

THEOREM
OF
THE SECRET
OF
BUDDHISTIC PHILOSOPHY,
(TRANSLATED) *written*
(BY) *m*
(THE) FOUR LANGUAGES,
THE JAPANESE, (THE) ENGLISH,
(THE) GERMAN AND (THE) FRENCH, (COMPA-)
(RATIVELY.)

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER 1.

THE DEFINITION OF PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophy is the science, that investigates, the real principle of all beings in universe, its force which manifest them, the modes of its phenomena, and its norms, which regulate our human life.

CHAPTER 2.

THE DIVISION OF PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophy is divided, for the convenience of its investigation, into four parts; namely : (1) inductive philosophy, (2) deductive philosophy, (3) phenomenal philosophy, and (4) normal philosophy.

PRINCIPIA ARGUMENT.

PART 1.

INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.



CHAPTER 3.

FOUR SIDES OF THE INVESTIGATION OF INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

In inductive philosophy, the real principle of all beings in universe is investigated, from (the) four sides; namely: (1) subjective side, (2) objective side, (3) relative side, and (4) absolute side.

CHAPTER 4.

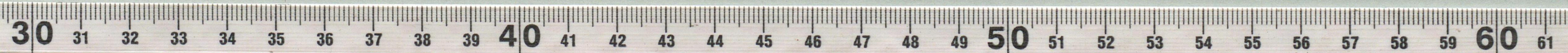
FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF SUBJECTIVE SIDE.

In subjective side, subjective cognition's power is examined by four elements; namely: (1) intuitive cognition, (2) reflective cognition, (3) discriminative cognition, and (4) ^{ive} associate cognition.

CHAPTER 5.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF OBJECTIVE SIDE.

In objective side, objective existence's power is examined by four elements; namely: (1) existent power by itself, (2) ~~e~~xistent power by the others, (3) existent power by reciprocal distinction, and (4) existent power by mutual ~~com~~^{mix}xture.



CHAPTER 6.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF RELATIVE SIDE.

In relative side, coexistent relation of subject and object is examined by four elements; namely: (1) affirmative power of potency of subject and impotency of object, (2) affirmative power of impotency of subject and potency of object, (3) affirmative power of potency of the both, and (4) affirmative power of impotency of the both.

CHAPTER 7.

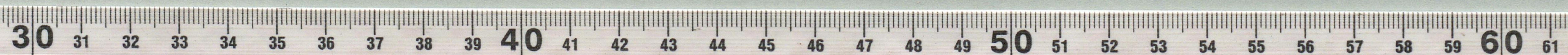
FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ABSOLUTE SIDE.

In absolute side, mutually dependent relation of subject and object is examined by four elements; namely: (1) denyng power of potency of subject and impotency of object, (2) denyng power of impotency of subject and potency of object, (3) denyng power of potency of the both, and (4) denyng power of impotency of the both.

CHAPTER 8.

THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

According to the result of the investigation of inductive philosophy, (1) subjective cognition is the power that



relate into the relation of the one and the others, (2) objective existence is the power that the one and the others relate reciprocally, (3) relative relation is the power that subject and object relate each other coexistently, and (4) absolute relation is the power that subject and object *relate* each other connectedly; consequently, the real principle of all beings in universe is, not in those four sides, but relation itself, that manifests those four sides.

PART 2.

DEDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

CHAPTER 9.

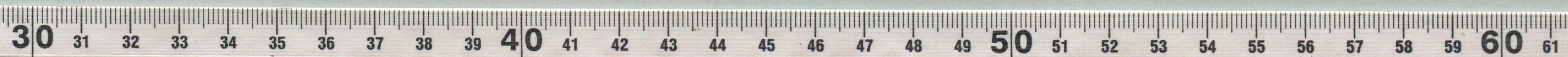
FOUR SIDES OF THE INVESTIGATION OF DEDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

Deductive philosophy investigates the forces that relation itself manifests all beings in universe, from four sides; namely: (1) reason's side, (2) momentum's side, (3) positive side, and (4) negative side.

CHAPTER 10.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF REASON'S SIDE.

In reason's side, the reasons, which relation itself manifest, all beings in universe are examined by four reasons;



namely: (1) manifesting reason by itself, (2) manifesting reason by the others, (3) manifesting reason by reciprocal opposition, and (4) manifesting reason by mutual dependency.

CHAPTER 11.

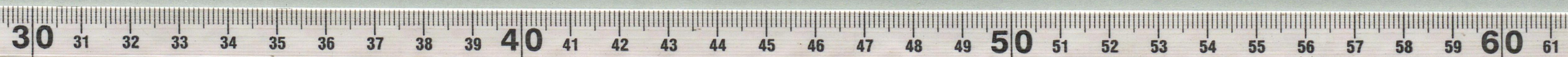
FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF MOMENTUM'S SIDE.

In momentum's side, the momenta, which relation itself manifests all beings in universe are examined by four momenta; namely: (1) momentum affirming the one and denyng the others, (2) momentum denyng the one and affirming the others, (3) momentum affirming the both, and (4) momentum denyng the both.

CHAPTER 12.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF POSITIVE SIDE.

In positive side, coexistent relation of reason and momentum is examied by four elements; namely : (1) positive force of potency of resason and impotency of momentum, (2) positive force of impotency and potency of momentum, (3) positive force of potency of the both, and (4) positive force of impotency of the both.



