

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Shows Us; No Fear Shall Ave"
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Japan's Indian Puppet

Not the least of the Allied worries in India is the presence, on the Japanese side, of Subhas Chandra Bose, the head of the so-called "Indian provisional government." In the vanguard of the Japanese advance out of Burma, he has called to the Indian masses to revolt against the British Raj and his American helpers, and to clear the road to Delhi and to Japanese domination over the Indian peninsula.

William L. Shirer, writing of him recently, called him "no ordinary Quisling," and gave this impression of meeting him during the Indian civil disobedience campaign of 1930-31: "He struck me—as I believe he struck others—as a brilliant but erratic man."

Shirer also says: "It was his undying hatred of the British, who had treated him so roughly, that undoubtedly led him, on completion of a prison sentence in 1941, to flee to Berlin and thence to Tokyo. The Japs were pleased to see him and soon set him up in Rangoon, where he organized the Indian provisional government, and proceeded to broadcast to his fellow countrymen from the powerful radio station at Singapore. Soon he was organizing an 'Indian national army' from among the 60,000 Indian prisoners captured previously by the Japanese."

From the very outset of their campaign among the colonial peoples of the East Indies, Malaya and Burma, the Japanese, of course, appealed to latent nationalism, and urged the native populations to greet them as liberators.

In the Dutch possessions the appeal was apparently unsuccessful, and in the Philippines, with a few exceptions such as General Aguinaldo, who could never forget the pacification of the islands by the American troops forty years ago, it was ignored. In Burma, however, the Japanese were able to exact substantial support from the individualistic, unstable population, and from its opportunistic native political leaders, with the result that fifth-columnism was rampant during the ill-starred campaigns of 1942. Opinions differ on how pleased with themselves the Burmese were when they saw the full panoply of Japanese big-brotherism at work in their country, but the general view seems to be that they are somewhat sorry natives rather than the equally respected, independent nation which they had pictured themselves in preliminary dealings with the little men from Tokyo.

Yet the somewhat moderate success the Japanese have had with this form of psychological warfare in the past should not dim the possibility that Bose's contribution to the present Indian campaign may be rather large. India, since the start of the war, has been in a state of unrest, and ever have appeals for dominion status, or for complete self-rule, been more urgent nor more fashionable in the same words the British and their allies have used toward other countries in Europe. The recent, and still continuing, famine conditions in parts of India have added to the ferment.

The words of Bose will not—and the Japanese do not expect them to—inevitably open a wide and easy path to New Delhi, down which the Japanese armies can march at their leisure. But they will undoubtedly, if they do reach an audience of any size, cause some slackening in the support which the average Indian will give to the British and American effort, and will generally feed the banked flames of domestic unrest behind the lines. Should the military situation tend to be unfavorable, this effect may ultimately be genuinely significant; but as things appear now, it can hardly have a decisive effect.

A Break for the Little Fellow

Every once in a while the little fellow gets—or takes—a break. Not so long ago a Pennsylvania farmer, descendant of one of the old-time religious communities there, decided that price control and rationing was not for him, and headed for Mexico, family included, where he proposed to farm a piece of newly acquired land far from points, ceilings, supervision, and boards. Going west—an old American custom.

Now, more recently, a fellow Pennsylvanian stood on his rights, and caused a national airline to suspend use of a metropolitan airfield near Philadelphia because the sound of the planes' engines bothered his stock. He took it to court, and the airline picked up its planes, its tools, its grease-monkeys, and its little stairways on wheels, and moved, forthwith, to another landing site—the whole thing, one may judge, at no mean expense to itself. The cattle and the chickens, according to the farmer, are now sleeping better, but the action at court still is pending, just in case someone in a wood-paneled office in New York or Chicago or Los Angeles should forget that there are still some rights left.

Needless to say, if everyone got fed up with things and left for Mexico, or if it was generally agreed that the peace of mind of domesticated animal life were paramount to the efficient government of the nation's transportation system, there would be very little of what is called "society," and certainly nothing cohesive in what little might exist. Yet, at a time when vast nations are having their fates decided for them by other enemy peoples, and when the battle of freedom on a world scale is yet to be won, it is strangely satisfying to see in small ways and in obscure places the assertion and the proof that individual will still amounts to something; in fact, to a great deal.

A few months ago when some people at Oswego were unhappy over their alleged "orphan" status in Clackamas county and proposed joining Multnomah, the Woodburn Independent threatened that the north end of Marion county might secede and join Clackamas. Now it appears that the Oregon City Banner-Courier, scornful formalities, has announced Woodburn to Clackamas county. At any rate, Woodburn items appear in its columns headed "Around Clackamas County."

