

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

## Comments By Journals on Quadrilateral Declaration

The Basler Nachrichten's London correspondent notes that the Berlin Quadrilateral 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; 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 zone's 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 Nation's 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 Zürcher's London correspond-

ent commenting on the proclamation of the Quadrilateral domination over Germany says that the first London reaction is a sentiment of reassurance as finally there is some 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 demurred. 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 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 Quadrilateral condominium's frame is created from a technical viewpoint. However, only future negotiations and precision will decide the political objectives within this frame.

It is required that the joint policy be practised as far as "assault concerning the whole of Germany" is involved. However, the Control Council must first decide "unanimously what problems may be considered as concerning the whole of Germany." This requires unanimity not only among all four Powers, but right concerning everything relative to the joint policy toward Germany but consolidates also each power's absolute authority in their respective occupation zones. It is clear that the way thereby is open for independent states' development 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 focused 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 beset 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 unlustrous moments he was a bit of a politician and a somewhat dull school master. But as Albert Guérard 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 Hidelberg, Bonn, and Vienna. During the Bulgarian-Servian 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 busy. In the meantime, he was in the U.S. diplomatic service as secre-

tary and charge d'affaires in Peking, Tokyo, and Korea. In 1915 he found 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 form to shoot a democrat."

As in every drama, there must be a villain. Burlingame and Stevens make Senator Henry Cabot Lodge with his leer 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 Kalbara Eikken

## II

To seek wealth and fame is but human. But it is injurious to virtue. 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 fails to visit him, his first thought is that that friend must be ill.

There is a common saying, "Timidity 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-o: "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 ceasing 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 Monroe 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 for 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, though 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 in love of wealth. A love "good" exactly loves "wealth."

If one depends to cleverness, he is I hasty and bring himself, if he relies his courage, he invades too confident strength, he brings es his life. If he of his wisdom, he c which lead to blad fortunes come from

Repentance is a g as it serves as a future, through the be received. The "The remembrance teacher of the si worry too much o to break up our private sickness. the error of our w once and for all, over it after that, not to commit the again.

That which acc Heaven, the heart Great Path is publ one who is publi protection from go men without seeki is against the wi heart of man, and is narrow-minded in which one gains means profits him will reap the u hatred of men, an himself.

A man must al heart the spirit the spirit of peace man has not re selfish and degener has not the spi troubled and dis advent of dist follow the path fore, these two q and joy, are like t or two wings of a ing each other, b helping the other spirit of reverenc wicked are the p you come in cont of peaceful joy "tune comes.

Most of our i caused by the pa perament. If our t we must strive i One called Seim habit of using a symbol of gentle warn him to cur he was of very h Another called T string (symbol of girdle, in order t him not to be too hard like these i to succeed.

It is said that feeds upon pure half starved, doc envoy the ant wh it is better to be poor in body, th unrighteous. Do the wealth he b justice.

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

tion 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 precision 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 unanimously what problems may be considered as concerning the whole of Germany. This required unanimity not only creates all four Powers' veto right concerning everything relative to the joint policy toward Germany but consolidates also each power's absolute authority in their respective occupation zones. It is clear that the way thereby is open for independent states' development within the Reich despite the declaration of the Reich's unity.

The term "borderland" is a weaker expression than "frontiers" has been utilized in the declaration's introduction while the Second Article utilized the term "frontiers" for state borders. This differentiation reflects the idea which is popular in several Allied countries whereby certain autonomous German areas may be incorporated into neighbor states without this being actual annexation. However, no definite decision has been reached in this field with several possibilities being taken into consideration.

Disarmament will be ordered according to the procedure similar to such as has been applied in other former enemy states. Besides it is ordered that all important war production undertakings must work for occupation power if such has been decided.

Besides, the Declaration orders that all German men will become POW's (Prisoners of War) as Hitler's organization hardly left anybody who is able to carry guns outside the military organization. An important portion of these POW's in Anglo-Saxon zones is now being released. However, if, for instance, one of the victorious powers send these POW's into camps or utilize them for certain works, the joint Quadrupartite Federation may serve as justifying such measures.

