

For Emperor Akihito

To serve other world countries conveyed historically from Agri-Cultured Japan: ¹
Japan, Asia, and Global cooperatively under variety by individual

Introduction to this essay

The writer (Hideyuki Kamiryo) discovered an excellent book for ‘Japan history expressing the current Emperor.’ The writer wishes to write up a short essay by translating and summing up the whole story of this book. Why does the writer wish to do so? Because, the core of contents is supreme in that the current Emperor family’s determination is well conveyed to peace-loving people/individuals in Japan. This book recollects the olden times when a country was established in Takachiho-Hyuuga, 高千穂・日向国. And, this country moved to the East red Sun, actually towards to Kashihara-Nara, 橿原・奈良.

The writer admires the publisher, 小学館, not only for marketing and copy-right 10 % donation to Fukushima Hospital but also for editors’ peaceful and global intention. The writer, of course, is fully responsible for the translation from Japanese to English. Also, the writer must pay carefulness to citing and interpreting key essence of this Japanese book, respecting each mind of editors and authors.

This book is composed of Chapter I (pp.5-20) *I shall be Emperor* (英文による強調), Chapter II (pp. 21-40) Trip to apologizing to Okinawa, 慰霊の旅・沖縄, Chapter III (pp. 41-56) Together with people’s sufferings, 国民の苦しみと共に, Chapter IV (pp.57-80) Message to countries around Japan, 近隣諸国へのメッセージ, Chapter V (pp. 81-104) Country never doing war, 戦争をしない国, and Chapter VI (pp. 105-119) With Michiko Empress, 美智子皇后と共に. Also, the writer is deeply excited with reading Preface (pp.1-3) and Post After with Appendix ‘Why the world could not stop wars, 世界はなぜ、戦争を止められないのか: the United Nation’s Constitution and Collective Self-Guarding Right, 国連憲章と集団的自衛権’.

This book thankfully has so many at home pages for one-page and/or two-pages full colored. This book has Notes, each soon below, for citations so strictly as the literature.

The writer inclined to cite all of full-colored pages with each picture, where we

¹ Koji Yabe for context and Shintaro Suda, 矢部宏治・須田慎太郎. (5 July 2015). “*Country not doing War: Message from Emperor Akihito.*” Tokyo: Shogakukan. 127p. (『戦争をしない国: 明仁天皇メッセージ』小学館).

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readers find warm words and sentences quoted by Emperor family each by each. Instead, let the writer copy all of these quoted words and sentences.

After completing this short essay, the writer soon sends this write up manuscript/essay to my best friend and teacher, Yisheng Huang, Chief in Editor, Better Advances Press, Toronto, expecting his prompt suggestion and instruction on how to clarify necessary processes to the publisher 小学館.

Words and sentences quoted by Emperor family

1. Page 6: 「普通の日本人だった経験がないので、何になりたいと考えたことは一度もありません。皇室以外の道を選べると思ったことはありません」
2. Page 10: 「ぼくは皇居内に住みたくない。皇居はなるべく早く開放して、大衆向きの公園に使ってほしい。(略) 天皇になっても、ぼくは街の中に住む」－結婚直前の友人の証言
3. Page 15: 年毎に 東京の空暖かく 紅葉赤く 暮れに残れり－平成 25 年 [2013 年] 題「皇居にて」
4. Page 18: 外国の 旅より帰る 日の本の 空赤くして 富士の峯立つ－平成 5 年[1993 年]/歌会始め 題「空」
5. Page 23: 花ゆうしゃぎゆん(花を捧げます) 人知らぬ世ゆ(戦争のない世を) 肝に願て(心から願って) (魂魄の塔(沖縄県糸満市))
6. Page 27: 「石ぐらい投げられてもいい。そうしたことに恐れず、県民のなかに入っていきたい」 ひめゆりの塔と慰霊碑と洞穴の入口(沖縄県糸満市)
7. Page 30: 「払われた多くの尊い犠牲は、一時の行為や言葉によってあがなえるものでなく、人々が長い年月をかけてこれを記憶し、一人一人、深い内省の中であって、この地に心を寄せ続けていくことをおいて考えられません」 ひめゆりの女子学生 9 人と引率教師 1 人が自決した荒崎海岸(沖縄県糸満市)
8. Page 34: 沖縄のいくさに失せし人の名を あまねく刻み 碑は並み立てり－平成 7 年[1995 年]/ 題「平和の礎」
9. Page 38: 「護衛艦は救助に向かわなかったのですか」 対馬丸記念館の展示室(沖縄県那覇市)
10. Page 42: 「政治から離れた立場で国民の苦しみに心を寄せたという過去の天皇の話は、象徴という言葉で表すのに最もふさわしいあり方ではないかと思っています」
11. Page 46: 原爆のまが(禍)を患ふ人々の 五十年の日々 いかによりけむ－平成 7 年[1995 年]/ 題「原子爆弾投下されてより五十年経ちて」
12. Page 50: 「東日本大震災からは四度目の冬になり、放射能汚染により、か

