

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

Comments By Journals on Quadrupartite Declaration

The Basler Nachrichten's London correspondent notes that the Berlin Quadrupartite Declaration ends the difference of conditions in the different occupation zones, which according to English opinion, contained considerable political dangers.

It is questionable, which are the present formal relations between the victorious powers and the defeated Reich. However, it has been established that a state of war formally still exists until the peace treaty is signed. It is provided that the German Government is able to negotiate it, or by an Allied proclamation which, however, is less probable. The Times supports the theory that the Allied Nations' June 5 Berlin Declaration corresponds to a one-sided armistice imposed upon Germany.

Hitherto, the occupation zones' exact demarcation has been held strictly secret, although the plausible reason, therefore, seems not to exist after Germany's surrender. Therefore, London comments with great surprise on the fact that the zone's exact demarcation hitherto has not been published.

It is surprising that after Strange's appointment, who is considered the USSR's friend and a representative of the theory that the Allied Nations' wartime collaboration has to be continued for maintenance of peace, the London Daily Workers harshly attacked Strange, describing him to be a Tory Reactionary, who would sabotage the Crimea agreement.

The Zuercher's London correspondent

comment on the proclamation of the Quadrupartite domination over Germany says that the first London reaction is a sentiment of reassurance as finally there is something tangible which will serve as a basis for subsequent policy.

Germany is temporarily recognized as a unit as the British politicians and publicists of all parties opposing the so-called partition theory emphatically demanded. Effective borders are those of 1937, meaning that the Reich also includes Eastern Prussia and the Saar. However, neither Austria nor the Sudetenland is included. Besides, the Big Powers retain the right to draw anew Germany's internal borders applying new states to a portion or the whole of the Reich. It offers a possibility to create an autonomous or federative area within the Reich.

Declaration Mainly Technical

The Declaration is mainly technical and entirely lacking in political objective. Hitler's war machine is technically dismantled, while the Quadrupartite condominium's frame is created from a technical viewpoint. However, only future negotiations and decisions will decide the political objectives within this frame.

It is required that the joint policy be practised as far as "affairs concerning the whole of Germany" is involved. However, the Control Council must first decide unambiguously what problems may be considered as concerning the whole of Germany. The required unanimity not only extends to all four powers, but right concerning everything relative to the joint policy toward Germany. But, concludes also, each power's absolute authority in their respective occupation zones. It is clear that the way thereby is open for independent state's developments within the Reich despite the declaration of the Reich's unity.

The term "boundaries" which is weaker expression than "frontiers"

WHAT PRICE PEACE

By JAPONICUS

During the past twelve months, or so many a book on President Wilson was published in the United States. Foreseeing the fall of Germany, the minds of the American public have been focussed on the ways and means of building world peace. They have been asking, "Shall we commit exactly the same errors, with the same ineluctable results?" For some time prior to his death President Roosevelt seems to have been haunted by the tragic fate that befell Woodrow Wilson.

It is said that he studied with meticulous care the closing years of Wilson's life in order to avoid, if possible, the errors of judgement and strategy that brought Wilson's enterprise to an ignoble defeat.

An intimate portrait of the hero is presented by his sister-in-law. The author seems not much impressed by this historical figure. At home Wilson was quite ordinary, and at times vague, arrogant, and even stubborn. He was even jealous of his daughters' suitors.

Roger Burlingame and Alden Stevens in their First World Peace

make Wilson a saint and martyr. He is ninety-nine per cent pure gold, and the author seems to forget that in his unhalcyon moments he was a bit of a politician and a somewhat dull school master. But as Albert Guerard points out there was no question that Wilson towered above the average statesmen, brass, tin, lead, or pasteboard.

Stephen Bonsal, a veteran correspondent, however, portrays with scrupulous honesty the person Wilson and the sinking of his great ideal into the quagmire of diplomacy.

This brilliant man who at the age of eighty is still active in mind and body, hardly needs introduction. Sitting quietly in an old Georgetown house in Washington, he watches with an eagle eye the course of current events. Born in Baltimore, in 1865, Bonsal was educated at Heidelberg, Bonn, and Vienna. During the Bulgarian-Serbian War of 1885 he was correspondent for the New York Herald. He was in Morocco in 1889. The Sino-Japanese War, saw him in the Orient, and the Batangas and Mindanao campaigns of 1901 and the Russo-Japanese War kept him there. In the meantime, he was in the U.S. diplomatic service as secretary of unconditional surrender is completed. The new negotiations must then treat the power's policy in the subsequent period.

At present published texts include neither the term "democracy" nor political principles, ideals or the basis which may be applied to Germany. At present the total military regime replaces total dictatorship.

To Extend Soviet Zone

The Gazette de Lausanne's London correspondent, commenting on the Quadrupartite Berlin Declaration notes that it indicates that the Russian zone will be extended westward in Saxony and in Central Germany. However, the Anglo-Americans insist that German territorial changes favoring the Soviets should not be realized before the Austrian situation which also will be clarified. The Anglo-Americans exceed the originally fixed German demarcation lines 100-150 kilometers while in Austria the Russians exceeded theirs, especially in Syria, where Graz should have become the center of the British military administration. Since Austria-Germany belong to different military control authorities,

tary and charge d'affairs in Peking, Tokyo, and Korea. In 1915 we find him with Hindenburg's army on the eastern front, and in 1919 in the Balkan States under General Smuts. Bonsal travelled ten thousand miles in Soviet Russia. Also, war-torn North China and Manchuria are not unknown to him. In fact, there seems to be hardly an important spot in the world untouched by him. For sixty long years he fought on the very front line of all the major battles, not indeed with a sword but with a bright and ready pen. Heyday in a Vanished World, published in 1937, is Bonsal's memoir.

