

# Wily Japs Are "Kind"

By Raymond Clapper

CALCUTTA, INDIA  
JAPAN is using wily methods to win support among the Indians. The chief of these methods is to play sweet to the Burmese, so that word will get around by the grape-vine about how kind the Japs are. Operating through native stooges, the Japanese are putting Burma's population to work and enabling them to eat.

An Indian industrialist told me about a Burmese refugee who came to his office recently looking for a job. The refugee said that after the Japanese occupied Burma, he started putting the natives to work, they approached him but he said he wanted to go away. Whereupon an officer said to a soldier, "kick him out." And they kicked him out, literally. He arrived at my friend's office.

He admitted that he was now sorry he had left, because he had been unable to get work in Calcutta. In Burma he would at least have been able to eat.

PROBLEM OF ASIATICS IS TO GET FOOD  
The point is that throughout Asia the problem of the masses of people is to get food. The struggle has always been hard. Thus many of the people are indifferent as to who shall rule them, so long as they can get food. The Japanese are trying to capitalize on that situation.

This technique is not effective with the Chinese, who know what has happened in Korea, Manchukuo and occupied China. The Japanese have been ruthless there. Evidently they now realize that this is a mistake, and that they could have got farther with easier tactics in the early stages, reserving their rough exploitation and squeeze until later. Apparently they are pitting by that realization in Burma, where they are trying to convince the people they are liberators and benefactors who are going to bring prosperity to Burma, etc.

That propaganda helps to explain the apathy of India which made Sir Stafford Cripps' task so formidable. The mass of the population has been blinded to the dangers of Japanese invasion. At the same time, India's leaders were finally satisfied you could expect them to work hard to stir up the population, and with good chances of success.

CRIPPS WANTED A DYNAMIC INDIA  
That is why a settlement of the Indian question was so important that Cripps pressed London to go much further than its original proposal. The Government had to have the opposition of Indian industrialists to the scorched-earth policy by establishing insurance for destruction of property. There is an air of curious unreality here, especially to one coming from Chungking.

I returned to Calcutta during an extremely tense period, with Japanese planes flying down Indian territory in the Bay of Bengal, bombing Ceylon and attacking coastal points. Yet these events seemed to leave the people curiously unaffected, except for an exodus to the country which was encouraged by the authorities in order to relieve the congestion of the cities.

Political bickering continued as before, with scarcely an indication that the invader was in Indian waters and already striking, preparatory to isolating Calcutta. For instance, at the moment when American flying fortresses were bombing down Japanese forces in the Bay of Bengal, the Calcutta newspaper Star of India carried a sarcastic editorial complaining about "buxyboobies from America" and ending with the crack, "this is our quarrel and we can do without outsiders."

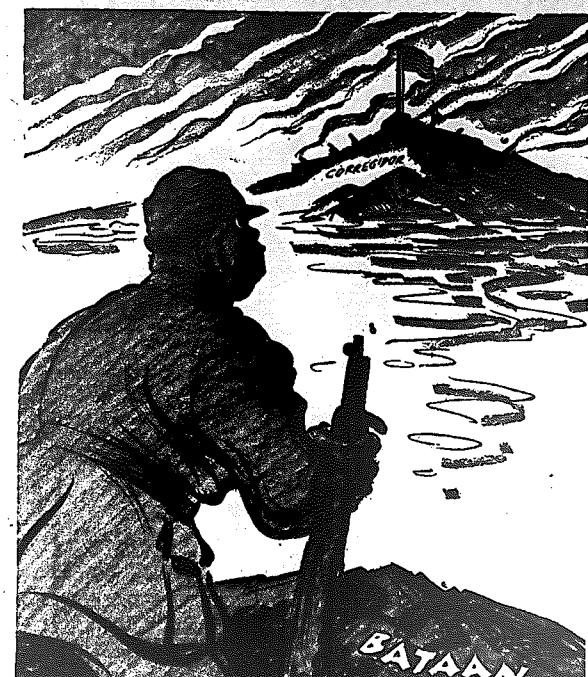
LINE OF PROPAGANDA IS ILLUSTRATED  
That is not representative of the mass response. In my opinion, which recognizes that Japan is an American military aid is imperative to save India so that she can have self-government. But editorials such as this one show the line that is taken to play up the unthinking population. The same editorial talked of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek for urging Britain to give India self-government. It said this "was an encroachment, since we on our side have not been tendering aid to the Chinese Generalissimo about the need for a democratic franchise in China."