CHAPTER 13.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF NEGATIVE SIDE.

In negative side, mutually dependent relation of reason and momentum is examined by four elements; namely: (1) negative force of potency of reason and impotency of momentum, (2) negative force of impotency of reason and potency of momentum, (3) negative force of potency of the both, and (4) negative force of impotency of the both.

CHAPTER 14.

THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF DEDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

According to the result of investigation of deductive philosophy, (1) reason is the intrinsic virtue, makes the one relate with the others, (2) momentum ~~is~~ the extrinsic efficiency, that the one relates with the others, (3) positive force, that makes reason relate with momentum, ~~and~~ coexistently, and (4) positive force is the force, that reason and momentum relate each other dependently; consequently, only relation itself manifests all beings in universe by those four sides of its force.

PART 3.
PHENOMENAL PHILOSOPHY.

CHAPTER 15.

FOUR SIDES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF PHENOMENAL PHILOSOPHY.

Phenomenal philosophy investigates the modes of phenomena of all beings in universe, from four sides; namely: (1) material side, (2) spiritual side, (3) social side, and (4) state's side.

CHAPTER 16.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL SIDE.

In material side, the modes of phenomena are examined by four elements; namely: (1) attraction, (2) repulsion, (3) motion and (4) fixation.

CHAPTER 17.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF SPIRITUAL SIDE.

In spiritual side, spiritual phenomena are examined by four elements; namely: (1) will, (2) intellet, (3) emotion, and (4) faith.



CHAPTER 18.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL SIDE.

In social side, social phenomena are examined by four elements; namely: (1) individual element, (2) communicative element, (3) competitive element, and (4) mutually assistent element.

CHAPTER 19.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF STATE'S SIDE.

In state's side, state's phenomena are examined by four elements; namely: (1) nation's element, (2) state's element, (3) coexistent element of nation and state, and (4) agreement's element of the both.

CHAPTER 20.

THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF PHENOMENAL PHILOSOPHY.

According to the result of the investigation of phenomenal philosophy, (1) material phenomena are the mutual relation of attraction and repulsion, or of motion and fixation, (2) spiritual phenomena are the force that subject relates into object, (3) social phenomena are the force, that either individual with individual, or individual with society, or society with society relate reciprocally, and (4) ~~state;s~~

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state's phenomena are the force, that nation and state relate mutually; consequently, the ~~phenomena~~ modes of phenomena of all beings in universe are none, that does not arise from the four sides of force of relation itself.

PART 4.

NORMAL PHILOSOPHY.

CHAPTER 21.

FOUR SIDES FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF NORMAL PHILOSOPHY.

Normal philosophy investigates the norms, which relation itself regulates our human life, from four sides; namely: (1) moral side, (2) metaphysical side, (3) aesthetic side, and (4) religious side.

CHAPTER 22.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF MORAL SIDE.

In moral side, moral norm is examined by four elements; namely: (1) egoism, (2) altruism, (3) philanthropy, and (4) heteronomy.

CHAPTER 23.

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CHAPTER 23.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF METAPHYSICAL SIDE.

In metaphysical side, metaphysical norm is examined by four elements; namely: (1) idealism, (2) realism, (3) dualism, and (4) agnostical monism.

CHAPTER 24.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF AESTHETIC SIDE.

In aesthetic side, aesthetic norm is examined by four elements; namely: (1) subjectivism, (2) objectivism, (3) reflection of the both, and (4) union of the both.

CHAPTER 25.

FOUR ELEMENTS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF RELIGIOUS SIDE.

In religious side, religious norm is examined by four elements; namely: (1) atheism, (2) acosmism, (3) theism, and (4) pantheism.

CHAPTER 26.

THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION OF NORMAL PHILOSOPHY.

According to the result of the investigation of normal phi-

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losophy, (1) moral norm is the good's relation of ego and non-ego, (2) metaphysical norm, the truth's relation of subject and object, (3) aesthetic norm, the beautiful relation of feeling and appearance, and (4) religious norm is the mysterious relation of relative and absolute; consequently, the four sides of the investigation of normal philosophy are none that does not been regulated by the operation of the force of relation itself.

CONCLUSION.

CHAPTER 27.

THE CONNECTION OF ^{whole} (ALL) MY ^{is} SYSTEM OF PHILOSOPHY.

My system of philosophy ^{is} (was) divided, according to ^{the} (its) definition, into four parts; the four parts of philosophy ^{are} (were) investigated from four sides, ^{respectively} (or) 16 sides, ^{that is} and ^{at all those} (every) four sides ^{are} (were) examined by ^{respectively} (every) four elements, or 64 elements, ^{at all}.
And the real principle of all beings in universe, its force, the modes of its phenomena, and the norms which regulate our human life ^{are judged} (were) justified thereby.

CHAPTER 28.

conclusive the whole
(ALL) THE RESULT OF PHILOSOPHICAL INVESTIGATION (AS CONCLUSION.)

Without relation there is nothing, all are in it. — And
(And) ^R relation itself is like a round globe, *Every point on its surface* (which) is centre
and or (four) sides *at the same time,* every where; it is being as well as nothing, no-
thing as well as being, and it is one as well as difference,
difference as well as one, *Such* (this) is the true nature and true
a force of relation itself, which is *complete and* complete living, and *which*
has no conditionality of *being affirmed and denied* (the affirming and denyng) at all.

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