

much in hard times, and they moved to the right and came around more to the British labour party's standpoint, more or less a progressive socialism. That is the situation in Japan among the labour party, there is a fight for the extreme left wing tending to communism, and the bulk of the labour party tending to a social democracy. Among the students there is keen interest in the study of communism, particularly in the universities, but how far these young keen minds will continue to have their interest in socialism, and particularly communism, is a question on which many people do not agree. My impression, after going around the country all the time, is that the bulk of the Japanese nation - which is not in the big cities but located mostly in small towns and rural districts - are not under the influence of these foreign communist agitators. We have one trait, at least, which has saved us in the past, our tendency to unity, to getting together. In 1894 the political parties were violently attacking the bureaucratic government. But the moment China and Japan came into clash, all these political fights disappeared, all the political parties massed solidly behind the government and gave unanimous support. That is the thing that history taught us. We realised that a small nation is in a precarious condition and that the only thing that will save it is unity. We have to hang together or we shall be hanging separately.

I do not think the political life of Japan will be disturbed by the communist activities in regard to China, because if you think that Communism will spread very far in China you are underestimating the importance of Chinese culture. All kinds of governments and theories since the days of Confucius have been tried in China, but it is as the Chinese told the American. - For what are you here? - The American answered that he was invited by the Chinese government to come and teach them something about political science, about