って住んだ土地に戻れずにいる人々や仮設住宅で厳しい冬を過ごす人々も
いまだ多いことも案じられます」 封鎖された立入制限区域(福島県南相馬
市)

13. Page 54: 今ひとたび 立ち上がりゆく村むらよ 失せたるものの 面影の
上に 美智子皇后の歌/一平成 24 年[2012 年]/ 題「復興」
14. Page 58: 「この両国の関係の永きにわたる歴史において、我が国が中国国民
に対し多大の苦難を与えた不幸な一時期がありました。これは私の深く悲
しみとするところであります」 故宮博物館(中国・北京)
15. Page 62: 「歴史的に見てみると、日本の分化というのはずいぶん中国の恩
恵を受けているわけですね。中国からあるものを受け入れて、日本の文化と
いうものが形成されてきたわけです」 万里の長城(中国・北京)
16. Page 67: 「両国の永く密接な交流のあいだには、我が国が朝鮮半島の人々
に多大の苦難を与えた一時期がありました。私は先年、このことにつき私の
深い悲しみの気持ちを表明いたしました。今も変わらぬ気持ちを抱いてお
ります」 昌徳宮で遊ぶ親子(韓国・ソウル市)
17. Page 70: 対馬より釜山の汀見ゆといへば韓国の地の近きを思ふ一美智子皇
後の歌/ 平成 2 年[1990 年]/ 題「島」
18. Page 74: あまたなる命の失せし崖の下 海深くして青く澄みたり一平成 17
年[2005 年]/ 題「サイパン島訪問」
19. Page 78: 「ここパラオの地において、私どもは先の戦争でなくなったすべ
ての人々を追悼し、その遺族の歩んできた苦難の道をしのびたいと思います」
浅瀬に沈むゼロ戦(パラオ共和国)
20. Page 83: 「本年は終戦から 70 年という節目の年にあたります」「この機会
に、満州事変に始まるこの戦争の歴史を十分に学び、今後の日本のあり方を
考えていくことが、今、極めて大切なことだと思っています」慰霊の日[2011
年](沖縄全戦没者追悼式・沖縄県糸満市)
21. Page 86: 「この戦争による日本人の犠牲者は約 310 万人とされています。
前途に様々な夢を持って生きていた多くの人々が、若くして命を失ったこと
を思うと、本当に痛ましい限りです。
戦後、連合軍の占領下にあった日本は、平和と民主主義を、守るべき大切
なものとして、日本国憲法を作り、様々な改革を行って、今日の日本を築き
ました」 第二次大戦でアメリカ軍が上陸した海岸(沖縄県読谷村)
22. Page 90: 「なぜ、日本は特攻隊戦法をとらなければならないの」浅瀬に沈
むアメリカ軍の戦車(サイパン島)
23. Page 94: 「やはり、強制になるということではないことが望ましいですね」
日の丸(東京都新宿区)

