50 per cent.

'Hutch' of the R.A.F.

By PETER MUIR

CHAPTER TWO

David looked up a moment from his work, then back again. "I was spending a couple of years in France," he said. "There, she's done." He had finished stopping the oil leak and straightened up. So did Wendy, and he noticed that she was nearly as tall as he, and quite slender. He was an even six foot, and made a mental calculation that she must be three inches shorter. He liked tall girls, especially when they had dark chestnut hair down to their shoulders, and dark, half smiling, half serious eyes. It flashed through his head that this was the type of girl he had always most admired, only a little different, a little—he searched his mind for a phrase—a little more so.

She seemed to expect him to say something else in answer to her question, and stood waiting. "A couple of years in France," he repeated. "Studying, you know. Perfecting my French, my skiing and flying." He laughed, showing hard, white teeth and small shadows on each cheek that he would have sworn were not dimples. "I'm afraid I spent more time on the skiing and flying than I did on the French. However, I've spoken it since I was a boy, so I'm pretty fluent if not grammatical. I'd just gotten my pilot's license down at Cannes when the war broke; so the rest was fairly easy."

From very far off came the drone of airplane motors. They stopped their conversation to listen intently. David automatically picked up his helmet, but did not do it as they stood motionless, tense.

"They're coming our way," he said at last. "Fighters. See them?" He pointed to four black specks in the south. One was in front, closely followed by three others. A burst of machine gun fire came feebly to their ears. "It's one of our fellows—in trouble." He put on his helmet and started to climb into the cockpit. "Three to one against, as usual. If he can hold out until—"

The end of the sentence was drowned out by the starting motor. He waved goodbye, turned, and roared up the fairway upon which he had landed. The girl watched, her lips slightly parted in wonder, as the tiny ship skimmed off the ground, gained altitude, banked sharply and headed in the direction of the four planes now circling madly for position not half a mile away.

Wendy stood motionless, gripping her golf club so tightly that her knuckles showed white, fascinated as a bird charmed by a snake. For the life of her she could not have taken her eyes from the tiny specks in the sky, their motors whining as they endeavored with all their skill and daring to destroy one another. The three Messerschmitts would almost certainly bring down the lone English fighter if David did not arrive in time. He was climbing hard, but the four planes were now moving off in the other direction.

She could see the tracer bul-

lets from the Germans passing dangerously near the lone RAF man, and prayed silently and intently for David to hurry and join in the fight. He had gained sufficient altitude and was leveling off, motor wide open. He would be within range in a moment now. "Go on, go on, for God's sake!" she urged. "Hurry! Hurry!" David was pressing hard on the tail of the last Messerschmitt, and she saw tracers as he opened up with his eight machine-guns. Then the planes were swallowed by a bank of fluffy white autumn clouds, and she could no longer see nor hear them.

Just how long she waited, standing there on the links, gripping her club with both hands, hardly breathing, listening, Wendy could not say. Perhaps it was ten minutes, perhaps an hour. Time meant nothing to her. Only those little specks that had disappeared into the clouds, whirling and diving messengers of death, had a meaning. The rest seemed unreal. Or was it the planes and their pilots that were unreal? She could not actually.

Had there actually been a handsome boy, covered with oil, standing there, smiling and chatting, a few moments ago, or had he been a phantom? Instinctively she looked to the ground where the plane had been and saw its tracks on the fairway. He had been real all right, very real. And now he was off fighting in the clouds, fighting for his life.

The thought came to her that he might even then be lying on the ground somewhere, mangled and burned beyond recognition, and the tears welled up, blinding her. Why, she asked herself a hundred times as she stood there motionless except for her hair which the light breeze played through—why, oh why must this flower of youth be destroyed, burned, mangled? They were so brave, so utterly without fear, so selfless. There was great beauty in their unaffected courage, but all this did not answer her soul searching question.

Wendy remained rooted to the spot by the expectation that the planes might return, and that she could count them, see their markings, and know if anything had happened. She fully realized that the chances of such a return were very small indeed with the speed of the modern fighter planes.

Finally she renounced this faint hope, picked up her golf ball, and started walking slowly in the direction of "The Downs," her home situated on a slight rise to the west of, and overlooking the links. As she walked along, following the direction by instinct, for she saw nothing about her, the smiling presence of David Hutchinson seemed to accompany her.