Emperor Hirohito

Much sentiment has been built up in certain quarters in favor of absolving Japan's emperor from all blame in connection with the present conflict.

However, Kazuo Aoyama, a Japanese revolutionist and for many years a fugitive in China, has a different opinion. In a signed article in the Ta Kung Pao, a leading Chungking daily, this native Japanese gives as his opinion, the only way to save Japan is to do away with the Mikado and the Tenno systems and establish a truly democratic government.

Hirohito, according to Aoyama, owns seven and seven-tenths per cent of the total Japanese capital. His wealth tops the leading Japanese financial houses of Mitsu, Yasuda, Sumitomo and Mitsubishi.

Financial holding of the Japanese Imperial family, he points out, totaled 340,000,000 yen in 1913, increased to 720,000,000 yen in 1917, further swelled to 11,400,000,000 yen in 1937, and to more than 30,000,000,000 yen after the outbreak of the Pacific war. Of the 30,000,000,000 yen (one yen is equivalent to about 30 cents in American money) more than 1,300,000,000 yen are in shares of three steamship companies, three railway companies, twelve banks and a number of leading factories.

The Japanese emperor also holds large tracts of farm and woodlands which would be large enough to give 2,000,000 independent farmers and their families a comfortable living. The redistribution of this tremendous wealth held by the Mikado would go a long way towards solving the economic plight of the common people in Japan.

Democracy Under Test

College student governments have felt the strain of wartime. A rapidly increasing turnover of students has disrupted the continuity of their organizations from one term to another, and even during single terms. Also, most students are carrying a heavier study load now than they used to and thus have less time to give to running campus activities.

And yet an active student government is generally considered a valuable part of college life, supplementing the academic program. The navy so indicated when the V-12 college training program was instituted, for it expressly desired its trainees to fit into all regular campus activities so far as their time would allow.

Alarmed at the possibility of a breakdown in student government, the Willamette Collegian has asked a number of pertinent questions and is now publishing a series of articles, interviews and editorials intended to arouse interest in preserving the student organization and find concrete proposals to meet the emergency.

Among the questions the Collegian raises are "Will incoming officers consider their positions as mere honorary offices or as actual responsibilities?" and "Will candidates offer concrete programs that they can carry out?"

The Collegian campaign may or may not be crowned with success. But whatever the outcome, students over the country are learning a valuable lesson: in normal times organizations function rather smoothly by themselves, but the test of organization, for both constituency and leadership, comes in time of crisis.

Lately the will of Mrs. G. Bernard Shaw was filed in which she left her fortune to instruct the Irish in the niceties of speech and manners. Now Shaw himself says he is willing to leave his fortune to the cause of increasing the English alphabet to 42 characters. So that is another idea quite out of the ordinary. But how valuable it would be if we are to have another four years of spawning alphabetical agencies. As it is now, what people say about a lot of them can be printed only with - - - or * * *

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

British censorship appears significantly indulgent toward reports from American correspondents in that country playing up the imminence of Anglo-American second-front invasion assaults on the European continent.

It has passed accounts stating that "D day" has been set to the hour, stories about the brigade of news, radio and picture men from this side of the Atlantic to witness and report invasion proceedings, even the rather startling remarks of Lt. General Omar N. Bradley, American ground force commander in Britain, playing down the probable invasion casualty cost.

A possible explanation is hoped for effect of all this on Nazi nerves. That certainly has had something to do with allied publicity policy in connection with invasion preparations in Britain. There has been a discernible official effort throughout the long period of preparation to make it clear to everybody, including the Germans, that this is to be the greatest military "show" in history, to borrow Bradley's term for it, when it comes.

Such news could have benefits in Nazi-occupied countries across the channel into which the invaders are destined to crash. Allied radio beam broadcasts of much of it for clandestine listeners from Norway to France.

At this distance, however, the assumption that the day and hour for any or all of the contemplated invasion moves has been or could be set long in advance seems dubious. Too much depends upon the highly unpredictable weather in the North Sea and English channel.

In any case, that decision must be up to the top commander of the invading forces, General Eisenhower. Higher authority in the United States and in Britain could set a period within which preparations for the launching of the operations were to be completed and the actual movement begin. It would seem essential, however, that the commander-in-chief in the field and his staff be left to pick the actual day and hour for any invasion enterprise in the light of the most recent and dependable weather outlook data available.