Visitin' Around  
Job Off the Job (Jersey Item, Lexington Dispatch)  
Hug Miller, who has been on defense work at Newport, is home suffering with a siege of boils.

Just Like Roosevelt Craver (SPD Item, Lexington Dispatch)  
The members about quite natural as

# "Oh, Say Can You See—"

—By Herblock



# For "America's Children"

By Amy C. Bassett

(Our Yankee Correspondent)

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N. J.  
I WAS glad that nobody spoke to me in the country post office this morning. It would have been difficult to answer if they had. If we all begin, however, to check up over letters that the war will bring in to the post offices of the land, we have quite a time ahead of us. This one ought me off guard—I try to be ready next time.



The letter I received was from a boy I have watched grow up in my own north woods, those mountains in Northern New York State that come down to the very edge of one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, woods that are as untamed, and almost as wild as they were when the Mohawk Indians wandered over them. I have known his father and his grandfather before him, as his grandfather knew my people up there. This boy was a silent little chap but one would see him with a string of fish trailing up from the lake, or a mess of trout he had caught in the early Spring. He had the quiet humor of that north country, but he was a real talker and he knew all the tricks of the trade. He knew all the tricks of the trade. He knew all the tricks of the trade.

He was earning a good salary when America went into this war. He had married a girl as capable and fine as himself and now there is also a small red-headed youngster in the picture. All this has led to a letter that came today.

"Guess this war has everyone on edge and all upset. Maybe you wonder why I enlisted in the U.S. Navy. My reasons are purely patriotic. I have lived a very quiet life, but I have had some good and true friends which are a man's most valuable possession."

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF AMERICA  
It is a quiet letter and from a typical American. He did not need to go to war. The wife and baby and the State Police job would have been the answer if he had chosen so to give it. We say, and we sometimes have a right to say that the country is not yet awake. We also are aware of those who are trying their level best to make the country right inside our country, using the freedom we allow here to wreck America's war effort. And I have heard of other side—the men who have enlisted—so say as this boy says, "I am a patriot."

HE MADE HIS PLANS AND CARRIED THEM OUT  
I knew too that he would have to go some day because the life was shut off a bit too far from everything for him. He was in. He thought it out and lived it—saw what he would be leaving, and then made his plans. We, who have lived and loved that country have all had to go away at some time of our lives.

Side Glances  
A cartoon showing a man in a suit looking out a window. The window looks out onto a landscape with a large, dark, shadowy figure in the background, possibly representing a threat or a reflection.

Without A Gestapo  
Business Week  
OPA hopes it can depend on public acceptance, patriotism, public opinion, consumer and competitor complaints, backed up by simple convictions and help from state and local enforcement officers, in lieu of providing a force of Government inspectors to check into everybody's business, such as the German Gestapo. The problem of securing effective enforcement without a Gestapo is in the hands of Brunson MacChesney, OPA's assistant general counsel. In preparation for the broad powers granted in the Emergency Price Control Act, MacChesney worked quickly for months setting up the Enforcement Section of OPA's Legal Division. As a result, the basic outline of OPA's enforcement program is now complete and only the details need to be sketched in. The Enforcement Section of OPA is staffed with 50 lawyers and the number will be doubled by the first of July. Federal regional and field offices will be provided soon, and enforcement men will also be assigned to checking OPA regional and field offices.

Personalized Warning Service  
Printers' Ink  
At the approach to the junction of two main highways near St. Paul, Minn., a non-leveled sign reads: "Warning, excessive speed. Speed Over 45 or 50 or 55 as the case may be. The speed of each car is automatically computed by the length of time it takes to travel a thirty-five foot distance between two electric eye beams."

TODAY'S BIBLE THOUGHT  
We never understand men till we sympathize with them! That I know you can't be happy, coming in here in war time and asking me to deliver half a pound of tea!"

# "Excess Savings"

By Paul Mollon

WASHINGTON.  
AN intellectual slugging match developed in the thinking-rooms of the Administration over the extent to which Mr. Roosevelt's new inflation-fighting program should go. Messrs. Henderson and Eccles have been trying to revise and raise Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's tax program. They want to plan taxes jointly with price controls, and even compulsory savings, to recapture from the hands of the people what they call "excess savings."

As Congressional committees understand it, the Morgenthau Treasury Department group expects there will be only about \$15,000,000,000 of "excess savings" in the hands of the people this year.

TREASURY THINKS TAXES CAN HALT INFLATION  
Out of the various considerations held on the subject have come estimates that the farmers will have three or four billions, corporations five or six, individuals five or six—roughly around fifteen billions in all.

