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Therefore, lastly, I gave some suggestions as the clues to resolve these problems. That is, I suggested that we could find out the important keys to resolve the social ethical problems in the studies of the regels or the reasons that make the value valuable in society.

Translation :

St. Thomas; "DE VERITATE" and "DE FALSITAS".

Shuji, Minowa

This is the translation of the "DE VERITATE" and the "DE FALSITAS" in the Summa Theologica by St Thomas.

Firstly, in these two "Quaestiones", St. Thomas gives us the philosophical and ontological definitions about the truth and the falsehood, and also he shows the difference between the "Veritas rei" and the "Veritas intellectus", ie, "Truth in things" and "Truth in judgement".

At a glance, it seems strange for us to find these "Quaestiones" in his theologia, not in Ontologia. But his Theologia is really his unique Ontologia, therefore he treats about these problems from the ontological point of view.

Secondly, we can find out the essence of the philosophy of St. Thomas in the later chapters of these "Quaestiones", i. e. the "Intellectualism of St, Thomas".

We can describe his definitions of the truth and the falsehood as follows;

"Veritas principaliter est in intellectu, secundario in rebus, in ordine ad intellectum, a quo dependet".

"Veritas est adaequatio rei et intellectus"

“.....ubi primo est veritas, ibi primo falsitas; ergo falsitas est in intellectu, et non in rebus nisi in ordine ad intellectum, ergo falsitas secundum quid rei consistit in difformitate ad intellectum per accidens; ergo a quo dependet”.

Of course, his epistemology is different from the modern ones developed since Renaissance, but we must deeply appreciate his interpretation of the ontological truth and the falsehood, though it clothed the medieval colours.

The Effect of Area on the Affective Value of Color-Combinations. I

Keizo Hayashi

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the relation between the affective value of color-combinations and that of the same colors experienced singly, with special reference to the relative size of the component colors.

Procedure: Six saturated colors, red, orange, yellow, green, blue and purple were selected from Milton-Bradley papers for stimulus materials. The experiments were divided into two parts and the method of paired comparison was used throughout. In experiment I, six colors (9×9 cm. each) were presented two at a time in a row by means of an exposure-apparatus and the observer was asked to judge which was the more pleasant. In experiment II, a combination of two different colors, each in square and one within the other, was used as a stimulus. According to color with the square outside (9×9 cm.), there were six series of stimuli consisting of 15 color-combinations each, as the square inside was of three different sizes