Thus, only the minimum future policy applicable to Germany has been settled. It is considered important that the Control Council has been created and that Berlin has been chosen as its seat, that the first codified text and act of the Control Council's Constitution and Control Commission's program has been published and formally accepted by all the powers.

However, the period in which the first measures are applicable is obviously limited as they last until the execution of elementary require-

ments 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 to 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 Austro-Germany belong to different military control authorities this question can only be solved diplomatically.

London realizes that Germany's administration will become the inter-Allied relation's most delicate test. The Times notes that should Germany's treatment become a subject of inter-Allied disputes Europe would be unavoidably split into two opposing camps with jealousy and mistrust predominant.

The Exchange's Telegraph's correspondent reports that the publication by the papers in Moscow of the map showing the German occupation zones had a sensational effect in London. Officials decline to confirm the map's accuracy since the London standpoint is that the demarcation line's definite establishment is the task of the European Advisory Council which keeps all its negotiations secret. However, it is openly admitted that hitherto the Moscow press reports on the division of the zones were correct and that the map's publication is surely based on the information given by council members. Before, the Russian map will probably be confirmed.

On the other hand, the Daily Herald's diplomatic correspondent usually possessing excellent information publishes another widely noticed report that the differences directly in relation to the division of the zones occurred between the Quadrupartite representatives in Berlin. Jukov finally refused to continue discussing the Allied Control Commission's establishment as long as the Allied troops had not evacuated the regions which according to Russian opinion belong to the Soviet occupation zone. This attitude so offended the Allied generals that Eisenhower and Montgomery left for further consultations with their governments, preferring not to attend the banquet which Jukov had already prepared.

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 form to shoot a democrat."

As in every drama, there must be a villain. Burlingame and Stevens make Senator Henry Cabot Lodge with his leer 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 stood firm by his refusal. He found that it was not an easy task to formulate any objection. For he could not very well say that he objected to the principle of equality of nations or that he favored unequal and unjust treatment of alien nations. Baron Makino made a dignified fight for the juridical equality of races and nations, and he won, eleven to six, but Wilson ruled that in this case unanimity was necessary. House wrote that the objection of the British Delegation was such that in spite of the view of the U.S. or any other delegation, it could not become part of the Covenant. After the session Wilson muttered sheepishly: "I do not think that anybody will interpret the result of this evening's discussions as a rejection on our part of the principle of equality of nations."

This is an episode of the Versailles Conference which today the Americans probably prefer to forget.

#### II

As many critics have pointed out, neither Wilson nor House had ample international experience, and relied on British sagacity. They thought that agreement with England would suffice and all other nations were mercilessly snubbed. One of the delegates from Eastern Europe sadly protested: "I had hoped that our distinguished and most welcome visitors . . . would carefully weigh the unanimous opinion of those unfortunate people who dwell so near the cave where the wolf pack lingers." Leon Bourgeois, the learned French delegate, had studied the problems of a league, not like Wilson for only fifteen months, but for some twenty years. When he insisted on clarity, Wilson replied with a tolerant shrug of the shoulders: "Let us not attempt to be precise,

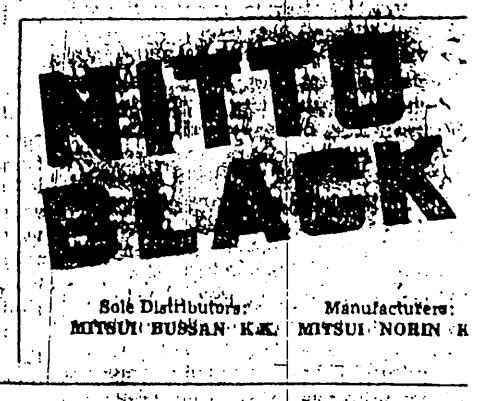
the world, but be guided by reason and the law of your life. If your conduct is in accordance with your reason, you need not be afraid of the blame of the whole world, and if it is contrary to your reason, then do not rejoice even if the world praises you. A true man is he who is praised by good men 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 ceasing 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 Monroe 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 for 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, though 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 slight to Moscow. They have now to take the Soviet Union into account, if not into confidence. Indeed they discovered that Russia too can act according to her idiosyncrasies and whims without bothering about others. It looks as if she can snub the rest of the world singlehanded. She is using mystification and jolting techniques to the cautious and non-committing Anglo-American diplomats, keeping them hanging on the words and deeds of the Kremlin. This of course is a new feature of the 1945 pageant.