Today's Radio Programs

KSLM-SATURDAY-1290 Kc.

6:30-Rise 'n' Shine.
6:45-News.
7:00-Chicago.
7:15-Rise 'n' Shine.
7:30-News on the Land.
7:45-Charles Magnante.
8:00-Good Ship Grace.
8:15-Good Neighbor Salute.
8:30-Factor's Call.
8:45-It's the Truth.
9:00-News.
9:15-Art Hickson.
9:30-Glen Hardy, News.
9:45-Health Talk.
10:00-Lend Lease With Lopez.
10:15-US Marines.
10:30-Lani-McIntyre.
10:45-George Hamilton Orchestra.
10:50-Organizations.
11:00-News.
11:15-Silently Serenade.
11:30-Sid Day Matinee.
1:00-News.
1:15-Music.
1:30-Paul Marshall.
2:00-News.
2:15-Vaughn Monroe.
2:30-Money-Don't Be It?
2:45-News.
3:00-Nick Carter.
3:15-Flying High.
3:30-Bert Hirsch and Violin.
3:45-News on the Land.
4:00-Gordon Burke.
4:15-Chicago Theatre of Air.
4:30-Commentary.
4:45-Louis F. Lochner.
5:00-Hawaii Calls.
5:15-News.
5:30-News.
5:45-Orchestra.
6:00-Gailan Hour.
6:15-Waltz Time.
6:30-Henry King.
6:45-News.
7:00-Roll Up the Rug.
7:15-Sign Off.

KEX-BN-SATURDAY-1190 Kc.

6:30-Musical Clock.
6:45-National Garden & Home Hour.
7:00-Victory Gardens.
7:15-Our Second Chance.
7:30-Piece of Melody.
7:45-Yankee Doodle Quilt.
8:00-Ridin' the Range.
8:15-Breakfast Club.
8:30-News in Fun.
8:45-News.
9:00-News.
9:15-News at Sardi's.
9:30-The Vagabonds.
9:45-Music.
10:00-News.
10:15-Tea and Crumpets.
10:30-Hello Sweetheart.
10:45-News.
11:00-Storyland Theater.
11:15-Ink Spots.
11:30-Leon Henderson.
11:45-Money-Don't Be It?
12:00-Music.
12:15-Orchestra.
12:30-Boston Symphony.
12:45-Spotlight Bands.
1:00-Quick Quiz.
1:15-John W. Vandercook.
1:30-Music.
1:45-News.
2:00-Red Byler.
2:15-Music.
2:30-Gordon.
2:45-John Hornet.
2:50-Cowboy Hit Review.
3:00-News Headlines and Highlights.
3:15-News in Blues.
3:30-News.

Your Estimated Income Tax

No. 1
The Declaration of Estimated Tax — Its Purpose

On or before April 15, 1944, fifteen million people (including servicemen who have taxable income after excluding the first \$1500 of service pay) must file declarations of estimated income and victory taxes for 1944 and make a quarterly payment on the basis of those declarations. Originally due on March 15, the declarations were postponed until April 15 in order to include provisions of the new revenue bill, the revenue act of 1943, which did not become law until February 25, 1944 and which changed in some respects the basis for estimating the 1944 tax. Certain farmers may elect to wait until December 15 before they file, and persons who are outside the continental United States on April 15 need not file their declarations at that time.

The 1944 declaration forms, form 1040-ES, are printed slips 3 1/2 x 8 inches, similar in appearance and general contents to the forms used for the 1943 declarations in September and December, 1943. They have been mailed to all persons who filed declarations last year. Taxpayers who are required to file for the first time this year may obtain copies from any collector of internal revenue, together with work sheets which will be of assistance in preparing the estimate of tax for 1944.

These declarations are part of the pay-as-you-go system of tax collections which enable every taxpayer, so far as possible, to keep substantially up to date on his income tax payments. The income tax is a major part of the federal government's method of paying for the war and all other governmental costs. Of the 50 million people who filed income tax returns for 1943, the majority had their taxes paid in full through withholding from their wages. Withholding, however, covers only the normal income tax at 6 per cent, the surtax at the lowest bracket rate of 13 per cent, and the victory tax at 3 per cent. People with income in the higher brackets must therefore make additional payments during the year in order to keep current and not fall behind in their tax payments.