(To be continued)

Radio Programs

KSLM-SATURDAY-1300 Kc.	6:30-Rise 'N' Shine.	7:30-News.	7:45-Morning Melodies.	8:30-Pastor's Call.	9:15-Rhythm Five.	9:45-South American Music.	10:15-The World This Morning.	10:40-California Ramblers.	11:00-Melodic Moods.	11:30-Parade.	12:00-Left White.	12:15-Noontime News.	12:30-Hibilly Serenade.	12:35-Willamette Valley Opinion.	1:00-Latin American Music.	1:30-Singing Saxophones.	1:35-Western Serenade.	2:00-Vocal Varieties.	2:10-Woody Herman.	2:15-Guadalupe Trio.	2:30-Bertrand Hirsch.	4:00-Grand March Trio.	4:30-Ten Time Tunes.	5:00-Popularity Row.	5:30-Beckthal Hour.	6:00-Tonight Headlines.	6:15-War Commentary.	7:30-String Serenade.	7:45-Charles Barnett.	8:45-Bob Hamilton's Trio.	9:00-News.	9:15-Jamboree.	9:30-News Tabloid.	9:45-Two Saxophones.	9:50-Edward's Oldtimers.	10:30-Whispering Societies.	10:35-News.	10:45-1 Who I Was In?																
KALE-MBS-SATURDAY-1330 Kc.	7:30-Memory Timekeeper.	7:45-Memory Timekeeper.	8:00-News.	8:30-News.	8:45-Junior Mustelais.	8:55-News.	9:15-Amy Side Band.	9:20-Rover's Parade.	9:25-Woman's Army of the News.	9:30-This and That.	10:15-Little Show.	10:30-Hello Again.	11:30-Spotlight Parade.	12:30-Concert Gens.	12:35-Luncheon Concert.	12:45-Thanks to You.	1:30-News.	1:35-Sunny Denham.	1:40-Hilsh Stakes.	2:00-Glen Miller.	2:05-Anchors Aweigh.	2:30-News.	3:15-News of Melody.	3:45-News.	4:00-American Preferred.	4:05-California Melodies.	4:15-News.	4:25-Phil Stevens.	4:30-News.	4:35-Letter Cuest Orchestra.	4:45-Movie Parade.	4:50-News and Views.	5:00-News.	5:05-Ray Noble Orchestra.	5:30-News.	5:35-News.	5:40-Hobby's.	5:45-Hobby's.	5:50-Hobby's.	5:55-News.	6:00-News.	6:05-Palace Hotel Orchestra.	6:10-The Edwards Family.	6:15-Pasadena All-Star Orchestra.										
KGW-NBC-SATURDAY-620 Kc.	6:00-News.	6:05-Sunrise Serenade.	7:00-News.	7:15-Music Curing Time.	7:30-Music of Vienna.	7:45-San Hayes.	8:00-Ray Towler Troubadour.	8:15-Organ.	8:30-America the Free.	8:45-String Serenade.	9:00-Bonnie Stuart, Singer.	9:15-Consumer's Time.	9:30-News.	9:45-Music Salon.	10:00-Lincoln Highway.	11:00-Stars of Tomorrow.	12:15-On the Home Front.	12:30-Campus Caspers.	1:30-News.	1:35-Week End Whimsy.	1:40-Ale Youth of America.	1:45-Melodic Serenade.	2:00-Design for Dancing.	2:30-Doctors at Work.	3:00-Arcadia Ballroom Orchestra.	3:25-News.	3:30-Religion in the News.	3:45-Three Dances.	4:00-Emma Otter, Singer.	4:40-H. V. Kallenborn.	4:55-Paul Carter.	5:00-National Barn Dance.	5:00-Bill Stern Sports Newscast.	5:15-Joseph Gomez Orchestra.	5:30-Truth or Consequences.	5:35-Knickerbocker Playhouse.	9:00-News.	9:05-Music of the Americas.	9:20-Best of the Week.	10:00-10 o'clock News.	10:15-Uptown Ballroom Orch.	10:25-Hotel Ballroom Orchestra.	10:35-News.	11:00-Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra.	11:30-News.									