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24. Page 98: 「沖縄の問題は、
日米両国政府の間で十分に話し合われ、沖縄県民の幸せに配慮した解決の道
が開かれていくことを願っております」 辺野古で進む巨大米軍基地の建設
(沖縄県名護市)
25. Page 102: 「天皇は憲法にしたがってつとめを果たすという立場にあるので、
憲法に関する論議については言をつつしみたいと思っています」蓮の花(岩
手県・平泉)
26. Page 106: あづかれる宝にも似て あるときは 吾子ながらかいな 畏れ
つつ抱くー美智子皇太子妃の歌 昭和 35[1960年]/題[浩宮誕生]
眠っている赤ちゃん(千葉県鴨川市)
27. Page 110: 「だれもが弱い自分というものを恥ずかしく思いながら、
それでも絶望しないで生きている」ー美智子皇太子妃の言葉 昭和 55 年
[1980年]10月16日 45歳の誕生日会見
28. Page 114: 幸くませ 真幸くませと 人びとの
声渡りゆく御幸の町にー美智子皇后の歌/平成 16年[2004年]/歌会始/題[幸]
皇居での一般参賀(平成 16年[2004年]1月2日)
29. Page 118: 初夏の光の中に 苗木植うる この子供らに 戦あらずな
ー美智子皇后の歌/平成 16年[2004年]/題[植樹祭]

Note: The writer cannot know the inside information except for mass media information. The writer here, however, could know how important symbolized position of their Majesties is. The writer has experienced whatever their Majesties have in mind. During the 2nd War, we middle schoolboys, every 12 hours at night, were testing the quality of chemical acid to be used for fight air, Zero. My family had experienced all kinds of bombings, Nagoya, until evacuating to Yamaguchi City, father's hometown. The family lives miraculously had been living every day, day and night. The writer supposes twenty times he died every day in the fire.

We know how important the Constitution is. The Constitution is the best tool for eternal peace in the world. The Constitution is most respected by all the countries in the world; old and young and also, men and women.

The writer has confirmed this fact everywhere in the world, except for Africa. For records, I have my water-colors drawn, with accurate days and years. "Art brings bread and also true peace", this is the writer's learning by doing.

For Chugoku Newspaper & HonDL

Why does the writer's publication in Japan rely on Chugoku Newspaper, 中国新聞?

Before starting, let the writer's (Kamiryō) position in Japan be confirmed simply. The writer's life-time work is researches for unsolved problems such that how to immediately realize a peaceful world by country, perceiving and reflecting 'the variety by individual.' No one today can deny a fact that 'the variety by individual' has spread locally and globally particularly in the 21st Century and typically after 2010, with internet communications.

Back to the writer's researches, the writer has decided an idea that publication media, private and public, must be Chugoku Newspaper, 中国新聞. First of all, Kamiryō family lives in Hiroshima, not so far from the memorial Atomic Bomb spot. Several benefactors, teachers, and friends, in Japan, mostly live in Hiroshima. Also, the writer sincerely respects Mr. Takashi Hiraoka, 平岡敬, who worked for the president of Chugoku Newspaper and then, Hiroshima Mayor for many years.

My stance of life-work is: Not a leader of social activity but a researcher behind. The writer has two-sided evidences to family sacrifice and to united common individual societies so that the writer pursues himself never to spare time for attractive man-interests and, solely focusing on world peace actions, modestly and cooperatively with all the people globally.