(To Be Concluded)



Sole Distributors:

MITSUI BUSAN K.K. MITSUI NORIN K

Manufacturers:

MITSUI BUSAN K.K. MITSUI NORIN K

**TOA KOTO**

(East Asia Travel Corps)

**AIM:** Enhancement of culture through travel facilities and services offered.

**HEAD OFFICE:** Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

**Branch Offices:**

- TOKYO:** Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
- KEIZYO, TAIHOKU, HOTEN, PEKING:** Branch offices.

**TICKET AND INFORMATION:** In almost all the principal cities in Nippon, China, and in important districts.

## INDIA'S FIERY PATRIOT

**His Confidence in Ultimate Victory Is Unshaken**

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

Subhas Chandra Bose, head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has transferred his government to somewhere in Thailand, where he is determined more than ever to carry on India's struggle for independence. To the British he is a greater menace than a modern army of one million men. And the astute British imperialists admit this in their broadcasts. For the Netaji has repeatedly told the world that he and his Azad Hind Fauj will battle until India has been liberated from the shackles of British imperialism.

Condemning Britain's latest offers for India, Bose bluntly declares that "acceptance of Wavell's proposal will mean political suicide for the Indian National Congress and for all Indian nationalists. It will seriously jeopardize all chances of securing even self-government in the future, not to speak of complete independence."

The Netaji emphasized that "the British are cunning politicians and they have chosen the proper psychological moment for hurling this offer at India." He outspokenly urges his people to refuse such a compromise.

"Outside of India we shall carry on an armed struggle for India's freedom—to the last man and to the last round," he continued. "Our friends in the world—of whom we

have many—will do whatever is necessary to bring about India's independence before the bar of world opinion and all international conferences. And you at home must be prepared for a revolution. There is no earthly power that can stand between the Indian people and freedom." We have only to be firm, unflinching and patient and carry on our struggle under all circumstances."

## Launches New Campaign

From somewhere in Thailand, Subhas Chandra Bose has launched another radio campaign directed to his people in India. In his latest broadcast, he has pointed out that during the course of the current war, India—whether the British liked it or not—has become "a live issue in world politics—so much so that the British fearfully realize that the Indian issue will be constantly raised in the future."

The fiery Indian nationalist told his listeners "not to forget that the moment there is a compromise between nationalist India and Britain, India will become a domestic issue of the British Empire and it will then be impossible for foreign powers, such as Soviet Russia, to intercede on behalf of Indian independence."

Shrewd, handsome and intelligent, Subhas Chandra Bose towers above them all as a freedom-fighter. He is an Indian, whose heart and soul is in the interest of India. Unlike most Indians who believe in the passive method of battle, Bose has always advocated the active or aggressive method. Call it violence or fanaticism, the Netaji firmly believes that it is the only kind of language the British understand.

British-educated, he is the personification of physical strength and mental vitality and Britain would move heaven and earth to have him as an ally.

A Menace to Britain

## WHAT PRICE PEACE

By JAPONICUS

III

Until the very last, Roosevelt posed as being a little toward left of the center. His attitude toward the racial problem was liberal, and he evinced some concern about the American attempt to perpetuate the fallacies on the racial problem.