The Treasury group thinks it can recapture this with its already heavy tax program and voluntary subscription of war bonds.

The Henderson-Eccles line of reasoning is that the excess savings figure will continue to run upward, and when people get to leading for scarce goods, they will force prices into inflationary levels.

Why this should be so is not clear to me.

If prices are fixed, you would expect them to be fixed. Any bidding beyond their fixed limit would be a violation of the law.

Therefore, price freeing of itself should do more to stop inflation than the taking of a nebulous amount of "excess savings" calculated in advance.

Furthermore, this "excess savings" is not in the hands of all the people. It is in the hands of a few people, while other classes and people living on fixed incomes are not getting any of it.

WAR WORKERS HAVE BENEFITED MOST  
There are supposed to be 40,000,000 workers in the country and only around 6,000,000 or so are in the dues-paying union labor wage scale group, whose income is naturally greater from the war effort. This is not an exact distinction between those who are making more now from the war effort, and those whose income has not been increased.

Obviously the greatest increase in income is going to those directly working in war-production lines, while an undefined large group of citizens outside have not had the same gains, and some of them have become unemployed temporarily by cessations in the consumer goods lines of industry, due to priorities.

But the compulsory savings group holds no exceptions can be made in overall anti-inflation policies. The only exemption—say \$1,200.

From whatever amount of money is made by anyone about that figure, they would deduct the source of income and be invested in Government bonds.

Some of them want to work the amount up on a sliding scale, like income taxes, so a larger percentage would be deducted in the lower wage brackets.

WAGES MIGHT BE CHILLED—BUT NOT FROZEN  
In all this direct and indirect refrigeration, wages would be chilled only by their proximity to the freezing apparatus and not by direct action.

By freezing prices, the Henderson-Eccles group, as I get it, expects to remove justification of further wage increases, and therefore calculate that the wage aspect would be eliminated. They would supplement this expectation, however, with voluntary agreements among the trade unions.

Even some of the most skeptical financial leaders in Congress are being drawn by these arguments, toward endorsing a voluntary, salary-withholding system now, and saying they expect it may have to be compulsory next year.

Without A Gestapo  
Business Week

OPA hopes it can depend on public acceptance, patriotism, public opinion, consumer and competitor complaints, backed up by simple convictions and help from state and local enforcement officers, in lieu of providing a force of Government inspectors to check into everybody's business, such as the German Gestapo. The problem of securing effective enforcement without a Gestapo is in the hands of Brunson MacChesney, OPA's assistant general counsel. In preparation for the broad powers granted in the Emergency Price Control Act, MacChesney worked quickly for months setting up the Enforcement Section of OPA's Legal Division. As a result, the basic outline of OPA's enforcement program is now complete and only the details need to be sketched in. The Enforcement Section of OPA is staffed with 50 lawyers and the number will be doubled by the first of July. Federal regional and field offices will be provided soon, and enforcement men will also be assigned to checking OPA regional and field offices.

Under North Carolina's judiciary system, superior court judges are rotated. Judge A. Hall Johnson, sincere in his intentions, will pass from our midst and there will come another judge, less familiar with the conditions affecting Lippard & Co.

It will become the responsibility of the Solicitor to see that Condition No. 3 is discharged and the Solicitor of Mecklenburg Superior Court is John Carpenter. It is a matter of record that Mr. Carpenter has not always remembered these routine details. In fact, we will be bold enough to say that unless somebody reminds Mr. Carpenter of his duty in regard to keeping Carl Lippard on the straight and narrow path, he is likely to let it slip by him.

All in all, we doubt if anyone will be able to accuse Mecklenburg Superior Court of being too severe with Carl Lippard.

With the return of fighting weather to the Russian front, duty again calls the Nazi generals, three of whom have lately been notified that their illnesses are withdrawn.

# THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

And Evening Chronicle

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday by The News Publishing Company, Inc.  
W. C. Dowd Jr., President and General Manager  
J. E. Dowd, Vice-President and Editor  
W. C. Dowd, 1955-1977

The daily edition of The Charlotte News was established in 1888. The Evening Chronicle (established 1893) was purchased by and consolidated with The Charlotte News May 6, 1914.

The News desires to be notified promptly of errors in any of its reports that proper correction may be made at once.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper, and also the local news published herein.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
By carrier: 20 cents a week; one month, 87 cents. By mail: One month, 87 cents; three months, \$2.60; six months, \$5.20; one year, \$10.40.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1942

# Token

Gen. Yamashita Gets a Sample of Things To Come

For General Yamashita it had been a most difficult campaign and, it seemed at times, an almost endless one. Those Americans and Filipinos had died hard in their foxholes on Bataan. Indeed, their stubborn tenacity had been a downright affront to the conqueror of Singapore. There were times when one could almost understand the conditions that led to General Honeima to the point of his own ceremonial knif.