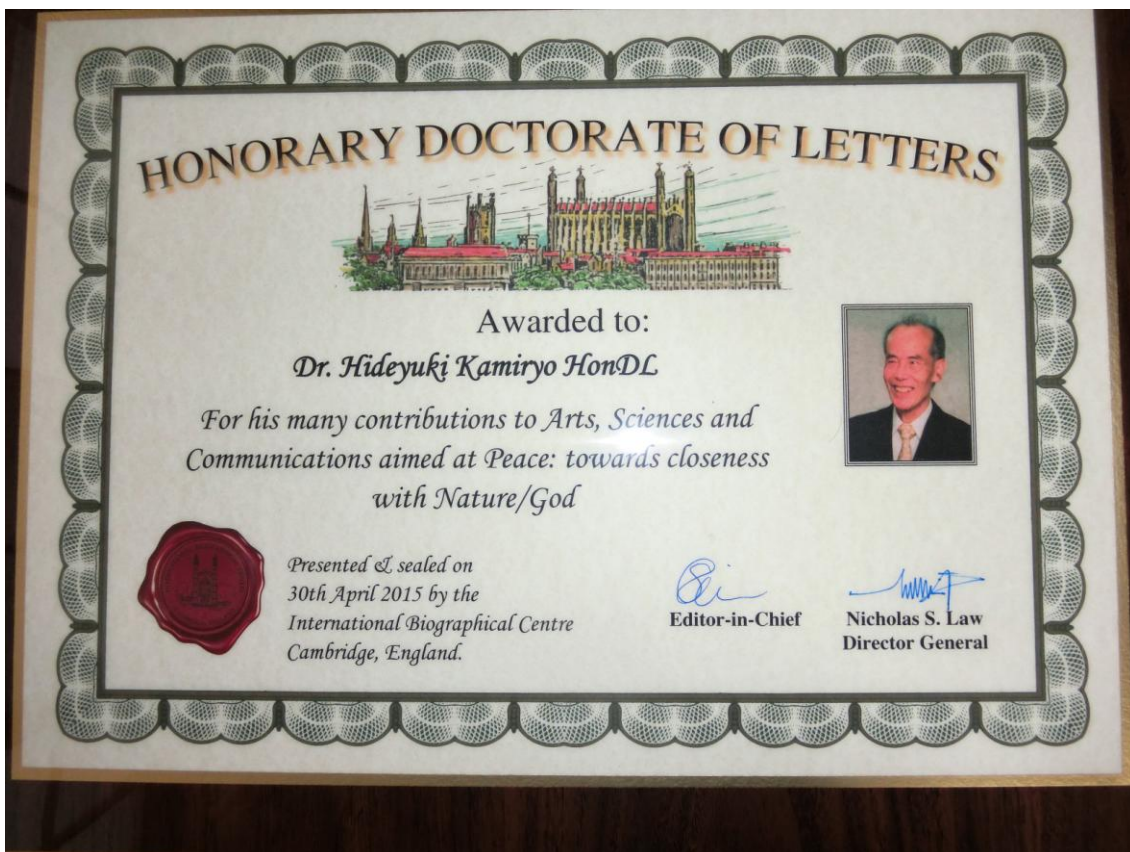
If Kamiryō Foundation, based in 'HonDL' given by IBC, Cambridge, England, and also another Kamiryō Foundation, London, England, happened to become public in the first half of 2016, the writer, for publication, asks Chugoku Newspaper for this publishing role, soon after consulting the matter with Taiichi Ichikawa, 市川太一, President of Hiroshima Shudo University ('Shudo, 修道' means 'modesty' in old China). The writer already processed these documentation in Dec 2015 and new year days 2016. The writer must at once report to Chugoku Newspaper the detail when either Foundation becomes public in 2016.

The writer in fact saw the few minutes from Tokuyama, 80 kilometers from the A-bomb spot, on 6 Aug 1945, when the writer was in the 3rd year of the Yamaguchi Middle School, Yamaguchi City, 旧制山口中学校. The writer never forget the moment when a Navy young leader ordered all the schoolboy attendants to deeply bow towards Emperor family, Castle Tokyo; first bright sharp light/ray and second, huge black clouds

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climbing up to the heaven. The school boys of the Yamaguchi Middle School, in a small island near the sea, worked 12 hours at night every day, to test the condition of chemical acid every 30 minutes. At 8:10 am, the school boys took breakfast near the sea, soon after the above greeting to the East. After the 2nd World War, ten days later, we knew that the chemical acid was mixed with pine-trees' botanical oil (collected by the school girls staying in mountains), which was used for Zero fighting airplanes.

Finally, the writer dedicates my thankfulness to five robust members of individuals and organization. Kamiryo Foundation, Cambridge, was permitted after stating five members. Five members are: Better Advances Press, Toronto, Canada; Geoff Harcourt, Melbourne, Australia; Shigeru Endo, who connected the writer with Washington, D. C., IMF, the World Bank and others; two first top musicians, Paris, Motoko and Shiho, whose parents are the writer's life-long benefactors in Japan.