Last year, Representative May of Kentucky persuaded the War Department not to use a certain pamphlet entitled the "Races of Mankind." It is a small work prepared by scientific experts, summing up in simple language the findings of science on the subject of race. It shows that all the peoples of the earth constitute a single family with a common origin—a statement which by now can hardly be called sensational. The gentleman from Kentucky, however, objected to the pamphlet because its cool scientific observations ran counter to his notions regarding white supremacy shared by his fellow countrymen. Then a sub-committee of the House Military Affairs Committee took up the matter, and solemnly announced that the pamphlet was filled with "techniques of Communist propaganda." Here is one more recent attempt to perpetuate the tragic American fallacies on race.

Roosevelt must have realized at heart that it was beyond his power to cure the inveterate superiority-complex of his fellow nationals. Some amendments were proposed at San Francisco to enunciate the principle of racial equality, only to be rejected by America and Britain. Everyone knows race prejudice is so deeply ingrained in their mentality that even if it is curbed in one place, it will crop out in another place.

It is plain that the American attitude toward the racial problem has not shown any improvement since 1919. American politicians, on the contrary, in the year of grace 1945 are less bothered about conscientious scruples than Wilson and

House were at the Paris Conference. It may be that their dreams of dominating different nations and races have converted them into the racial orthodoxy of Lord Cecil and his school.

The Roosevelt-Churchill Joint Declaration, though non-committal and less explicit, reiterates the liberal-democratic international philosophy of Wilson's Fourteen Points. It so sounds agreeable to the average Americans as it expresses the traditional U.S. creed, though the astute presidential co-author may have looked upon such a philosophy as essentially "horse-and-buggy" stuff. The picture of the oncoming world depicted is perhaps too rosy for the master craftsman in power-politics, but it serves, he may have thought, as a slogan good enough for domestic and foreign consumption.

About a year ago, however, Roosevelt, realizing the growing alarm at the seeming dissension among the United Nations, made a statement which he described as the U.S. foreign policy. The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice; a world in which all persons regardless of race, color or creed

Injured by British officers and thrown into prison. In 1932, he was released, but it wasn't long before

may live in peace, honor, and dignity. This of course harks back to the Atlantic Charter, if not to the classical Declaration of Independence. So far so good.

However, as a practical politician, Roosevelt had no scruples about having contrary to the philosophy enunciated in the Atlantic Charter.

Germany's quick recovery and rise as a powerful military state despite the Diktat of Versailles seems to have greatly impressed Roosevelt and his associates and they drew two conclusions. First, the Allies had not been harsh enough to Germany, and second, the League of Nations was too impotent to check the meteoric rise of Germany. So Roosevelt and his associates early decided on a policy to bleed Germany, white this time upon her defeat so that she might never become a great power, a step, it is alleged, absolutely necessary for world peace and security.

The practical outcome is that the German territory will be cut into spheres of influence by the three great powers. Roosevelt and his associates also decided at Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta to make the proposed world organization efficient by putting teeth into it to bite aggressors. The result is a scheme by which the whole world is placed under the joint dictatorship of the great powers, which, as clarified by the discussion at San Francisco on veto power, trusteeship and regionalism, would effect the conversion of the entire world into their spheres of influence.

It is no wonder, then, that their prospective victims, small and medium-sized states, offered stout resistance at the San Francisco Conference.

The American public enchanted for a time by the silver-tongued eloquence of the late President has now been disenchanted and cries:

For three long years you let us think

The famed Atlantic Charter, Inc. Was signed and sealed and guaranteed,

By which all the nations would be freed.

But now we are told the document

Was just a memo of intent An idyll written on a boat.

When you were fishing for our vote.

It is not the American people alone but the people of the whole world, that are disillusioned by the blatant display of power-politics in which might is enthroned as right. They now little expect to see "a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice;

The picture of the oncoming world depicted is perhaps too rosy for the master craftsman in power-politics, but it serves, he may have thought, as a slogan good enough for domestic and foreign consumption.