Furthermore, withholding applies only to certain wages and salaries, and not to (a) wages and salaries paid to such persons as members of the armed forces, clergymen, agricultural labor, and domestics, nor to (b) other forms of income, such as business profits, returns from farming, interest, dividends, and rent. Since taxes are not usually collected at the source from such incomes, the declarations with their quarterly payments have the important function of keeping people up to date with their tax payments for 1944. Since the amount of tax due for the year cannot be known at this time, the law provides that the current quarterly payments shall be made on the basis of an estimate, and after the close of the year the taxpayer can then determine his tax liability on the basis of actual figures as shown in his regular income tax return for the year.

10:15-Sports.
10:30-The Quiet Hour.
10:45-The Moving World.
11:00-Clement Hotel Orch.
11:15-Organ Concert.

KGW-NBC-SATURDAY-630 Kc.

6:30-Dawn Patrol.
6:45-Music.
7:00-News Parade.
7:15-News Headlines and Highlights.
7:30-News.
7:45-Sunrise.
8:00-Books and Ladder Folies.
8:15-Lighted Windows.
8:30-Pet Parade.
8:45-Consumer's Time.
9:00-Atlantic Spotlight.
9:15-Henry's to Youth.
9:30-News.
9:45-The Saturday.
10:00-Star Telescope.
10:15-Stars of Tomorrow.
10:30-Music.
10:45-Smiley Ed McConnell.
10:50-Rupert Hughes.
11:00-The People's War.
11:15-Doctors at War.
11:30-Your America.
11:45-Story Behind Headlines.
12:00-Air War Serenade.
12:15-Vegetables for Victory.
12:30-Wings.
12:45-News.
12:50-News and Co.
1:00-Religion in the News.
1:15-American Story.
1:30-News.
1:45-News in the Time.
2:00-Music.
2:15-Louis F. Lochner.
2:30-National Barn Dance.
2:45-Can You Top This?
2:50-News.
3:00-Grand Old Opry.
3:15-Truth or Consequences.
3:30-Abie's Irish Rose.
3:45-News.
3:50-Oregon to Congress.
4:00-Three Sun Trio.
4:15-News.
4:30-Pasadena Auditorium Orch.
4:45-Hotel St. Francis Orch.
4:50-News.
5:00-Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.
5:15-War News Roundup.
5:30-Swing Shift.

KALB-MBS-SATURDAY-1230 Kc.

6:45-Dave West.
7:00-News.
7:15-Texas Rangers.
7:30-Memory Timekeeper.
7:45-Haven of Rest.
8:00-News.
8:15-Stars of Today.
8:30-Marketing.
8:45-Women's Side of the News.
9:00-Hello Moon.
9:15-News.
9:30-All Williams.
9:45-Pages from Life.
10:00-Journal Parade.
10:15-Music.
10:30-Buyer's Journal.
10:45-News.
11:00-News.
11:15-Farm Front.
11:30-Melody Time.
11:45-Ten Pin Topics.
12:00-Music.
12:15-Music.
12:30-Navy Bulletin Board.
12:45-News.
1:00-News.
1:15-News.
1:30-News.
1:45-News.
1:50-News.
2:00-News.
2:15-News.
2:30-News.
2:45-News.
2:50-News.
3:00-News.
3:15-News.
3:30-News.
3:45-News.
4:00-News.
4:15-News.
4:30-News.
4:45-News.

KOAC-SATURDAY-530 Kc.

10:00-United Press News.
10:15-The Homesteaders' Hour.
10:30-Music.
11:00-Concert Hall.
11:30-United Press News.
12:00-News.
12:15-News.
12:30-News.
12:45-News.
1:00-News.
1:15-News.
1:30-News.
1:45-News.
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3:15-News.
3:30-News.
3:45-News.
4:00-News.
4:15-News.
4:30-News.
4:45-News.

10:00-Sign Off.

5:30-This is Halloran.

5:45-Show Time.
6:00-News.
6:15-Chicago Theatre of the Air.
6:30-Royal Arch Gunshots.
6:45-Music.
7:00-Churchman's Saturday Night.
7:15-Downbeat Derby.
7:30-News.
7:45-Buddy Cole.
8:00-Music.
8:15-Venues Amigos.
8:30-Heavy King Orchestra.
8:45-News.
9:00-News.
9:15-News.
9:30-News.
9:45-News.

KOIN-CBS-SATURDAY-570 Kc.

6:00-Breakfast Bulletin.
6:15-Texas Rangers.
6:30-KOIN Klock.
6:45-News.
7:00-News.
7:15-News.
7:30-News.
7:45-News.
8:00-News.
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