Peaceful World under Pre-established Harmony

1. Five hypotheses, globally by country, local area, and individual

- (1) Consumption Hypothesis: Consumption and consumption per capita.
- (2) Technology Hypothesis: The rate of technological progress naturally lasts over years with no stopping.
- (3) Employment Hypothesis: Zero rate of unemployment.
- (4) Wage Hypothesis: The real rate of wages per capita equaling the nominal rate of wages per capita. Or, no inflation/deflation naturally lasts over years with no stopping.
- (5) The hypotheses above are all accurately measured by the use of 93SNA=GDP statistics.

2. Common presumption among five hypotheses

- (1) The market principles.
- (2) Seven neutrals.
- (3) Income and profits maximized and net investment=capital consumption.

3. Summary to Kamiryo Foundation

‘Kamiryo Foundation’ indicated in the IBC, Cambridge, England, is now renamed as ‘Earth Policy Peace Foundation’ (EPPF), to express its implication to connect ‘*Five Hypotheses*’ with ‘*Six Neutrals*’, each designated hereunder.

‘*Five hypotheses*’: globally by country, local area, and individual, established here

- (1) Consumption Hypothesis: Consumption and consumption per capita.
- (2) Technology Hypothesis: The rate of technological progress naturally lasts over years with no stopping.
- (3) Politics-neutral Hypothesis: Individuals must have each responsible with no demand to politics and their selfish desires.
- (4) Wage Hypothesis: The real rate of wages per capita equaling the nominal rate of wages per capita. Or, no inflation/deflation naturally lasts over years with no stopping.
- (5) Consistent-Measurement Hypotheses: Above are all consistently and accurately measured by the use of GDP statistics over years and with no later adjustment.

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'Six Neutrals': see, pp. xxxviii-xxxix, the *EES*, 2nd edition (June 2014)

- (1) Money-neutral
- (2) Consumption-neutral
- (3) The relative share of capital-neutral
- (4) Deficit-neutral with the real rate of return (RRR) =0
- (5) Politics-neutral
- (6) Spirituality-neutral

My three sets of 'purely endogenous' books published by Better Advances Press, Toronto, whose Editor in Chief is Dr. Yisheng Huang, are the following:

- i) "Earth Endogenous System: to Answer the Current Unsolved Economic Problems." (May 2013). lxiii+568.
- ii) "Earth Endogenous System: to Answer the Current Unsolved Economic Problems." (June 2014). lxiv+570.
- iii) "Hyperbola Economics towards a Utopian Economy. (July 2015). xxxii+600p.

"Earth Endogenous System" (the *EES*, 1st and 2nd edition) and "Hyperbola Economics towards A Utopian Economy" (the *HEU*, July 2015), each realizes 'Peaceful World under Pre-established Harmony,' measuring A System for National Accounts (SNA 1993, 2010) statistics data in the actual world. These three works guarantee for, by, and of individuals, without 'flation'(inflation or deflation), as expressed by Yisheng.

The text proves the five hypotheses, with Questions and Answers (Q & A) and, typically relying on Paul Krugman's current well-known opinions and, peacefully paying attention to Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, dated on 14 Aug 2015 (see Appendix). Accordingly, the text is divided into five sections and finally, Conclusions.

Krugman is zero-interest rate supporter, without indicating required policy after quantity easing. Abe statement is peaceful and even historic, which we Japanese identify each as national feeling. Both appear to be indifferent to a whole organic system of national economy and people's daily life.

Appendixes

A1. Speeches and statement by the Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, 14 Aug 2015

A2. ‘Modules’ selected in the order of citation of related literature, Jan 2000-Dec 2015.

Speeches and Statements by the Prime Minister

Friday, August 14, 2015

Cabinet Decision

On the 70th anniversary of the end of the war, we must calmly reflect upon the road to war, the path we have taken since it ended, and the era of the 20th century. We must learn from the lessons of history the wisdom for our future.

More than one hundred years ago, vast colonies possessed mainly by the Western powers stretched out across the world. With their overwhelming supremacy in technology, waves of colonial rule surged toward Asia in the 19th century. There is no doubt that the resultant sense of crisis drove Japan forward to achieve modernization. Japan built a constitutional government earlier than any other nation in Asia. The country preserved its independence throughout. The Japan-Russia War gave encouragement to many people under colonial rule from Asia to Africa.