KEK-NBS-SATURDAY-1180 Kc.	6:00-Musical Clio.	6:15-California Agriculture.	7:15-Breakfast Club.	8:30-Amen Corner.	8:35-News of Today.	9:30-Hollywood Headliners.	9:35-Four Belles.	1:15-Troubadour and the Lady.	1:45-Organ Moods.	2:30-Chambers Club.	2:35-News.	11:00-Metropolitan Opera Company.	2:45-News.	2:50-News.	1:15-Glen Miller.	3:00-Carillon Hotel.	3:25-News.	3:30-Report From Turkey.	3:35-Jean Cavall.	3:45-Edward Tomlinson.	4:00-Messengers of Peace.	4:30-Little Or Hollywood.	5:00-Hotel St Francis Drake Orch.	5:05-Green Hornet.	5:05-Hernandez Civic Orchestra.	7:00-Hernandez Civic.	7:30-University Explorer.	7:45-News Headlines and Highlights.	8:00-Florentine Gardens Orchestra.	8:05-Spin and Win With Flynn.	8:05-News.	8:35-Palace Hotel Orchestra.	8:35-The Edwards Family.	8:40-Pasadena All-Star Orchestra.																				
10:30-The Quilt Hour.	11:00-The Moving World.	11:15-Organ.	11:30-War News Roundup.	KOIN-CBS-SATURDAY-970 Kc.	6:00-Northwest Farm Reporter.	6:15-West Bulletin.	6:20-Koin Klock.	7:15-Headlines.	7:30-Batt Garry Reporting.	7:45-Salon Swing.	8:00-Jane Endicott.	8:05-Ed Gurney's Night.	8:45-Pappy Cheesie's Hillbillies.	9:00-Phyllis of Today.	9:30-Mid-Morning Melodies.	10:00-Let's Pretend.	10:30-Adventures in Science.	10:45-Juan Arquiv.	11:00-News.	11:05-Of Men and Books.	11:30-Sarah Creek Folies.	12:00-Country Journal.	12:30-FOB Detroit.	1:30-Mattie at Meadowbrook.	2:00-News.	2:15-News.	2:30-Cleveland Symphony Orch.	3:00-Calling Pan-America.	3:30-Kimer Davis's News.	4:00-Newspaper of the Air.	4:30-Columbia Concert.	5:00-Sports Story.	5:30-News of the Quiz.	5:30-News.	5:45-Bob Garred, News.	5:45-Edith Davis.	6:00-Who, What, Where & Why.	6:30-Erwin Yeo.	6:45-Saturday Night Serenade.	7:15-Tonight's Best Buy.	7:45-Leon F. Drews.	8:00-Humboldt Orchestra.	8:30-Hobby Lobby.	8:35-News.	9:00-News.	9:45-Bill Henry, News.	10:00-Five Star Final.	10:15-Dance Time.	10:20-All Time.	10:30-World Today.	10:45-Newspaper of Today.	11:00-Martin May.	11:30-Manny Strand Orchestra.	11:35-News.
11:35-World Today.	12:15-World Today.	12:30-World Today.	12:45-World Today.	12:50-World Today.	12:55-World Today.	13:00-World Today.	13:05-World Today.	13:10-World Today.	13:15-World Today.	13:20-World Today.	13:25-World Today.	13:30-World Today.	13:35-World Today.	13:40-World Today.	13:45-World Today.	13:50-World Today.	13:55-World Today.	14:00-World Today.	14:05-World Today.	14:10-World Today.	14:15-World Today.	14:20-World Today.	14:25-World Today.	14:30-World Today.	14:35-World Today.	14:40-World Today.	14:45-World Today.	14:50-World Today.	14:55-World Today.	15:00-World Today.	15:05-World Today.	15:10-World Today.	15:15-World Today.	15:20-World Today.	15:25-World Today.	15:30-World Today.	15:35-World Today.	15:40-World Today.	15:45-World Today.	15:50-World Today.	15:55-World Today.	16:00-World Today.												
15:55-World Today.	16:00-World Today.	16:05-World Today.	16:10-World Today.	16:15-World Today.	16:20-World Today.	16:25-World Today.	16:30-World Today.	16:35-World Today.	16:40-World Today.	16:45-World Today																																												