But at the present moment we think of Bonsal as one who served as a confidential adviser, contact man, and interpreter for President Wilson and Colonel House during the first Peace Conference. At Wilson's request he kept notes on committee meetings of which no official record was preserved, and his notes on the drafting of the Covenant is a document of some importance. Bonsal's Unfinished Business, which was published last spring sheds a new light on many problems which have been troubling the Americans.

The Americans have for a quarter of a century been suffering from a persecution complex. They have felt that at the Peace Conference the Europeans "ganged-up" against Wilson. But with his innate honesty, Bonsal makes it clear that such was not really the case. On the contrary, every country was eager to cooperate with America. Clemenceau comes out plainly: "I became convinced that your President wanted the same thing that I did." But Mr. Wilson has always lived in a world that has been fairly safe for democracy. I have lived in a world where it was good for you to shoot a democrat."

As in every drama, there must be a villain. Burlingame and Stevens make Senator Henry Cabot Lodge with his keener a hideous villain. But Bonsal finds his rogue in Lord Robert Cecil. He portrays Cecil as a typical unregenerate: no freedom of the seas; no equality between races; no equality between nations; no international force in which a British officer might have to take orders from a foreigner; no compulsory arbitration; no behavior that could have made the League a political reality.

Toward the close of the meeting of the Final Session of the Commission, the Japanese delegation brought forward its final proposal on "equality" amendment.

"The equality of nations, being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of States Members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality."

Baron Makino read his proposal. Colonel House and Mr. Balfour discussed it during the conference. House wrote him a note stating that "All men are created equal" was in the American Declaration of Independence. But Balfour said that was an eighteenth century proposition which he did not believe was true. He believed that it was true in a certain sense that all men of a particular nation are created equal, but not that a man in Central Africa was created equal to a European. The amendment was supported by almost everyone present. But Lord Robert Cecil refused to accept it and

THE WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Various Rules of Human Conduct Explained

Translated From the Works of Kaibara Ekken

To seek wealth and fame is but humbly. But it is injurious to virtue. If one gives free scope to their desires, therefore endeavor to stamp them out while they are yet in embryo. This is the way of self control. The more we love righteousness, the less becomes our love for human desires. As the Heavenly attributes advance, human desires retire; and as human desires advance, the Heavenly attributes retire.

A man who understands human nature, and knows the way of the world, does not resent coldness of others; knowing how hard it is even to please himself, he naturally does not expect others to please him, and so makes a sufficient explanation for every act of discourtesy paid by another. For example, if his friend falls to visit him, his first thought is that that friend must be ill.

There is a common saying, "Fidelity to cautiousness." The beginning of error is to despise small things, and treat them without caution as matters of no consequence. The way to keep away from committing errors is to employ great precaution even in small things. The following is one of the maxims of Bu-0: "Do not say that such a thing will do no harm, for a fundamental error may spring from that very thing."

Do not concern yourself too much about the praise or condemnation of the world, but be guided by reason and the law of your life. If your conduct is in accordance with your reason, you need not be afraid of the blame of the whole world, and if it is contrary to your reason, then do not rejoice even if the world praises you. A true man is he who is praised by good men and blamed by bad. A man who is praised by all men—good as well as bad—is oftentimes a hypocrite.

A man will often stop doing good when he is ridiculed by others, while he would not dream of coming to acquire wealth for a similar reason.

If the thing is really clear, it goes without saying. If it is not obvious, let us leave it out; it might offend somebody sometime. We want the Mogro Doctrine to mean whatever we choose whenever we like. If anything is hazy, let us leave it to the tribunal of public opinion.

Today the same thing is happening in a different guise. The so-called United Nations signifies the Uncle Sam only two nations, the United States and the United Kingdom. In 1919 Wilson was willing to follow England's lead. Today the case is the reverse. Britain is willing to give America the lead. Churchill expressed this by saying that he was Roosevelt's lieutenant, although recently signs are not lacking that Truman, a novice in international affairs, will let Britain take the lead at least in European affairs, himself rather preferring the role of a middleman to conciliate Anglo-Soviet antagonism. There is, of course, another big difference. At first, America did not consider any other nation than the British important enough to consult. They planned between themselves the future of France and made political decisions in Italy. Russia's recognition of Badoglio was a reminder that she did not exactly like their

which shows he is not love of wealth. A love "good" exactly loves "wealth."

If one depends on cleverness, he is haughty and brings himself. If he relies on his courage, he is too confident. Strength, no brings his life. If he is not his wisdom, he which lead to his fortunes come from chance on one's eye.

Repentance is a gift as it serves as a future, through the he received. The remembrance teacher of the future worry too much or to break up our present sickness. The error of our way once and for all, over it after that. Not to commit the again.

That which accords Heaven, the heart Great Path is public one who is public protection from go men without seeking is against the will heart of man, and is narrow-minded which one gains means profits him will reap the hatred of men, and himself.

A man must not heart the spirit the spirit of peace man has not revealed selfish and elegant has not the spirit troubled and dis advent of disaster follow the path before, these two joy, are like two or two wings of a long each other, helping the other spirit of reverence wicked are the you come in content of peaceful joy tune comes.

Most of our trouble caused by the temperament. If our we must strive One called Seim habit of using a (symbol of gentleness) warn him to curb he was of very Another called T string (symbol of pride), in order him not to be too hard like these to succeed.

It is said that feeds upon pure half-starved, do envy the ant which it is better to be poor in body, than unrighteous. Do the wealth he justice.

A man called great care not to insect; when he avoided walking ants congregated, some of them. In a compassionate love all humanity Heaven loves to take it away the way of men. Riches are the Earth to mankind long to in man who pushing ob