After World War I, which embroiled the world, the movement for self-determination gained momentum and put brakes on colonization that had been underway. It was a horrible war that claimed as many as ten million lives. With a strong desire for peace stirred in them, people founded the League of Nations and brought forth the General Treaty for Renunciation of War. There emerged in the international community a new tide of outlawing war itself.

At the beginning, Japan, too, kept steps with other nations. However, with the Great Depression setting in and the Western countries launching economic blocs by involving colonial economies, Japan's economy suffered a major blow. In such circumstances, Japan's sense of isolation deepened and it attempted to overcome its diplomatic and economic deadlock through the use of force. Its domestic political system could not serve as a brake to stop such attempts. In this way, Japan lost sight of the overall trends in the world.

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With the Manchurian Incident, followed by the withdrawal from the League of Nations, Japan gradually transformed itself into a challenger to the new international order that the international community sought to establish after tremendous sacrifices. Japan took the wrong course and advanced along the road to war.

And, seventy years ago, Japan was defeated.

On the 70th anniversary of the end of the war, I bow my head deeply before the souls of all those who perished both at home and abroad. I express my feelings of profound grief and my eternal, sincere condolences.

More than three million of our compatriots lost their lives during the war: on the battlefields worrying about the future of their homeland and wishing for the happiness of their families; in remote foreign countries after the war, in extreme cold or heat, suffering from starvation and disease. The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the air raids on Tokyo and other cities, and the ground battles in Okinawa, among others, took a heavy toll among ordinary citizens without mercy.

Also in countries that fought against Japan, countless lives were lost among young people with promising futures. In China, Southeast Asia, the Pacific islands and elsewhere that became the battlefields, numerous innocent citizens suffered and fell victim to battles as well as hardships such as severe deprivation of food. We must never forget that there were women behind the battlefields whose honor and dignity were severely injured.

Upon the innocent people did our country inflict immeasurable damage and suffering. History is harsh. What is done cannot be undone. Each and every one of them had his or her life, dream, and beloved family. When I squarely contemplate this obvious fact, even now, I find myself speechless and my heart is rent with the utmost grief.

The peace we enjoy today exists only upon such precious sacrifices. And therein lies the origin of postwar Japan.

We must never again repeat the devastation of war.

Incident, aggression, war -- we shall never again resort to any form of the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes. We shall abandon colonial rule forever and respect the right of self-determination of all peoples throughout the world.

Hideyuki Kamiryo

With deep repentance for the war, Japan made that pledge. Upon it, we have created a free and democratic country, abided by the rule of law, and consistently upheld that pledge never to wage a war again. While taking silent pride in the path we have walked as a peace-loving nation for as long as seventy years, we remain determined never to deviate from this steadfast course.

Japan has repeatedly expressed the feelings of deep remorse and heartfelt apology for its actions during the war. In order to manifest such feelings through concrete actions, we have engraved in our hearts the histories of suffering of the people in Asia as our neighbors: those in Southeast Asian countries such as Indonesia and the Philippines, and Taiwan, the Republic of Korea and China, among others; and we have consistently devoted ourselves to the peace and prosperity of the region since the end of the war.

Such position articulated by the previous cabinets will remain unshakable into the future.

However, no matter what kind of efforts we may make, the sorrows of those who lost their family members and the painful memories of those who underwent immense sufferings by the destruction of war will never be healed.

Thus, we must take to heart the following.

The fact that more than six million Japanese repatriates managed to come home safely after the war from various parts of the Asia-Pacific and became the driving force behind Japan's postwar reconstruction; the fact that nearly three thousand Japanese children left behind in China were able to grow up there and set foot on the soil of their homeland again; and the fact that former POWs of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Australia and other nations have visited Japan for many years to continue praying for the souls of the war dead on both sides.

How much emotional struggle must have existed and what great efforts must have been necessary for the Chinese people who underwent all the sufferings of the war and for the former POWs who experienced unbearable sufferings caused by the Japanese military in order for them to be so tolerant nevertheless?

That is what we must turn our thoughts to reflect upon.