But now it was almost over: the foreign devils had been driven to a last ditch in their rock fortresses. Great guns were pounding at Corregidor; the Japs were falling upon it from uncharted altitudes. There was, as the wife of General Wainwright had said, a limit to human endurance. Nor could ammunition and food supplies left to the beleaguered Americans last forever. Complete, final victory was at last almost within reach.

He told delegates attending the Pan American Union anniversary celebration that it may take two or three years to win the struggle. Reporters were not authorized to quote the President, so his exact words must remain indefinite.

But if he actually said "two or three years," with the implication that this was an outside limit, it is the most optimistic news of the week.

"We are going to come out the winner in the long run," said the President. But if we are able to lick the Axis in two or three years, it will be no "long run." It will be a fast return run than many of us had dared hope for.

Furthermore, if the President believes that the Axis can be humbled in two or three years, it may be assumed that he is working and planning toward that end. It means, too, that offensive action by the United Nations is being planned for this year instead of next. Only by taking the initiative almost immediately could we hope to smash our firmly entrenched enemies on any such schedule.

Loose Strings  
Lippard's Suspended Sentence Will Be Hard To Enforce

The awful (and suspended) sentences passed down from Carl Lippard and his fellow defendants in Superior Court yesterday will, we fear, fail to strike terror into the bootleggers of Mecklenburg County.

Of the four conditions under which the year-and-a-day sentences remain suspended, two were quickly fulfilled by payment of court costs and a total of \$2,000 in fines.

Condition No. 4 requires that Lippard and his partners behave themselves for two years and refrain from violating any prohibition law of the state. To the police, who had been trying to catch Carl Lippard for years before a bit of unexpected luck delivered him into their hands, the sheer irony of it must have been unbearable. After catching Carl, they saw him released with a fine. If he goes back into the liquor business, and we have not heard anyone venture the opinion that he would not, the cely Carl would be careful not to be caught again.

Condition No. 3 provides that each of the defendants must give bond to appear before the court during March and September for two years. "In order to show compliance with the judgment of the court."

Under North Carolina's judiciary system, superior court judges are rotated. Judge A. Hall Johnson, sincere in his intentions, will pass from our midst and there will come another judge, less familiar with the conditions affecting Lippard & Co.

It will become the responsibility of the Solicitor to see that Condition No. 3 is discharged and the Solicitor of Mecklenburg Superior Court is John Carpenter. It is a matter of record that Mr. Carpenter has not always remembered these routine details. In fact, we will be bold enough to say that unless somebody reminds Mr. Carpenter of his duty in regard to keeping Carl Lippard on the straight and narrow path, he is likely to let it slip by him.

All in all, we doubt if anyone will be able to accuse Mecklenburg Superior Court of being too severe with Carl Lippard.

With the return of fighting weather to the Russian front, duty again calls the Nazi generals, three of whom have lately been notified that their illnesses are withdrawn.

His Career Took Him Up To Heights of Popularity  
Readers of The News doubtless share with its editors a pang of sadness at the death of General Hugh B. Johnson, whose day had been one of the paper's mainstays. In reminiscing upon this illustrious life, and in taking into consideration the peculiarities which made his life in the character of it is going to be necessary to lay aside for awhile, but not the unkindly motive, the rule of nullis in bonum.

For to say only good about poor old Hugh would be to incur the contempt of his shade. Hugh Johnson was a person in whom two main qualities constantly battled for primacy. He was cantankerous to a degree, loved nothing better than to argue, was a fighter, but he was sentimental, too, and in his writing it was daily question as to whether his amazingly inclusive mind and his amazing candor would be swayed by cantankerousness or sentiment. If cantankerousness won, he was a fighter; if sentiment won, he was a writer.

In his more wholesome days, before Hitler Roosevelt felt privileged to retort to "Ironpanties" attack upon his Air Corps command, he was a "disgruntled old man," before he made a practice of bawling out everybody who disagreed with him and of impugning the motives of those with whom he sought agreement. General Johnson had been a considerable factor in the intelligent discussion of contemporary events—a sort of advocate historian. And before he had been for an exciting while in the Nazi generals, three of whom have lately been notified that their illnesses are withdrawn.

And even before that he had been an

And even before that he had been an

And even before that he had been an

And even before that he had been an