About a year ago, however, Roosevelt, realizing the growing alarm at the seeming dissension among the United Nations, made a statement which he described as the U.S. foreign policy. The United Nations are fighting to make a world in which tyranny and aggression cannot exist; a world based upon freedom, equality and justice;

So history is repeating itself. The American people are again losing peace.

(End)

## THE WAY OF CONTENTMENT

Various Rules of Human Conduct Explained

Translated From the Works of Kalbara Ekken

III

The judgments of Heaven are of two kinds, ordinary and extraordinary. Usually, men who do good reap happiness, while those who do evil reap evil. But extraordinary cases sometimes occur in which good men suffer and evil men prosper. Men good or ill luck, fortune or misfortune, long life or untimely death, prosperity or poverty are the awards of Heaven. Some men, at birth are ordained to pass through definite events in their lives, while others receive fortune or misfortune purely accidentally. Though seeking happiness, one cannot find it if Heaven wills otherwise. Without seeking it, one can obtain it if Heaven so wills. Let us do the best we can, and await the judgment of Heaven. If its commands are extraordinary ones let us resign ourselves without murmur. It is foolish for men to fight against the will of Heaven, and strive to avoid the unavoidable by flattery and fulsomehness.

There is an old saying that, "Speech is the voice of the heart; the man who utters a word indelibly cannot even drive a horse." There is another proverb, that "Sickness enters from the mouth, and misfortune comes out of the same place." The man who is careful what he says avoids misfortune, even as he who is careful what he eats and drinks is free from sickness.

If one is careful what he says, he naturally becomes less talkative. If you have committed a fault, confess it, instead of striving to hide it under a mass of high-sounding words and phrases, for that doubles the fault.

It is often best not to explain everything to a listener, for by so doing your words will be far more tasteful to him. Likewise, in remonstrating with others, do not mention their faults too openly nor use hard language!

If we slander others in public, they will slander us ten. To slander others is to slander ourselves. It is like spitting against Heaven. The sin that comes out of us will return like the revolution of a wheel.

Do not listen to the many mysterious tales so current among the people. Many miraculous stories concerning the Buddhas and gods are false, for men, in order to enhance their virtue, manufacture wonderful tales concerning them, little realizing that they are blaspheming the gods rather than exalting them.

Do not speak about mysterious things, even though you fancy you may have witnessed them, for such vision is no more than a defect in the eyes of the mind. Many things which appear mysterious, in reality are not so at all.

The foolish like to exaggerate every rumor, while the wise man, though he may hear, never repeats it. All rumors stop at the gates of the wise, even as a rolling ball stops on hollow ground.

One should use just measure in praising or blaming others. To exaggerate the little good in others is dishonesty and flattery, and to exaggerate the small faults of others is slander. A good man does not praise others without sufficient cause. But he does not overlook even small talents in others, but helps them to use them.

Words uttered when overjoyed

not to correct them. A man can see miles away, and his own eyes can never wise before, the true yourself, listen others, and know others is yourself is still we should well point out, our faults. We expect gifts of fish or wine not be granted. To hear and take calling in a doctor to cure us; but service is equivalent fusing a doctor.

The fault of an eclipse of seen of all men be temporarily pears, becoming even.

Today there delight in hearing. Therefore, they with hosts of father demon-litter says the dotard; and if with his master former has inspreads, then which will take strate with and

When brought the goodness of their plios brought into contact with others let us so that both serve as instru-virtue.

If others bring them righteousness, you love others not love you, not loved then courteous to not courteous your courtesy you strive to and yet they a think that you'll adopt will gradually

Never Se A faithful servant serves two lords. woman (never A true man) serves their lordness regard him as more important. A man who lacks, however a be in other to set their house time of trouble dishonored in that life consider alone; the good we leave behind lives. All who though we may and acquire our lives will in unrighteous

There are things must perform in the pursuit second the first and the third oneness. If we occupation we starvation. If our health by drink and the by protecting a lack of natural cannot complete allotted to perform righteously from the path sowing an occu-