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Thanks to such manifestation of tolerance, Japan was able to return to the international community in the postwar era. Taking this opportunity of the 70th anniversary of the end of the war, Japan would like to express its heartfelt gratitude to all the nations and all the people who made every effort for reconciliation.

In Japan, the postwar generations now exceed eighty per cent of its population. We must not let our children, grandchildren, and even further generations to come, who have nothing to do with that war, be predestined to apologize. Still, even so, we Japanese, across generations, must squarely face the history of the past. We have the responsibility to inherit the past, in all humbleness, and pass it on to the future.

Our parents' and grandparents' generations were able to survive in a devastated land in sheer poverty after the war. The future they brought about is the one our current generation inherited and the one we will hand down to the next generation. Together with the tireless efforts of our predecessors, this has only been possible through the goodwill and assistance extended to us that transcended hatred by a truly large number of countries, such as the United States, Australia, and European nations, which Japan had fiercely fought against as enemies.

We must pass this down from generation to generation into the future. We have the great responsibility to take the lessons of history deeply into our hearts, to carve out a better future, and to make all possible efforts for the peace and prosperity of Asia and the world.

We will engrave in our hearts the past, when Japan attempted to break its deadlock with force. Upon this reflection, Japan will continue to firmly uphold the principle that any disputes must be settled peacefully and diplomatically based on the respect for the rule of law and not through the use of force, and to reach out to other countries in the world to do the same. As the only country to have ever suffered the devastation of atomic bombings during war, Japan will fulfil its responsibility in the international community, aiming at the non-proliferation and ultimate abolition of nuclear weapons.

We will engrave in our hearts the past, when the dignity and honour of many women were severely injured during wars in the 20th century. Upon this reflection, Japan wishes to be a country always at the side of such women's injured hearts. Japan will lead the world in making the 21st century an era in which women's human rights are not infringed upon.

Hideyuki Kamiryo

We will engrave in our hearts the past, when forming economic blocs made the seeds of conflict thrive. Upon this reflection, Japan will continue to develop a free, fair and open international economic system that will not be influenced by the arbitrary intentions of any nation. We will strengthen assistance for developing countries, and lead the world toward further prosperity. Prosperity is the very foundation for peace. Japan will make even greater efforts to fight against poverty, which also serves as a hotbed of violence, and to provide opportunities for medical services, education, and self-reliance to all the people in the world.

We will engrave in our hearts the past, when Japan ended up becoming a challenger to the international order. Upon this reflection, Japan will firmly uphold basic values such as freedom, democracy, and human rights as unyielding values and, by working hand in hand with countries that share such values, hoist the flag of “Proactive Contribution to Peace,” and contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world more than ever before.

Heading toward the 80th, the 90th and the centennial anniversary of the end of the war, we are determined to create such a Japan together with the Japanese people.

August 14, 2015

Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan

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A2. ‘Modules’ selected in the order of citation of related literature, Jan 2000-Dec 2015

A2.1 Most Attractive and Deeply Cited in the Literature

1. David Hume. (1752). Of Money.
(file:///C:/Users/H5811-1.KAM/AppData/Local/Temp/CHXPAZFS.htm).
2. Michael **Kalecki**, Jerzy Osiatyński, edited and Chester Adam Kisiel, translated. (1991). Vol II: Capitalism, Economic Dynamics. The scheme of ‘Hyperbola’; originally found on p. 234, p.238, and p.239.
3. Dialogue: Yasuyuki Iida and Kei Nishiuchi. Why is the Science of Statistics Most Robust? Weekly Diamond: 30 March 2013.
4. Nyoichi Sakurazawa. (10 Dec 1973). Philosophy of Oriental Medicine. Japan CI Association. (Georges Ohsawa. La Philosophie.). 3+253p.
5. H. Cunyngame. (1904). A Geometrical Political Economy. Oxford: The Clarendon Press.
6. N. Gregory Mankiw, Harvard Univ. (May 2006). The Macroeconomist as Scientist and Engineer. 26p. (2 pages at the end, with Japanese summary).
7. EMU (the Economic and Monetary Union). (15 Feb 2012).
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